

PRESIDENT'S REVIEW
& ANNUAL REPORT
1987

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
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The Rockefeller Foundation

Presumably the main function of a foundation's annual report is to aid public accountability. We have a duty to provide the information that makes it possible for citizens to judge how well we have fulfilled the mandate that entitles us to tax exemption. Next only to this in importance, however, is our desire to enable anyone interested in philanthropy to understand what this particular foundation is about, thereby not only helping potential grantseekers, but also contributing much-needed clarification to the nature and significance of foundations generally. *Richard W. Lyman 1987 Annual Report*

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The Rockefeller Foundation 1987 Annual Report

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Introduction

The Rockefeller Foundation is a philanthropic organization endowed by John D. Rockefeller and chartered in 1913 "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world." It is one of America's oldest private foundations and one of the few with strong international interests. From the beginning, our work has been directed toward identifying and attacking at their source the underlying causes of human suffering and need.

Today the Foundation works in three areas: international science-based development (including agricultural sciences, health sciences, and population sciences), arts and humanities, and equal opportunity. Its programs are carried out through grants and fellowships to institutions and individuals.

We concentrate our efforts on selected programs with well-defined goals, but we still try to remain flexible by adjusting our course to reflect new needs and opportunities. In addition, we maintain the Bellagio Study and Conference Center in northern Italy for conferences of international scope and for residencies for artists and scholars.

The Foundation is administered by its president through a staff drawn from scholarly, scientific, and professional disciplines. An independent board of trustees, which meets four times a year, sets program guidelines and financial policy and approves all appropriations.

This report describes our projects and programs for 1987 in detail. For information on applying for grants and fellowships, please see the last page of this book.

Grants Summary*Grants in 1987***Science-Based Development**

Agricultural Sciences	\$13,409,544
Health Sciences	9,136,716
Population Sciences	6,468,539
Special Programming	4,525,000
Arts and Humanities	9,875,315
Equal Opportunity	10,930,515
Other Interests and Initiatives (<i>includes Special Interests and Explorations, the Rockefeller Archives, and some grants made under former programs</i>)	6,415,562
Total	\$60,761,191

It seems appropriate in this, the last presidential essay of my tenure, to make some attempt to define the Rockefeller Foundation, as compared with others. In what ways are we distinctive, for better or worse?

The Council on Foundations has begun to worry about the indiscriminate use of the word "foundation," spurred in part by the use of this term to describe an organization that served as a conduit for funds to the Nicaraguan Contras. But even when applied strictly within the canon of philanthropic acceptability, the word "foundation" covers a bewildering variety of entities. Consider the differences among the following: professionally staffed private grantmaking foundations; corporate foundations; community foundations, large and small; family foundations dispensing a few thousand dollars annually on behalf of the donors' or heirs' charitable interests; and the vast array of operating foundations, ranging from the J. Paul Getty Trust to the Russell Sage Foundation.

Small wonder that most people in this country have but a shadowy notion of what a foundation is.

Presumably the main function of a foundation's annual report is to aid public accountability. We have a duty to provide the information that makes it possible for citizens to judge how well we have fulfilled the mandate that entitles us to tax exemption. Next only to this in importance, however, is our desire to enable anyone interested in philanthropy to understand what this particular foundation is about, thereby not only helping potential grantseekers, but also contributing much-needed clarification to the nature and significance of foundations generally.

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The most obvious point of distinctiveness is that we are old. Nineteen eighty-eight marks our 75th anniversary, making us the second oldest of foundations today with more than \$100 million in assets.

This has a number of consequences.

First, there is very little in the way of philanthropy that we have not done or tried to do at one time or other. In the 1930s the Foundation provided \$2.3 million toward the expansion and renovation of the famous Bodleian Library at Oxford, England. This past year a representative of the current capital campaign for the Bodleian came to see me, ever hopeful. This is far from the only occasion in which our glorious past is recalled to suggest that we must revisit our achievements more energetically. Go back far enough and there are examples of every type of grant now prohibited by our guidelines – endowment, gifts to individuals, support for building projects, institutional support grants for colleges and universities, even grants for relief in emergencies rather than for attacking the "root causes."

Second, the Foundation has lived through a great variety of philanthropic experiences. It was born in a time when the whole concept of a private foundation was new, and widely suspect. During the

Foundation's abortive effort to win a federal charter from Congress, the attorney general of the United States wrote to President Taft condemning this "indefinite scheme for perpetuating vast wealth," and the president responded, "I agree with your . . . characterization of the proposed act to incorporate John D. Rockefeller." The interwar years, however, were a kind of golden age, when the few major foundations in existence wielded enormous influence and could undertake huge tasks, spending more than government in many areas of public need. More recently their role is far from much more modest, holding as they do quite limited assets in comparison not only with governments at home and abroad, but with international agencies and some of their own historic grantees, such as the universities. In 1960 the Ford Foundation, the nation's largest private foundation, had assets equaling more than half the total endowment of all U.S. colleges and universities; by 1985 Ford's assets equaled only 10 percent of those holdings.

Having so much history behind us should be advantageous, affording perspective and a degree of patience in the face of apparent threats to our existence or stubborn obstacles to achievement. But it has its drawbacks as well. There is the danger of succumbing to nostalgia for a role that cannot be restored, perhaps even of being intimidated by long-ago triumphs that in retrospect may seem more clear-cut

and less ambiguous than was in fact the case. On the other hand, there may be the risk of institutional arrogance, expressed in a go-it-alone psychology and a mind-set that reflects a conviction that we have little to learn from others since "we invented this business." In short, our tradition and our history should be respected but not idolized.

That having been said, let me dwell briefly on several persistent themes in the Foundation's record that help to define present reality. I shall discuss four: the effort to deal with important problems at the level of their root causes, a concern for poverty around the world, an emphasis on science and technology, and a focus on human resource development.

Underlying all else is a commitment to working on problems selected for their significance to "the well-being of mankind throughout the world"; to do so by seeking to understand and then to address the root causes of these problems, rather than treating their symptoms; and to be willing to persist in such efforts until the job is done. Clearly, these points are linked. Together they are characteristic of Rockefeller Foundation behavior or at least aspiration through the decades.

As in all guiding myths, there is a mixture of truth and exaggeration here; we have certainly not followed this rather stern recipe unswervingly. The urge to be doing something new and different is endemic in

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Abroad or at home, the common thread has been not only relief of poverty for its own sake, but enabling human beings to reach their full potential, without the constraints that poverty imposes.

the big foundations. Much of the excitement in serving as a foundation trustee or staff member relates to involvement in devising new and fresh approaches to familiar problems, or addressing new issues altogether. Nor is this in any way illegitimate. After all, the justification for private foundations usually relies heavily on the idea of providing the nonprofit world's venture capital.

On the other hand, continuity is also important. Foundations are often criticized for failing to follow a given subject long enough to produce significant and lasting results. Furthermore, if staff are appointed as professional specialists in a given subject, as has largely been the case here, it makes sense for them to apply their specialized expertise, rather than being asked to take on a series of unfamiliar topics in each of which they will find themselves having to defer entirely to outside consultants.

Both the urge to innovate and institutional inertia are generic, which helps to account for the familiar tendency on the part of grantmakers to pour old wine into new bottles, to preach innovation while practicing continuity. And most grantseekers are understandably pleased to join in this amiable exercise in self-delusion.

Ideally, the top leadership of the foundation – the president and the board of trustees – will exercise discernment as to when a given approach has exhausted its possibilities, when a given program has gone stale or a given formulation of the problem has become obsolete.

A second theme, affecting much of this Foundation's work, has been a concern for improving the living conditions of poor people, both in the United States and around the globe. Long before "development" was a concept, the Foundation and related Rockefeller philanthropies were working to bring modern Western medical knowledge to bear in China, and to remove the threat of yellow fever, hookworm, and malaria in regions of the world where disease and poverty walk hand in hand. Until World War II the emphasis on advancing knowledge in Europe generally took precedence over attention to poor countries as such – for years the Foundation had an office in Paris, and undertook such tasks as building a whole medical school for University College, London. The war interrupted such work, however, and the Foundation's attention shifted substantially to the less developed countries, especially under the presidency of Dean Rusk from 1952 through 1960.

At home the record goes back to the work on education of the rural poor in the Southern states pursued by the General Education Board. Eventually, concern for the alleviation of poverty came to be joined with support of civil rights under the equal opportunity program. And most recently the focus has been on one of the hardest of American problems: persistent poverty and related difficulties of the inner city. Abroad or at home, the common thread has been not only relief of poverty for its own sake, but enabling human beings to reach their full potential, without the constraints that poverty imposes.

A third Rockefeller Foundation tradition has been to rely heavily on science and technology to solve human problems. Critics have alleged, in fact, that the Foundation falters whenever it tries to depart from this central theme. To many, the name "Rockefeller Foundation" calls to mind the "green revolution" in agriculture or the above-mentioned efforts relating to medicine and public health.

To some extent, the perception that the Foundation has been successful only when supporting work in scientific and technical fields derives from the inescapable fact that the problems in fields not subject to such an approach are tougher to address and progress in resolving them is more difficult to measure. How often does one hear the exasperated question, "If we can put people on the moon why can't we _____?" (Fill in the blank: solve the school dropout problem, end drug abuse, establish world peace.) We do not enjoy recognizing the intractable nature of difficulties that arise from human behavior rather than from inability to control the physical world.

It is true that the Rockefeller Foundation's earliest agenda was indeed medical, inspired by conviction on the part of the Reverend Frederick T. Gates, John D. Rockefeller's foremost adviser, that "disease is the supreme ill of human life, and it is the main source of almost all other human ills — poverty, crime, ignorance, vice, inefficiency, hereditary taint, and many other evils." Not until the 1920s, and hesitantly then, were the humanities addressed by Foundation programming, and later still the arts.

There are nevertheless important achievements outside the realm of the natural sciences and technology in the Foundation's history. The Rockefeller Foundation was a principal backer in the creation of such major institutions as the American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Science Research Council, the Brookings Institution, and the National Bureau of Economic Research. The Foundation pioneered the development of area studies in the 1930s, and led in the rescue of European scholars threatened by persecution under Hitler. Many talents later to become household words were given substantial help on their path to fame and literary or artistic attainment — James Baldwin, Bernard Malamud, Flannery O'Connor, John King Fairbank, for example, not to mention Latin American authors first brought to North American attention through Rockefeller Foundation support of translations of their works published by university presses: Carlos Fuentes, Octavio Paz, Jorge Luis Borges, and others.

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Our approach to the problems of the less developed countries remains quite explicitly focused on science and technology, not because we believe this to be the only path to "development," but because the Foundation's history, expertise, and contacts built up over the decades make this appear the most appropriate way for us. But what is new about our science-based development program, approved by

We are asking ourselves what kinds of technology are needed in the fields in which we are working – currently agriculture, health, and population – and what are the principal obstacles to their adoption.

the trustees in principle in 1986, is precisely the broadening of its perspective, the much greater attention given to needs and capabilities on the ground in developing countries. We are asking ourselves what kinds of technology are needed in the fields in which we are working – currently agriculture, health, and population – and what are the principal obstacles to their adoption. This inevitably involves paying heed to social, political, economic, and cultural factors that bear on these questions.

To illustrate the complexity that we face here, and how we are beginning to cope with it, let us look briefly at some of the Foundation's efforts to explore gender roles in the less developed countries. There is general agreement that such issues are of far greater significance than was recognized until quite lately by those concerned to promote development in the poorer countries. In sub-Saharan Africa, to take but one example, it is clear that in agriculture and small trading, women generally predominate, in numbers, at least, if not in decision making. Just how men and women interact in African economies, and how these interactions affect and are affected by changes in the use of technology is largely unknown territory, however.

In 1986 a series of studies sponsored by the Foundation and the International Development Research Centre in Ottawa found that we are only beginning to understand gender issues in developing countries, that too few well-trained social scientists are working in this area, and that there

is little research capacity within the developing world for a sustained look at this complex topic. To enrich the field, the Economic Growth Center at Yale University will use Rockefeller Foundation funding (anticipated at about \$1.8 million over five years) to launch a rigorous interdisciplinary program of research and training for outstanding young Third World scholars. The hope is not only that progress will be made at Yale, but that the prestige and experience of the center will help create a climate of legitimacy for the field and encourage indigenous centers of research in a number of developing countries through exchanges and follow-up visits to postdoctoral fellows by Yale faculty members.

Often, our practice is to support work on general problems that affect both men and women, but to make particular efforts to assure that the part played by gender is kept clearly in mind. For instance, from July 1, 1985, to December 31, 1987, Dr. Achola Pala Okeyo, a Kenyan anthropologist, served as a Rockefeller Foundation field staff member studying from her base at the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) the usefulness of new technologies for increasing household food production in Africa, concentrating on intercropping. At the end of this period, she became the head of ICIPE's new Social Science Research Unit, and ceased to be a Foundation field staff member, although the Rockefeller Foundation continues as the principal source of funding for her project. The focus on family

food production assures attention to the role of women, although that role is not studied in isolation.

These and similar efforts represent a shift from a very largely technology-driven approach to a balanced strategy that accentuates relations between technological issues and other aspects of development. A further example, in which gender issues will be taken up along with many others, is a major project focused on cassava, a leading food staple of the African poor. This is designed to be run jointly by two of the Consultative Group in International Agricultural Research laboratories, the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria, and the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical in Colombia. Under a \$2.2 million appropriation, researchers in nine African countries — three in the west, three in central Africa, and three in the south and east — will examine a wide range of issues, including how cassava is grown and processed, how it is consumed by urban and rural populations, how it is marketed, and what factors affect its market. A difficult coordination task, certainly, but also an attempt to avoid falling into the familiar difficulties encountered when one tries to apply research lessons learned piecemeal and out of context to the interdependent realities of Africa, the one major region of the world where food production and average income per capita are both declining.

In the two other areas of concentration at present under the Rockefeller Founda-

tion's science-based development program, health and population, there is again increased attention to the context in which technological questions must be resolved. The Foundation's support for the advancement of clinical epidemiology goes back to 1980, but only recently has it reached all three major regions of the Third World — Asia, Africa, and Latin America — with the establishment of clinical epidemiology units in medical schools in seven African countries.

An enormous task remains, of course, to achieve any deep and lasting change in the health care systems of the poorer countries, so often dominated by Western models of doubtful relevance to the needs of impoverished and predominantly rural populations. But we are encouraged by the rapid growth of clinical epidemiology well beyond the institutions we have been supporting. The International Clinical Epidemiology Network is on its way to becoming a freestanding entity, providing opportunities for exchange of ideas and experience on a global basis.

The NORPLANT contraceptive implant system, developed by the Population Council over the past 15 years with support from the Foundation, is the first major new contraceptive technology since the oral contraceptives and intrauterine devices of the 1960s. Until recently, support has been provided by the Rockefeller Foundation for laboratory research, clinical trials, and introduction studies that have gathered the data needed by developing countries for

Supporting promising individuals through fellowships, internships, and residencies has been a hallmark of one Rockefeller Foundation program after another, both at home and abroad, from the beginning.

regulatory agency approval of the method. In addition, \$1 million was appropriated in 1986 to enable the World Health Organization to coordinate a postmarketing surveillance study that monitors any side effects detectable after large numbers of women are using the method.

The NORPLANT implant method is very effective and long-lasting – one visit to the clinic can replace five years of pill-taking. But the method's main disadvantage is that it is clinic-based, requiring well-trained providers and well-informed patients, not the easiest requirements to meet in less developed countries. The Foundation has granted \$250,000 to the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology for six pilot projects to test ways to provide information about how to ease its introduction to developing countries. The study will look both at women of child-bearing age and at health care personnel; the methods to be tested range from a training curriculum for service providers to educational videotapes for women to watch as they wait their turn in busy family planning clinics; and the locations include Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Zambia.

It would be easy to be daunted by the complexities of technology development and application as seen in these various cases. Yet the urge to simplify the task in the pursuit of illusory quick fixes must be resisted. Our sense of the interrelatedness

of scientific and technological advance with the wider culture draws us ineluctably away from reliance upon laboratory work carried out in isolation from the broader context of development. We are only beginning to work out the meaning of all this in practice.

The fourth and final Rockefeller Foundation theme that calls for mention was the subject of my essay last year: human resource development. Supporting promising individuals through fellowships, internships, and residencies has been a hallmark of one Rockefeller Foundation program after another, both at home and abroad, from the beginning. Fellowships were an early part of the program to improve health care in China; they were awarded to hundreds of European students of science in the 1920s and 1930s, and to further hundreds immediately following World War II as European universities struggled to regain their footing; they were central to Beardsley Ruml's work in the social sciences and to the University Development (later Education for Development) effort of the 1960s and 1970s.

The Foundation tries to combine research with training whenever possible. In the cassava project described above, in the Yale Center for Economic Growth program, and in our continuing work in the natural sciences, such as the application of genetic engineering techniques to breeding better strains of rice, fellowships to talented individuals are a significant part of the plan.

There is no hard and fast set of arrangements for human resource development, and the lines between this objective and others are not always clearcut. The Foundation's program of fellowships in the humanities began as a fairly standard open competition among individuals, modified only by an emphasis on questions of contemporary values. It has now evolved into a program of residencies at selected centers where emerging academic disciplines can be encouraged. Examples include the interdisciplinary Islamic Studies Program at Washington University, the Carter G. Woodson Center for Afro-American Studies at the University of Virginia, the Southwest Institute for Research on Women at the University of Arizona, and Cornell's Southeast Asia Program. Even before 1987, when the arts and humanities division adopted guidelines emphasizing the advancement of international and intercultural understanding in the United States, many of the residencies reflected such an emphasis. And in the arts, support for the creative individual has usually been provided in institutional settings — artists or choreographers or composers or playwrights in residence with museums or dance companies or symphony orchestras or theater companies — so that the aim has been to provide opportunities both for individual growth and for institutional reinforcement. The annual competition for about 100 fellowships to enable high school teachers of foreign languages to spend a summer in a country where the language they teach is the native tongue

has, again, more than one purpose. For the individual teachers it is a boost not only to their professional skills but to their morale; for their peers, an indication that their work is important and appreciated; for local school districts, a form of public interest advertisement, the effectiveness of which is demonstrated by extensive coverage in the local media. Nationally, there are signs that the model will attract replicators, as indeed it must if it is to make a real difference in a country with 16,000 school districts.

Our high school language teachers' fellowships may be as good a note as any on which to conclude this necessarily highly selective survey of some of the consequences of long-established approaches to philanthropic work at the Rockefeller Foundation. It brings into a single focus the local, national, and global concerns of the Foundation. It is a reminder that, while our scientific and technical traditions are strong, they are not our only strengths.

If it is important, as I have argued here, to try to define not only the many kinds of foundations but the particular characteristics of particular foundations, so also is it important not to lose sight of the philanthropic enterprise as a whole. I came to the foundation world from the university world, convinced that American philanthropy is truly a national treasure, more highly developed and more important to the life of the society it serves than is the case in any other country. Even as a proposition, this is not widely understood.

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Philanthropy is not a playground of the rich: About half of the charitable dollars given each year by individuals come from people with household incomes below \$40,000.

Of course many Americans practice philanthropy even without being able to define the word. It is estimated that some 20 million of us give 5 percent or more of our income to charity, including churches; even more millions spend substantial time working as volunteers on behalf of causes we care about. Philanthropy is not a playground of the rich: About half of the charitable dollars given each year by individuals come from people with household incomes below \$40,000.

Yet there is danger in the public's lack of understanding of the phenomenon: the use of private resources, whether human or financial, for public good. From time to time, the nonprofit sector in general and foundations in particular become the targets of congressional investigation, more often than not occasioned by some particular instances of abuse — such as the case to which I referred at the onset of a "foundation" acting as a conduit for aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, or the examples of self-dealing that brought about the regulation mandated in the 1969 Tax Reform Act, or misuse of tax-deductible donations for partisan political advantage. When such occasions arise, the public's failure to recognize the overall significance of philanthropic work, and the connections among the very diverse entities that comprise the world of philanthropy, weakens severely

the capacity of all the good apples in the barrel to defend themselves and the tax exempt status and other arrangements that make their work possible.

Over the last eight years the Rockefeller Foundation, like most of the other major grantmaking organizations, has devoted some effort to strengthening those institutions that work to make philanthropy better understood and more widely (and wisely) appreciated in this country, organizations such as Independent Sector, the Foundation Center, and the Council on Foundations. This is not, and should not be, a question of organized self-congratulation. Indeed, we have no grounds for taking a holier-than-thou attitude toward the other sectors of society. But the additional variety and flexibility that philanthropy can give to conducting the public's business is worth our careful attention and discriminating support. Such supportive effort is the program without which all of the other programs of philanthropy can one day suffer sudden collapse. It has been a privilege to be able to work on that agenda over the past eight years.



Richard W. Lyman

The Programs

International Program to Support Science-Based Development

Agricultural Sciences

Health Sciences

Population Sciences

Special Programming and Fellowships

Arts and Humanities

Equal Opportunity

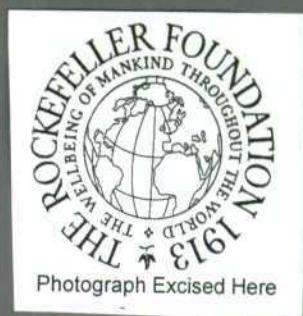
Other Interests and Initiatives

International Program to Support Science-Based Development

Our premise in this program is that scientific advance and technological innovation can help reduce poverty, disease, malnutrition, unwanted pregnancy, and illiteracy in developing countries, thereby advancing the well-being of their people. The program provides a focus for three of our divisions: agricultural sciences, health sciences, and population sciences.

Our concern is that trends in world science threaten to widen the already great inequalities between wealthy and poor nations – between those that have trained people to master and apply modern science and those that have not.

Although the program is science-based, it also emphasizes factors that can determine whether in fact science effectively contributes to the well-being of people in the developing world, including issues of equitable policy, management, and production. As a result, we encourage work that connects the products of research with strategies for adoption that are both equitable and effective.



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Science-Based Development: Agriculture The Foundation's agricultural sciences division supports work in three areas. First, Foundation efforts focus on how crops grown primarily in developing countries, such as rice, can be improved by using biotechnology. Second, the Foundation funds activities to increase our understanding of how to improve food production systems of farming families in sub-Saharan Africa. Support is concentrated on research by national institutions and agricultural leaders. Third, the Foundation encourages agricultural research worldwide by helping develop research links, cooperative projects, and consensus on research priorities and policies involving national and international institutions.

In seeking to improve Third World food production, the focus is on the combination of factors – social, scientific, technological, economic – that determine the well-being of poor and vulnerable groups of people.

Highlights of the Year

Why is Africa the only region in the world where food production per person is declining? Which factors are most important to better food production – climate, prices, changes in markets, political stability, better technology, changes in the habits of farmers, institutions to support research?

Out of the need for sound information came the Foundation's program to examine the needs of farmers and consumers in Africa. After a year of exploration, in 1987 the agricultural sciences division introduced its plan to examine the workings of a particular market: that of cassava, a shrubby plant grown for its edible root. A nutritional mainstay of the very poor in sub-Saharan Africa, cassava can be grown where higher

quality crops cannot, but it is difficult to market because it spoils quickly after harvest. How cassava is produced, consumed, and marketed in nine African countries provides the focus for the program.

In addition, to build a group of local experts, the Foundation is providing support to 15 African agricultural graduate students to work on the project as part of their doctoral research.

The Foundation is also supporting the establishment of a social science research unit at the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, Nairobi, Kenya. This center studies insect pests; the social science unit will provide perspective on farmers' needs, wants, and the appropriateness of new technology for pest control.



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Although little reliable information exists on food crop production and consumption in sub-Saharan Africa, we do know that cassava, shown here, is one of the most important foods of the poor, and that it is produced in a wide range of places not appropriate for higher-

quality foods. The Foundation's program to improve family food production in Africa focuses on how cassava is produced, consumed, and marketed, with the hope that this will reveal the most important factors generally for better food production.

Improving Rice Genetically

The Foundation is supporting research in many laboratories throughout the world to apply biotechnology to genetically improve rice. Several labs are isolating and cloning rice genes, and others are working to transform rice by introducing new genes. At the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, scientists are reaching outside the species to rice's wild relatives, hoping to bring resistance to disease or drought to cultivated rice.

The program showed many advances in 1987 and moved into new areas. A molecular genetic "map" of rice was completed at Cornell University, the first of its kind; it should help identify rice plants with impor-

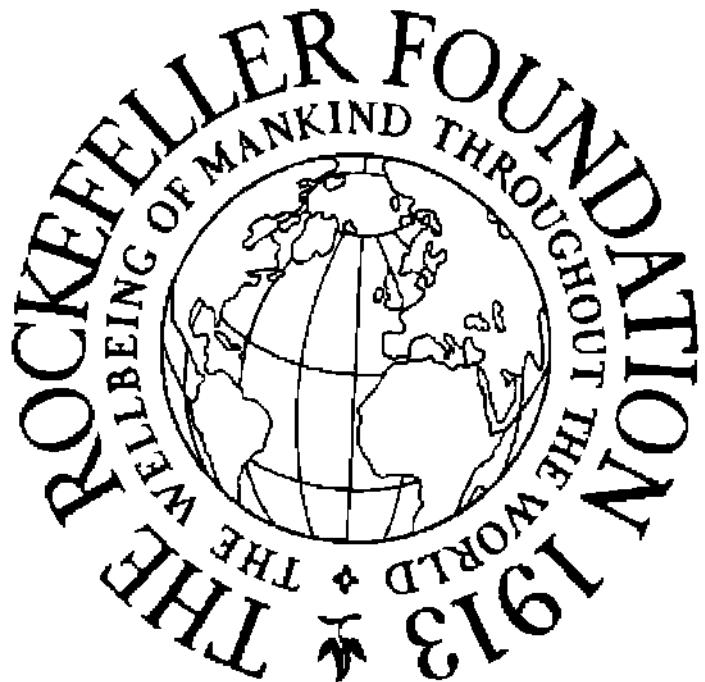
tant genetic traits. Investigators at the University of Nottingham successfully regenerated rice plants from a single cell, a crucial step if genetic engineering is to be successful.

The program began a significant expansion into China and India this year. More than half the people in the developing world live in these two countries; together they account for more than half the world's rice production and consumption. Both have large research establishments, well trained scientists, and mature rice genetic improvement programs. The Foundation is supporting research and training to develop and apply new technology; we plan to have two field staff members in Asia in 1988.

At the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Nairobi, Kenya, the Foundation is helping establish a social science research unit to study the improvement of food production in Africa. Dr. Achola Pala Okeyo, a Kenyan anthropologist and former Foundation field staff member, heads the new research unit.



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Photograph Excised Here

The Social Costs of New Science

A key part of projects the Foundation supports is an examination of the full social and environmental costs of new science and technology. Scientific advance in agriculture, for example, could mean the movement of people away from rural areas as farms require less labor, affecting the labor market in cities; the introduction of a new crop may mean that new ways to manage land and water become necessary.

One enterprise demonstrating the complexity of new technology is irrigation, a project requiring broad cooperation and close attention to environmental effects. Well-managed irrigation systems can have an enormous impact on people's lives in rural areas. They supply water when rainfall is low, reduce seasonal migration to cities, and provide some assurance of stability to all areas of a society. But failures

and weaknesses are common in these complex and expensive systems.

This year the Foundation launched a cooperative program in Asia that links two research institutes – the International Irrigation Management Institute and the International Rice Research Institute – to investigate together fundamental issues about what works and what doesn't in irrigation systems for growing rice. The program will work in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Bangladesh.

An important part of the program is the development of a national research base in these three countries. To help insure this, local researchers and policymakers will work together with scientists from the two institutes to set research priorities, and research will be carried out within the countries rather than at the two institutes.

A molecular genetic "map" of rice was completed at Cornell University this year under the direction of Dr. Steven D. Tanksley (right), associate professor in the department of plant breeding. The map should help identify rice plants with important genetic traits. A key goal of the Foundation's agriculture program is to make sure that powerful new technologies are created and used for improving the developing world's most important crop.



Science-Based Development: Health The health sciences division supports work that generates the capacity for healthier populations in developing countries. We fund work in vaccinology and pharmacology – research, testing, and delivery – by building a network of partnerships among First and Third World researchers. In addition, the Foundation supports the use of epidemiology and the social sciences to develop cost-effective ways to prevent and treat the most serious health problems in developing nations.

Highlights of the Year

The Great Neglected Diseases Program came to a close this year, with the last meeting of investigators held in Kenya in September. The program was launched in 1977 to address the concern that the major diseases of the developing world were being neglected by the world's principal research laboratories. Sleeping sickness, leprosy, malaria, schistosomiasis, hookworm, river blindness, and childhood diarrheas afflict hundreds of millions of people; the Foundation believed if these diseases were brought to the attention of outstanding scientists in the developed world, the best scientific laboratories in all parts of the globe could be attracted to the effort of ending this neglect.

The Great Neglected Diseases network consisted of 14 units with 160 investigators. A total of 360 scientists (150 from the developing world) were trained, collaborating in 26 different countries and producing 1,800 publications and many patents. The cost to the Foundation — \$15 million — has been matched nearly five to one as the excellence of the investigators made it possible to attract funding from other sources.

The challenge now is to shift the emphasis toward increasing research capacity in the Third World. The Foundation, then, launched a new program in September: Health Sciences for the Tropics. Jointly funded and planned with the World Health Organization, this program will continue to attack the diseases burdening



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River blindness, transmitted by a water-bred blackfly, was one of the target diseases in the Foundation's Great Neglected Diseases Program. The 10-year effort, which ended in 1987, was designed to attract outstanding sci-

the world's most vulnerable people by building research partnerships between developing and developed world laboratories. Ten partnerships are to be selected in the spring of 1988 from the more than 200 applications the Foundation received with its announcement of the program late this year.

Another offspring of the Great Neglected Diseases Program is the formation of a consortium to develop a new type of "multi-vaccine" that can protect against several diseases with one immunization, a result of genetic engineering. Scientists from Yeshiva University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Stanford University will be working together with their research colleagues in India and Venezuela to

To increase the efficiency of immunization programs in the developing world, scientists from the United States, India, and Venezuela are working as a team to develop a new type of

"multi-vaccine" that can protect against several diseases with one immunization. The new vaccine is built upon the tuberculosis bacillus using genetic engineering.

develop these new vaccines; they are built upon the tuberculosis bacillus, which has room to accept additional genes.

Similarly, the Foundation is helping to create a network to spur the growth of non-profit health management organizations that can effectively assist developing country governments. The network, which will train managers in public health, includes Management Sciences for Health, Boston, Massachusetts; Yayasan Indonesia Sejatera, Jakarta, Indonesia; and the Centre for Health Research and Management Development, New Delhi, India. The network will examine issues such as staff training, insurance, drug management and delivery, and providing and sharing medical information.



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International Clinical Epidemiology Network

● Units:	Egypt Ismailia	Mexico Mexico City	▲ Training Centers:
Brazil São Paulo Rio de Janeiro	Ethiopia Addis Ababa	Nigeria Ibadan	U.S. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Cameroon Yaoundé	India New Delhi	Philippines Manila	Canada Hamilton, Ontario
Chile Santiago	Vellore	Thailand Bangkok	Australia Australia Newcastle, New South Wales
Temuco	Madras	Khon Kaen	
China Chengtu Shanghai	Nagpur Trivandrum	Uganda Kampala	
Colombia Bogotá	Lucknow	Zimbabwe Avondale, Harare	
	Indonesia Yogyakarta		
	Kenya Nairobi		

Great Neglected Diseases Program

■ Research Sites:	United States
Australia	San Francisco, California
Melbourne,	Boston, Massachusetts
Victoria	England Oxford London
	Israel Rehovot
	Mexico Mexico City
	Sweden Stockholm
	Thailand Bangkok
	United States Cambridge, Massachusetts New York, New York Cleveland, Ohio Charlottesville, Virginia Seattle, Washington

Putting Clinical Epidemiology to Work

The Great Neglected Diseases Program showed us that many of the world's poor continue to suffer and die from common, preventable, or easily treated diseases. Yet the world's money and time is spent on complex and expensive treatments of diseases affecting the relative few in wealthy countries. Setting the right priorities for healthier people requires the application of epidemiology – the study of the health of populations.

The birth of the INCLEN (International Clinical Epidemiology Network) program

in 1980 brought with it the idea that good health requires information on whether treatments are effective, whether they are reaching the ones who need it most, and whether they make the best use of limited resources available for health care in the developing world. The global network that is now INCLEN comprises units in 27 medical schools in the Americas, Africa, India, and Asia. By the end of 1987, 102 fellows from 21 medical schools in 13 developing countries had completed training in clinical epidemiology to learn how to conduct research on their countries' most serious

large-scale health problems and how to shape less costly and more effective health policies.

The first two INCLEN graduates in the area of health economics went home this year, both to Thailand. Pirom Kamolratanakul, on the faculty of medicine at Chulalongkorn University, is working on evaluating two malaria-control programs, one using mosquito nets and chemical prophylaxis, and the other using mosquito nets alone. The other graduate, Weerachai Kosuwon, of Khon Kaen University, is comparing ways to shorten the treatment of spinal tuberculosis, one of the most expensive diseases to treat in developing countries because of the prolonged hospitalization required.

New research in 1987 included the work of six units in Asia, India, and Latin America, coordinated by Ohio State University, to evaluate the use and abuse of antibiotics; a study of the causes of diarrhea, conducted by researchers in Brazil and Virginia; and a study of the behavioral antecedents of infant diarrhea, by researchers at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok and the Population Council's Bangkok office.

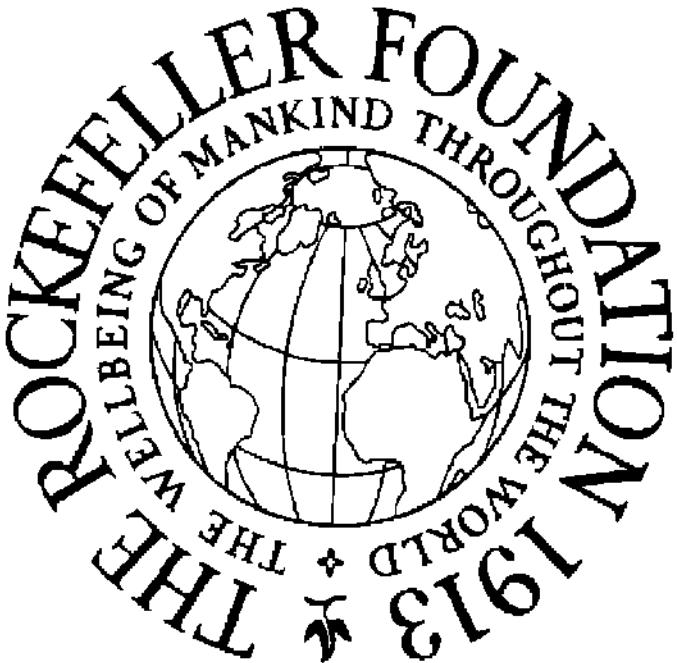
To encourage INCLEN fellows to think about the behavioral and social dimensions of disease and to learn to study communities, social sciences training was added to INCLEN this year. And on the other side, social scientists from INCLEN host universities are now being trained in the principles of epidemiology to foster collaboration between social scientists and physicians.

In a companion initiative to INCLEN, a key publication was released this year: *Review of the Health Situation in Thailand*, a 110-page book that summarizes exist-

ing epidemiological data on the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in that country, and then sets priorities for policy. Published by the fact-finding commission of the National Epidemiology Board of Thailand, the book is designed, as the researchers state in the introduction, to "provide all levels of health professionals with appropriate information for effective planning and further action."

The difficulties facing Third World thinkers as they develop new health policies are worsened by their dependence on journals they may not be able to afford, or that may not reach them. Even leading universities do not have automatic access to the developed world's vast and changing body of knowledge. To help remedy this, the Foundation this year decided to provide five ministries of health in the developing world with access to the periodic literature in public health and medicine. The core library will include 50 journals on microfiche. In addition, a facsimile machine is provided, along with a hard-currency allowance to cover the transmission of several hundred articles a year; an index on compact disc of the total medical literature of the National Library of Medicine will also be provided. All supporting hardware and training is included.

This new program is building on the success of an earlier one, launched in 1985, under which four medical schools – in Indonesia, Egypt, Mexico, and Colombia – have each been provided with a core library on microfiche consisting of more than 90 medical journals and state-of-the-art readers and printers. Careful monitoring of the project shows a high degree of local use; in fact, one of the medical schools has now been designated a regional resource and another a national resource.



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In 1985 the Foundation launched a program to provide four developing world medical schools, including Javeriana University in Bogotá, Colombia, with a core microfiche collection of 90 journals in biomedicine and health. The success of this effort led to a new program this year to provide five ministries of health in the developing world with access to a similar literature collection. Dr. Julio Latorre (left) an immunology professor at Javeriana, commented, "Before the system, it was a struggle for my students to get research materials. A medical education is tough enough without such a struggle."

An "American INCLEN"

Taking the building blocks of INCLEN – focusing on the diseases of groups of people, using the social sciences, working together across institutions and disciplines – the Foundation proposed, together with the Pew Charitable Trusts, an "American INCLEN" in 1986 called Health of the Public.

Like INCLEN, Health of the Public encourages moving away from expensive, high technology treatments and toward prevention, helping people maintain their

health rather than trying to recover it. The program links health researchers in six U.S. universities and asks them to challenge the medical community to develop more balanced, fair, effective, and low cost health systems. The six universities are Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Tufts, University of New Mexico, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and University of Washington. Steven A. Schroeder, professor of medicine at the University of California, San Francisco, directs the program.



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Science-Based Development: Population How can technology give people in the developing world rational choices about their reproductive lives? What technology now exists, and what factors affect whether people use it? To find out, the Rockefeller Foundation funds population projects in four areas: carrying out scientific research in reproductive biology; developing new contraceptives to test; evaluating how contraceptive methods now available can be changed to improve their acceptance, safety, and effectiveness; and studying the connection between fertility and social factors such as the status of women.

To encourage the capacity for better policies and programs in the developing countries that use new technology, we support four kinds of activities: research and training in biomedical and social sciences at Third World institutions; research on factors that affect fertility and strategies for changing them; advanced study for developing country researchers; and activities that encourage cooperation and exchange among developing country scholars.

Highlights of the Year

In 1987, as the United Nations announced the world's population had reached five billion, the Rockefeller Foundation launched a program to help pull together the work of developing world researchers in population science. The new program, called South to South Cooperation, creates a consortium of Third World scientists in family planning and health, building in the process a group of experts who can advise the leaders of developing countries about how population policies can be established.

South to South activities will be coordinated through centers in Brazil, China, India, and Kenya. Physicians, social scientists, and family planning managers will publish jointly, collaborate on research projects, and meet regularly to hold workshops and training courses. In 1987 the consortium put into final form plans for clinical trials of contraceptive vaccines, vaginal contraceptive pills, and gossypol. The group is also looking at the health benefits of contraceptive counseling for young women who have had abortions.

Africa's Growing Population

Fertility rates in the large and extremely poor region of sub-Saharan Africa remain high. The countries in the region are growing by 2½ to 3 percent a year (five times greater than countries in the developed world) as efforts in agriculture and development falter. In 1985 the Foundation initiated a program to strengthen the capacity for people in sub-Saharan Africa to deal with this issue. The program supports a group of national and regional institutions that are carrying out training and research on population issues, and supports research projects of African scholars. In 1987 the Foundation funded five institutions

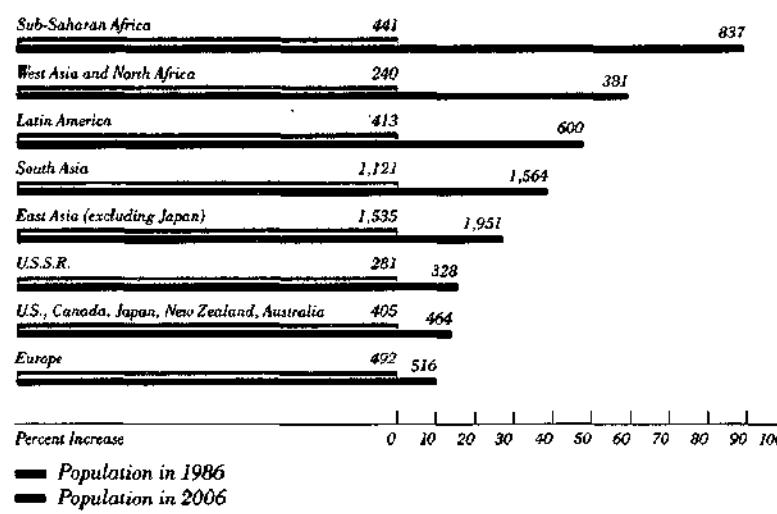


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The first organizational meeting of the South to South Cooperation Program was held at Arden House, Harriman, New York, in February. The group of developing country scientists, who

will work through centers in Brazil, China, India, and Kenya, plan to do clinical trials of new birth control methods and to study ways to prevent repeat abortions.

Projection of Worldwide Population Growth (Figures in Millions)



Source: Population Division, United Nations

in Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, and Cameroon that have promising programs in biomedical and social sciences.

One training grant enabled the University of Nairobi's department of obstetrics to hold a course on reproductive biology for scientists throughout the sub-Saharan region. Participants came from Nigeria, Tanzania, the Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Ghana, Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Cameroon for the four-week session. Obafemi Awolowo University in Nigeria (formerly known as the University of Ife) and the University of Pennsylvania joined in sponsoring an international conference on the sociocultural determinants of fertility in Africa, held in Nigeria in February under support from the Foundation. Social scientists from eight African countries attended, along with colleagues from Australia, Europe, and the United States.

The Foundation also renewed support for a research program for African scholars this year and approved several new projects. With Foundation support, African scholars from throughout the region are carrying out field studies and data analysis on population issues. Projects supported in 1987 include topics such as the factors affecting the use of modern family planning

methods in Tanzania and the effects of maternal education on the welfare of mothers and children in Ghana.

New Research on Gossypol

Gossypol, a natural substance found in the cotton plant, shows promise as an oral contraceptive for men. Research funded by the Foundation since 1980 has shown that it does not affect the sex hormones of the men who take it. Foundation-sponsored research is now moving toward determining whether its contraceptive effect is reversible and whether kidney function is altered in some men.

Introducing NORPLANT Implants

NORPLANT implants, contraceptive capsules placed under a woman's skin, gradually release a steroid into her bloodstream that prevents pregnancy for three to five years. Although it is very effective and long-lasting – one visit to the clinic can replace five years of taking birth control pills – it does require a clinic to dispense it, well-trained people to insert it, and a well-informed patient to decide whether to use it.

Until now support for NORPLANT has been for laboratory research, clinical

NORPLANT implants, time-release contraceptive capsules placed under the skin of a woman's arm, prevent pregnancy for three to five years. As NORPLANT's use begins in more than 40 countries around the world, the Foundation is funding a study of the barriers to its introduction as a method of birth control.



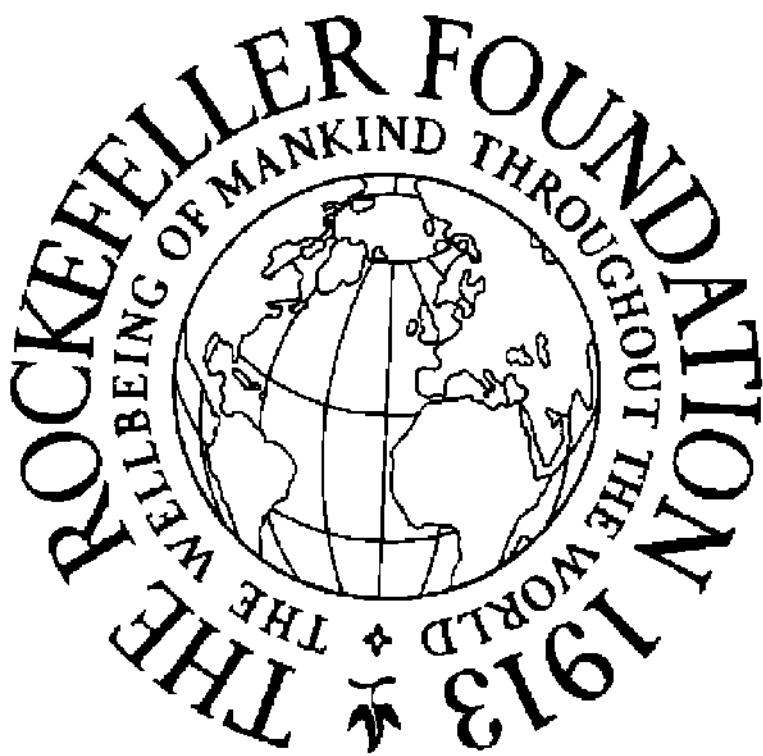
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trials, and studies of how it can be introduced. Its use is just beginning: Indonesia has more than 100,000 users, China more than 10,000, and 41 other countries have some experience with the method. Now the Foundation is supporting a program to study the barriers to NORPLANT introduction to see if they can be overcome by better communication, information, and training. For example, one project will produce videotapes for women to watch in family planning clinics (to be produced and tested in Indonesia). Another project in Indonesia and Sri Lanka will look at how TV and radio can be used, and others will examine the role of informational booklets to educate not only the women considering the method but also physicians unfamiliar with it.

Status of Women and Fertility

Since 1984 the Foundation has funded projects on how the position and roles of women within a society influence whether couples have large or small families, whether they prefer sons or daughters, and whether they use modern contraceptives. The research findings will be disseminated to policymakers to encourage greater attention to women's needs in the design and operation of family planning programs.

So far 24 projects have been funded, in India, the Philippines, Pakistan, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Brazil, and Mexico. More than three fourths are directed by local scholars or involve their collaboration with U.S. or European colleagues. To move ahead in understanding the relationship between women's status and fertility, the Foundation launched a new aspect of the program this year — sponsorship of comparative case studies to be carried out by a working group of developing country scientists.



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The Foundation's program to study the status of women and fertility has funded 24 projects throughout the developing world. The program looks at how the posi-

tion of women within a society influences decisions such as whether couples use contraceptives and the number of children they have. More than three-fourths of the research projects

are directed by local scholars or involve their collaboration. Here a mother weighs her baby at a community health clinic outside Jakarta, Indonesia

As a first step in a new program aimed at reducing infant mortality, the Foundation helped the World Health Organization launch its safe motherhood effort. Globally, an estimated 500,000 pregnancy-associated deaths occur each year all but about 6,000 of these are in the developing world. Here a midwife examines a pregnant woman at a rural health center in Peru.



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The health and population sciences divisions collaborated in 1987 to develop a program aimed at reducing maternal mortality, and as a first step, we helped the World Health Organization launch a new effort on safe motherhood. This initiative will help developing countries use new technology that could begin to save the lives of the hundreds of thousands of women who die each year for reasons associated with pregnancy.

Globally, an estimated 500,000 pregnancy-associated deaths occur each year; all but about 6,000 of these are in the developing world. Some African and Asian countries commonly have maternal mortality rates 200 times higher than those of Europe and North America. Additionally, when a mother dies in childbirth, the chances that her newborn child will sur-

vive are slim. In some developing countries, seven out of 10 infants without mothers die within the first year.

The direct causes of death in childbirth are well known: infection, obstructed delivery, toxemia, hemorrhage. The indirect causes are more complex. They begin with the neglect of infant girls that continues through childhood and adolescence. Calcium deficiency in childhood, for example, can lead to a contracted pelvis and eventually cause death in obstructed labor.

The safe motherhood initiative will support efforts within developing countries to improve prenatal care and nutrition, improve the training of midwives and increase their availability, and organize referral and transportation systems for women with high-risk pregnancies. Jointly sponsored by the

World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Foundation, the World Health Organization's program will assist developing country governments, nongovernmental organizations, and research institutions.

The Foundation is also supporting four other joint projects on this subject. First, we are providing funding to the Center to Prevent Childhood Malnutrition that will enable staff to evaluate community-run nutrition projects in developing countries and to organize policies and programs that promote childhood nutrition. The center wants to apply concepts and strategies from agriculture, health, and population to help communities improve the way they feed their children.

Second, we are supporting a review of research on the relationships among health, fertility, and contraceptive use in developing countries. We know that improved maternal and child health results when women bear fewer children and have them farther apart, but a comprehensive scientific assessment of this and its repercussions for policy has not been done. The two-year study is being carried out by the National Academy of Sciences.

Third, to link scientists with health policymakers, we are supporting in Thailand a health and family planning research and policy board that will reach out to scientists and policymakers in three or four countries. And fourth, we are supporting the University of London in its efforts to establish an advanced multidisciplinary course in health planning and financing for outstanding young health administrators from the developing world.

New and Less Costly Vaccines

The ideal vaccine against disease would provide lifelong immunity with a single dose. It would be inexpensive, have no side effects, work against many diseases, be easily administered by minimally-trained people, and remain stable at tropical temperatures. The ideal antifertility vaccine would share most of these characteristics, but would also be reversible.

Although science cannot yet produce vaccines like this, in many areas progress has been rapid. This year the health sciences and population sciences divisions joined to support two World Health Organization programs to improve the delivery of vaccines to developing countries, a project now cumbersome because the vaccines are sensitive to high temperatures, need sterile equipment for injection, have side effects, may require repeated injections, or are not effective during infancy and early childhood. The funding supports research on vaccine development, on methods of insuring speedy introduction of new and improved vaccines, and on integrating antifertility vaccines with antidisease vaccines.

Estimated Lifetime Chance of Dying from Pregnancy-Related Causes

1975-1984

	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	Total Fertility Rate	Lifetime Chance of Maternal Death
Scandinavia	4.7	1.8	1 in 9,850
U.S., Canada	7.7	1.7	1 in 6,366
Brazil	310	4.1	1 in 66
Southeast Asia	420	4.5	1 in 44
India	420	5.8	1 in 34
Sub-Saharan Africa	700	6.4	1 in 19

Source: *World Health Organization*



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Science-Based Development: Special Programming and Fellowships The complex area of science-based development presents many challenges that should involve agriculture, health, and population, or that broaden one or more of the Foundation's three science-based divisions. In ways that support program interests, special programming is used for a few focused cross-division or program-broadening activities.

The Foundation also sponsors four fellowship programs in science-based development: general fellowships, social science research fellowships, biotechnology career fellowships, and an African dissertation internship program.

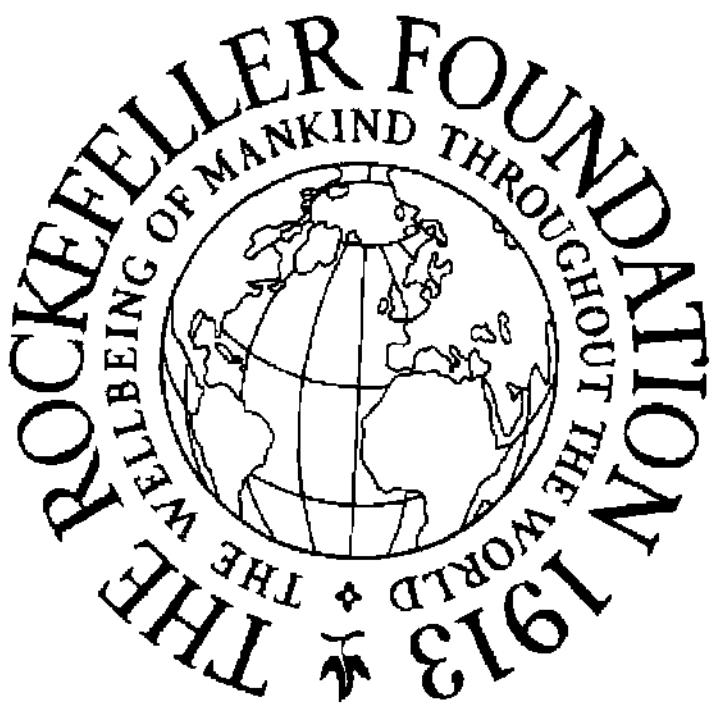
Highlights of the Year

In the new area of special programming, three new Foundation programs concern Africa, focusing on encouraging Africans to do research in their home countries, on promoting Africanist scholarship within the United States, and on studying the economics of sub-Saharan Africa.

The first program will identify and assist young African men and women enrolled in U.S. universities in fields related to the Foundation's work, enabling them to undertake their doctoral research in Africa. The pattern today of overseas graduate education with no research in Africa has tended to produce a generation of scientists better prepared to work in the host country than to contribute effectively at home. The idea of this program is to provide a mech-

anism for increasing the quality and relevance of overseas advanced training for these scholars.

Second, to build a group of outstanding Africanist scholars within the U.S., we are launching a program of research support to help improve the neglected state of U.S. primary scholarship on Africa. The weak base of U.S. scholarship in this area has led to shallow understanding of Africa and its people, often leading to mistaken development policy. This program includes funding for Ph.D. fieldwork and dissertations, comparative and synthetic work, and improved connections between Africanist scholars and the policy and development communities.



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To encourage research in and about Africa, the Foundation launched several new programs in 1987. Their goals are to encourage young African scholars to do research in their home countries, to promote U.S. scholarship on Africa, and to study the economics of sub-Saharan Africa.

The third program in this area is designed to address economic policy in sub-Saharan Africa. There are many reasons for the economic decline in this region, but a salient one is fragmented and inconsistent economic policy. In cooperation with a group of other funders, this program will develop a regional African network of specialists that can address these issues in eastern and southern Africa.

Gender and Technological Change

To focus on development's effects on men and women, the Foundation is sponsoring

a program by Yale University to build research capacity for evaluating how public policy and technological change in poor countries affect the welfare of the family. The program will look at gender differences and technological change in agriculture, health and sanitation, small business, and education, and it will emphasize training Third World scholars at Yale's Economic Growth Center. The center wants eventually to create a cohort of researchers in developing countries who will work in gender differences and family economics in their own countries.

In many parts of the developing world, women predominate in small businesses and trading, as with these women selling snacks to railway passengers in Antananarivo, Madagascar. To discover more about gender differences in developing countries, the Foundation is supporting a program of research and training for outstanding Third World scholars.



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Tropical Forestry

The decimation of tropical forests and the resulting environmental damage is a primary concern of development policy-makers. The Foundation is joining a group of funders to support the International Institute for Environment and Development in its efforts to help developing countries work out national plans to deal with this issue. Additionally, we are funding the Oxford Forestry Institute in England in its examination of the factors that affect local acceptance of improved forest management practices; and we are funding the Conservation Data Center in La Molina, Peru, one of a network of Latin American centers using scientific techniques to identify areas that should be preserved in their natural state.

Fellowships

The Foundation offers three fellowship programs within its international program to support science-based development: general fellowships, social science research fellowships, and biotechnology career fellowships. In 1987 more than \$2.5 million was awarded under these fellowship programs.

The Rockefeller Foundation has had a general fellowship program for more than 70 years. Its purpose is to select from all over the world men and women of outstanding promise in fields of interest to the Foundation, and to help prepare them to contribute to research, teaching, and public service in these fields. More than

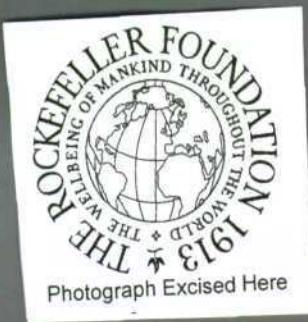


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12,000 people have held such fellowships; in 1987 a total of 81 persons held general fellowships – 60 that were continued from previous years, and 21 new awards that became active during the year.

Social science research fellowships provide opportunities for young North American and African social scientists to conduct collaborative research in agriculture or population studies at foreign institutions. Biotechnology career fellowships – totaling 18 in 1987 – help Third World scientists to maintain leadership in the development and application of new biotechnology in agriculture, health, and population sciences. The program establishes relationships between biotechnology scientists working at Third World institutions and research teams at advanced laboratories.

Although tropical forest lands are often cleared for agriculture, because the soils are low in fertility it is difficult to sustain food production. The Foundation is joining a group of funders to help developing countries work out national policies to deal with the destruction of tropical forests.



Arts and Humanities The Rockefeller Foundation supports artists, scholars, and teachers whose work in the arts and humanities advances international and intercultural understanding in this country. We are particularly interested in encouraging the flow of arts and knowledge between developing countries and the United States, and in increasing opportunities for scholarship, teaching, and artistic expression for ethnic populations in this country.

The Foundation therefore offers fellowships and grants to individuals and organizations for extending international and intercultural scholarship, increasing artistic experimentation across cultures, and improving international perspectives in the public schools.

Highlights of the Year

The arts and humanities division introduced new grant guidelines in 1987, formalizing growing international and intellectual concerns over the past few years in both the division's own funding patterns and within the arts and humanities communities generally. The new guidelines emphasize support for projects designed to deepen our society's understanding of the cultural pluralism within our national boundaries as well as our understanding of non-Western cultures, especially those of developing countries.

Extending International and Intercultural Scholarship

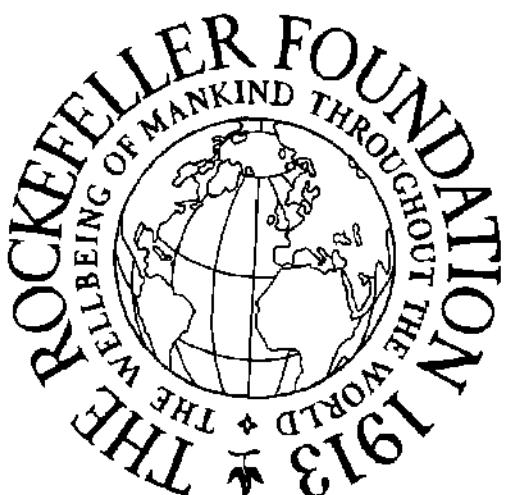
The Foundation's longstanding program of fellowships in the humanities has been expanded in keeping with the new guidelines to offer greater opportunity for international and intercultural scholarship. Through the Foundation's peer review process, the fellowship sites added this year included Washington University's Center for the Study of Islamic Societies and Civilizations; the University of Arizona's Southwest Institute for Research on Women; Cornell University's Southeast Asia Program; and the University of California, Berkeley's Chinese Popular Culture Project.

Since 1975, the fellowships program has supported nearly 450 writers and scholars in such areas of contemporary significance as applied ethics, minority and women's studies, social history, and film and literary criticism. During the past four years fellowships have been awarded for residencies at 22 institutions as diverse

as Brown University, the Institute for Advanced Study, the Smithsonian Institution, and the New York Public Library.

Support for Museum Experimentation

Three new museum projects funded this year also illustrate the thrust of international and intercultural scholarship. At the Field Museum in Chicago, we are supporting the reinstallation of a permanent African collection. The objective is to



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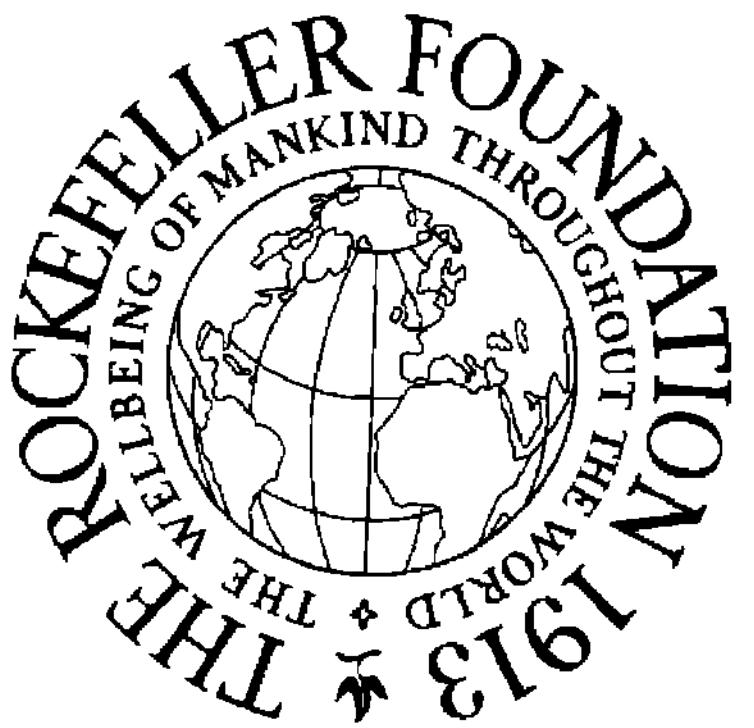
Lidya Busio, an artist from Montevideo, Uruguay, working in New York City, constructs earthenware pots and uses paint for color and detail. Trained in Uruguay, her work is now inspired by the cityscape of New York, often presented on the pots through distorted perspectives. "You take your inspiration from wherever you are," she says. Busio's work is featured in the Foundation-sponsored show on Hispanic art in the United States, which opened at the Houston Museum of Fine Arts in May.

break from 19th century "dark continent" stereotypes about Africa, helping visitors overcome the shock of their initial encounter with the unfamiliar, and then encouraging them to a deeper understanding of non-Western cultures. The museum is involving a broadly-representative

advisory group from Chicago's black community, scholars from Africa, and experts from other U.S. and African museums. Because of the growing interest in how museums can accurately and successfully present one culture to another, Field is documenting the project as it proceeds.

The Mahabharata, a nine-hour theatrical production based on an ancient Sanskrit epic, opened in October at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, New York City, and has traveled

to Switzerland, Australia, and Scotland. Foundation support for the production was aimed at exposing American audiences to this major experiment in cross-cultural work.



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The Foundation's support of the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston resulted this year in "Hispanic Art in the United States," a critically acclaimed and controversial exhibit of the work of 30 contemporary Hispanic-American painters and sculptors. The exhibit opened in Houston in the spring, moving to the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D.C., in the summer. It is also scheduled to appear in Miami, Santa Fe, Brooklyn, Los Angeles, and Mexico City.

We are also supporting an exhibition on the *carnivale* tradition, curated by the St. Louis Art Museum. This traveling exhibition, scheduled to open in St. Louis in the fall of 1988, is designed to present the living, "creolized" art produced when divergent cultural traditions – European, African, Caribbean, and North American – meet in public festivals and migrating people assert their identities in such display.

Increasing Artistic Experimentation Across Cultures

By encouraging artists to create works that can yield fresh understanding across cultural boundaries, often involving the interplay of diverse cultural forms and meanings, the Foundation helped a wide variety of productions to emerge during the year. We assisted New York City's Music Theatre Group with three intercultural works, two of which were produced in 1987; the third, an original work adapted from a Uruguayan short story, is scheduled for 1988 production. Two other examples, both in Philadelphia, involve African productions: Movement Theatre International presented the Togo Dance Troupe, and American Music Theatre presented the National Dance Theatre Troupe of Zaire.

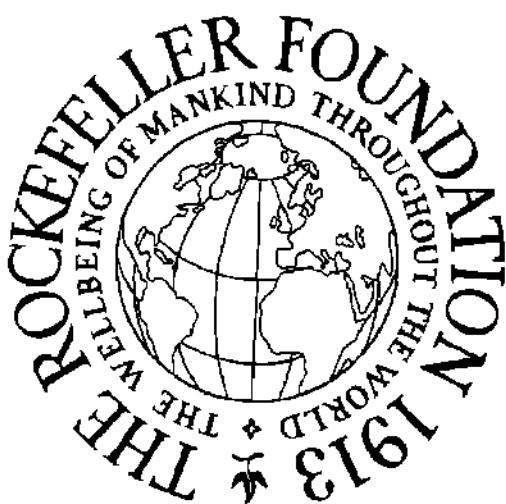
Both presentations placed the African work in the context of productions by American and European artists, suggesting aesthetic companions and creative influences across traditions.

The most elaborate of the intercultural arts events produced in 1987 with Foundation support was the English-language *Mahabharata*, directed by Peter Brook and performed in Los Angeles and New York. Originally developed in French, this nine-hour theatrical production is based on an ancient Sanskrit epic that is the foremost source explaining Indian civilization and Hindu ideals. The English-language production has traveled to Australia, Switzerland, and Scotland and will be seen in a television version throughout the world.

Travel for Cross-Cultural Understanding

A grant to Dance Theatre Workshop is continuing support for the Suitcase Fund, which helps bring innovative work from abroad to the attention of American audiences and artists, and enables younger experimental and minority artists from the U.S. to tour other countries. Another grant supported young choreographers from 17 countries participating in the American Dance Festival workshop with senior choreographers from India, Indonesia, Spain, and Argentina. Two of the new works performed during this six-week event in Durham, North Carolina, demonstrated striking synthesis of Eastern and Western dance styles.

The CHART program emphasizes the teacher as the agent of educational reform. Lucille Hamill, a veteran ninth grade world history teacher at Central High School in Philadelphia, will enter a year-long staff development program in the spring of 1988 that will involve local historians, geographers, and others working in world history. The following spring Hamill can begin work on new curriculum in world history for the Philadelphia schools.



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And at year end, the Foundation was making plans to create a fund with the National Endowment for the Arts and the U.S. Information Agency to enable U.S. artists to participate in international festivals and exhibitions held abroad. This country is usually underrepresented at these events because many U.S. artists don't have the money to go, resulting in a loss to both the U.S. and international arts communities. These events offer important opportunities for artists to gain international exposure, absorb fresh ideas and influences, and extend their creative thinking.

Experimenting with Film and Video

A number of highly-imaginative artists are taking advantage of the freedom offered by inexpensive, lightweight film and video cameras to work in diverse communities in the U.S. and internationally. This year the Foundation launched a new fellowship program to assist in the creation of such international and intercultural works.

Fellowships of \$35,000 each were awarded in November to seven artists, chosen from 83 nominees by a panel of curators, artists, directors of media centers, and exhibitors. Among the projects are a feature film examining the conflict between first and second generations of African-American slaves; a film about Vietnam as seen through the eyes of Vietnamese women in the U.S., France, and Vietnam; and a video work exploring Hopi traditions.

Improving Intercultural Perspectives in American Public Schools

A Foundation-supported, blue-ribbon commission reported this year that U.S. public school students suffer from "global illiteracy": a lack of knowledge about the world and international affairs. The findings and prescription for remedying this deficit — by more effectively using teaching opportunities in existing school curricula — were carried across the country via a press conference held at the Foundation in May. The commission, chaired by Clark Kerr and under the auspices of Global Perspectives in Education, was supported by grants from our foundation and from the Ford Foundation and the Exxon Education Foundation.

Our movement toward greater attention to international and domestic diversity is also reflected in the Foundation's program to improve public school teaching in the arts and humanities. This has been sparked by the increasingly multi-ethnic backgrounds of American students themselves and by teachers' and administrators' understanding of what people need to know in today's world of diversity and growing interdependence.

During this fourth year of the Foundation's program in the public schools, the nine participating school systems were linked into a network called CHART (Collaboratives for Humanities and Arts Teaching). Plans are being made to expand the network beyond the present sites of Atlanta, New York, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh,

St. Louis, St. Paul, Seattle, and rural South Carolina.

CHART enables teachers to increase their knowledge of the disciplines they teach and to develop and implement improved curricula. The program makes a variety of resources available to teachers, with nearby universities, museums, and businesses joined in cooperative ventures with the schools.

Another education program, this one for high school foreign language teachers, continued in 1987 with the selection of 100 winners from among 700 applicants for summer fellowships. The program began two years ago to give outstanding teachers the opportunity of summer study or research in countries where the languages they teach are spoken. The program has received much attention in the communities where the fellows teach, and this year, at the annual meeting of the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, a special session was held on the fellowship program.



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Equal Opportunity Through its equal opportunity division, the Foundation works to assure the full place of minorities in American life. Our strategy is to sponsor work in two areas: improving the lives of the persistently poor in America's cities, and assuring basic rights for all minority groups.

The Foundation's program to attack persistent poverty supports the planning and action spearheaded by local community groups in selected cities, funds research and policy analysis, and supports work to improve basic skills for children and parents in poverty. In basic rights, we support litigation and advocacy, voter registration, and capacity-building of institutions to support these actions, to do research, and to analyze public policy.

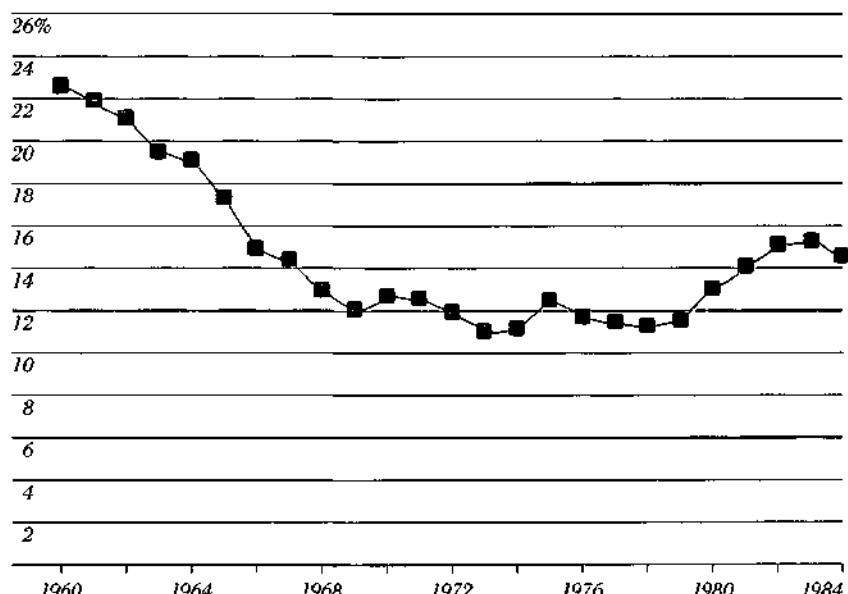
Highlights of the Year

The face of poverty in America has changed over the past two decades. Advances in the civil rights movement made it possible for many working class and middle class minorities to move away from the inner city. The decline in jobs for unskilled workers, deterioration of family stability, and changes in the mix of people and services in inner-city neighborhoods have led to the creation of an underclass.

The group is small compared with how many poor there are in the U.S., but it has grown rapidly in recent years. Although the number of people in poverty grew 18 percent from 28 million in 1967 to 33 million in 1985, the number of poor people living in concentrated poverty areas (census tracts with a poverty rate of 40 percent or more) has grown rapidly, by roughly 50 percent between 1970 and 1980 – from 3.5 million persons to 5.6 million persons. Over the same period the underclass grew by roughly 234 percent – from 750,000 to 2.5 million. This American underclass is characterized by a growing separation from the rest of society, its norms, and especially its resources.

In view of the enormity of this problem, the equal opportunity division is moving away from its focus on general problems of opportunity for minorities to wrestle with the most difficult hard-core poverty facing American cities. Our concern is that while removing some barriers has led to rapid advances for many minorities, for an alarmingly large group the situation has not changed or has changed for the worse. As Dr. Lyman wrote in 1984, "The problems

**Trend in the Official Poverty Rate for All Persons in the United States
1960-1984 (Percentage Poor)**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

of intractable poverty, family disintegration, the drug and crime culture, teenage pregnancy, and widespread illiteracy remain, untouched and apparently untouchable by the legal and other mechanisms that have helped others rise into the middle class."

The new guidelines of the equal opportunity division, implemented in 1987, establish three areas of concentration for the persistent poverty program: (1) examining the issue – bringing community focus to it in a small group of cities; (2) organizing a national research community around the effort; and (3) bringing family issues and basic skills plans into the program to upgrade the chances of both parents and children trapped in poverty.

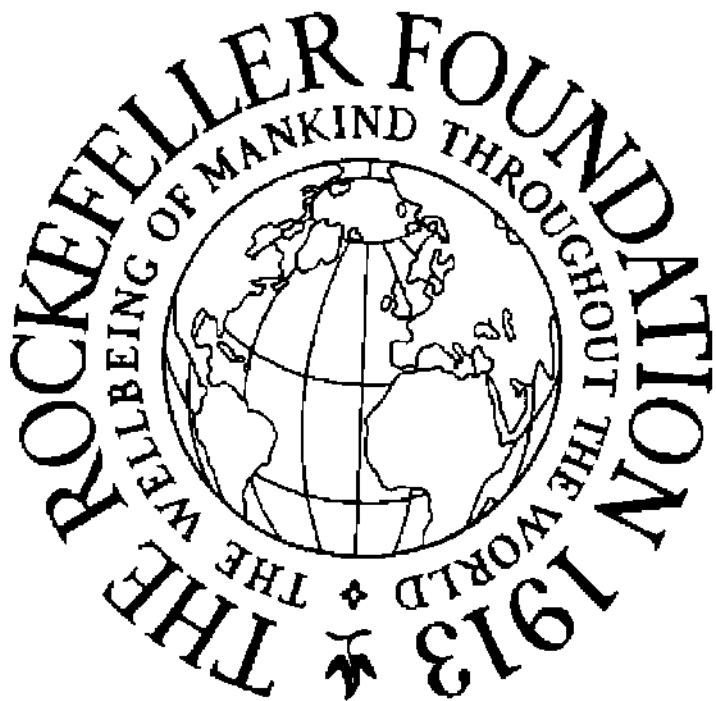
Six cities, Boston, Cleveland, Denver, Oakland, San Antonio, and Washington, D.C., were chosen for the project. Each offers outstanding institutions or leaders and in some cases the promise of collaboration with local foundations or other financial supporters. The cities are diverse economically, ethnically, and geographically, and minority groups in each hold significant political power.

Community, business, and nonprofit leaders in each city will work together with local and in some cases state officials. The first major allocation for the program, \$1.2 million, supports one year of operations in Denver, Oakland, and Washington; planning and start-up in Boston, Cleveland,

and San Antonio; and community research and technical assistance in all six cities.

Three continuing grants also now form an important part of the urban poverty program by attacking specific issues. The Foundation continues its support of the Children's Defense Fund, the preeminent national organization addressing the issue of early pregnancies among young black girls; Women's Legal Defense Fund, which is encouraging stronger child support guidelines to enhance the economic security of children and women; and the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, to test possible strategies for moving high school dropouts into jobs.

The Foundation is supporting a new program to identify, characterize, and help the persistently poor in America's cities. This new American "under-class" grew an estimated 234 percent between 1970 and 1980.

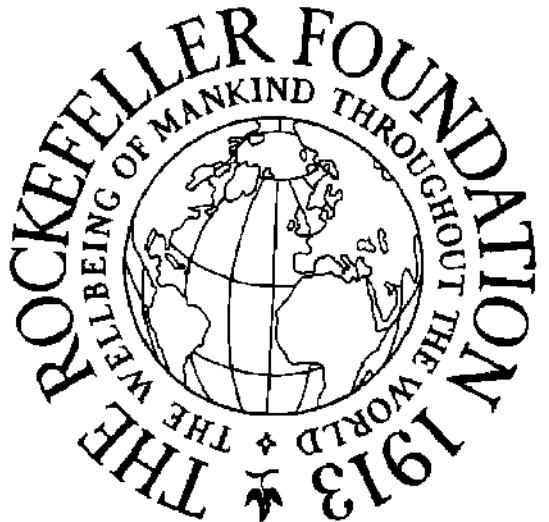


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Working to Assure Basic Rights

Although the new program to fight persistent poverty is absorbing much of the attention of the equal opportunity division, we are not abandoning our commitment to assuring basic rights. Major breakthroughs in legislation or additional landmark court decisions like those of the last three decades are not likely, but there is still a need for sustained effort to fortify and consolidate the work that has been done.

In 1986 the Foundation initiated a new funding approach, under which several key groups long assisted by the division are given stabilization-support grants. These grants are designed to finance litigation, provide a program reserve fund, strengthen long-range planning and financial management capabilities, and develop strategies for attracting new donors. The first grant of this kind, totaling more than \$1 million, was made to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. In 1987 the division extended this form of support to the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. Foundation funds will provide stable support for this key litigating group. This new financial stabilization strategy is provided with the hope that the dependence of selected public interest litigating groups on foundation funding in time can be reduced.



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The Washington-based Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, directed by William Robinson (left), works in the full spectrum of civil rights issues: voting rights,

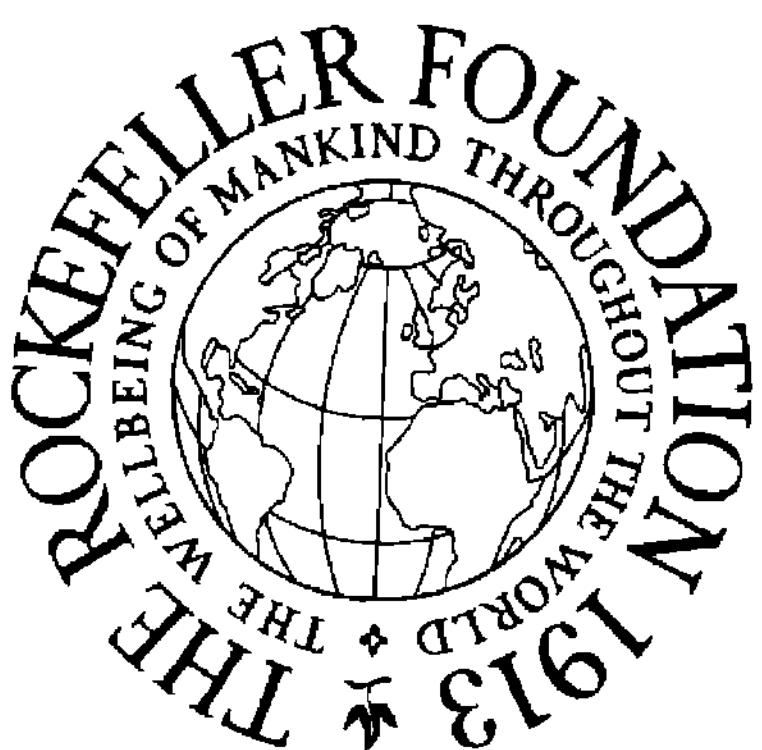
employment, housing, and education. The Foundation is providing support for the committee to strengthen its financial capabilities over time.

The Foundation has supported several organizations promoting voter registration since 1981 and continues that support. This is an area that has shown some promising trends: A recent Census Bureau report shows that the previously wide gap between black and white voting has been narrowing steadily since 1966, and that in

1986 voter turnout by young blacks actually exceeded that of young whites. Foundation money supports agencies whose education and monitoring efforts are directed to voter registration among poor minorities, whose voter turnout remains very low.

Angela Pryor, a participant in the multi-site Minority Female Single Parent Program, is studying to be a licensed practical nurse. She has four children. Before com-

ing into the program site operated by the Atlanta Urban League, she was "a mother on welfare with a very dim outlook," she says. "But my household has new vision now."



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Job Training for Minority Single Mothers
The Foundation's Minority Female Single Parent Program, launched in 1981, is moving into its final year in 1988. The program enables community-based organizations in Atlanta, San Jose, Providence, and Washington to create and provide comprehensive services to low-income minority single mothers, including skills training, education, counseling, and child care. The goal is to learn whether this group of services can help the women find and keep full-time jobs that pay enough to make up for their loss of welfare benefits.

A comprehensive program evaluation now being conducted by Mathematica Policy Research will provide a careful review of the program and determine its impact on the well-being of the women and their families, including employment, welfare dependency, and educational gains. Survey data were collected when the women

entered the program, again at 12 months, and at 30 months after entry, both from the participants and from a control group created from applicants who did not receive training and services. Mathematica is expecting to complete the evaluation by 1991.

Although the program is still in operation, some interim observations have been revealed. It is apparent, for example, that the participants think of themselves first and foremost as mothers and that child care is therefore essential for success; that basic education and training must relate to the job and not simply repeat the classroom atmosphere of failure that many of the women experienced earlier in their lives; and that the complexity of the participants' lives makes it essential that all services be in one place and that they be flexible enough to address individual circumstances.



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Other Interests and Initiatives Although most of the Foundation's work is done through its International Program to Support Science-Based Development and its divisions of arts and humanities and equal opportunity, we remain open to important work that does not exactly fall within these guidelines, that may require support for only a short time, or that may arise within the other program areas as time and circumstances change.

We also offer the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, located in northern Italy on Lake Como, for international conferences and scholarly residencies.

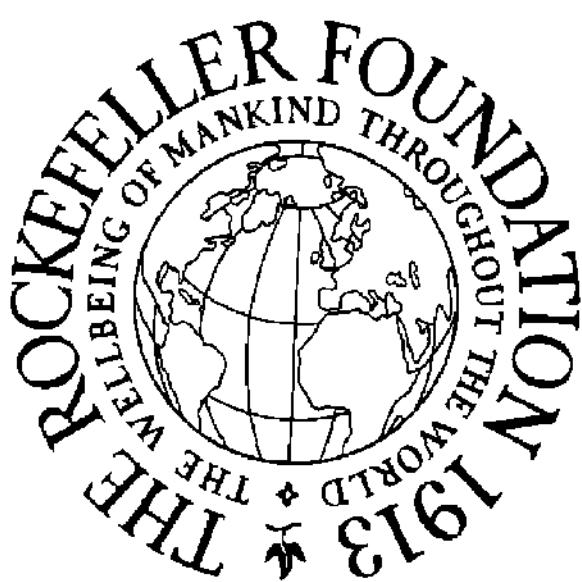
Highlights of the Year

The Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Lake Como, Italy, reopened in April after a year-long renovation. The changes included replacing the heating system, putting a new roof on the main building, installing energy-efficient windows and doors, and refurbishing space previously unused for the programs to permit more residents to be accommodated.

The center continued to host international conferences and scholarly residencies throughout most of 1987. During the eight months the programs were in operation, 25 conferences were held and 98 individuals from 21 countries completed residencies.

Investigating Social Change

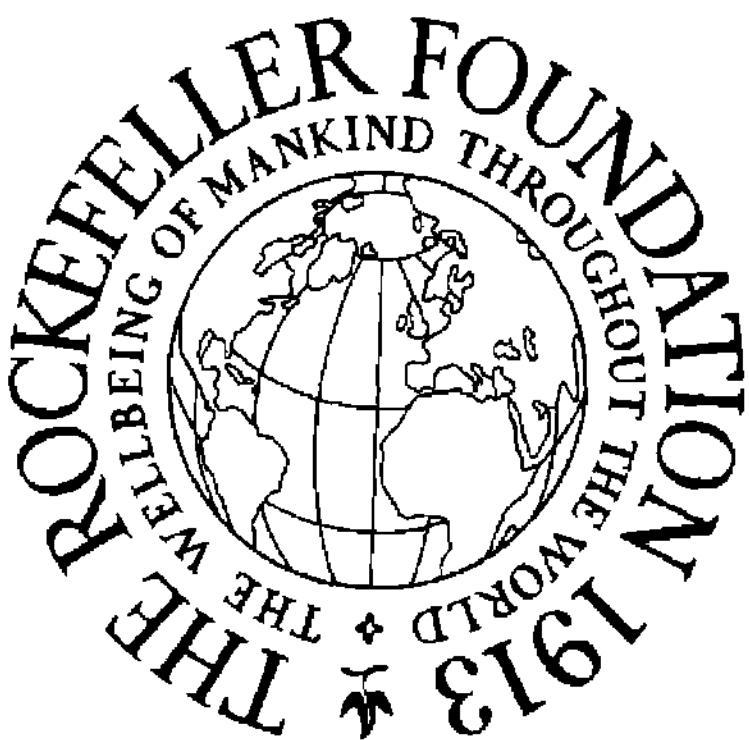
This year the Foundation continued support it began in 1984 to investigate the relationship between the changing roles of women and men and new patterns of family life and work in postindustrial societies. This research competition continues to draw hundreds of proposals from scholars in major disciplines; most concern psychological, social, and economic issues, although others examine changing roles from political and humanistic perspectives. The top 13 proposals chosen for funding were awarded grants ranging from \$33,000 to \$70,000 to investigate topics such as intergenerational family change, attitudes and choices of women and men, and antidiscrimination laws and the workplace.



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The Bellagio Study and Conference Center reopened in 1987 after a year-long renovation. The center hosted 25 conferences and 98 artists and scholars from

21 countries this year; here 19 scholars from six countries meet for a conference entitled "Manuscripts and Literary History."



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The effect of technological change on rural China is the subject of a Foundation-supported project by the National Academy of Sciences.

Another project examining social change is one focusing on the transformation of rural China. The Chinese countryside, still the site of much of China's traditional culture, is being changed by forces ranging from television to the commercialization of agriculture. With Foundation support the National Academy of Sciences will sponsor a series of joint U.S.-China research projects about the effects of technological change and adaptation.

Developing New Leadership

The Foundation has supported a black South African leadership development program since 1982. This year we moved our support to the Kagiso Trust, a black-led nonprofit organization based in Johannesburg, to enable it to expand its programs on black leadership at management and decision-making levels of nonprofit development and service organizations. The Kagiso Trust, the largest grantmaker in South Africa, was set up in 1985 by the European Economic Community to provide assistance to victims of apartheid.

Another initiative, this one announced in 1987, is an internship program to encourage minorities to enter the field of international development in Africa and the Caribbean. The percentage of minorities in State Department positions is declining, and the situation is only slightly better in U.S. development agencies and others working in international affairs. This program will support Operation Crossroads Africa by enabling it to award internships to 45 minority students to spend nine to 12 months in development projects in Africa and the Caribbean.

Understanding the Developing World

The Foundation continues the support it began in 1985 to the Overseas Development Council, an organization that provides policymakers and the public with analysis of trends in developing countries. Understanding the problems and politics of the developing world is central to the Foundation's work; our support will help the council expand its program.

Similarly, the Foundation issued support in 1987 for Africa News, a 14-year-old nonprofit news agency in Durham, North Carolina, that offers a biweekly newsletter, radio reports, and a library research service. It has a large U.S. and international audience and reports on topics such as the environment, women in development, health, technology, and politics.

Other Important Initiatives

Three outstanding institutions received funding from the Foundation in 1987 to continue their work. First, the equal opportunity and arts and humanities divisions joined to make a grant to the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture to establish a Rockefeller Foundation Performing Arts Fund. The Schomburg Center, located in the heart of Harlem in New York City, has introduced Langston Hughes, Paul Robeson, Ruby Dee, and Richard Wright to the American public in its 80-year history. The center has suffered from neglect and underfunding for many years, but recently shows signs that it may once again become a center for the cultural life of Harlem and of black America.



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The Schomburg Center, located at the center of Harlem in New York City, played an important role in the history of black America. Here author Maya Angelou reads from a selection of her work as part of the Schomburg Center's "Heritage Weekend," supported by the Foundation.

Second, the Foundation contributed to the American Council of Learned Societies, founded in 1919 with the Foundation's assistance to promote "the advancement of humanistic studies in all fields of learning." We joined the Ford and Mellon foundations and the National Endowment for the Humanities in supporting the society's fellowship program, the single most important source of private, unrestricted

support for humanities scholars. Third, we made a grant to Makerere University in Uganda, once Africa's premier institution of higher education, to introduce the concepts of science-based development. Although Uganda has suffered from political and economic instability over the past 15 years, as part of its rebuilding it plans to restore its historically rich national university.

Grants and Fellowships

International Program to Support Science-Based Development

Agricultural Sciences

Health Sciences

Population Sciences

Special Programming

Arts and Humanities

Equal Opportunity

Other Interests and Initiatives

- o *Fellowships and Awards*

Bellagio Study and Conference Center

Conferences

Residents

Agricultural Sciences Grants

Grants
in 1987

Genetically Improving Developing-Country Cereals

Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Ithaca, New York <i>To support a scientific symposium on biotechnology, biological pesticides, and novel plant-pest resistance for insect pest management.</i>	\$ 20,380
Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island <i>Toward the costs of a working group to discuss methodologies to approach the issue of the impact of biotechnology on the Third World.</i>	5,000
Center of Research and Advanced Studies of the National Polytechnic Institute of Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico <i>For collaborative research with CIMMYT on tropical maize varieties.</i>	50,000
Centre for Agro Economic Research, Bogor, Indonesia <i>For a study of the differential impact of new rice technology in west Java, east Java, west Sumatra, and south Sulawesi, Indonesia.</i>	88,100
Centro de Ecodesarrollo, Mexico City, Mexico <i>Toward a global study of substitution of grains in production.</i>	15,000
Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), Cali, Colombia <i>Toward a project to develop another culture in its rice breeding program.</i>	165,600
Chen Dabai, Beijing, China <i>To complete his Ph.D. dissertation in agricultural economics.</i>	19,200
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York <i>Toward the cost of research on the cloning, characterization, and transfer of genes in rice.</i>	400,000
Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia <i>For a study of the differential impact of technology changes across environments of rice farming in Lampung, Indonesia.</i>	31,440
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts <i>Toward the cost of research on the genetic engineering of the photosynthetic apparatus of rice.</i>	33,000
Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, India <i>Toward a study entitled "An Assessment of Technological Change in Nepal's Hill Agriculture."</i>	110,000
International Cell Research Organization, Paris, France <i>To support training in cell biology for young scientists from the developing world. (Joint grant with health sciences and population sciences, for a total of \$30,000.)</i>	80,000
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington, D.C. <i>For a study of technological progress in Chinese rice production.</i>	10,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI), Kandy, Sri Lanka <i>For a study projecting the medium-run world rice supply and demand.</i>	332,000
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Manila, Philippines <i>Toward a workshop entitled "The Role of Social Science in Managing Agricultural Technology."</i>	105,000
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Manila, Philippines <i>To equip a plant pathology laboratory for research on the molecular basis of disease resistance in rice.</i>	100,000
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Manila, Philippines <i>Toward a study of the differential effects of modern rice technology in favorable and unfavorable agroecologies of Bangladesh.</i>	170,000
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Manila, Philippines <i>Toward coordinating a multicountry study on the differential effects of modern rice technology.</i>	120,000
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Manila, Philippines <i>Toward salary and expenses of postdoctoral and junior staff in the wide-cross research program.</i>	355,400

John Innes Foundation, Norwich, England	\$ 450,000
<i>For research at the John Innes Institute on the molecular biology of rice tungro virus.</i>	
Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas	
<i>Toward research on the molecular biology of rice storage proteins.</i>	39,160
<i>Toward the cost of using RFLP mapping to study the cause of bacterial blight in rice.</i>	100,000
Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand	100,000
<i>For a project on differential effects of modern rice technology on favorable and unfavorable production environments.</i>	
Max Planck Institute for Plant Breeding, Cologne, West Germany	300,000
<i>Toward the cost of research on the cell and protoplast culture of rice.</i>	
Purdue Research Foundation, West Lafayette, Indiana	300,000
<i>Toward the cost of research on the regeneration of rice plants from callus, cells, and protoplasts.</i>	
Rockefeller University, New York, New York	600,000
<i>Toward the cost of research on gene regulation in rice.</i>	
Rural Development Administration, Suwon, Korea	70,000
<i>To support research on rice tissue culture and its application to rice varietal improvement.</i>	
Salk Institute for Biological Studies, San Diego, California	79,580
<i>Toward the costs of research on the molecular characterization of rice plasmamembranes.</i>	
Shanghai Academy of Agricultural Sciences, China	60,000
<i>Toward integrating rice tissue culture into their rice breeding program.</i>	
Stanford University, California	400,000
<i>Toward the cost of research on the genetic engineering of rice.</i>	
State University of Ghent, Belgium	500,000
<i>Toward the cost of research on the genetic transformation of rice.</i>	
Université de Perpignan, France	200,000
<i>For research on the isolation and characterization of DNA sequences specific for different rice species.</i>	
University of California, Davis, California	101,450
<i>Toward research on genetic elements in rice.</i>	
University of Georgia Research Foundation, Athens, Georgia	
<i>For research on the characterization and mapping of repeated sequence DNA in rice.</i>	50,960
<i>For research on genetic elements in rice.</i>	49,815
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota	90,000
<i>Toward a study of regional productivity growth in Chinese agriculture.</i>	
University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri	130,725
<i>For research on the use of repetitive DNA sequences as species specific probes in wide-cross breeding of rice.</i>	
University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan	30,000
<i>Toward research on molecular mechanisms for the genetic improvement of rice.</i>	
University of Wisconsin-Madison, Wisconsin	50,000
<i>Toward the cost of research on the genome organization of Pyricularia oryzae, the causative organism of blast disease in rice.</i>	
University of the Philippines at Los Baños, Philippines	20,000
<i>Toward the 11th International Congress on Plant Protection.</i>	
Washington State University, Pullman, Washington	500,000
<i>Toward the costs of research on the molecular genetics of rice.</i>	
Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri	361,110
<i>For research on the molecular biology of rice tungro virus.</i>	

*Grants
in 1987*

Conferences and Program Support *These grants were administered by Foundation staff.*

Genetic map of rice, general support.	\$ 50,000
Rice biotechnology, general support.	55,063
Impact of agricultural technical change:	
<i>Toward the costs of a planning meeting for researchers from Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines.</i>	15,000
<i>For support of comprehensive studies on the impact of agricultural research in developing countries.</i>	18,500
<i>For preparation of a background paper on the evaluation of agricultural technologies.</i>	4,400

Improving Family Food Production Systems in Africa

Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.	\$ 40,000
<i>Toward a study of the politics of agriculture in Egypt, Syria, and Iraq.</i>	
Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island	10,000
<i>For a study of the relationship between population growth and agricultural change in sub-Saharan Africa. (Joint grant with population sciences, for a total of \$20,000.)a</i>	
Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), Cali, Colombia	225,000
<i>To assist researchers in nine African countries to study production, consumption, and marketing systems for cassava.</i>	
Carl K. Eicher, East Lansing, Michigan	8,500
<i>Toward a project on African hunger.</i>	
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts	35,000
<i>Toward a study on dimensions of ecological degradation in Ethiopia.</i>	
International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Nairobi, Kenya	
<i>To help ICIPE institutionalize a social science research support unit.</i>	500,000
<i>Toward a project on household food production in Africa.</i>	45,900
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington, D.C.	23,600
<i>Toward a workshop on food security issues.</i>	
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Ibadan, Nigeria	1,975,000
<i>To assist researchers in nine African countries to study production, consumption, and marketing systems for cassava.</i>	
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas	30,000
<i>Toward the 1987 farming systems research symposium.</i>	
World Bank, Washington, D.C.	
<i>For start-up costs of the African task force of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) secretariat.</i>	10,000
<i>Toward a study on cassava and maize research needs and priorities in 11 coastal countries of West Africa.</i>	100,000
Wye College of the University of London, England	50,000
<i>Toward the costs of participation by students from east, central, and west Africa in its external studies program in agricultural development.</i>	

Enhancing International Agricultural Research Collaboration

Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT), Mexico City, Mexico	\$ 100,000
<i>To support initial on-site assessments for a Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) effort in sub-Saharan Africa.</i>	
International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI), Kandy, Sri Lanka	
<i>To initiate collaborative research on fundamental irrigation management issues that bear directly on rice production in south and southeast Asia.</i>	1,200,000
<i>Toward developing a collaborative research and training program in irrigation management with IRI.</i>	17,000
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Manila, Philippines	300,000
<i>To initiate collaborative research on fundamental irrigation management issues that bear directly on rice production in south and southeast Asia.</i>	
Resources for the Future, Washington, D.C.	50,000
<i>Toward organizing an international policy council on trade and agriculture.</i>	
United Nations Development Programme, New York, New York	50,000
<i>For use by the Division for Global and Interregional Projects to coordinate agricultural research at the international level.</i>	
University of Cologne, West Germany	8,000
<i>Toward the costs of participation by national scientists from developing countries at the seventh International Congress of Nitrogen Fixation.</i>	

Conference *This grant was administered by Foundation staff.*

General support for a Bellagio conference on allocating resources for developing-country agricultural research.	\$ 34,210
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Other

Center to Prevent Childhood Malnutrition, Baltimore, Maryland	\$ 50,000
<i>To set up a program to evaluate community-run nutrition projects in developing countries and to promote public policies and programs that prevent childhood malnutrition. (Joint grant with health sciences, population sciences, and special programming, for a total of \$300,000.)</i>	
Colorado State University Foundation, Fort Collins, Colorado	25,000
<i>For use by the International School for Agricultural and Resource Development toward the cost of a comparative analysis of agricultural development in Asia and Africa.</i>	
Fund for International Conference of Agricultural Economists, Oak Brook, Illinois	50,000
<i>Toward the costs of participation by economists from developing countries at the 20th international conference of agricultural economists.</i>	
Genetic Resources Communications Systems, Washington, D.C.	49,400
<i>To support the international expansion of the journal Diversity, so that it can more effectively address genetic resource issues and needs relevant to developing countries.</i>	
Institute of Development Studies, Brighton, England	20,000
<i>Toward a workshop on farmers and agricultural research.</i>	
New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York	6,000
<i>To publish a bibliography on economic uses of palm.</i>	

Other (continued)

Overseas Development Council, Washington, D.C.	\$ 2,000
<i>For a congressional staff forum on international development, "Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management in Africa."</i>	
Society for Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, New Delhi, India	15,000
<i>Toward the cost of participation by scientists from developing countries in the International Congress of Plant Physiology.</i>	
Texas A&M University System, College Station, Texas	20,000
<i>Toward costs of participation by national scientists from developing countries at the International Conference on Dryland Farming.</i>	
University of California, Davis, California	2,000
<i>To enable Ing. Hernan Gaviria to complete his studies.</i>	
World Bank, Washington, D.C.	30,000
<i>Toward the cost of a workshop on liberalizing world trade in agriculture.</i>	

Fellowships

Biotechnology Career Fellowships	
<i>Fellowships</i>	\$ 218,100
<i>General support</i>	25,000
General Fellowships	
<i>Fellowships</i>	411,156
<i>General support</i>	34,408
Social Science Research Fellowships	
<i>Fellowships</i>	630,387
<i>General support</i>	30,000

Health Sciences Grants

Grants
in 1987

Preventing Developing-Country Diseases through Vaccinology and Pharmacology

Australian National University, <i>Canberra, Australia</i>	\$ 23,000
<i>Toward support of a research project on cell-mediated immunity in flavivirus infections.</i>	
Brigham and Women's Hospital, <i>Boston, Massachusetts</i>	75,000
<i>Toward support of a collaborative research project with the University of Virginia on visceral leishmaniasis in Brazil.</i>	
Cao Ya, <i>Hunan, China</i>	19,850
<i>Toward support of a research project on the molecular etiology of cancer.</i>	
Case Western Reserve University, <i>Cleveland, Ohio</i>	120,000
<i>Toward a research project entitled "Cytopathogenetic Mechanisms of Entamoeba Histolytica."</i>	
Center for Research and Advanced Studies, National Polytechnic Institute, <i>Mexico City, Mexico</i>	50,000
<i>For a study of the pathogenesis of invasive amebiasis, onchocerciasis, and American trypanosomiasis.</i>	
Centers for Disease Control, <i>Atlanta, Georgia</i>	25,000
<i>Toward support of a study of the pathophysiology of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome in China.</i>	
Chulalongkorn University, <i>Bangkok, Thailand</i>	25,000
<i>For a study of the pathophysiology of dengue hemorrhagic fever.</i>	
Emory University, <i>Atlanta, Georgia</i>	5,000
<i>For use by its Carter Center toward the costs of a symposium on persistent virus infections.</i>	
Phyllis Freeman, <i>Boston, Massachusetts</i>	48,000
<i>To research means of achieving the distribution and effective use of vaccines in the developing world.</i>	
General Foundation for Medicine, <i>San Francisco, California</i>	30,000
<i>Toward a symposium on vaccines to be held in Napa.</i>	
Harvard University, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts</i>	
<i>Toward support of a research project on the genetic analysis of protein toxins of virulent Entamoeba histolytica.</i>	40,000
<i>Toward support of its geographic medicine center with an emphasis on virology and pediatrics.</i>	50,000
International Cell Research Organization, <i>Paris, France</i>	10,000
<i>In support of training in cell biology for young scientists from the developing world. (Joint grant with agricultural sciences and population sciences, for a total of \$30,000.)</i>	
International Green Cross, <i>Geneva, Switzerland</i>	10,000
<i>Toward a conference entitled "Immunization: New Horizons."</i>	
Johns Hopkins University, <i>Baltimore, Maryland</i>	35,000
<i>Toward support for Dr. Gordon Ada to serve as visiting professor in the department of immunology and infectious diseases at the School of Hygiene and Public Health.</i>	
Khon Kaen University, <i>Thailand</i>	15,000
<i>Toward support of a study on the effectiveness of corticosteroids in severe dengue shock syndrome.</i>	
Shirley Kutner, <i>La Paz, Bolivia</i>	8,000
<i>For research on the isolation and characterization of the major surface antigen of Leishmania braziliensis and Leishmania donovani chagasi promastigotes.</i>	

*Preventing Developing-Country Diseases through
Vaccinology and Pharmacology (continued)*

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, England	
<i>Toward support of a research project entitled "Molecular Markers for Prediction of Reactions in Leprosy."</i>	\$ 120,000
<i>Toward support of its department of clinical tropical medicine.</i>	50,000
Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand	125,000
<i>Toward a collaborative research project with the University of California, San Francisco, to develop new antimalarials.</i>	
Max Planck Institute for Immunobiology, Freiburg-Zähringen, West Germany	60,000
<i>Toward a research project on cellular immunity in malaria.</i>	
McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada	30,000
<i>Toward a research project in amebiasis.</i>	
Ministry of Public Health of China, Beijing, China	10,000
<i>Toward establishing a neurovirulence testing facility in China.</i>	
Miriam Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island	25,000
<i>Toward establishment of a cooperative geographic medicine program with the University of the Philippines and Nanjing Medical School in China.</i>	
Monash University, Melbourne, Australia	15,000
<i>Toward support of a research project on dengue-2 and kunjin.</i>	
National Foundation for Infectious Diseases, Washington, D.C.	10,000
<i>Toward the cost of a fellowship for a minority-group physician to conduct research in tropical medicine. (Joint grant with equal opportunity, for a total of \$20,000.)</i>	
National Museums of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya	135,000
<i>For training and salary support of scientists and technicians involved in vaccine testing.</i>	
National Research Institute, Bilthoon, Netherlands	250,000
<i>For the purchase of equipment for vaccine production and quality control facilities in Colombia.</i>	
New York University, New York	
<i>Toward a research project on Trypanosoma cruzi.</i>	20,000
<i>Toward support of a research project to develop a vaccine against cutaneous leishmaniasis.</i>	30,000
Norwegian Radium Hospital, Oslo, Norway	25,000
<i>Toward support of a research project on immunization against tuberculosis.</i>	
Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	235,000
<i>Toward the expansion of primate facilities, equipment, salaries, animal capture, and travel in connection with vaccine testing.</i>	
Pan American Health Organization, Washington, D.C.	65,000
<i>Toward the costs of three meetings to help establish a regional program for Latin America for the development, improvement, and production of vaccines.</i>	
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH), Seattle, Washington	
<i>Toward its task force on hepatitis B immunization.</i>	40,000
<i>Toward support of innovative activities in China involving the transfer of refined hepatitis B vaccine production technology.</i>	50,000
Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, La Jolla, California	
<i>Toward a research project on the role of salmonella in vaccine development.</i>	40,000
<i>Toward support of a research project on the conformation of the human heat-stable E. coli enterotoxin.</i>	25,000

Task Force for Child Survival, Atlanta, Georgia	\$ 450,000
<i>To develop a coordinated plan for immunization of the children of Uganda as an initial step for primary health care in Uganda.</i>	
Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel	25,000
<i>Toward support of a research project to develop new drugs against leishmaniasis.</i>	
University of California, Berkeley, California	19,500
<i>Toward a research project to develop a vaccine against hookworm.</i>	
University of California, San Francisco, California	
<i>Toward research in parasitic diseases for the development of applications to clinical medicine, pharmacology, and international health care.</i>	50,000
<i>Toward support of a research project to develop a vaccine against hookworm.</i>	20,500
University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri	25,000
<i>Toward costs of a research project on molecular approaches to germ line determination in Ascaris lumbricoides.</i>	
University of Oxford, England	50,000
<i>For support of a tropical medicine research unit.</i>	
University of Stockholm, Sweden	
<i>For a joint research unit on immune regulation of parasitism with Uppsala University.</i>	108,000
<i>For a research project on the construction of efficient malaria vaccines.</i>	120,000
University of Washington, Seattle, Washington	100,000
<i>Toward support of a research project on the diagnosis and prevention of tuberculosis.</i>	
Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Melbourne, Australia	
<i>Toward support of an immunoparasitology research unit.</i>	50,000
<i>Toward a collaborative research project on vaccines against schistosomiasis.</i>	80,000
Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel	
<i>Toward a research project to characterize evasion mechanisms of S. mansoni and E. histolytica.</i>	90,000
World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland	250,000
<i>To conduct applied research to improve the delivery and reduce the costs of all vaccines. (Joint grant with population sciences, for a total of \$500,000.)</i>	
Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut	30,000
<i>Toward a research project on the molecular epidemiology of dengue viruses.</i>	
Yeshiva University, New York, New York	300,000
<i>To enable a consortium of scientists to develop a new type of multi-vaccine vehicle that could be used in the developing world to protect against many pathogens with one immunization.</i>	
Zhu Jian, Beijing, China	15,000
<i>To do research on the molecular sequence analysis of the Japanese encephalitis virus vaccine.</i>	

Conferences and Program Support These grants were administered by Foundation staff.

Meeting on control of mosquito vectors.	\$ 18,000
Program on technology transfer of vaccine production, general support.	50,000

Enhancing National Capability for Population-Based Health Care

Center to Prevent Childhood Malnutrition, Baltimore, Maryland	\$ 50,000
<i>To set up a program to evaluate community-run nutrition projects in developing countries and to promote public policies and programs that prevent childhood malnutrition. (Joint grant with agricultural sciences, population sciences, and special programming, for a total of \$300,000.)</i>	
Centro Brasileiro de Analise e Planejamento-CEBRAP, São Paulo, Brazil	15,000
<i>Toward support of a study of the Rockefeller Foundation's public health and medical work in Brazil, 1915-1940.</i>	
Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand	
<i>In support of research in clinical epidemiology.</i>	5,000
<i>Toward the continuing support of the clinical epidemiology unit.</i>	25,000
<i>Toward a study of the effectiveness of aspirin in preventing the complications of rheumatic heart disease.</i>	10,640
Columbia University, New York, New York	200,000
<i>Toward expansion and improvement of the public health program of the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center.</i>	
Escola Paulista de Medicina, São Paulo, Brazil	
<i>Toward core support for a clinical epidemiology unit.</i>	25,000
<i>Toward support of a study on risk factors and predictive effects of hypertension in pregnancy.</i>	15,000
Foundation for International Scientific Cooperation, Madison, Wisconsin	24,000
<i>Toward a project to improve the epidemiologic competence of the National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Hanoi, Vietnam.</i>	
Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia	
<i>Toward core support for the clinical epidemiology unit.</i>	25,000
<i>For a collaborative project with the University of Newcastle on hypertension among Javanese stroke patients.</i>	9,000
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts	
<i>For a study of pilot primary health projects in developing countries.</i>	26,500
<i>Toward a project in the meta-analysis of clinical research.</i>	8,723
Hospital General de Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico	
<i>In support of research in clinical epidemiology.</i>	10,000
<i>Toward core support for its clinical epidemiology unit.</i>	25,000
Instituto Nacional de la Nutricion, Mexico City, Mexico	5,000
<i>In support of research in clinical epidemiology.</i>	
International Epidemiological Association (IEA), Silver Spring, Maryland	
<i>Toward its 11th international scientific meeting.</i>	15,000
<i>Toward travel costs of participants at regional meetings of the IEA in Thailand, China, and other countries during 1988.</i>	15,000
International Society for Infectious Diseases, Boston, Massachusetts	24,000
<i>For seminars on strategies of control of infectious diseases in developing countries.</i>	
Javeriana University, Bogotá, Colombia	
<i>Toward core support for its clinical epidemiology unit.</i>	25,000
<i>Toward support for an international seminar on primary health care in Colombia.</i>	10,000
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland	15,000
<i>Toward the costs of a colloquium on international health in development.</i>	

Khon Kaen University, Thailand		
<i>Toward the continuing support of the clinical epidemiology unit.</i>	\$	25,000
<i>In support of research in clinical epidemiology.</i>		5,000
Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand		
<i>In support of research in clinical epidemiology.</i>		5,000
McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada		
<i>For planning and introducing a health economics training curriculum for fellows of INCLEN.</i>		104,580
<i>Toward a study of electronic information systems for clinical use.</i>		40,000
<i>Toward the costs of implementing a social sciences component to the INCLEN training program.</i>		50,000
Ministry of Public Health, Bangkok, Thailand		175,000
<i>To support a national health and family planning research and policy board in Thailand.</i>		
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio		80,000
<i>Toward an international multicenter study of antibiotic usage in Asia and Latin America.</i>		
Pan American Health Organization, Washington, D.C.		25,000
<i>Toward support for an epidemiologist at the Caribbean Epidemiology Center.</i>		
Melissa Parker, Oxford, England		16,000
<i>Toward support of research on the effects of Schistosoma mansoni on female activity patterns and on infant and child growth.</i>		
Shanghai Medical University, China		
<i>Toward core support for the clinical epidemiology unit.</i>		25,000
<i>Toward research in clinical epidemiology.</i>		5,000
Stanford University, California		40,000
<i>Toward a research project on ascariasis in Costa Rica.</i>		
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, Texas		30,000
<i>Toward support of a research project on the relation of dietary protein to growth after an episode of acute shigellosis.</i>		
Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile		30,000
<i>In support of research in clinical epidemiology.</i>		
Universidad de la Frontera, Temuco, Chile		5,000
<i>In support of research in clinical epidemiology.</i>		
University of Cambridge, England		5,000
<i>Toward support of a Bellagio conference on the history and policies of public health education.</i>		
University of London, England		190,000
<i>To establish an advanced multidisciplinary course in health planning and financing for outstanding young health administrators from the developing world.</i>		
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico		162,800
<i>Toward establishment of a program of public health care at the university's school of medicine.</i>		
University of Newcastle, Australia		
<i>For planning and introducing a health economics training curriculum for fellows of INCLEN.</i>		80,000
<i>To establish a social sciences training component in the INCLEN program.</i>		100,000
<i>Toward support of an international multicenter study on the prevalence of precursors of stroke and ischemic heart disease.</i>		21,500
<i>Toward the costs of training clinicians from developing countries in clinical epidemiology.</i>		950,000

Enhancing National Capability for Population-Based Health Care (continued)

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina	
<i>For use by its clinical epidemiology resource and training center to provide health economics training for fellows from INCLEN.</i>	\$ 100,300
<i>Toward the costs of the development of a medical social science component for INCLEN.</i>	50,000
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	
<i>For planning and introducing a health economics training curriculum for INCLEN fellows.</i>	115,000
<i>Toward establishing an INCLEN executive office.</i>	82,500
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia	
<i>Toward support of a collaborative research project with Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, on prolonged diarrheas and visceral leishmaniasis in Brazil.</i>	120,000
University of Washington, Seattle, Washington	
<i>Toward the establishment of a public health program.</i>	264,850
University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia	
<i>Toward support of the Virus Information Exchange Newsletter.</i>	14,900
University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines	
<i>In support of research in clinical epidemiology.</i>	5,000
<i>Toward the continuing support of the clinical epidemiology unit.</i>	50,000
West China University of Medical Sciences, Ch'eng-tu, China	
<i>In support of research in clinical epidemiology.</i>	10,000
World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland	
<i>To help launch a program to reduce the rate of maternal mortality in developing countries. (Joint grant with population sciences, for a total of \$500,000.)</i>	250,000

Conferences and Program Support These grants were administered by Foundation staff.

Fifth annual INCLEN meeting in Mexico.	\$ 150,000
INCLEN commission to visit African countries, general support.	2,300
Interchange activities between INCLEN centers and units, general support.	100,000
INCLEN/Great Neglected Diseases Program meeting.	10,000
Pew Charitable Trusts/Rockefeller Foundation Program on Health of the Public, general support.	133,500

Other

American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, <i>San Antonio, Texas</i>	\$ 5,000
<i>Toward its American Committee on Medical Entomology.</i>	
Emory University, <i>Atlanta, Georgia</i>	25,000
<i>Toward the cost of a public health fellows summer program for black and other minority college students. (Joint grant with equal opportunity, for a total of \$50,000.)</i>	
Escola Paulista de Medicina, <i>São Paulo, Brazil</i>	6,100
<i>Toward support of a study on mental disorders in migrant populations in Brazil.</i>	
Harvard University, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts</i>	
<i>To enable its School of Public Health to invite V. Ramalingaswami to serve as a visiting professor of international health policy.</i>	12,500
<i>Toward support of a planning meeting by its Independent International Commission on health research for developing countries.</i>	20,000
International Center for Research on Women, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	20,000
<i>Toward preparation of book on women's work and child welfare in the developing world.</i>	
International Health and Biomedicine, <i>Norman, Oklahoma</i>	17,000
<i>Toward research and development of a book and three films for television on medical problems in the developing world.</i>	
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, <i>Boston, Massachusetts</i>	
<i>Toward a review of the special problems of its affiliates in the developing world.</i>	24,000
<i>Toward its seventh world congress, held in Moscow.</i>	24,500
Kapnek Trust, <i>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</i>	2,500
<i>Toward the cost of developing a teaching module for the World Health Organization's subregional health development office in Zimbabwe.</i>	
McMaster University, <i>Hamilton, Canada</i>	16,700
<i>To complete a book entitled "A Guide to Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth."</i>	
Ministry of Health, <i>Mexico City, Mexico</i>	25,000
<i>To develop a proposal for a national health and family planning research and policy board.</i>	
National Academy of Sciences, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	100,000
<i>To help prepare a comprehensive review of the health consequences of fertility regulation. (Joint grant with population sciences, for a total of \$200,000.)</i>	
National University of Singapore	12,500
<i>For a meeting on maternal mortality in southeast Asia organized by the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). (Joint grant with population sciences, for a total of \$25,000.)</i>	
Network of Community Oriented Educational Institutions for Health Sciences, <i>Maastricht, Netherlands</i>	
<i>Toward a conference to consider strategic planning for health sciences education.</i>	10,000
<i>Toward support of its task force on priority health problems in curriculum development.</i>	25,000
New England Medical Center Hospitals, <i>Boston, Massachusetts</i>	50,000
<i>For support of a division of geographic medicine.</i>	
New School for Social Research, <i>New York, New York</i>	19,000
<i>Toward a conference on the histories and social consequences of plagues.</i>	
Suda Riengrojpitak, <i>Bangkok, Thailand</i>	2,200
<i>Toward a Ph.D. degree at York University.</i>	
Brooke Schoepf, <i>Boston, Massachusetts</i>	50,000
<i>To undertake a research project on the control of AIDS in Zaire.</i>	

Other (continued)

University of California, <i>Berkeley, California</i>	
<i>For use by the University of California Press toward the costs of publishing Dr. C. C. Chen's memoirs, The Chinese Rural Experience: A Personal Account.</i>	\$ 5,000
<i>Toward the cost of preparing a reference book.</i>	6,000
University of California, <i>San Francisco, California</i>	26,000
<i>Toward support of a research project on the dissemination of biomedical information.</i>	
University of Toronto, <i>Canada</i>	50,000
<i>Toward a short course in evaluative management skills for physicians and health administrators from the developing world.</i>	
World Health Organization, <i>Geneva, Switzerland</i>	
<i>Toward assistance to four developing countries for the preparation of project proposals on Intersectoral Action for Health.</i>	50,000
<i>Toward its 1987 technical discussions on economic support for National Health for All strategies.</i>	30,000
<i>Toward the cost of reports for conferences on intersectoral cooperation.</i>	8,000

Conferences and Program Support *These grants were administered by Foundation staff.*

Clinical Epidemiology Resource and Training Center advisory committee meetings.	\$ 18,400
Meeting, "Case Histories in Development: Why Things Work."	15,000
Meeting on Health Research for the Developing World, Priorities and Strategies.	25,000
Great Neglected Diseases of Mankind, general support.	100,000

Fellowships

Biotechnology Career Fellowships	
<i>Fellowships</i>	\$ 185,462
<i>General support</i>	12,067
General Fellowships	
<i>Fellowships</i>	127,620
<i>General support</i>	224

Population Sciences Grants

Grants
in 1987

Developing Technology for Fertility Regulation

Assiut University, Egypt	\$ 30,080
<i>For a study of the probability of ovulation and fertilization during the use of NORPLANT contraceptive implants</i>	
Catholic University of Chile, Santiago, Chile	30,000
<i>For a study of gamete interactions in animals</i>	
Centro de Pesquisa e Assistencia em Reproducao Humana, Salvador, Brazil	101,150
<i>For three clinical trials of vaginal contraceptive pills</i>	
Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis de Campinas, Campinas, Brazil	20,000
<i>For studies on the number of menstrual ovulatory cycles and the use of oral contraceptives as risk factors for breast cancer</i>	
Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing, China	35,000
<i>For a study at its Institute of Materia Medica on gossypol's effects on free radical formation</i>	
Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China	
<i>For research on plasminogen activators and their inhibitors</i>	29,000
<i>For use by its Institute of Zoology toward the cost of research on the biology of reproduction</i>	14,000
<i>To enable the Shanghai Institute of Materia Medica to participate in an international multicentered study to develop a vaginal contraceptive pill</i>	17,000
<i>To enable the Shanghai Institute of Materia Medica to coordinate a gossypol research project under the program of South to South Cooperation</i>	25,000
<i>To enable the Shanghai Institute of Materia Medica to participate in clinical trials of three anti-gonadotropin vaccines for the control of fertility</i>	30,000
Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong	22,660
<i>For research on gossypol antifertility target enzymes</i>	
Columbia University, New York, New York	14,036
<i>Toward the updating of the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics manual on human reproduction</i>	
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York	
<i>For a clinical trial of gossypol in women with metastatic ovarian or endometrial carcinoma</i>	40,000
<i>Toward the cost of research on the role of calcium and phosphoinositides in oocyte activation</i>	25,610
Federal University of Bahia, Salvador, Brazil	25,000
<i>To coordinate three research projects for the program of South to South Cooperation</i>	
Georgetown University, Washington, D C	23,000
<i>Toward the cost of generating and testing monoclonal antibodies against epididymal epithelial cell basolateral membranes</i>	
Instituto Nacional de la Nutricion Salvador Zubiran, Mexico City, Mexico	33,400
<i>To enable the institute to participate in an international multicentered study to develop a vaginal contraceptive pill</i>	
International Cell Research Organization, Paris, France	10,000
<i>To support training in cell biology for young scientists from the developing world. (Joint grant with agricultural sciences and health sciences, for a total of \$30,000)</i>	
Kyoto University, Japan	75,000
<i>For a study of angiogenesis in mammalian ovaries</i>	

Developing Technology for Fertility Regulation (continued)

Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts	\$ 15,266
<i>For a symposium on fertilization.</i>	9,000
<i>For two summer investigator awards.</i>	
National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, India	125,450
<i>To produce contraceptive vaccines and coordinate their use in multicenter clinical trials in developing countries.</i>	
National Museums of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya	51,550
<i>For use by the Institute of Primate Research to study the development and application of antisperm monoclonal antibodies.</i>	
<i>To enable participants from developing countries to attend a conference on comparative reproduction in mammals and man.</i>	20,000
National University of Cordoba, Argentina	18,600
<i>For research on reproductive biology and endocrinology at its electron microscope center.</i>	
North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina	25,660
<i>For research on biological activity in rat spermatogonia after the withdrawal of gossypol treatment.</i>	
Population Council, New York, New York	35,000
<i>For study of a potential contraceptive vaccine based on Beta-HCG synthesized in bacteria.</i>	
<i>Toward the cost of a research project entitled "Gametogenesis Regulating Factors: Oocyte Maturation Preventing Factor."</i>	41,000
Prince of Songkla University, Hood Yai, Thailand	25,000
<i>For research on the purification and characterization of specific proteins from sea urchin sperm.</i>	
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH), Seattle, Washington	50,000
<i>To begin development of a dipstick assay for HIV screening in the developing world.</i>	
Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT), Seattle, Washington	250,000
<i>To enable PIACT to conduct six pilot projects testing appropriate communication and training strategies for strengthening the introduction of NORPLANT implants in developing countries.</i>	
Rockefeller University, New York, New York	25,000
<i>Toward the cost of research on the interaction of gossypol with proteins from spisula and bull sperm.</i>	
<i>Toward the cost of research on the reproductive endocrinology of progestin and antiprogestin compounds.</i>	30,760
St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee	10,000
<i>To develop an assay to be used in conjunction with administration of the racemic mixture of gossypol.</i>	
Rachel Snow, Cambridge, Massachusetts	1,710
<i>To discuss research on reproductive endocrinology and to collect preliminary data on estrogen metabolism and reproductive function of women in Shanghai.</i>	

*Grants
in 1987*

Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel <i>For a study on uterine angiogenesis factor to be conducted at its faculty of medicine</i>	\$ 27,000
Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Argentina <i>For research on factors affecting the maturation and motility of spermatozoa, to be conducted at the Institute of Histology and Embryology</i>	25,000
University of Chile, Santiago, Chile <i>For a study of epididymal spermatozoa and testicular cells and strategies for male contraception</i>	26,000
<i>For research on implantation, using in vitro cultures of human trophoblast and endometrial tissue</i>	66,000
<i>For research on the regulation of human corpus luteum function at the school of medicine</i>	25,000
University of Ibadan, Nigeria <i>To enable the college of medicine to participate in an international multicentered study to develop a vaginal contraceptive pill</i>	40,900
<i>To enable the college of medicine to participate in clinical trials of three-antigonadotropin vaccines for the control of fertility.</i>	52,500
University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho <i>For research on implantation to be conducted by a visiting Zambian scientist at its department of biological sciences</i>	7,850
University of Nairobi, Kenya <i>For a study of the effect of oral gossypol on HIV infection</i>	48,220
<i>For an African regional training program in reproductive health.</i>	64,880
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania <i>For a research and training program in reproductive biology and endocrinology</i>	500,000
University of Salzburg, Austria <i>For clinical and animal studies on the mechanism of action of gossypol, to be conducted at the department of zoology</i>	8,000
University of Sydney, Australia <i>Toward the cost of research on the antifertility activity of gossypol in the male</i>	30,000
University of Texas, Houston, Texas <i>For a study of gossypol's effects on DNA replication in mammalian cells, to be conducted at the M D Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute</i>	98,000
University of Zimbabwe, Harare, Zimbabwe <i>For three clinical trials to be conducted at the department of obstetrics and gynecology under the program of South to South Cooperation</i>	50,760
World Health Organization, Geneva Switzerland <i>To conduct applied research to improve the delivery and reduce the costs of all vaccines (Joint grant with health sciences, for a total of \$500,000)</i>	250,000

Program Support These grants were administered by Foundation staff.

General support for the gossypol program	\$ 45,000
General support for the South to South Cooperation program	125,000

Improving Population Policies and Programs

Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan	\$ 22,600
<i>Toward the costs of a study on fertility and the status of women in two Chinese communities.</i>	
Asociacion Multidisciplinaria de Investigacion y Docencia en Poblacion (AMIDEP), Lima, Peru	34,500
<i>For a study of Peruvian adolescents' knowledge and attitudes concerning sexuality and family planning.</i>	
Australian National University, Canberra, Australia	24,000
<i>For a study on population change among the Tamils of Sri Lanka.</i>	
Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island	10,000
<i>For a study of the relationships between population growth and agricultural change in sub-Saharan Africa. (Joint grant with agricultural science, for a total of \$20,000.)</i>	
Center to Prevent Childhood Malnutrition, Baltimore, Maryland	50,000
<i>To set up a program to evaluate community-run nutrition projects in developing countries and to promote public policies and programs that prevent childhood malnutrition. (Joint grant with agricultural sciences, health sciences, and special programming, for a total of \$300,000.)</i>	
Centre for Development and Population Activities, Washington, D.C.	100,000
<i>For its programs designed to provide family planning and reproductive health care education and other assistance to women in developing countries.</i>	
Anthony A. Chamwai, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	30,000
<i>For data collection and analysis of the relationship between female status and fertility in Zanzibar.</i>	
Columbia University, New York, New York	100,000
<i>For a project to monitor and analyze the national family planning programs of the developing world.</i>	
Timothy H. Gatara and Rachel M. Musyoki, Nairobi, Kenya	6,280
<i>To undertake research on women's status and fertility in Kenya.</i>	
Hill Gates, Mount Pleasant, Michigan	27,150
<i>For a study of fertility and women's capital in Taiwan.</i>	
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts	
<i>For a study of the effects of family planning service delivery on the availability of contraceptive services and supplies in China.</i>	9,440
<i>To enable its school of public health to invite V. Ramalingaswami to serve as a visiting professor of international health policy.</i>	12,500
Institute for Resource Development, Columbia, Maryland	36,000
<i>To include a women's employment module in the questionnaires to be used in three developing countries participating in the Demographic and Health Surveys program.</i>	
Instituto Nacional de la Nutricion Salvador Zubiran, Mexico City, Mexico	32,400
<i>To enable the institute to participate in an international study to quantify the health benefits of contraceptive counseling for young women at risk of repeated abortions.</i>	
International Center for Research on Women, Washington, D.C.	20,000
<i>For a book on women's work and child welfare in the developing world.</i>	

Uche Isrugo-Abanihe, <i>Ibadan, Nigeria</i>	\$ 36,300
<i>For a study of bridewealth, age at marriage, and fertility transition among the Ibos of Nigeria.</i>	
Mahidol University, <i>Bangkok, Thailand</i>	
<i>For phase three of a program of research on program effort and performance of family planning services in Thailand.</i>	85,690
<i>For the purchase of a microcomputer and software in conjunction with a study of the determinants and consequences of contraceptive use patterns in Thailand.</i>	8,470
Ministry of Public Health, <i>Bangkok, Thailand</i>	175,000
<i>To support a national health and family planning research and policy board in Thailand.</i>	
National Academy of Sciences, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	100,000
<i>To help prepare a comprehensive review of the health consequences of fertility regulation. (Joint grant with health sciences, for a total of \$200,000.)</i>	
National University of Singapore	12,500
<i>For a meeting on maternal mortality in southeast Asia organized by the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). (Joint grant with health sciences, for a total of \$25,000.)</i>	
Obafemi Awolowo University, <i>Ile-Ife, Nigeria</i>	259,000
<i>For training and research at the department of demography and social statistics.</i>	
C. K. Omari, <i>Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</i>	4,500
<i>For a study of the sociocultural factors influencing the acceptance or rejection of modern family planning methods in Tanzania.</i>	
A. K. Omideyi, <i>Ile-Ife, Nigeria</i>	3,440
<i>To undertake research on women's status and fertility among the Yoruba in Nigeria.</i>	
Simon Pachano and Hernan Carrasco, <i>Quito, Ecuador</i>	32,550
<i>For a study of how temporary migration in the Ecuadorian highlands affects the status of women, fertility rates, and population growth.</i>	
Mark M. Pitt and Mark R. Rosenzweig, <i>St. Paul, Minnesota</i> , and Gunawan Sumodiningrat, <i>Yogyakarta, Indonesia</i>	37,520
<i>For a study of how the allocation of time within Indonesian households is affected by the number of children in the family, their health, and their sex.</i>	
Population Council, <i>New York, New York</i>	
<i>To enable a senior associate in its Bangkok office to participate in a program on family planning services in Thailand.</i>	34,500
<i>To enable participants from developing countries to attend a conference on better health for women and children through family planning.</i>	25,000
Population Resource Center, <i>New York, New York</i>	100,000
<i>In support of its informational programs on global population issues.</i>	
Rutgers University, <i>New Brunswick, New Jersey</i>	12,000
<i>Toward the cost of including workshops on reproductive rights laws and policies in a forum for women state legislators.</i>	
Sahel Institute, <i>Bamako, Mali</i>	36,000
<i>For a workshop on the integration of demographic data into development planning.</i>	
Susanna Ubomba-Jaswa and Sam Adjei, <i>Accra, Ghana</i> , and Wendy Graham and Allan G. Hill, <i>London, England</i>	46,000
<i>For a study of the effects of maternal education on the welfare of mothers and children in urban Ghana.</i>	

Improving Population Policies and Programs (continued)

University of Benin, Nigeria	\$ 8,500
<i>For a study of barriers to contraceptive use and technology in selected Nigerian communities.</i>	
University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	190,000
<i>For a graduate training and research program in demography and community health.</i>	
University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia	19,000
<i>For an analysis of data on fertility patterns among women of childbearing ages in east Java, to be conducted at the Demographic Institute.</i>	
University of London, England	190,000
<i>To establish an advanced multidisciplinary course in health planning and financing for outstanding young health administrators from the developing world.</i>	
University of Nairobi, Kenya	
<i>For the purchase of library materials for the Population Studies Research Institute.</i>	10,500
<i>To enable its Population Studies and Research Institute to develop indicators to measure family planning programs in Kenya.</i>	22,000
University of Zimbabwe, Harare, Zimbabwe	
<i>For the dissemination of information on population issues in development planning in Zimbabwe.</i>	12,000
<i>For a study of the attitudes and behavior of Zimbabwean men concerning fertility and contraception.</i>	46,300
<i>For a study of the effects on fertility of recent social, economic, and cultural changes in Zimbabwe.</i>	43,080
World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland	250,000
<i>To help launch a program to reduce the rate of maternal mortality in developing countries. (Joint grant with health sciences, for a total of \$500,000.)</i>	
Mary Yamuah, Banjul, Gambia	43,100
<i>For a study of fertility, infant mortality, and second-year death rates in relation to socioeconomic status in Gambia.</i>	

Conferences and Program Support *These grants were administered by Foundation staff.*

Meeting on "Case Histories in Development: Why Things Work."	\$ 15,000
Program of Research on the Evaluation of Family Planning Programs in Developing Countries, general support.	91,500
Program to Improve Understanding of Population Issues within Sub-Saharan Africa, general support.	30,000
Program to Support Research and Training in the Population Sciences in Sub-Saharan Africa, general support.	50,000

Other

African Fertility Society, Nairobi, Kenya \$ 26,150
For a regional consultation on AIDS research needs.

Fellowships

Biotechnology Career Fellowships		
<i>Fellowships</i>	\$ 159,600	
<i>General support</i>	7,933	
General Fellowships		
<i>Fellowships</i>	672,578	
<i>General support</i>	19,571	
Social Science Research Fellowships		
<i>Fellowships</i>	237,826	
<i>General support</i>	555	

Special Programming Grants

Grants
in 1987

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward a program to strengthen the scientific and engineering infrastructure in sub-Saharan Africa.</i>	\$ 75,000
Australian National University, Canberra, Australia <i>To explore the potential for the creation of a new social science subfield, health transition in the Third World.</i>	85,350
Center to Prevent Childhood Malnutrition, Baltimore, Maryland <i>To set up a program to evaluate community-run nutrition projects in developing countries and to promote public policies and programs that prevent childhood malnutrition. (Joint grant with agricultural sciences, health sciences, and population sciences, for a total of \$300,000.)</i>	150,000
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York <i>Toward the costs of a study entitled "Under Five Mortality in African Children."</i>	99,950
Ethnographic Institute, Berkeley, California <i>Toward the cost of a study on technological change in Kenyan farming systems.</i>	67,000
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts <i>For support of the Independent International Commission on Health Research for Developing Countries.</i>	100,000
<i>Toward the costs of a workshop on education for interdisciplinary careers in science, engineering, and public policy.</i>	30,000
International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada <i>To assist in establishing a consortium of donors to improve macroeconomic policy analysis and training in sub-Saharan Africa.</i>	550,000
International Institute for Environment and Development, Washington, D.C. <i>To expand its program for helping developing countries organize national forest policy reviews.</i>	325,000
National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward a symposium on the role of science and technology in development.</i>	15,000
Overseas Development Council, Washington, D.C. <i>For general support.</i>	500,000
Peruvian Foundation for the Conservation of Nature, Lima, Peru <i>To enhance the capacity of the conservation data center of the National Agricultural University at La Molina.</i>	150,000
Social Science Research Council, New York, New York <i>To build a cohort of outstanding Africanist scholars in the social sciences and humanities.</i>	1,200,000
United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development, New York, New York <i>Toward the costs of a seminar on technology promotion policies in China.</i>	5,000

University of California, <i>Los Angeles, California</i>	\$ 14,000
<i>To enable its African Studies Center to create a user guide for a data base on the agriculture of African countries.</i>	
University of Nairobi, <i>Kenya</i>	32,000
<i>Toward the costs of a study on technological change in Kenyan farming systems.</i>	
University of Sussex, <i>England</i>	150,000
<i>To help the university's science policy research unit sustain and strengthen its program of training and research on science and technology policy in developing countries.</i>	
University of Wisconsin, <i>Madison, Wisconsin</i>	10,000
<i>For use by its African studies program toward development of a series of courses on contemporary literature in Africa.</i>	
Yale University, <i>New Haven, Connecticut</i>	734,400
<i>To build the capacity among Third World scholars for evaluating how public policy and technological change in their countries contribute to differences in production and consumption between men and women.</i>	

Conferences and Program Support *These grants were administered by Foundation staff.*

African Doctoral Internship program, general support.	\$ 25,000
Bellagio conference on technology and development.	42,000
Initial annual conference of the International Consortium for Economic Research in Sub-Saharan Africa.	50,000
Meeting on scientific information and communication systems for Third World science-based development.	5,000
Meeting on scientific literacy in African primary schools.	10,300
Small grants for science-based development, from the East African office.	100,000

Arts and Humanities

Grants
in 1987

Extending International and Intercultural Scholarship

Asian Cultural Council, <i>New York, New York</i>	\$ 20,000
<i>For the cost of a museum training program as part of the Festival of Indonesia.</i>	
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, <i>New York, New York</i>	6,000
<i>For use by the Brooklyn Museum for the costs of research and catalog of the Stewart Culin Collection of North American Indian Art.</i>	
Center for African Art, <i>New York, New York</i>	100,000
<i>Toward the costs of an exhibition entitled "Art/Artifact."</i>	
City College of the City University of New York, <i>New York</i>	10,000
<i>Toward the costs of its Latin American book fair.</i>	
City University of New York, <i>New York</i>	
<i>For editorial costs associated with the preparation of Music in the Life of Man: A World History.</i>	30,000
<i>Toward a feasibility study relating to expanding its master's program in translation.</i>	16,200
Columbia University, <i>New York, New York</i>	12,500
<i>To complete the publication of a book entitled Ruins and Revivals: The Architecture of Urban Devastation. (Joint grant with equal opportunity, for a total of \$25,000.)</i>	
Harvard University, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts</i>	30,000
<i>Toward the costs of travel for the participants in the conference "Technological Constraint and Cultural Response."</i>	
Independent Committee on Arts Policy, <i>New York, New York</i>	15,000
<i>For its activities and explorations of national arts policy issues.</i>	
Johns Hopkins University, <i>Baltimore, Maryland</i>	5,000
<i>To pay for the travel of three participants in a planning and discussion meeting on the history of famine.</i>	
Representing Africa through Museums	
Field Museum of Natural History, <i>Chicago, Illinois</i>	150,000
Indiana University, <i>Bloomington, Indiana</i>	14,000
Smithsonian Institution, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	8,000
Social Science Research Council, <i>New York, New York</i>	66,500
General support	50,000
Resident Fellowship Program	
Cornell University (Southeast Asian Program), <i>Ithaca, New York</i>	225,000
Institute for Advanced Study (School of Social Science), <i>Princeton, New Jersey</i>	14,500
University of Arizona (Southwest Institute for Research on Women), <i>Tempe, Arizona</i>	225,000
University of California (Chinese Popular Culture Project), <i>Berkeley, California</i>	87,100
University of Iowa (Women's Studies Program), <i>Iowa City, Iowa</i>	225,000
University of Oklahoma (History of Science in Western Civilization Program), <i>Norman, Oklahoma</i>	225,000
University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston (Institute for the Medical Humanities), <i>Texas</i>	225,000
Washington University (Center for the Study of Islamic Societies and Civilizations), <i>St. Louis, Missouri</i>	225,000
General support	18,000

St. Louis Art Museum, Missouri	\$ 150,000
<i>To enable the museum to mount a traveling exhibition devoted to the art and social context of Caribbean festivals.</i>	
Studio Museum in Harlem, New York, New York	25,000
<i>For travel and research related to an exhibition of contemporary African art.</i>	
University of California, Los Angeles, California	25,000
<i>For use by the Wight Art Gallery toward the planning costs of an exhibition entitled "Defining Chicano Art."</i>	
Visions Foundation, Washington, D.C.	17,500
<i>Toward the cost of a conference entitled "Afro-American Artists: Time and Space." (Joint grant with equal opportunity, for a total of \$35,000.)</i>	

Increasing Artistic Experimentation across Cultures

African Theatre Exchange (ATEX), London, England	\$ 18,500
<i>Toward a roundtable to plan and implement a support structure for an international training center for African performing artists.</i>	
Alternative Center for International Arts, New York, New York	25,000
<i>In support of four exhibitions of work by midcareer artists.</i>	
American Dance Festival, New York, New York	53,200
<i>To expand its international choreographers workshop.</i>	
American Film Institute, Washington, D.C.	25,000
<i>In support of the international component of its National Video Festival.</i>	
American Music Center, New York, New York	34,000
<i>Toward coordinating activities associated with American Music Week.</i>	
American Music Theater Festival, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	100,000
<i>Toward the international component of its 1987 festival and in support of its international music theater colloquium.</i>	
Bilingual Foundation of the Arts, Los Angeles, California	25,000
<i>To commission and produce a new translation of Mariana Pineda by Federico Garcia Lorca.</i>	
Brooklyn Academy of Music, New York, New York	200,000
<i>For continuation of its Next Wave festival.</i>	
Center for Contemporary Arts, Santa Fe, New Mexico	10,000
<i>Toward the costs of an exhibition and catalog to complement "Hispanic Art in the United States" at the Museum of New Mexico.</i>	
City University of New York, New York	25,000
<i>To enable CUNY-TV to acquire and broadcast Bandung File, a public and cultural affairs program focused on Third World issues, in collaboration with the California State University cable system.</i>	
Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Washington, D.C.	30,000
<i>For a project to make U.S. public television programming available in anglophone Africa.</i>	
Dance Theater Workshop, New York, New York	180,000
<i>In support of its Suitcase Fund, a program of reciprocal touring by artists and companies from the United States and abroad.</i>	

Increasing Artistic Experimentation across Cultures (continued)

Dance Theatre of Harlem, <i>New York, New York</i>	\$ 35,000
<i>Toward the costs of its South American tour.</i>	
ETV Endowment of South Carolina, <i>Spartanburg, South Carolina</i>	3,965
<i>To enable television producers from Senegal, Zimbabwe, and Gabon to attend Input '87, an international public television screening conference.</i>	
Educational Broadcasting Corporation, <i>New York, New York</i>	
<i>For research and development of a television series on world dance.</i>	25,000
<i>Toward the costs of New Television, a series of experimental works by video artists.</i>	25,000
Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theater Center, <i>Waterford, Connecticut</i>	8,700
<i>Toward the costs of internationalizing its national playwrights conference.</i>	
Foundation for Independent Video and Film, <i>New York, New York</i>	15,000
<i>To support research for a directory of resources for independent film and video production in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.</i>	
Foundation for the Extension and Development of the American Professional Theatre, <i>New York, New York</i>	20,000
<i>In support of a survey and planning effort geared toward the cultivation of minority audiences. (Joint grant with equal apportionment, for a total of \$40,000.)</i>	
Group I Acting Company, <i>New York, New York</i>	50,000
<i>Toward the production of Kabuki Macbeth and the development of related educational workshops and printed materials.</i>	
Intercultural Film and Video Fellowships	
Charles Burnett, <i>Los Angeles, California</i>	35,000
Paul Kos, <i>San Francisco, California</i>	35,000
Victor Masayesva, Jr., <i>Hotevilla, Arizona</i>	35,000
Trinh T. Minh-Ha, <i>Berkeley, California</i>	35,000
Lourdes Portillo, <i>San Francisco, California</i>	35,000
General support	55,000
Interdisciplinary Artists Program	
Contemporary Arts Center, <i>New Orleans, Louisiana</i>	9,000
Diverse Works, <i>Houston, Texas</i>	14,250
80 Langton Street, <i>San Francisco, California</i>	14,250
Hallwalls, <i>New York, New York</i>	10,500
Intermedia Arts Minnesota, <i>Minneapolis, Minnesota</i>	14,250
Los Angeles Contemporary Exhibitions, <i>California</i>	14,250
Nexus, <i>Atlanta, Georgia</i>	14,250
Painted Bride Art Center, <i>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</i>	10,000
Real Art Ways, <i>Hartford, Connecticut</i>	14,250
General support	10,000
International Arts Relations, <i>New York, New York</i>	40,000
<i>In support of playwrights' development programs and productions in the 1987-1988 season.</i>	
International Centre of Theatre Research, <i>Paris, France</i>	150,000
<i>To assist in mounting for English-speaking audiences a stage adaptation of the Mahabharata.</i>	
International Theatre Festival of Chicago, <i>Illinois</i>	40,000
<i>In support of cross-cultural artistic exchange in conjunction with the 1988 festival.</i>	

*Grants
in 1987*

Louisville Orchestra, Louisville, Kentucky <i>Toward the costs of an international contemporary music project.</i>	\$ 25,000
Media Alliance, New York, New York <i>Toward the costs of a conference on minority media production.</i>	5,000
Movement Theatre International, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania <i>To support performances and residencies by artists from outside the United States as part of its 1987 international festival.</i>	40,000
Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles, California <i>For the continuation of the public radio series entitled "The Territory of Art."</i>	40,000
Museum of Modern Art of Latin America of the Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward the costs of exhibits, lectures, and other activities to complement "Hispanic Art in the U.S." at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.</i>	5,500
Music-Theatre Performing Group, New York, New York <i>Toward the development of intercultural music theater works.</i>	50,000
New York Foundation for the Arts, New York, New York <i>For use by Wendy Lidell for the development of a touring exhibition of international film.</i>	16,000
New York International Festival of the Arts, New York, New York <i>For the presentation of works by Third World and American minority artists as part of its first festival.</i>	250,000
New York Shakespeare Festival, New York, New York <i>In support of its Festival Latino.</i>	125,000
OPERA America, Washington, D.C. <i>For continuation of its program "Opera for the Eighties and Beyond."</i>	250,000
Playwrights in Residence program	
Appalshop, Whitesburg, Kentucky	5,000
Center Stage Associates, Baltimore, Maryland	5,000
Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles, California	5,000
Crossroads, New York, New York	30,000
Ensemble Studio Theatre, New York, New York	5,000
International Arts Relations, New York, New York	25,000
La Mama Experimental Theater Club, New York, New York	25,000
Los Angeles Actors' Theatre Foundation, California	5,000
Magic Theatre Foundation, Omaha, Nebraska	25,000
Pipeline, Los Angeles, California	5,000
River Arts Repertory, New York, New York	25,000
Victory Gardens Theater, Chicago, Illinois	5,000
Vineyard Theatre and Workshop Center, New York, New York	25,000
Virginia Stage Company, Norfolk, Virginia	25,000
Wooster Group, New York, New York	25,000
Raindance Foundation, New York, New York <i>For costs associated with preparing a documentary, Bophal, for broadcast over PBS.</i>	8,500
Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art, Winston-Salem, North Carolina <i>For national fellowships for creative artists and awards in the visual arts program.</i>	350,000
Twin Cities Public Television (KTCA-TV), Minneapolis, Minnesota <i>In support of the performing arts television series "Alive from Off Center."</i>	150,000

Increasing Artistic Experimentation across Cultures (continued)

University of Iowa, <i>Iowa City, Iowa</i>	\$ 30,000
<i>Toward the costs of residencies by foreign writers participating in its international writers program.</i>	
Visual Arts Research and Resource Center Relating to the Caribbean, <i>New York, New York</i>	25,000
<i>Toward phase two of a project to establish a permanent resource center to house its collection of visual and written materials.</i>	
Vivian Beaumont Theater, <i>New York, New York</i>	50,000
<i>Toward completion costs of the Sarafina! documentary.</i>	
WGBH Educational Foundation, <i>Boston, Massachusetts</i>	25,000
<i>Toward the costs of New Television, a series of experimental works by video artists.</i>	
WNYC Foundation, <i>New York, New York</i>	
<i>For use by Shareen Brysac to explore the feasibility of establishing a centralized programming service for university cable stations.</i>	32,000
<i>Toward "Window on World Television," a series of foreign TV programming presented to U.S. viewers.</i>	55,000

Improving International Perspectives in American Public Schools

Associated Colleges of the Midwest, <i>Chicago, Illinois</i>	\$ 40,000
<i>Toward the costs of a pre-service teacher training program.</i>	
Collaboratives for Humanities and Arts Teaching (CHART) Program	
Atlanta Partnership of Business and Education, <i>Georgia</i>	125,000
COMPAS, <i>St. Paul, Minnesota</i>	90,800
Global Perspectives in Education, <i>New York, New York</i>	190,000
International Education Consortium, <i>St. Louis, Missouri</i>	85,000
Los Angeles Educational Partnership, <i>California</i>	240,000
Philadelphia Alliance for Teaching Humanities in the Schools (PATHS), <i>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</i>	200,000
Pittsburgh Public School District, <i>Pennsylvania</i>	125,000
Seattle School District No. 1, <i>Seattle, Washington</i>	100,000
South Carolina Committee for the Humanities, <i>Columbia, South Carolina</i>	175,000
Educational Testing Service, <i>Princeton, New Jersey</i>	200,000
<i>Toward collaboratively developing a research plan with Harvard University's Project Zero, permitting field testing of new techniques for assessing learning in the arts and humanities.</i>	
Global Perspectives in Education, <i>New York, New York</i>	31,000
<i>Toward the production, printing, and dissemination of the report of the study commission on global education.</i>	
Harvard University, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts</i>	
<i>Toward collaboratively developing with the Educational Testing Service a research plan permitting field testing of new techniques for assessing learning in the arts and humanities.</i>	150,000
<i>Toward the costs of continuing to collaborate with the Educational Testing Service on developing new approaches to instruction and testing in the arts.</i>	20,000

Gene Maeroff, New York, New York <i>For a book on the role of teachers in school improvement efforts.</i>	\$ 16,000
Modern Language Association of America, New York, New York <i>Toward the 1987 national conference on English teaching.</i>	50,000
National Council for the Social Studies, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward the costs of its national commission to review social studies education in the country's elementary and secondary schools.</i>	10,000
	10,000
Organization of American Historians, Bloomington, Indiana <i>Toward the costs of producing a magazine for secondary history and social studies teachers.</i>	42,000
Rassias Foundation, Hanover, New Hampshire <i>For the production of a film documenting the training of Chinese teachers of English. (Joint grant with equal opportunity, for a total of \$98,500.)</i>	25,000
Stanford University, California <i>Toward the costs of a conference on accelerating the education of disadvantaged students. (Joint grant with equal opportunity for a total of \$98,500.)</i>	49,250
University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida <i>In support of the History Teaching Alliance's central office costs and for seed grants for local projects involving world history and the multiethnic dimensions of American history.</i>	35,000
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania <i>In support of a program of Rockefeller Foundation fellowships for high school foreign language teachers.</i>	600,000

Other Includes grants made under former guidelines.

American Symphony Orchestra League, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward the costs of a program to establish a computerized orchestra library information service and to develop a new music project.</i>	\$ 175,000
Arts and Business Council, New York, New York <i>For expanding the National Business Volunteers for the Arts program.</i>	250,000
Association of American Colleges, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward the preparation and dissemination of two surveys designed to assess the teacher education capabilities of four-year arts and science-based colleges and universities.</i>	100,000
Carnegie Hall Society, New York, New York <i>For the International American Music Competitions.</i>	500,000
Dade County Council of Arts and Sciences, Miami, Florida <i>To initiate a state-wide planning process for cultural development in Florida.</i>	10,000
Dancing for Life, New York, New York <i>Toward the costs associated with the production of "Dancing for Life" at Lincoln Center.</i>	15,000

Other (continued)

Dance – For the development of new dance works by single choreographer dance companies:

Contact Collaborations (Steve Paxton), <i>New York, New York</i>	\$ 15,000
Dean Dance and Music Foundation (Laura Dean), <i>New York, New York</i>	15,000
Foundation for Independent Artists (Mark Morris), <i>New York, New York</i>	15,000
House Foundation for the Arts (Meredith Monk), <i>New York, New York</i>	35,000
Original Ballets Foundation (Eliot Feld), <i>New York, New York</i>	35,000
Pick-Up Performance Company (David Gordon), <i>New York, New York</i>	15,000
Trisha Brown Dance Company, <i>New York, New York</i>	35,000
Twyla Tharp Dance Foundation, <i>New York, New York</i>	35,000
General support	100,000
 <i>Editorial Projects in Education, Washington, D.C.</i>	23,600
<i>Toward the costs of developing a new periodical for classroom teachers.</i>	
Foundation of the Dramatists Guild, <i>New York, New York</i>	15,000
<i>Toward the costs of a teacher training program on playwriting.</i>	
Hudson River Film and Video Company, <i>New York, New York</i>	25,000
<i>Toward the development of a training program for documentarians.</i>	
Joyce Theater Foundation, <i>New York, New York</i>	60,000
<i>Toward the costs of its American Theater Exchange, a summerlong festival of plays by selected regional theaters.</i>	
New School for Social Research, <i>New York, New York</i>	20,000
<i>Toward the costs of an exhibit entitled "In Time of Plague: The Social Construction of Disease."</i>	
PEN/Faulkner Foundation, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	50,000
<i>To endow its annual PEN/Faulkner Award for fiction.</i>	
Recorded Anthology of American Music, <i>New York, New York</i>	250,000
<i>Toward converting to compact disc and cassette the Recorded Anthology of American Music.</i>	
Rutgers University, <i>New Brunswick, New Jersey</i>	50,000
<i>Toward the development of a documentary film on anthropologist Margaret Mead.</i>	
University of Arizona, <i>Tucson, Arizona</i>	12,000
<i>Toward the "Peer Perspectives on Science" program.</i>	
University of California, <i>Berkeley, California</i>	15,000
<i>Toward the costs of the collection and publication of the papers of Emma Goldman.</i>	

Equal Opportunity

*Grants
in 1987*

Protecting Basic Rights

Cambridge College, Cambridge, Massachusetts	\$ 33,600
<i>Toward an outreach project for the academic preparation/bachelor of arts program.</i>	
Center for Constitutional Rights, New York, New York	50,000
<i>For use in its voter education and training program to publish additional copies of its voting rights manual for lawyers and to support its workshop series.</i>	
City College Fund, New York, New York	50,000
<i>Toward the cost of a conference celebrating the 200th anniversary of the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights.</i>	
Hampton University, Hampton, Virginia	41,000
<i>Toward its ninth annual black family conference and to establish a black family institute.</i>	
Joint Center for Political Studies, Washington, D.C.	660,000
<i>Toward its policy analysis division.</i>	
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law, Washington, D.C.	1,062,500
<i>To provide stable support for the litigation fund.</i>	
Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Los Angeles, California	150,000
<i>Toward the costs of its Equal Employment Opportunity program.</i>	
Minority Rights Group, New York, New York	12,000
<i>Toward the updating and reprinting of report no. 52, Haitian Refugees in the U.S.</i>	
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, New York, New York	175,000
<i>For technical assistance and administrative reforms.</i>	
NALEO Educational Fund, Washington, D.C.	50,000
<i>Toward an updated edition of the national roster of Hispanic elected officials and to provide partial support for their background paper series and other information dissemination activities.</i>	
National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.	150,000
<i>Toward the study "The Status of Black American Civil Rights and Social Indicators."</i>	
National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, Washington, D.C.	50,000
<i>To conduct research on the historically and predominantly black colleges and universities.</i>	
National Council of La Raza, Washington, D.C.	200,000
<i>To continue its analysis of public policy questions of concern to Hispanic Americans.</i>	
National Public Radio, Washington, D.C.	14,000
<i>Toward three one-month residencies for ethnic-minority journalists.</i>	
Public Education Association, New York, New York	6,000
<i>To conduct an in-depth inquiry into the governance structure of the New York City public school system.</i>	
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, New York, New York	100,000
<i>Toward the costs of its litigation activities.</i>	
Voter Education Project, Atlanta, Georgia	40,000
<i>Toward its voter registration education and monitoring activities.</i>	
Women's Legal Defense Fund, Washington, D.C.	135,000
<i>To help continue its activities for improving the nation's child support system.</i>	

Equal Opportunity for the Urban Poor

Atlanta Urban League, Georgia	\$ 350,000
<i>For an employability development program for minority female single parents.</i>	
Boston Foundation, Massachusetts	100,000
<i>To support the development and operation of planning and action projects dedicated to reducing persistent poverty.</i>	
Center for Employment Training, San Jose, California	350,000
<i>For an employability development program for minority female single parents.</i>	
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, New York, New York	
<i>Toward the costs of a national demonstration test of jobs programs for school dropouts.</i>	650,000
<i>Toward the costs of a seminar on employment programs for welfare recipients.</i>	10,000
National League of Cities Institute, Washington, D.C.	52,870
<i>Toward the cost of furthering the development of the Children and Families in Cities project.</i>	
National Urban Coalition, Washington, D.C.	100,000
<i>Toward general operations and the establishment of a financial stabilization reserve fund.</i>	
New School for Social Research, New York, New York	100,000
<i>Toward the costs of completing a study to assess community-based economic development in distressed urban and rural communities.</i>	
Opportunities Industrialization Center of Rhode Island, Providence, Rhode Island	350,000
<i>For an employability development program for minority female single parents.</i>	
Piton Foundation, Denver, Colorado	
<i>To support the development and operation of planning and action projects dedicated to reducing persistent poverty.</i>	199,000
<i>Toward the costs of its project on persistent poverty in metropolitan Denver.</i>	27,200
Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey	49,960
<i>Toward the costs of a program of studies on poverty and concentrated social and economic problems in U.S. metropolitan areas.</i>	
Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California	83,970
<i>Toward the costs of studying the role of illegal activities in the economic life of the under-class in Washington, D.C.</i>	
Social Science Research Council, New York, New York	61,750
<i>Toward the costs of developing a research program on persistent poverty in urban America.</i>	
South Bronx 2000 Local Development Corporation, Bronx, New York	60,000
<i>Toward the costs of housing and economic development programs.</i>	
University of California, Santa Barbara, California	
<i>Toward developing recommendations for improving future evaluations of literacy and basic skills interventions.</i>	100,000
<i>Toward a study of program retention at Wider Opportunities for Women in Washington, D.C.</i>	50,000
University of Chicago, Illinois	93,710
<i>Toward a comprehensive examination of poverty and family structure in Chicago's inner city.</i>	
University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts	84,880
<i>Toward research on the current problem of homelessness in the United States.</i>	

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Toward the cost appending census tract information to the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) data. \$ 95,000

Toward the costs of developing a technique for predicting the size and composition of the persistently poor population in urban areas. 48,920

University of Wisconsin-Madison, Wisconsin

For use by the Institute for Research on Poverty to expand coverage of policy-relevant issues in its newsletter, Focus. 38,910

Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.

Toward the initiation of a project dedicated to persistent urban poverty. 100,000

Urban Strategies Council, Oakland, California

To support the development and operation of planning and action projects dedicated to reducing poverty. 150,000

Wider Opportunities for Women, Washington, D.C.

For an employability development program for minority female single parents. 350,000

Toward the costs of a literacy seminar concerned with basic skills among welfare mothers. 26,500

Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

Toward the cost of a report on persistent poverty in Western Europe. 27,000

Conferences and Program Support *These grants were administered by Foundation staff.*

Community action and planning, general support. \$ 183,000

Conference on welfare reform. 100,000

General evaluation costs of the Minority Female Single Parent (MFSP) program. 2,250,000

Reports on impacts on participants of employment and training programs for the disadvantaged, general support. 32,000

Other

Better Babies Project, Washington, D.C. \$ 200,000

Toward the costs of an evaluation of its ability to reduce the incidence of low birth weight.

Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, New York 75,000

Toward salaries and other project costs for the Work Appreciation for Youth program.

Columbia University, New York, New York 12,500

To complete the publication of a book entitled Ruins and Revivals: The Architecture of Urban Devastation. (Joint grant with arts and humanities, for a total of \$25,000.)

Council of Chief State School Officers, Washington, D.C. 100,000

Toward initiatives to meet the educational needs of at-risk children and youth.

Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 25,000

Toward the costs of a public health fellows summer program for black and other minority college students. (Joint grant with health sciences, for a total of \$50,000.)

Foundation for the Extension and Development of the American Professional Theatre, New York, New York 20,000

In support of a survey and planning effort geared toward the cultivation of minority audiences. (Joint grant with arts and humanities, for a total of \$40,000.)

Other (continued)

Greater Washington Research Center, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	\$ 468,000
<i>Toward the general operations of its Committee for D.C.</i>	
Harvard University, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts</i>	50,000
<i>Toward efforts to encourage the design and implementation of effective policies and programs for low-income families with children.</i>	
Howard University, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	13,420
<i>Toward a conference on the progress of a program to encourage life sciences careers for high school minority students.</i>	
National Academy of Sciences, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	17,500
<i>Toward the costs of a conference of the Panel on Pay Equity Research.</i>	
National Foundation for Infectious Diseases, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	10,000
<i>Toward the cost of a fellowship for a minority-group physician to conduct research in tropical medicine. (Joint grant with health sciences, for a total of \$20,000.)</i>	
Ounce of Prevention Fund, <i>Chicago, Illinois</i>	82,860
<i>Toward a project to synthesize findings about prevention of chronic dependency and psycho-social dysfunction.</i>	
Stanford University, <i>California</i>	49,250
<i>Toward the costs of a conference on accelerating the education of disadvantaged students. (Joint grant with arts and humanities, for a total of \$98,500.)</i>	
Visions Foundation, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	17,500
<i>Toward the cost of a conference entitled "Afro-American Artists: Time and Space." (Joint grant with arts and humanities, for a total of \$35,000.)</i>	
Wiley Manuel Law Foundation, <i>Oakland, California</i>	86,200
<i>For operating costs of its Urban Strategies Council.</i>	

Program Support *This grant was administered by Foundation staff.*

Research Fellowship Program for Minority-Group Scholars, general support.	\$ 5,000
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Fellowships

Fellowships in Equal Opportunity	\$ 444,515
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Other Interests and Initiatives

*Grants
in 1987*

Special Interests and Explorations This category includes exploratory projects and those outside guidelines of the Foundation's principal program. Highlights of this work are described in the "Other Interests and Initiatives" section of this report.

Africa News, Durham, North Carolina <i>Toward general support.</i>	\$ 50,000
African Academy of Sciences, Nairobi, Kenya <i>Toward the costs of its 1987 program activities.</i>	100,000
Aga Khan Foundation-USA, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward an assessment of the microcomputers in education research in Kenyan schools.</i>	30,000
Aid to Artisans, Farmington, Massachusetts <i>To enable it to complete the start-up and stabilization phase of its market link program.</i>	20,000
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Cambridge, Massachusetts <i>Toward the costs of a colloquium on international development.</i>	34,000
Ashoka, Arlington, Virginia <i>Toward support of Ashoka's Brazil fellowship program.</i>	100,000
Association of American Universities, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward the general operating expenses of the Coalition for the Advancement of Foreign Language and International Studies.</i>	50,000
Baylor Research Foundation, Dallas, Texas <i>Toward an international conference on "informatics" and the lack of centralized information on the use of microcomputers for communication.</i>	10,000
Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward support of its public education initiatives.</i>	30,000
Instituto Universitario de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil <i>Toward the cost of a materials exchange and reprint program among regional women's centers in the developing world.</i>	25,000
Ebua Lihau, Cambridge, Massachusetts <i>To pursue studies at Harvard Law School.</i>	12,500
Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda <i>For five one-year fellowships to further the goals of a science-based development strategy for Uganda.</i>	150,000
<i>For support of the research program of the Makerere Institute of Social Research.</i>	65,000
<i>In support of research and training toward a science-based development strategy for Uganda.</i>	70,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts <i>For use by its Center for International Studies toward the costs of an experimental course on political and societal change.</i>	10,000
Mirabai Films, New York, New York <i>Toward postproduction costs for Good Morning Bombay.</i>	100,000
National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward a series of joint U.S.-China research projects in Shandong province.</i>	200,000
<i>To establish a committee on the behavioral, social, and statistical sciences and the AIDS epidemic.</i>	25,000
Obor, Clinton, Connecticut <i>To launch a nonprofit educational publishing program in Thailand.</i>	50,000

Special Interests and Explorations (continued)

Overseas Development Council, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	\$ 700,000
<i>For general support.</i>	
Overseas Development Network, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts</i>	35,000
<i>To enable it to undertake four projects on Third World issues.</i>	
Stanford University, <i>California</i>	20,000
<i>Toward the costs of the Association of American Universities indirect cost study.</i>	
University of the Philippines, <i>Quezon City, Philippines</i>	
<i>For use by its school of economics toward the cost of faculty retention and recruitment.</i>	120,000
<i>Toward the cost of faculty development in its College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, College of Arts and Letters, and College of Law.</i>	280,000
WGBH Education Foundation, <i>Boston, Massachusetts</i>	50,000
<i>Toward promotional and educational support for WGBH-Nova's series "State of the World."</i>	
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	12,000
<i>Toward the costs of an international conference to examine the problems and prospects of national unity in the Sudan.</i>	
World Health Organization, <i>Geneva, Switzerland</i>	250,000
<i>For its new program on vaccine development.</i>	

Black South African Leadership Development

African Writers Association, <i>Johannesburg, South Africa</i>	\$ 1,600
<i>In support of the salary and training cost of its organizer/secretary.</i>	
Kagiso Trust, <i>Johannesburg, South Africa</i>	500,000
<i>To expand its support for the development of black leadership of nonprofit development and service organizations in South Africa.</i>	
South African Committee for Higher Education Trust, <i>Johannesburg, South Africa</i>	37,293
<i>For its labor education project.</i>	

Program on Changing Gender Roles

Brandeis University, <i>Waltham, Massachusetts</i>	\$ 41,440
<i>Toward a study: "Changing Life Course Patterns of Employed Women, 1944-75."</i>	
Columbia University, <i>New York, New York</i>	61,440
<i>Toward a study: "The Timing and Incidence of Marriage and Childbearing in the U.S.A: Patterns, Trends, Determinants, and Consequences."</i>	
Joan Lidoff, <i>Austin, Texas</i>	36,000
<i>Toward a study: "Fluid Boundaries: The Origins of a Distinctive Women's Voice in Literature."</i>	
Northwestern University, <i>Evanston, Illinois</i>	61,400
<i>Toward a study: "The Developmental and Pathological Consequences of Post-Parental Androgeny: A Proposal for Exploratory Research."</i>	

Program on Changing Gender Roles (continued)

Rayna Rapp, New York, New York	\$ 51,640
<i>Toward a study: "Moral Pioneers: Women, Men, and Fetuses on a Frontier of Reproductive Technology."</i>	
John Robertson, Austin, Texas	61,000
<i>Toward a study: "Gender Roles: Ethical, Legal, and Political Issues."</i>	
Ruth Rosen, Davis, California	41,000
<i>Toward a study: "Family, Feminism, and Changing Gender Roles in Post-war America."</i>	
Suffolk University Law School, Boston, Massachusetts	62,290
<i>Toward a study: "The Work-Family Conflict: Restructuring the Workplace."</i>	
University of California, Berkeley, California	70,000
<i>Toward a study: "His and Her Marriage in Longitudinal Perspective."</i>	
University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts	45,370
<i>Toward a study: "Gender Roles and Intergenerational Family Relationships."</i>	
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan	69,400
<i>Toward a study: "How Sex-Based Differences in What Is Learned in Schools Affect Later Labor Market Outcomes."</i>	
University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota	70,000
<i>Toward a study: "Effects of Changing Gender Roles on Women's Postpartum Health."</i>	
Wellesley College, Massachusetts	33,430
<i>Toward a study: "Gender and Guilt: A Study of Barriers to Social Change."</i>	

Reflections on Development

Claude Ake, Port Harcourt, Nigeria	\$ 23,950
<i>For a reflection and writing project entitled "Materialist Theory."</i>	
Suchit Bunbongkorn, Bangkok, Thailand	24,000
<i>For a reflection and writing project entitled "Development in Thailand."</i>	
Ledivina V. Carino, Manila, Philippines	24,000
<i>For a reflection and writing project entitled "Political Development."</i>	
Michael Chege, Nairobi, Kenya	24,000
<i>For a reflection and writing project entitled "Economy of an Expert Commodity Staple."</i>	
Emmanuel Hansen, London, England	23,940
<i>For a reflection and writing project entitled "Essay on Development Thinking, Development Experience, and Development Practice."</i>	
Heng Pek Koon, Selangor, Malaysia	24,000
<i>For a reflection and writing project entitled "The Political Economy of Malaysia and Thailand."</i>	
Ariel Heryanto, Salatiga, Indonesia	24,000
<i>For a reflection and writing project entitled "Development."</i>	
Suganya Hutaserani, Bangkok, Thailand	24,000
<i>For a reflection and writing project entitled "Reflections on Unequal Development."</i>	
Penina Mlama, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	24,000
<i>For a reflection and writing project entitled "Case of Popular Theatre."</i>	

Reflections on Development Program (continued)

Resil Mojares, <i>Cebu City, Philippines</i>	\$ 24,000
<i>For a reflection and writing project entitled "In Rural Philippines."</i>	
Benson Nindi, <i>Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</i>	24,000
<i>For a reflection and writing project entitled "Policy: Tanzania."</i>	
Kwame A. Ninsin, <i>Legon, Ghana</i>	24,000
<i>For a reflection and writing project entitled "Social Equity: An Enquiry Into Aspects of the Ghanaian Development Experience."</i>	
John Ohiorhenuan, <i>Ibadan, Nigeria</i>	24,000
<i>For a reflection and writing project entitled "Historical Experience, Prospects and Strategic Options for Nigeria."</i>	
Robert Serpell, <i>Lusaka, Zambia</i>	24,000
<i>For a reflection and writing project entitled "A Study of Changing Social Values in a Rural African Community."</i>	
Udochukwu Uwakaneme, <i>Lagos, Nigeria</i>	20,000
<i>To enable him to undertake a study of entrepreneurship development in the United States, China, and India.</i>	

Strengthening the Philanthropic Sector

Center for Effective Philanthropy, <i>Belmont, Massachusetts</i>	\$ 35,000
<i>Toward a study of the fiscal treatment of private giving in 12 countries.</i>	
City University of New York, <i>New York</i>	50,000
<i>Toward a research program on giving and voluntarism at its Center for the Study of Philanthropy.</i>	
Council on Foundations, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	24,700
<i>Toward general operating expenses.</i>	
Independent Sector, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	7,400
<i>Toward general operating expenses.</i>	
Interaction: American Council, <i>New York, New York</i>	100,000
<i>Toward general operating expenses.</i>	
National Charities Information Bureau, <i>New York, New York</i>	4,900
<i>Toward general operating expenses.</i>	
	25,000
National Commission on the Public Service, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	50,000
<i>Toward general operating expenses.</i>	
New York Regional Association of Grantmakers, <i>New York, New York</i>	7,400
<i>Toward general operating expenses.</i>	
Nonprofit Coordinating Committee of New York, <i>New York</i>	25,000
<i>Toward general operating expenses.</i>	
Rockefeller University, <i>New York, New York</i>	100,000
<i>To support a resident scholar program in the history of philanthropy at the Rockefeller Archive Center.</i>	
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy, <i>New York, New York</i>	25,000
<i>Toward the costs of its program activities.</i>	

Research Program on U.S. Immigration Issues

Center for Migration Studies of New York, <i>Staten Island, New York</i>	\$ 20,000
<i>For an international conference on the future of immigration theory and practice.</i>	
San Diego State University, <i>California</i>	1,000
<i>For a conference on migration and population issues along the border between the United States and Mexico.</i>	

International Relations *This program was discontinued in 1986.*

Meron Benvenisti, <i>Jerusalem, Israel</i>	\$ 200,000
<i>To enable him to continue monitoring the trends in Israel's relations with the communities of the West Bank and Gaza.</i>	
Centre for Economic Policy Research, <i>London, England</i>	39,000
<i>Toward the project's European-based coordinators and publishing projects.</i>	
Charles F. Kettering Foundation, <i>Dayton, Ohio</i>	195,000
<i>For a series of informal U.S.-Soviet meetings about conflicts in the Middle East, Afghanistan, Central America, and southern Africa.</i>	
El Colegio de Mexico, <i>Mexico City, Mexico</i>	110,000
<i>Toward a project entitled "Trade Policy and Trade Negotiations in Mexico."</i>	
Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, <i>Buenos Aires, Argentina</i>	200,000
<i>To support the graduate training and research program in international relations.</i>	
Overseas Development Institute, <i>London, England</i>	150,000
<i>Toward a comparative analysis of the control of money supply and domestic credit in selected developing countries.</i>	

Other

Rockefeller University, <i>New York, New York</i>	\$ 375,000
<i>For the operation of the Foundation's archives at the Rockefeller Archive Center.</i>	

Conferences and Program Support *These grants were administered by the Foundation staff.*

Exchange rate variations to accommodate shortages in grant commitments due to fluctuations in exchange rates.	\$ 3,000
Matching gift program, general support.	15,000
Meeting on scientific literacy in African primary schools.	9,700
Program to explore long-term implications of changing gender roles, general support.	30,000
Project on trade and development in sub-Saharan Africa, general support.	81,000
Trade Policy in Developing Countries project, general support.	235,000

General Fellowships

Agricultural Sciences

India

Anjini Kochar, agricultural economics. Appointed from the University of Chicago. Place of study: University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Korea

Kim Ju-Kon, plant biochemistry. Appointed from the Agricultural Sciences Institute, Suweon. Place of study: Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Kim Tae-San, cytogenetics/tissue culture. Appointed from the International Technical Cooperation Center, Rural Development Administration, Suweon. Place of study: University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Park Yong-Ho, veterinary medicine. Appointed from the Veterinary Research Institute, Anyang. Place of study: Washington State University, Pullman, Washington.

Mexico

Alberto Zuloaga-Albarran, agricultural communications. Appointed from the State of Mexico Research Center, National Agricultural Research Institute, Texcoco. Place of study: University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois.

Sudan

Aggrey Ayuen Majok, animal science/veterinary pathology. Appointed from the University of Juba. Place of study: University of California, Davis, California.

United States

Thomas G. Shanower, entomology. Appointed from the University of California, Berkeley. Place of study: University of California, Berkeley, California.

Robert C. Stowe, agricultural politics. Appointed from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Place of study: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Health Sciences

Nigeria

George O. Gbenle, molecular parasitology. Appointed from the University of Lagos. Place of study: Stanford University, Stanford, California.

Uganda

Fred Wabwire-Mangen, infectious disease epidemiology. Appointed from Mulago Hospital, Kampala. Place of study: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Population Sciences

China

Ji Ping, demography. Appointed from Brown University. Place of study: Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

Wu Da-Fang, reproductive biology. Appointed from the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing. Place of study: New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, New York, New York.

Zhang Meilin, reproductive biology. Appointed from the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing. Place of study: Population Council, New York, New York.

Egypt

Ibrahim Osheba, demography. Appointed from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), Cairo. Place of study: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

India

Subrata Lahiri, demography. Appointed from the International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay. Place of study: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Kenya

Thérèse Mylandi, reproductive epidemiology. Appointed from Kenyatta National Hospital, Nairobi. Place of study: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Nigeria

Animam Beecroft Osirike, demography. Appointed from the University of Benin. Place of study: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom.

Rwanda

Ilinigumugabo Aloys, demography. Appointed from the National Population Office of Rwanda, Kigali. Place of study: Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-le-Neuve, Belgium.

Tanzania

Nassim Virji, reproductive biology. Appointed from the Population Council, New York. Place of study: Population Council, New York, New York.

Thailand

Bhassorn Limanonda, demography. Appointed from Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok. Place of study: Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

Uganda

John Baptist Kabera, demography. Appointed from Makerere University, Kampala. Place of study: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Social Science Research Fellowships

Agricultural Sciences

Konadu Acheampong, a rural sociologist conducting research on fertilizer investment for soil fertility restoration in West Africa, while located at the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), Lomé, Togo.

Judith Carney, a geographer studying socioeconomic factors affecting maize production, while located at the Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo (CIMMYT) project in Nairobi, Kenya.

Simeon Ehui, an agricultural economist conducting research on physical, biological, and socio-economic processes in alley cropping systems for small African farmers, while located at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Ibadan, Nigeria.

Pablo Eyzaguirre, an anthropologist studying agricultural technology management within an African national agricultural research system, while located at the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR), The Hague, Netherlands.

Paul L. Marcotte, a rural sociologist assisting in identifying points of intervention in agricultural technology management systems, and in developing management tools for use in national agricultural research systems, while located at the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR), The Hague, Netherlands.

Tesfaye Teklu, an economist conducting research on households' coping behavior under severe food shortages and constraints on ability to acquire food, while located at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) project in Khartoum, Sudan.

Greta Watson, an anthropologist studying the socioeconomic impact of the introduction of potato cultivation into warmer climatic zones in Asia, while located at the Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP) project in Bandung, Indonesia.

Timothy O. Williams, an agricultural economist conducting research on meat, livestock, and dairy product pricing policies with reference to West Africa, while located at the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Population Sciences

Nora Guhl, an educator conducting research on population and development trends in Egypt, particularly on factors contributing to the success or failure of family planning programs, while located at the Cairo Demographic Center, Egypt.

Katherine Laguardia, an obstetrician/gynecologist conducting research on spontaneous and induced abortion in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, while located at the Hospital Santa Casa de Misericordia, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Kerry Richter, a sociologist conducting research on provision of health services and household structural arrangements, while located at the Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Biotechnology Career Fellowships

Agricultural Sciences

Bangladesh

M Anwar Hossain, *University of Dhaka Improvement of rice storage protein using genetic engineering, at Kyoto Prefectural University, Japan.*

China

Wang Xunzhang, *Zhongshan University, Guangzhou The occlusion process of insect baculoviruses at the molecular genetic level, at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia*

India

Asis Datta, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi The potential of Agrobacterium for transformation of monocots, at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington*

Kenya

Mramba B A Nyindo, *International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology, Nairobi Development of biological reagents to be used in combating canine ehrlichiosis, at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois*

Malaysia

Low Fee-Chon, *Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur Restriction fragment length polymorphisms (RFLP) feasibility study and the initiation of mapping in Hevea Brasiliensis Muell Arg, at the Plant Breeding Institute, United Kingdom*

Mexico

Alejandra Alicia Covarrubias, *Center for Nitrogen Fixation Research, Cuernavaca Genomic variability and gene expression under stress conditions of Phaseolus species, at Stanford University, Stanford, California*

Singapore

Pua Eng-Chong, *National University of Singapore Molecular and cellular biology of tropical plants, at Rockefeller University, New York, New York*

Health Sciences

Brazil

Maria Lucia Cardoso de Almeida, *São Paulo School of Medicine. Identification of Leishmania sp by DNA hybridization probes for diagnostic purposes, at the University of Cambridge, United Kingdom*

Ricardo Galler, *Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Molecular studies on the function of a nonstructural protein (NS1) of flaviviruses, at the Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, Missouri*

China

Chen Zi-Xing, *Suzhou Medical College In vitro testing of differentiation agents at the Sloan Kettering Institute, New York, New York*

India

Alok Bhattacharya, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi The immunology and molecular biology of amoebiasis, at the National Institutes of Health, Washington, D C*

Sudha Bhattacharya, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi The immunology and molecular biology of amoebiasis, at the National Institutes of Health, Washington, D C*

Mexico

Jesús Fidel Salazar-González, *Autonomous University of San Luis Potosí, Mexico Immune activation of lymphocytes by the human immunodeficiency virus, at the University of California, Los Angeles, California*

Nigeria

Emmanuel E Obaseki-Ebor, *University of Benin DNA damage repair and mutagenicity properties of a novel R-plasmid, pEB017, at Stanford University, Stanford, California*

Population Sciences

China

Yang Yu-Zhou, *Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Beijing. Development of sperm antigen-based immunocontraceptive vaccines, at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.*

India

Rajan R. Dighe, *Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Hormonal control of spermatogenesis at the cellular and molecular level, at the Population Council Center for Biomedical Research, New York, New York.*

India (continued)

K. Vijay Raghavan, *Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay. Developmental genetics of stripe: a mutation that affects muscle development in Drosophila melanogaster, at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.*

Kenya

Mohamed A. Isahakia, *Institute of Primate Research, Nairobi. Genetic regulation of sperm proteins, at the Population Council Center for Biomedical Research, New York, New York.*

Arts and Humanities Awards

American Playwrights and Theatre Companies

Lynne Alvarez
Constance Congdon

Harry Kondoleon
Craig Lucas

Richard Nelson
John O'Neal

Eric Overmyer
Jose Rivera

Attic Theatre, *Detroit, Michigan*
Cast Theatre, *Hollywood, California*
Eureka Theatre, *San Francisco, California*
Illusion Theatre, *Minneapolis, Minnesota*
No Theatre, *Northampton, Massachusetts*

Playwrights Foundation, *Marin, California*
Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre Company,
New York, New York
Victory Gardens Theatre, *Chicago, Illinois*

Resident Composers

Stephen Albert, *Seattle Symphony/Opera*
William Bolcom, *Detroit Symphony Orchestra*
John Corigliano, *Chicago Symphony Orchestra*
Deborah Drattell, *Denver Symphony Orchestra*
John Harbison, *Los Angeles Philharmonic*

Tobias Picker, *Houston Symphony*
Christopher Rouse, *Baltimore Symphony*
Alvin Singleton, *Atlanta Symphony*
Joan Tower, *St. Louis Symphony*
Charles Wuorinen, *San Francisco Symphony*

Bellagio Study and Conference Center

Conferences

Literature and Ideology in the Slavic World.

George B. Grabowicz, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Economics and Elections in Western Europe and the United States. Michael Lewis-Beck, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; Helmut Norpoth, State University of New York, Stony Brook; and Jean-Dominique Lafay, University of Poitiers, France.

Comparative Political Finance and Political Corruption. Herbert E. Alexander, Research Committee on Political Finance and Political Corruption, Los Angeles, California.

Technology and Development. Richard W. Lyman and Kenneth Prewitt, Rockefeller Foundation.

The Reconstruction of Europe's Bombed Cities after 1945. Jeffrey M. Diefendorf, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire, and Anthony R. Sutcliffe, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom.

International Groundwater. Albert E. Utton, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The Emerging Nuclear Suppliers and Nonproliferation. William Clark Potter, Center for International and Strategic Affairs, University of California, Los Angeles, California.

Strategy Meeting on Tropical Forests. Gus Speth, World Resources International, Washington, D.C.

Allocating Resources for Developing-Country Agricultural Research. Robert W. Herdt, Rockefeller Foundation.

Health Research for the Developing World: Priorities and Strategies. Kenneth S. Warren, Rockefeller Foundation.

U.S.-Soviet Competition and the Issue of Alignment and Non-Alignment: Prospects for the 1990s. Spurgeon M. Keeny, Jr., Arms Control Association, Washington, D.C., and Robert O'Neill, International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, United Kingdom.

Trade Policy Project Mid-Course Review Meeting. Catherine Gwin, Rockefeller Foundation.

Women "in Dark Times": Private Life and Public Policy under Five Nationalist Dictatorships in Europe and Asia, 1930-1950. Claudia Koonz, College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Public Health Education: History and Policy. Roy M. Acheson, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

Technological Constraint and Cultural Response: A Conference to Honor David Landes. Henry Rosovsky, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Developing-Country Population Initiatives. Sheldon J. Segal, Rockefeller Foundation.

Genetically Designed Organisms in the Environment. Harold A. Mooney, Stanford University, Stanford, California.

International Relations of East Asia in the Eisenhower Era. Warren I. Cohen, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

Refugees in the Islamic World. Ralph Braibanti, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, and Louis Dupree, University of Nebraska, Omaha, Nebraska.

The Future of the Media: Facets of Ownership, Management, and Editors. Peter Galliner, International Press Institute, London, United Kingdom.

Case Histories in Development: Why Things Work. Scott B. Halstead and Mary M. Kritz, Rockefeller Foundation.

Developing Policies for Responding to Climatic Change. Gordon T. Goodman, Beijer Institute, Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, Sweden.

Formation of the International Institute of Comparative Government. Jean Blondel, European University Institute, Florence, Italy.

American Literature in Multinational Perspective. Stanley T. Gutman, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont.

The Future of the International Steel Industry, II. Charles Owen Verrill, Jr., International Law Institute, Washington, D.C.

Residents

- Moses Abramovitz**, *Coe Professor of American Economic History Emeritus, Stanford University, Stanford, California – an analytic history of the unusual upsurge of economic growth shared by industrialized countries of the West during the quarter century following World War II.*
- Benny Andrews**, *New York, New York – a series of paintings, "Portraits and Environs."*
- Sir Douglas Black**, *past president, Royal College of Physicians, London, United Kingdom – an analysis of government funding of biomedical research during his period as chief scientist in the U.K. Department of Health and Social Security; also, the Henry Cohen Memorial Lecture on "Medicine and Politics."*
- Eva Maria Spitz Blum**, *director of psychological services, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, California – a biography of her father, Rene A. Spitz, psychoanalyst.*
- Malcolm Bradbury**, *professor of American studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom – a new short novel; essays for a collection on modernism and American literature; a book on the great writers of the modern movement, designed to accompany a major British television series; and major segments of a television drama series about the world of high-tech, computer-based industry around Cambridge, United Kingdom.*
- Johannes Bronkhorst**, *professor, Section des Langues Orientales, Université de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland – a study of the original Sanskrit text of Kosa and Bhasya regarding the authorship of Abhidharmakosa and -bhasya.*
- Rosellen Brown**, *associate professor of creative writing, University of Houston, Houston, Texas – a novel about a group of Russian-Jewish immigrants who were part of a movement to establish idealistic farming communities in the United States at the end of the 19th century.*
- John S. Brushwood**, *professor of Latin American literature, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas – a monograph, "Innovative Fiction and Political Change in Mexico."*

- Ruth Butler**, *professor, University of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts – a biography of Rodin.*
- Robert B. Carl**, *assistant professor of composition and codirector, Center for Computer and Electronic Music, University of Hartford, West Hartford, Connecticut – a large-scale vocal work for soprano and 13 instruments, "Two Visions"; two works for piano ("Ritratto dei Giorni e delle Notti su Lago di Como" and "From Him to Me"); and essays concerning issues of new music aesthetics and politics.*
- Iain Chalmers**, *director, National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit, Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, United Kingdom; Murray Enkin, professor of obstetrics, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; and Marc J. N. C. Keirse, professor of obstetrics, Leiden University Hospital, Leiden, Netherlands – a two-volume book, "Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth."*
- Molly Cheang**, *associate professor of law, National University of Singapore, Singapore – a monograph, "Law of Population: A Strategy for Action in Singapore," examining the measures whereby the Singapore government hopes to influence fertility rates.*
- Robert O. Collins**, *professor of history, University of California, Santa Barbara, California – "The Jonglei Canal: The Past and Present of a Future," a history of one of the largest and most controversial engineering projects in the Third World.*
- Maryse Condé**, *Guadeloupe, West Indies – a two-act play, "Comédie d'amour," and a new novel, "Traversée de la mangrove."*
- John Cook**, *fellow, Institute for the Arts and Humanistic Studies, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania – sketches for new work and preliminary patterns for a series of small sculpture amulets.*
- Josefina R. Cortes**, *professor of educational administration, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines – a monograph, "Education and National Development: The Philippine Experience."*

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- Michael Craton**, professor of history, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada – a book, “*Time Longer Dan Rope*” (to be written in collaboration with Dr. Gail Saunders), concentrating on the lives and social interactions of all classes and ethnic groups in the Bahamas.
- Thomas Cripps**, professor of history, Morgan State University, Baltimore, Maryland – volume three of a trilogy, *More Comely Than Before: A Social History of Blacks in American Film from 1942 to 1965*.
- Michael Crowder**, visiting professor, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London, London, United Kingdom, and visiting professor, Department of Black Studies and History, Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts – a biography of Tshekedi Khama; also “*The Flogging of Phinehas McIntosh: A Tale of Colonial Folly and Injustice, Bechuanaland, 1933*.“
- Martin W. Daly**, assistant professor of history, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee – the second volume of a history of the colonial period in the Sudan, *An End to Empire: The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1934-1956*; also, articles on the Sudan.
- Millicent G. Dillon**, San Francisco, California – “*After Egypt*,” a biographical study of Isadora Duncan and Mary Cassatt, particularly their relationship to modernism and on questions of public and private images in their lives and work.
- Paul-Heinz Dittrich**, Zeuthen, German Democratic Republic – a music composition, Poesien, a literary-musical form for soloists, choir, orchestra, and electronics using works by various poets.
- Rosalyn Drexler**, New York, New York – a new novel; also, a play with music.
- Régis Durand**, professor, Université de Lille III, Villeneuve d'Ascq, France – an essay on Czech-born photographer Tom Drahos; also, a book on the repertory of contemporary photography.
- Gerald Dworkin**, professor of philosophy, University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois – an article on paternalism for the *Encyclopedia of Ethics*; also, a study on ethical issues involved in genetic engineering.
- Lorenz Eitner**, Osgood Hooker professor and chairman, Department of Art, Stanford University, Stanford, California – a social history of European art, covering all aspects of the professional lives of some 400 artists from 1770 to 1850.
- Lloyd Thomas Evans**, chief research scientist, Division of Plant Industry, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Canberra, Australia – a book, “*The Biology of Crop Yield*.“
- Richard Exner**, professor of German, University of California, Santa Barbara, California – books of poems, “*Ein Halber Himmel*” (“*Half a Heaven*”) and “*Ein Sprung im Schweigen*” (“*Leap in Silence*”).
- Avner Falk**, Jerusalem, Israel – a multivolume work, “*The Psychoanalytic Interpretation of Jewish History*.“
- Boris Fausto**, professor of law, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil – a book, “*A Social and Political History of Modern Brazil, 1889-1930*.“
- Thomas Fawkes**, professor of art, Pacific Northwest College of Art, Portland, Oregon – watercolor paintings and pastel drawings of the landscape and gardens in the Bellagio area.
- Gerald D. Feldman**, professor of history, University of California, Berkeley, California – a book, “*The Great Disorder: A Political and Social History of the German Inflation, 1914-1923*; also, two papers – “*Strikes and Labor Unrest in Saxony, 1916-1923*” and “*The Politics of Stabilization in Weimar Germany*.“
- Humphrey Fisher**, reader in African history, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, London, United Kingdom – a book, “*Al-afwaj: A History of Islam in Black Africa – An Exploration of Religious Change and Religious Demography*.“
- The Rev. John A. Fitterer**, chairman of the board, Episcopal Homes Foundation, Lafayette, California – a book, “*Life Care: Aging with Security and the Full Life*.“

Victor R. Fuchs, professor of economics, Stanford University, Stanford, California – a book, “Women’s Quest for Economic Equality”; also, a paper, “The ‘Competition Revolution’ in Health Care,” and a review of his philosophy of life.

Michael Goldman, professor of English, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey – a study of modern drama focusing on the struggle between vitality and deadness as a central motif; also, a book of poems.

Naomi Greene, professor of French and chair, Film Studies Program, University of California, Santa Barbara, California – a book on the films of Pier Paolo Pasolini.

Zvi Griliches, professor of economics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts – a book of essays on technological change, the measurement of physical and human capital, and the economics of research and development; also, a survey paper, “Patent Statistics as Economic Indicators.”

Rodrigo Guerrero, professor, Facultad de Salud, Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia – papers on health care developments in Cali, including: “Patchwork in Urban Health Care: A Voluntary Community Health Workers Program in Cali,” “Increased Efficiency in a Regionalized Surgical Care System,” “Cost/Efficiency of Two Models of Ambulatory Surgical Care,” and “The Impact of an Oral Rehydration Program.”

Jean H. Hagstrum, John C. Shaffer Professor of English and the Humanities emeritus, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois – a book, “Esteem Enlivened by Desire: The Heterosexual Couple in Early Western Culture.”

James W. Hall, president, Empire State College, State University of New York, Saratoga Springs, New York – a book, “Innovation and Academe: An American Paradigm for Higher Education.”

Charles V. Hamilton, Wallace S. Sayre Professor of Government, Columbia University, New York, New York, and Dona Hamilton, assistant professor of sociology, Herbert H. Lehman College, City University of New York, Bronx, New York – a study of social policies and civil rights organizations from the New Deal to the 1980s.

Molly Haskell, *Vogue*, New York, New York – a book, “In Sickness and Health,” an autobiographical expression of a marriage’s survival during her husband’s life- and mind-threatening illness.

Edward Hoagland, *New York, New York* – a novel and some short stories; also, an essay, “The Maine Woods.”

J. Allan Hobson, professor of psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts – a book, “Sleep,” for the *Scientific American Library Series*.

Karl Holl, professor of history, University of Bremen, Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany – a book on the history of pacifism in Germany in the 19th and 20th centuries.

John Hollander, A. Bartlett Giamatti Professor of English, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut – a book of essays on poetics, “*Melodious Guile: Studies in Poetic Ulteriority*.”

Robert Hollander, professor of European literature, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey – a monograph on the textual relations between Dante’s *Commedia* and Vergil’s *Aeneid*.

Herbert Hrachovec, assistant professor of philosophy, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria – a book, “Ausgefallene Figuren: Studien über Subjektivität” (“Drop-out Characters: Studies in Subjectivity”); also, a paper, “Problems with Machines with Problems.”

Nene Humphrey, *New York, New York* – drawings and plaster sculptural elements for “Somatic Spaces,” a series of collage studies, charcoal drawings, and plaster sculptures using abstracted forms from interior elements of the human body.

Francis A. J. Ianni, professor of sociology and chairman, Department of Educational Administration, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York – a book, “Tell Me Who I Am: How Communities Imprint Adolescents”; also, translation into Italian of an article, “Ethnic Identity or Ethnotype? Collective, Metaphorical, and Personal Identity Among Italian Americans.”

Corrine Jacker, *New York, New York* – novels, “The Museum of Natural History” and “Solitude.”

Vivian R. Johnson, coordinator, Strengthening Health Delivery Systems in Africa Project, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, and Willard R. Johnson, professor of political science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts – a monograph, "African Government Policies Regarding Private Volunteer Development Organizations," an assessment of the interface between private volunteer development organizations and government institutions.

Daud Kamal, professor and chairman, Department of English, Peshawar University, Peshawar, Pakistan – poems centered around love and disillusionment. (Dr. Kamal died on December 6, 1987.)

Ruth Kartun-Blum, professor of Hebrew literature, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel – an anthology of poetry in Hebrew, including an introduction dealing with the theory of self-reference in general and in Hebrew poetry in particular.

Arthur Kleinman, M.D., professor of medical anthropology and psychiatry, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts – a book, "Rethinking Psychiatry: From Cultural Category to Personal Experience," canvassing the implications for psychiatric theory and practice of major cross-cultural findings on mental illness and its treatment, and of a rapidly increasing body of anthropological studies of cultural influences on psychiatry.

Robert Langbaum, James Branch Cabell Professor of English and American Literature, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia – a book on Thomas Hardy, designed to show Hardy's relevance to current critical preoccupations.

Barbara Laslett, professor of sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota – a paper, "Biography in Historical Sociology: The Case of William Fielding Ogburn," concerning the theoretical uses of biography for social scientists.

Fima Lifshitz, M.D., professor of pediatrics, Cornell University Medical College, New York, New York, and associate director, pediatrics, North Shore University Hospital, Manhasset, New York – a four-part book, "Child's Nutrition"; also, several articles, including "Fear of Obesity, Growth and Diets," "Growth Failure: A Complication of Hypercholesterolemia Treatment," and "The Response to Dietary Treatment of Patients with Chronic Postinfectious Diarrhea and Lactose Intolerance."

Jerzy Lipa, professor and head, Department of Pest Disease and Control, Institute of Plant Protection, Poznan, Poland – a book, "A Review of Biological Pest Control."

Juan M. Lope Blanch, professor of language and Spanish philosophy, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico, Mexico, D.F., Mexico – a book, "Estudios de Lingüística Hispanoamérica."

Salvador P. Lopez, permanent representative of the Philippines to the U.N., and professor and president emeritus, University of the Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines – a book on the responsibility of writers, artists, and humanists to clarify and resolve problems of society.

Sylvere Lotringer, professor of French and comparative literature, Columbia University, New York, New York – a study centered around the production of Wim Wenders' and Nicholas Ray's Lightning over Water, a film chronicle of Ray's deterioration through cancer, for his book "Shooting Death"; also, a fictional chapter based on his travels in Africa for his book "Cahiers du désert."

Zhen-Zhuan Luo, director, Marketing Research Training Section, University of International Business and Economics, Beijing, People's Republic of China, and Joseph C. Miller, professor of marketing, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana – a book, "Comparative Analysis of Managerial Strategies in International Marketing between China and the United States."

Alison Lurie, professor of English, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York – a novel tentatively entitled "Other People's Lives," concerning biography and the biographer.

- Vicha Mahakun, *chief judge, Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice, Bangkok, Thailand – a study, "Legal Dissemination in Rural Areas."*
- Ingram Marshall, *Evergreen State College, Olympia, Washington – a commissioned work for orchestra from the St. Louis Symphony; also, a trio for violin, cello, and piano.*
- John L. Nickel, *director general, Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), Cali, Colombia – a book on principles of agricultural research management and agricultural research strategy for development.*
- Ann Oakley, *deputy director, Thomas Coram Research Unit, University of London Institute of Education, London, United Kingdom – a novel, "Degrees of Freedom"; also, a short article, "Between the Laundry Rooms: The View from Bellagio."*
- Jeffrey O'Connell, *John Allen Love Professor of Law, University of Virginia Law School, Charlottesville, Virginia – a study on double blind settlement offers for personal injury litigation; an article on Samuel Johnson as a subject of interest to lawyers and law students; and a draft model law for implementing automobile no-fault insurance on an optional basis.*
- Julius Emeka Okolo, *dean, Postgraduate School, University of Sokoto, Sokoto, Nigeria – a study, "Intra-ECOWAS Trade Liberalization: An Assessment," examining the impact of the elimination of trade barriers on integrative and cooperative regionalism in West Africa.*
- Toby Olson, *professor of English, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania – a novel, "Dorit in Lesbos."*
- Ronald Paulson, *Mayer Professor of the Humanities, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland – a book on aesthetic modes in 18th-century England.*
- Szczepan A. Pieniazek, *professor emeritus, Institute of Pomology, Warsaw, Poland – a book, "Bozkwity Sady" ("Orchards in Bloom").*
- Robert Putnam, *professor and chairman, Department of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts – papers, "Diplomacy and Domestic Politics: The Logic of Two-Level Games" and "Institutional Performance and Political Culture: Some Puzzles about the Power of the Past"; also, a book, "Hanging Together: Cooperation and Conflict in the Seven-Power Summits."*
- Carol Pylant-Backus, *assistant professor of art, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin – small landscapes and figure studies to be combined with Italian landscape paintings to develop a series portraying relationships between figure and landscape.*
- Morton F. Reiser, M.D., *Albert E. Kent Professor of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut – a book, "Remembering and Forgetting in Dreaming Sleep."*
- Elizabeth Reuss-Janni, *research director, Institute for Social Analysis, New York, New York – a project on organized crime involvement in legitimate business and industry, based on a series of case studies; also, a study on network analysis to be included in a book on intelligence analysis for law enforcement practitioners.*
- Peter I. Rose, *Sophia Smith Professor and Director, Diploma Program in American Studies, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts – a book on the making and implementing of U.S. refugee policy, "In Aid to the Tempest-Tost"; "The Lifeguards," an oral history of the leadership of the principal American refugee agencies; also, a paper, "Refugees as Immigrants," two short essays ("The Uses of USIS" and "Running around the World"), and a short story ("Saluti da Bellagio").*
- George Ross, *Morris Hillquist Professor in Labor and Social Thought, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts – a book on the changes in French intellectuals' cultural accumulation strategies over time in the broader processes of the creation, maintenance, and decline of general political ideologies in post-war France, part of a three-volume work on the evolution of Left, Right, and Centrist-modernist ideological families since World War II.*

Carol Rubenstein, *Castricum, Holland – a book, "The Flying Silver Message Stick: Song Cycles and Epics of Sarawak Dayaks"; also, some poems related to her experiences in India, Singapore, and Sarawak.*

David Shemin, *Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts – an article on the use of isotopes in the elucidation of the biosynthesis of heme, vitamin B12, and chlorophyll; also, a biographical memoir of a former colleague who made significant contributions on the analysis of stable isotopes.*

Roberta Sigel, *professor of political science, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey – a monograph, "Gender and Politics," exploring men's and women's notion of real and ideal social and political gender relations and how these differ by the sex and age of the respondent.*

Faye-Ellen Silverman, *New York, New York – a trio for violin, oboe, and piano, "Hollowed Refraints."*

Leo Stern, M.D., *professor and chairman, Department of Pediatrics, Brown University, and pediatrician-in-chief, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island – a book, "Children, Medicine and the Law."*

Sir Ronald Syme, *Camden Professor of Ancient History, Wolfson College, Oxford, United Kingdom – a study, "Pliny and Traspadine Italy"; also, a book on the social and political history of northern Italy in the first century A.D.*

Alan Trachtenberg, *professor of American studies and English, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut – a book, "Reading American Photographs," on American photography and cultural history.*

Chushichi Tsuzuki, *professor of the history of social thought, Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, Japan – a book concerning the 1889 London dock strike, "Men of 1889: A Biographical Study."*

David Tunley, *professor and head, Department of Music, University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia – an anthology with scholarly introduction, "Songs of Love and Conviviality from the 17th Century French Court."*

Helen Vendler, *Kenan Professor of English and American Literature, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and poetry critic, The New Yorker – a book on Shakespeare's sonnets, including commentary on each poem and a general introduction.*

Ian Watt, *professor of English and director, Humanities Center, Stanford University, Stanford, California – a book, "The Myths of Modern Individualism: Faust, Don Quixote, Don Juan, and Robinson Crusoe."*

Gerald Weissmann, M.D., *professor of medicine and director, Division of Rheumatology, New York University, New York, New York – a series of articles on the relationship between fine arts and biological science; also, an essay, "The Treasure of Dongo."*

Richard Wortman, *professor of history, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey – a book on monarchical imagery and symbolism in Russia, "Russian Monarchy: The Scenarios of Power."*

Financial Report and Statements, Trustees, and Staff

Financial Report

1986-87 Financial Statements

Board of Trustees

Officers and Staff

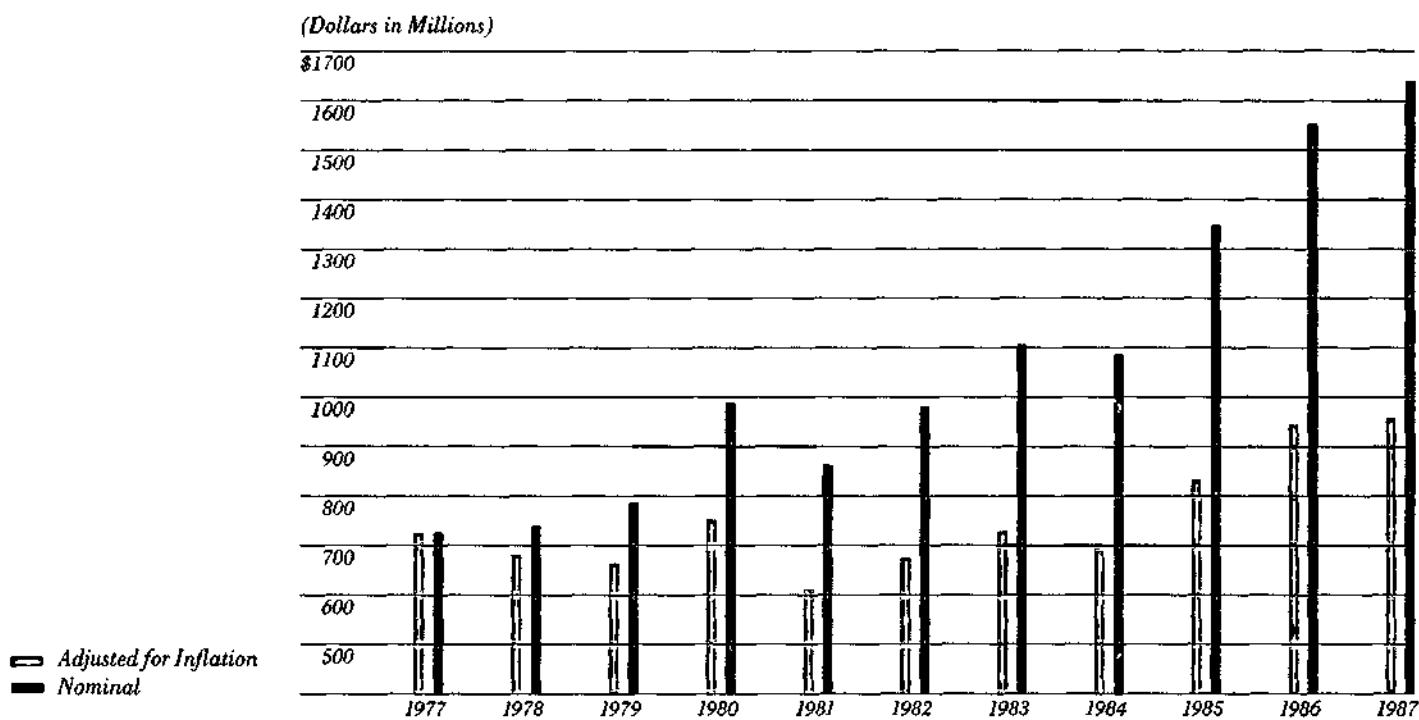
Report of the Secretary

Financial Report and Statements

Asset Growth

The market value of the Foundation's investments increased 5.3 percent during 1987. The year-end market value of \$1,639 million was a record level for the Foundation.

The graph below places year-end 1987 asset values into 10-year historical perspective. Assets in nominal dollars have grown at an 8.3 percent annual rate over the 10-year period. Adjusted for inflation, assets grew at a 2.7 percent annual rate.



Asset Mix

As this table indicates, the Foundation continued diversifying into real estate and venture capital during 1987.

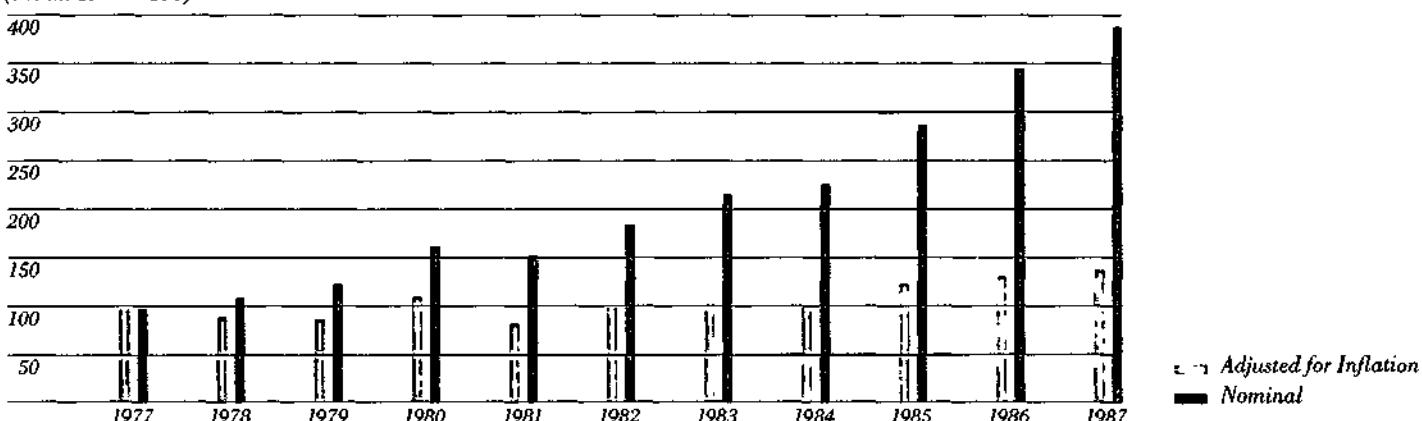
	December 31, 1987		December 31, 1986	
	\$ Millions	Percent	\$ Millions	Percent
Equities	\$914	55.7%	\$954	61.3%
Bonds	288	17.6	211	13.5
Cash	201	12.3	194	12.5
Foreign Securities	135	8.2	158	10.1
Real Estate	65	3.9	29	1.9
Venture Capital	37	2.3	11	0.7
Total Assets	\$1,639	100%	\$1,556	100%

Investment Returns

The total return on assets for 1987 was +11.2 percent. Returns benefited from a reduction in exposure to equities just prior to the sharp decline in prices during the fourth quarter.

Cumulative returns for the past 10 years are shown in the graph below. The average compound rate of return for this period was +14.5 percent. The first bar on the graph compares returns against a benchmark of inflation plus 5 percent. The inflation plus 5 percent benchmark represents the minimum return that would permit the Foundation to make the minimum payout under current law and still maintain the value of remaining assets in real dollar terms. As the graph indicates, returns have exceeded the inflation plus 5 percent benchmark over this 10-year period.

(Index: 1977 = 100)

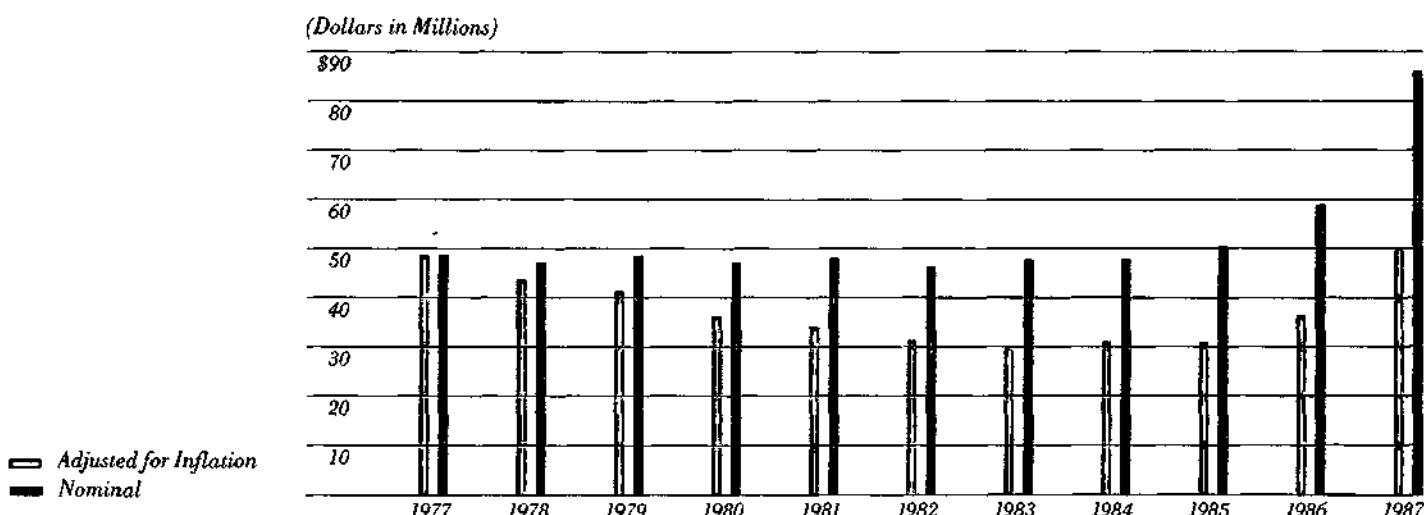


Investment Managers

The Foundation had five equity managers at the end of 1987: Concord Capital; Geewax Terker; Rosenberg Institutional Equity Management; Warburg, Pincus Counsellors; and Wells Fargo Investment Advisors. Bonds are managed by three firms: Rosenberg Capital, Security Capital, and Wells Fargo. Two firms manage foreign securities: Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Geneva) and Morgan Grenfell (London). A portion of cash reserves is managed internally. Northern Trust is custodian for domestic assets. Chase Manhattan Bank (London) is custodian for foreign securities.

Spending

Spending in 1987 totaled \$85.7 million, up 43.3 percent over the \$59.8 million spent in 1986. The graph below places 1987 spending into 10-year historical perspective. Spending in nominal dollars had been relatively flat for the first eight years of this period. In real dollar terms, the sharp jump in the past two years has regained the ground lost during the late 1970s and early 1980s.



Expenditures by Categories

Expenditures by categories for the three years 1985-87 are shown in the table below.

	1987		1986		1985	
	\$ Millions	Percent	\$ Millions	Percent	\$ Millions	Percent
Grants and Operations						
Agricultural Sciences	\$ 9.7	11.3%	\$ 6.9	11.5%	\$ 7.2	14.3%
Arts and Humanities	8.8	10.3	7.8	13.1	7.4	14.6
Equal Opportunity	12.4	14.5	9.7	16.2	7.7	15.2
Health Sciences	9.5	11.1	6.6	11.1	5.7	11.3
International Relations	3.2	3.7	5.6	9.4	3.7	7.3
Population Sciences	15.4	18.0	6.3	10.5	5.0	9.9
Education for Development	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.4
Special Interests and Explorations	6.6	7.7	2.7	4.5	3.9	7.7
Special Programming	1.9	2.2	-	-	-	-
Interprogram*	3.1	3.6	1.8	3.0	1.6	3.2
Subtotal—	70.9	82.7	47.7	79.8	42.9	84.9
Grants and Operations						
General Administration	5.7	6.7	5.5	9.2	5.2	10.3
Major Renovations and Equipment	1.4	1.6	2.4	4.0	0.1	0.2
Federal excise tax paid	7.7	9.0	4.2	7.0	2.3	4.6
Total	\$85.7	100.0%	\$59.8	100.0%	\$50.5	100.0%

*Bellagio Study and Conference Center and Rockefeller Archive Center

1986-87 Financial Statements

Accountants' Opinion

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, 1987 and 1986 and the related statements of operations and changes in principal fund and changes in financial position for the years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the statements mentioned above present fairly the financial position of the Rockefeller Foundation at December 31, 1987 and 1986, 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
March 4, 1988

Statement of Assets, Obligations and Principal Fund

(December 31, 1987 and 1986)

	1987	1986
Assets		
Investments (<i>Note 1</i>)	\$1,625,827,495	\$1,513,635,582
Cash	119,471	446,863
Accounts receivable (<i>primarily related to security sales</i>)	30,921,348	86,201,062
Dividends and interest receivable	10,766,102	9,218,034
Refundable federal excise tax (<i>Note 2</i>)	4,341,710	—
Property—at depreciated cost (<i>Note 3</i>)	2,447,158	2,894,916
Other assets (<i>Note 4</i>)	1,592,000	—
Total assets	\$1,676,015,284	\$1,612,396,457
Obligations and Principal Fund		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (<i>primarily related to security purchases</i>)	\$ 29,475,964	\$ 48,074,432
Federal excise tax payable (<i>Note 2</i>)	—	7,716,138
Deferred federal excise tax (<i>Note 2</i>)	—	1,247,443
Appropriations by the trustees, approved for specific grantees/purposes but not yet paid (<i>Note 5</i>)	36,861,187	39,794,238
Total obligations	66,337,151	96,832,251
Principal fund:		
Appropriations by the trustees (<i>Note 5</i>):		
For allocation to future grantees	18,950,027	19,598,117
For operating budget and new grants of the following year	87,200,000	74,800,000
	106,150,027	94,398,117
Unappropriated	1,503,528,106	1,421,166,089
Total principal fund	1,609,678,133	1,515,564,206
Total obligations and principal fund	\$1,676,015,284	\$1,612,396,457

See accompanying notes.

Statement of Operations and Changes in Principal Fund
(Years Ended December 31, 1987 and 1986)

	1987	1986
Dividends	\$ 20,624,310	\$ 20,066,834
Interest	66,317,030	52,990,122
Other	859,166	2,103,861
	<hr/> 87,800,506	<hr/> 75,160,817
Realized gain on sale of marketable securities	205,235,414	304,360,893
	<hr/> 293,035,920	<hr/> 379,521,710
Less: investment expenses	4,959,760	5,216,507
	<hr/> 288,076,160	<hr/> 374,305,203
Less: provision for federal excise tax (<i>Note 2</i>)	2,454,731	7,718,844
Less: approved grants, and program and administrative costs	73,862,804	63,865,544
	<hr/> 211,758,625	<hr/> 302,720,815
Decrease in unrealized appreciation of marketable securities net of reduction for deferred federal excise tax - 1987: \$1,299,546; 1986: \$2,252,000 (<i>Note 1</i>)	(117,644,698)	(100,367,620)
Principal fund at beginning of year	1,515,564,206	1,313,211,011
Principal fund at end of year	<hr/> 1,609,678,133	<hr/> 1,515,564,206

See accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Financial Position

(Years Ended December 31, 1987 and 1986)

	1987	1986
Sources of cash		
Net realized investment income	\$ 288,076,160	\$ 374,305,203
Total sources of cash	288,076,160	374,305,203
Applications of Cash		
Expenditures for grants and operations:		
Agricultural Sciences	9,724,204	6,872,708
Arts and Humanities	8,786,111	7,837,460
Equal Opportunity	12,442,935	9,726,061
Health Sciences	9,530,170	6,613,423
International Relations	3,208,121	5,578,850
Population Sciences	15,404,794	6,284,679
Education for Development	254,520	298,665
Special Interests and Explorations	6,568,188	2,690,229
Special Programming	1,849,642	-
Interprogram	3,098,129	1,772,393
	70,866,814	47,674,468
General administrative expenditures	5,678,167	5,552,352
Special maintenance – Bellagio Center	1,395,116	2,424,530
Subtotal	77,940,097	55,651,350
Federal excise tax paid (Note 2):		
For previous year	7,696,476	4,152,108
For estimated taxes for current year	6,764,000	-
	14,460,476	4,152,108
Securities and repurchase agreement transactions:		
Purchases	20,007,784,002	12,443,326,211
Less: proceeds from sales, net of realized gains	19,776,647,845	12,167,103,604
	231,136,157	276,222,607
Net change in accounts receivable, dividends and interest receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(35,133,178)	38,179,657
Total applications of cash	288,403,552	374,205,722
Increase (decrease) in cash	(327,392)	99,481
Cash balance at beginning of year	446,863	347,382
Cash balance at end of year	\$ 119,471	\$ 446,863

See accompanying notes.

Notes to Financial Statements
(December 31, 1987 and 1986)

1. Investments

Marketable securities are reported on the basis of quoted market value, and investment income and expenses are reported on the accrual basis. Realized gains and losses are calculated based on the specific identification method for both financial statement and tax return purposes. Prior to January 1, 1987, realized gains and losses were calculated on the average cost method for financial statements and the FIFO cost method for tax return purposes. Limited partnership interests are recorded at appraised value, when available; and when not available, are recorded at cost and adjusted for the Foundation's share of the limited partnership income or loss.

	December 31, 1987		December 31, 1986	
	Cost	Market Value	Cost*	Market Value
Marketable securities:				
Repurchase agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 123,019,000	\$ 123,019,000
U.S. Government obligations	303,571,196	286,072,448	207,024,408	212,590,678
Money market fund	55,157,613	55,157,613	27,786,183	27,786,183
Foreign currency – short-term	34,257,012	34,257,012	22,334,356	22,334,356
Corporate notes	131,989,144	148,107,809	51,139,027	51,114,836
Corporate bonds	46,674,689	46,022,297	40,262,664	43,186,013
Other investments	1,296,910	450,000	1,296,910	450,000
Preferred stock	-	-	833,304	879,677
Common stock**	975,878,934	955,269,252	903,573,315	992,005,018
Subtotal	1,548,825,498	1,525,336,431	1,377,269,167	1,473,365,761
Limited partnership interests	98,287,549	100,491,064	38,707,723	40,269,821
Total	\$1,647,113,047	\$1,625,827,495	\$1,415,976,890	\$1,513,635,582

*The marketable securities cost as of December 31, 1986 was subsequently increased by \$42,917,235 on January 1, 1987, to adjust the cost basis to the Foundation's tax basis.

**Common stock includes \$398,022,501 and \$545,663,915 in money market funds attributable to an arbitrage of S&P 500 Index Futures versus the S&P 500 on December 31, 1987 and December 31, 1986 respectively.

2. Federal excise tax

The Foundation qualifies as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and, accordingly, is not subject to federal income tax. However, the Foundation is classified as a private foundation and is subject to a federal excise tax of 2 percent on investment income less investment expenses, and on net realized taxable gains on security transactions. In accordance with section 4940 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code, during the year ended December 31, 1987, the Foundation has met the specified distribution requirements and is subject to a federal excise tax of 1 percent in place of the 2 percent tax. In compliance with the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the Foundation made estimated tax payments totaling \$6,764,000 in 1987. The resultant excess payment of \$4,341,710 is shown as refundable from the Internal Revenue Service.

Deferred federal excise tax arises from timing differences between financial and tax reporting relating to investment income and the difference between the tax basis and market value of marketable securities.

3. Property

Expenditures for capital items are included in the property account and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lives of the respective assets or amortized over the term of the lease. The net change in the property account in 1987 was caused by additions of \$120,868 and a decrease of \$568,626 attributable to depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization totaled to \$551,771 in 1986.

In 1987 and 1986, \$1,395,116 and \$2,424,530 respectively was expended on special maintenance related to the Bellagio Center. The 1986 portion of these unusual expenditures was included in "Property – at depreciated cost" at December 31, 1986. Review of the nature of these expenditures has indicated that it is appropriate to consider them as program costs as incurred. Therefore, the 1986 financial statements have been adjusted to increase "Approved grants, and program and administrative costs," and reduce "Property – at depreciated Cost," and "Principal fund" at December 31, 1986 by \$2,424,530.

4. Pension, Post-retirement Health Care and Trusteed Savings Plans

The Foundation maintains a non-contributory pension plan for regular salaried employees who are at least 21 years old and have completed one year of service or have attained the age of 40. The plan provides retirement benefits based on years of service and final-average pay, with benefits after retirement subject to increase under a cost-of-living augmentation formula. Plan assets are invested in a diversified portfolio of common stocks and fixed-income securities. Effective January 1, 1987, the Foundation adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 87, "Employers' Accounting for Pensions" issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

The plan's funded status and the amounts recognized in the Foundation's statement of financial position at December 31, 1987 are as follows:

Accumulated benefit obligation, including vested benefits of \$25,417,000	\$25,645,000
Plan assets at fair value	\$40,633,000
Less: Projected benefit obligation	(28,334,000)
Funded status – surplus	12,299,000
Less: Unrecognized net gain relative to actuarial assumptions (<i>reduction of \$3,979,000 in projected benefit obligation, less shortfall of \$3,399,000 in projected investment return</i>)	(580,000)
Less: Unrecognized net asset at January 1, 1987	\$11,008,000
Portion amortized in 1987 (@12.5 years)	(881,000)
Balance unrecognized at December 31, 1987	(10,127,000)
Prepaid pension cost included in Other Assets	\$ 1,592,000

Program and administrative costs incurred in 1987 were reduced by a net pension credit consisting of the following components:

Projected return on plan assets (\$279,000 <i>actual earnings,</i> <i>plus \$3,399,000 of investment return shortfall</i>)	\$ 3,678,000
Amortization of unrecognized net asset	881,000
Less: Service cost (<i>benefits earned during 1987</i>)	(535,000)
Less: Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	(2,432,000)
Pension cost credit for 1987	\$ 1,592,000

The projected benefit obligation for the plan was determined using an assumed discount rate of 9 percent and an assumed long-term compensation increase rate of 6 percent. The assumed long-term rate of return on plan assets was 9 percent.

The Foundation also maintains a Trusted Savings Plan for regular salaried employees under which Foundation contributions are made to equal employee contributions of up to 5 percent of pay. The combined contributions are credited to the employees' accounts. These accounts are invested and at termination of employment, the employee receives the account balance. The Foundation's contributions to this plan were \$175,630 for 1987 and \$170,300 for 1986.

The Foundation provides certain health care and life insurance benefits for retired employees. The cost of providing these benefits is recognized by expensing the related annual insurance premiums.

5. Appropriations and expenditures

Appropriations by the trustees are considered to be obligations when grants are approved for specific grantees. Program and administrative costs are charged to operations when incurred. Appropriations by the trustees not released for specific grantees and the appropriation for the budget for the following year are considered as appropriated principal fund.

Appropriations and expenditures for the year are summarized as follows:

	Total Appropriated	Appropriated for specific grantees/purposes	Appropriated for allocation/next year's budget
Balance, January 1, 1987	\$134,192,355	\$39,794,238	\$ 94,398,117
Approved grants, and program and administrative costs	-	75,275,417	(75,275,417)
Lapses and refunds	(716,838)	(244,165)	(472,673)
Expenditures for grants and operations	(77,964,303)	(77,964,303)	-
Subtotal	55,511,214	36,861,187	18,650,027
1988 Budget	87,200,000	-	87,200,000
Special maintenance – Bellagio	300,000	-	300,000
Balance, December 31, 1987	\$143,011,214	\$36,861,187	\$106,150,027

6. Long-term leases

At December 31, 1987, base rental commitments under non-cancellable leases for headquarters office space aggregate approximately \$4,530,000 and are payable at approximately \$720,000 annually until 1994. Under the leases, the Foundation is required to pay additional amounts for maintenance, electricity and taxes. The Foundation has subleased portions of its space under two separate sublease agreements. Net rental income under the first sublease will be approximately \$820,000 and under the second approximately \$350,000 during the remaining period of the leases. Rental expense included in the statement of operations was approximately \$1,027,000 in 1987 and \$1,012,000 in 1986.

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Research Associate

Evelyn Majidi
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Report of the Secretary

The annual meeting of the board of trustees for 1987 was held April 1, and regular meetings of the board were held June 19, September 6-7, and December 8. There were no meetings of the executive committee during 1987.

Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., board chairman since 1982, retired from the board effective June 30. A trustee since 1970, he was a member and chair of the nominating committee and a member of the audit, executive, finance, and budget and compensation committees.

John R. Evans, chairman and chief executive officer of Allelix and a trustee of the Foundation since 1982, was elected chairman of the board, effective July 1. New

trustees, effective April 1, include Frances FitzGerald, author; Alice Stone Ilchman, president of Sarah Lawrence College; and Arthur Levitt, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of the American Stock Exchange.

Robert W. Herdt, senior economist in the agricultural sciences program since 1986, was appointed director for agricultural sciences, effective July 1.

Kenneth S. Warren, director for health sciences since 1977, was appointed associate vice-president for molecular biology and information sciences, effective January 1, 1988.

Scott B. Halstead, associate director for health sciences since 1983, was appointed acting director, effective January 1, 1988.

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