

THE

PRESIDENT'S

REVIEW

AND

ANNUAL REPORT

THE

ROCKEFELLER

FOUNDATION

1975

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
1133 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10036
PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the Corporation and a regular stated meeting of the Board of Trustees were held on April 2, a stated meeting of the Board was held on December 1 and 2, and a special meeting of the Board was held on September 24. Five regular meetings of the Executive Committee of the Trustees were held to take actions within the general policies approved by the Board.

TRUSTEES

Douglas Dillon, a director of Dillon, Read & Company, Inc., and a former Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of State, and Ambassador to France, retired as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, effective June 30, 1975. He was elected a Trustee in 1960 and resigned after six months when he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. He was re-elected in 1965 and has served as Chairman of the Board since 1971, as a member of the Executive Committee since 1966, and as a member of the Finance Committee from 1968 to 1974, three of those years as its Chairman.

The Trustees wish to express their deep appreciation for the invaluable services rendered by Mr. Dillon as a Trustee of The Rockefeller Foundation, and particularly for his wise and inspiring leadership as Chairman of the Board.

Cyrus R. Vance, a partner in Simpson Thacher & Bartlett and former Secretary of the Army and Deputy Secretary of Defense, succeeded Douglas Dillon as Chairman of the Board, effective July 1, 1975. Mr. Vance, a Trustee since 1970, has served since 1971 as a member of the Executive Committee and an alternate member of the Finance Committee.

At the April meeting Paul A. Volcker, an economist who is President and Chief Executive Officer of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was elected a Trustee, effective July 1, 1975. Mr. Volcker served as Under Secretary of the Treasury from 1969 to 1974.

THE

PRESIDENT'S

REVIEW

ON MAKING LESS MORE

In the President's Review of 1974, I went to some lengths to describe how the erosion of our money power — through the absolute increased cost of problem solving, the devastating effects of inflation, and the emergence of huge sources of public money — has led us to develop new strategies to leverage our efforts toward the achievement of clearly defined goals of human well-being. The main strategic elements we evolved were:

- Expanded and new fellowship programs, particularly for individuals in the United States
- A greatly increased emphasis on the entrepreneurial function of Foundation staff (as opposed to our purely grant-making activities)
- The wider dissemination of information generated by Foundation conferences and studies
- Maintaining an agreed-upon balance (currently a 2:3 ratio) between staff-involved operations and grant-making
- Continuing reviews of all of our activities with subcommittees of our board of trustees.

The year 1975 was one in which these new approaches were brought to bear on all programs. Of particular interest was the exhaustive review, first by staff and then by a special committee of trustees, of one of our oldest, most complex, and most geographically diffuse programs — Education for Development. (My own perspective was enlarged by field trips to Africa in January, China in October, and Bahia, Brazil in November.)

This program was formally adopted in 1963 (under the rubric of University Development) with the goal of strengthening selected universities in the less developed countries in the belief that trained leadership in all fields (from agriculture and medicine to economics and political science) would be of utmost importance to those countries in meeting their own goals. Over the course of more than a decade, 12 universities in Latin America, Africa, and Asia have participated in this collaborative program, some \$75 million has been expended by the Foundation, and scores of highly professional field staff members have devoted years of their lives to making it work. A formal trustee review was clearly in order.

The Process

A special trustee review committee was formed under the chairmanship of Clark Kerr, former chancellor of the University of California and currently chairman of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. With him

served Robert F. Goheen, chairman of the Council on Foundations and formerly president of Princeton University, Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, and Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., president of Michigan State University. All four trustees have extensive firsthand experience from repeated visits to the universities and to our field staff in the Education for Development program.

Under the guidance of Allan C. Barnes, M.D., chairman of the Education for Development Committee, New York and field staff met to pool their experience in the preparation of an 80-page document detailing the program's history. As importantly, an outside study was commissioned ("The Phillips Report") to document *for the first time* the objectives and dollar-support of all funding agencies, public and private, with an interest in furthering higher education in the developing world. I urge everyone with a working interest in this increasingly important field to read this report which we are glad to make available without charge.* To us it proved uniquely helpful. The trustee committee was greatly assisted by meeting with outside experts: Harold Howe II, Frank Sutton, and Champion Ward, all of the Ford Foundation, and James Perkins of the International Council for Educational Development. They were most generous with their time and advice.

The discussions proved to be exceedingly profitable, the insights and comments of outside consultants most valuable, and the Committee reached a consensus on the merits of past programs and the direction of future efforts.

The Verdict

Past programs, the Committee found, have been "well worth the investment both of time and funds," more so, indeed, than was indicated by the staff report "far too modest in assessing the results that have been achieved." **The trustees directed us to maintain our interest in higher education in the less-developed world at the present level of funding,** emphasizing that:

Research and training capacities of universities will remain critically important to the world for the foreseeable future despite the current disappointment and disaffection with their accomplishments. The Rockefeller Foundation has had years of unique experience, has established a network of interested institutions and individuals around the world, and enjoys a reservoir of good will that should not be lost. Indeed, The

*Phillips, H.M., Higher Education: Cooperation with Developing Countries, A Rockefeller Foundation Working Paper, 1976, 108 pp.

Rockefeller Foundation has a special obligation to respond to new initiatives from those institutions and countries where it has been invited to work over the past, nearly twenty years.

As to the nature of future efforts, the trustees recognized a new stage in higher education in the less-developed countries. Not only are there today more and better universities, but markedly increased funds are available for educational development. And all this is taking place in a context of heightened attitudes of pride and self-reliance and different perceptions of needs and priorities. The Foundation, the Committee noted, "should be flexible enough to alter with this changing situation," specifically by:

- Phasing out its across-the-board support, traditional to the program for the past 15 years, in favor of increased concentration on focused areas and disciplinary interests. "Universities which have received broad institutional support in the past," the trustees believe, "should now be treated like American universities vis-à-vis specific grants."
- Continued emphasis on the central importance of the rigorously trained individual — in the form of new fellowships, the continued support for individuals currently associated with Foundation programs, or the retraining of former fellows. The trustees urged us to make "a special effort to identify key persons with creative ideas for the improvement of higher education or the advancement of critical areas of research and teaching."

Future Specifics

Finally, they instructed us to "forecast future needs and approaches" by December 1976, paying particular attention to encouraging universities to submit specific grant proposals for interdisciplinary approaches to problem solving in areas of Foundation expertise such as health care, the environment, food production, and economic planning. Toward these ends we have set up, at the suggestion of the trustees, regional meetings in Africa, Latin America, and Southeast Asia at which all parties concerned — New York-based officers, Foundation field staff, former and current fellows, faculty and administrators from cooperating universities — can work together to structure an Education for Development program to meet current and foreseeable needs. It should be noted that our officers have organized meetings with increasing frequency over the past several years to review past and present efforts in education in the less-developed countries. Resultant publications have been and will be invaluable to us in our ongoing review and future plans. Two publications have been particularly helpful: the papers

edited by David Court (RF field representative in East Africa) and published by the Oxford University Press, and those resulting from the Rockefeller-Ford Foundation meetings at Bellagio.*

The Development Context

Fundamental to the reshaping of the EFD program is a clear recognition of the problems that beset the less-developed countries. Certainly education has intrinsic merit and an educated citizenry is fundamental to the progress and reform of all nations. But beyond this, the more practical and immediate needs of the nation must also be served by educational institutions if living standards are to be raised and the quality of life enhanced. This inevitably brings us to a consideration of the problems surrounding food production, nutrition, population growth and demographic changes, and health — the major factors in economic development, in the reduction of destructive conflict, and in the improvement of the quality of life. Essentially all our programs interdigitate in focusing on these issues both in the United States and in the less-developed countries of the world. A brief review of the dimensions of the problem is in order here.

The Health-Nutrition Syndrome

The food-nutrition, population, and health equation is fundamental to the quality of life and the variables are interdependent. In the less-developed countries of the world, over 3 billion people live on the margin of existence. Malnutrition alters the immune response and adversely affects the course of disease once established. The resultant high infant mortality contributes to high fertility rates, because living children are the only form of social security for parents in their old age. As families expand and populations multiply geometrically, food production cannot keep pace, for its increase is arithmetical. The majority of the world's population is rural and, with fixed incomes and static landholdings, more children can only mean less food per member of the family. Pneumonia and diarrhea caused by the ordinary bacteria and viruses present in the environment engrafted on the fertile soil of malnutrition account for at least one-half of the 45 million global deaths in those under five years of age, while the other half die from a wide variety of specifically pathogenic bacteria, viruses, and parasites.

*Court, D. and Ghai, D. (eds.), *Education, Society and Development, New Perspectives from Kenya*, Nairobi, Oxford University Press, 1974, 345 pp.

Ward, F.C., (ed.), *Education and Development Reconsidered, the Bellagio Conference Papers*, New York, Praeger Publishers, 1974, 328 pp.

Human Erosion

Over the next 15 years the world will add at least one billion people to its present population of 4 billion, and there may be 8 billion shortly after the turn of the century, of which 6.6 billion will be inhabitants of the less-developed countries. Public health programs have been blamed for the population explosion for they have reduced death rates, while fertility and birth rates have been sustained. The recent conventional wisdom purveys the idea that economic development will "trickle down," improve health by raising standards of living, and, ultimately, reduce birth rates as happened in the developed countries. Health interests have, as a result, received little support in the LDC's. But, economic development is slowed by the erosion of human capital. Agricultural and industrial development will be facilitated by a healthy population, strong of mind and body, and this in turn will ultimately reduce birth rates as standards of living and nutrition improve.

At present, conservative estimates tell us that at least 460 million people, mostly children, are malnourished (and these numbers are estimated to be 750 million by 1985 if present food production and distribution patterns hold), and there are millions more whose subsistence and nutrition are marginal at best. Twenty-five to 30 percent of the population in the Far East and Africa are undernourished. Specific nutritional deficiencies are common: Vitamin A deficiency is a major cause of blindness in India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and the Philippines; iron deficiency frequently related to hookworm afflicts 15 to 50 percent of populations of women and children surveyed in Africa, South America, and the Middle East, while 96 percent of 1,000 women in the third trimester of pregnancy and 75 percent of school children in South India were anemic (largely iron deficient); rickets is prevalent as manifested by studies in Algeria, Morocco, Libya, and Tunisia which showed clinical signs in 40 to 50 percent of children surveyed.

The malnutrition of millions in populations which may add over 6 billion people in the next thirty years has to be squared with the present reality: food reserves are at an all time low, and the United States and Canada are the only major exporters of food surpluses. With crop failures in 1972 and 1974, world cereal and other foodstuff prices skyrocketed. Coupled with inflated prices of fertilizer (due to the dependence on petroleum products) and the increasing demands for water and irrigation systems, many less-developed countries are already falling behind *without* the additional demands of an expanding population (India adds 13 million people annually). Between 1954 and 1973, world food production increased by an average of 2.8 percent annually, and this exceeded population growth in the LDC's where 10 percent more food per person was achieved during this time span. At least a 4 percent annual increase in food production is needed between now and the year 2000 to meet

the needs of projected population growth and the present crisis of malnutrition. The prospects of achieving this are not good.

The Worms Eat First

Of regional importance to world health are the vector-borne and macroparasitic diseases, and a few others like trachoma and yaws. The most prevalent (with estimated number of cases) are: hookworm (716 million), trachoma (400 million), schistosomiasis (200 million), onchocerciasis (40 million), yaws (15 million), and leprosy (12 million). Of universal importance are the fecally-related diseases (bacillary dysentery, typhoid, cholera, salmonellosis, amoebiasis and other parasitic diseases, such as roundworms and whipworms) and the air-borne diseases (tuberculosis — 40 million cases, influenza, pertussis, measles, and diphtheria). Case studies in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Venezuela found a 70 percent infection rate with both roundworms and whipworms in preschool children and a 95 percent infection rate with helminths at the age of 6 years; and one in four of the world's population may be infected with *Ascaris*. The worms eat first, and it would appear that they are all well-nourished!

Despite an ill-conceived "eradication" program, malaria continues to maintain a firm foothold in many tropical areas. The world prevalence is unknown, but an estimated 100 million people have the disease with 1 million deaths annually. The number of people living in regions with limited or no malarial control programs rose from 365 to 480 million during the five-year period ending in 1971. A resurgence of the disease has been noted in India, Indonesia, and Central America. In sub-Saharan Africa, 270 million people remain exposed to malaria without any form of protection. When residual spraying with DDT was stopped in Sri Lanka in 1964, the number of cases increased from virtually zero to 1.5 million during a major epidemic between 1968 and 1970.

Deterrents to Development

The loss of human capital due to malnutrition and disease is staggering. The Pearson Report to the World Bank in 1969, entitled "Partners in Development," neglected the relationship of health to economic development, whether in the adverse effect of ill health on development, or in the inadvertent intensification of health problems through the development process. This led to a statement by the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene to the head of the Bank, Mr. Robert McNamara. Subsequently, the World Bank has paid increasing attention to health. In

1976, some \$357 million is proposed for loans and credits for health-related projects in population, nutrition, and water supply and sewage disposal. (From 1962 to 1968, only \$138 million was spent, solely for water and sewerage.) The World Bank has also organized a consortium of agencies to eradicate onchocerciasis ("river blindness") as the first step in the development of the fertile lands along the Volta River. More attention is being paid health in the planning stages of agricultural and industrial development in the LDC's in recognition of the fact that the development of hydroelectric power stations, agricultural drainage, and irrigation systems has resulted in increased transmission of such diseases as schistosomiasis and malaria, either directly through the new water systems or through the massive relocation of human settlements to regions previously uninhabited.

Us Too

We live in an increasingly interdependent world where regional food shortages, exploding populations with unmet needs, and wide disparities in economic development affect us all and cry out for peaceful resolution. Yet, the world spends \$250 billion annually for weapons of destruction and only \$8 billion in aid for the less-developed countries, of which only \$600 million relates to health and population problems. The interdigitation of ill health, poverty, and population growth and distribution is important for all Americans to understand conceptually. The comparative anatomy of attempts to resolve these problems in the nations of the world can present solutions to our own. Of 3.5 million total births in the U.S. in 1971, 410,000 were illegitimate. In 1974 it was estimated that the majority of 600,000 births to teenagers were unwanted. We will add at least 60 million people to our population over the next 70 years at present growth rates. The gap between haves and have-nots remains too large and the dilemmas of unemployment seem intractable. Ten to 15 million Americans are undernourished, while it is estimated that 16 percent of Americans under age 30 are obese and 40 percent of the total population, or 80 million Americans, are 20 or more pounds above the ideal weight for their height, age, and sex.

A New Way of Life?

The careful reexamination of our Education for Development program in the context of world-wide disease just described (as well as in the light of the current financial strictures outlined in the beginning of this review) seems to me to point to a more general conclusion: that more can be done with less. And I believe that this dictum — and the attitudes it implies — may hold the key not only to our own operations in the years ahead, but also to a not

altogether undesirable, although greatly altered, way of life for all of us living in post-industrial, high technology societies.

Between 1945 and 1970, the economies of the Western world ran at full tilt, as they never had before and may never again. In the United States, the labor force expanded enormously, with youths and women afforded opportunities never before available, while the numbers in technical and professional occupations increased at three times the growth rate of the labor force as a whole.

With basic materialistic requirements sated in large segments of the American populace, with the engines of the industrial machine in high gear and the beneficent government running at full throttle, there was, nonetheless, a pervasive unease among the American people, perhaps compounded of a curious mixture of what Schopenhauer has termed the two sources of unhappiness: not having what you want — and having it! The dispiriting and unbelievably costly distractions of Vietnam and Watergate demoralized the entire nation. The social progress of the 60's was followed by increases in racism and sexism, inflation, corruption, violence, and crime; and there was the relatively sudden recognition that the goods of unbridled economic growth brought with them the bads of pollution and the exhaustion of nonrenewable resources. The dogma of limitless growth and the idea of a never-ending progress through applied science and technology had to be seriously questioned.

The questions took the forms of answers — such as zero population growth and the “no-growth” society. The cataclysmic event was the sudden realization that our 6 percent of the world's population was using 40 percent of the world's resources to fuel our high-production/high-consumption economy, and that we are dependent on other nations for our major supplies of energy and minerals. The OPEC countries quadrupled the price of oil, the world's balance of power was upset overnight, and inflation received another shot of adrenaline. Until the late 1940's, the United States was a net exporter of materials. By 1970, the United States was an importer with a deficit reaching \$4 billion. For example, over one-third of our requirements for iron ore, lead, and mercury and over half our requirements for aluminum, tantalum, and tin must be imported. In 1974, domestic demand for petroleum reached 16.6 million barrels per day, of which 36.6 percent was imported. In 1950, 6.5 million barrels were used each day, of which 13 percent was imported. High interest rates; the rippling inflationary effect of oil prices; marked inflation in food prices; and many other factors, both national and global, idled the industrial machine.

New Questions

Even as the economy made some recoveries, it left behind severe casualties. Unemployment is still around 8 percent (20 to 40 percent for the marginally trained minority groups and young people). The fiscal “new realism” reflected in every corporate and public budget and examined in every political statement will continue to affect drastically the up to now ever-expanding expenditures for health, education, assistance to the poor, and other essential services. Continued economic growth as we have known it for so long is highly problematic: will it, can it resume its never-ending growth upon which the whole neo-liberal ideology is based? And, will the gap between the haves and the have-nots be narrowed, domestically and internationally, to rational and humane proportions?

The optimists rally 'round two flags: self-correcting market forces and ultimate reliance on technological fixes. If oil is scarce and the prices too high, we will simply develop other sources of energy — solar, nuclear, and so on. If minerals become scarce, we will mine the oceans or develop substitutes. And on we go with endless growth and progress through science and technology.

The pessimists say that the mad scramble for energy, food, and minerals to supply the needs of a tightly-packed, interdependent, geometrically expanding world population will see us teetering on the brink of and finally falling into a Malthusian hell of war, pestilence, and famine, as civilization collapses of its own weight on a landscape of pollution — nuclear and sulfuric, starved bodies, and the useless machines which have exhausted our nonrenewable resources.

New Answers

My own thoughts lie somewhere in between. I am sure of only one thing — more is not necessarily better. Worshiping mindlessly at the altar of any ideology based on endlessly growing production and consumption will become increasingly expensive to us and to our fellow riders on this planet of ours. The web of interdependence is tightening. We are one world and there will be one future — for better or for worse — for us all.

I would hope that, in the future, the American people will provide a model of ethical and intellectual suasion for an interdependent world of nation states, based on self-restraint and emphasizing the quality, as contrasted with the quantity, of life. This will necessitate marked change in the life styles, traditions, and beliefs of all Americans. Central to a new ethic of making less more is controlled economic growth which conserves scarce resources, reduces waste, preserves the beauty of our natural environment, provides

more equitable distribution of income and wealth, and emphasizes human *services* of high quality — artistic as well as medical! It is also necessary to control fertility rates at the replacement level and to achieve zero population growth as rapidly as possible. Even with a fertility rate sustained at the replacement level (2.11 children per couple), it will take 100 years to reach the stable state, while our population will have grown by 30 percent, or over 60 million additional Americans!

The forward retention of our current customs would be much more turbulent than change. I am optimistic that, with national leadership and fundamental changes in our educational system to emphasize the complexities of an interdependent world, America will find a new mission and, with it, be reenergized with a new spirit of '76!

For our part, the Foundation will sustain its current program efforts which emphasize the acquisition, transmission, and utilization of knowledge — with specific reference to problems surrounding food, population, health, environment, the arts and humanities, equal opportunity, education, and conflict resolution — nationally and internationally. The opportunities are rife and we hope and believe that our efforts have promoted and will continue to “promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world.”

John H. Knowles, M.D.

April 1976

GRANTS

AND

PROGRAMS

CONQUEST OF HUNGER

This substantial undertaking, which had its origins in 1943, is largely an operational one with 33 members of the Foundation's field staff serving in 13 countries (see *Field Staff*, pages vi to x).

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

Despite considerable recent gains in farm productivity, world food production is still barely keeping pace with population growth. If population continues to grow at today's rate, and if the diets of the world's poor are to be improved even modestly, output will have to be more than doubled in the next twenty years. During the last two decades a substantial number of nations have actually lost ground, moving from food surpluses to food deficits. There remain only a handful of countries with significant exportable surpluses; the poorer countries are finding it more difficult to compete in international markets for needed foodstuffs.

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

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

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

- Diversification and strengthening of the world network of international institutes
- Improvement of the nutritional quality, as well as the yields, of selected food crops; improvement of animal health and production
- Exploratory research to broaden the food production base
- Assistance to nations to strengthen agricultural institutions promoting rural development
- Strategies to improve the quality of life of the rural poor
- Socioeconomic analyses of food production and distribution.

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTERS

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

Today there are a dozen research centers and programs linked into a problem-solving system capable of providing in a strategic manner technological information and assistance within the developing world. The newest, the International Food Policy Research Institute, is mandated to carry out research and current policy analysis on problems affecting the production, consumption, availability, and equitable distribution of food throughout the world, but particularly in the developing nations.

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

Since 1971 the institutes have been supported by an informal coalition of governments, assistance agencies, and the Rockefeller, Ford, and Kellogg Foundations known as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. In 1975, the Group allocated some \$64 million for the institutes. The following grants were made by The Rockefeller Foundation:

SELECTED GRANTS:

International Food Policy Research Institute

The newly established Institute will conduct research on selected policy problems affecting the production and consumption of foodstuffs throughout the world and will disseminate the results in ways that assist policymakers in choosing among alternative policies.

\$200,000

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)

International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)

International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD)

The expanding network of international agricultural research institutes represents one of the most effective modern-day operations in international cooperation and plays a vital role in meeting world food needs. In 1975 the trustees appropriated \$1,925,000 for the work of these five institutes in the coming year.

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

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, Washington, D.C., for preparatory work for establishment of an international center for agricultural research in the dry areas.

\$25,000

INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENTER, El Batán, Mexico, for publication in English of a series of papers on maize and wheat adoption studies.

\$7,000

MORE AND BETTER FOOD

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

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

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

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

SELECTED GRANTS:

Cornell University

Multidisciplinary research promises to identify the nature of plant compounds which give maize the ability to resist attack by insects and pathogens. This in turn might yield information for selection and breeding programs, as well as the synthesis of non-noxious chemical pesticides.
\$200,000

International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology

Research on the salivary physiology of the tsetse fly is a crucial phase in the hoped for development of a practical vaccine against trypanosomiasis.
\$50,000

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

BOYCE THOMPSON INSTITUTE FOR PLANT RESEARCH, Yonkers, New York, for research on viruses pathogenic to major insect pests in the semi-arid tropics.
\$25,000

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for research and graduate training on development of selective, nonpersistent pesticide chemicals.
\$5,910

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for research in tomato breeding and genetics.
\$12,000

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ANIMAL RESEARCH (INIP), Palo Alto, Mexico, for a joint study with the University of Illinois on hemotropic diseases of cattle with emphasis on babesiosis.
\$5,000

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, Tucson, for research on the physiology of plants in enclosed high humidity environments. (Jointly with the Quality of the Environment program)
\$35,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Riverside, for a study of amphiploid wheats: their experimental production and use.
\$20,000

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Urbana, for a joint study with the Colombian Institute of Agriculture of the economic impact of cattle vaccination with attenuated *Anaplasma marginale* under field conditions in Colombia.

\$21,000

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

\$35,000

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Pullman, for immunological studies of the role of proteinase inhibitors in the nutritional quality and disease resistance of potato tubers.

\$25,000

PIONEERING RESEARCH

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

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

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

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, Canberra, for studies on the modification of amino acid composition of plants by mutation and selection.

\$15,000

GORDON RESEARCH CONFERENCES, Kingston, Rhode Island, for a conference on plant cell and tissue culture.

\$4,000

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY, Ames, for research on basic and applied aspects of Vitamin A metabolism.

\$23,500

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

\$30,225

RESEARCH CORPORATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, Honolulu, for the preplanning phase of potential fisheries operations in the Antarctic Ocean.

\$25,000

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION, Noumea, New Caledonia, for design and initiation of a skipjack tuna assessment program in the South Pacific region.

\$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, Boulder, for investigation of the biochemical determinants of symbiont-host selectivity between nitrogen-fixing bacteria and plants.

\$35,000

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Urbana-Champaign, for research on intergeneric plant crosses involving *Sorghum bicolor* and sugarcane, and sorghum with some of its wild relatives.

\$14,000

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, for research on the biological conversion of nitrogen gas to ammonia.

\$18,660

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY, Blacksburg, for an investigation of the characteristics and classification of the culture currently called *Spirillum lipoferum*, which has been found to fix nitrogen in association with grasses in Brazil.

\$4,800

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

The aim here is to design and follow up on programs that will enable low-income countries and food-deficit nations to take advantage of appropriate existing technology, particularly strategic assistance available from the international institutes.

To that end, in 1975 the Foundation moved to establish the International Agricultural Development Service, an autonomous, nonprofit technical assistance agency. IADS will specialize in participating with developing nations in long-range cooperative production programs, or in agricultural research, education, or development efforts that are production-oriented. In addition, the agency will seek to facilitate and improve cooperation between donor agencies and country needs for more effective contributions to the alleviation of the world's food problems.

SELECTED GRANTS:

International Agricultural Development Service

The IADS will assist interested developing countries, individually and collectively, to accelerate agricultural production and rural prosperity while strengthening their indigenous agricultural, educational, and development institutions. In 1975 the trustees appropriated a total of \$1,600,000 of which \$100,000 has been released thus far.

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

CLARK UNIVERSITY, Worcester, Massachusetts, for a study of development strategies for the least developed nations.

\$29,000

INSTITUTO DE NUTRICION DE CENTRO AMERICA Y PANAMA, Guatemala City, for an international symposium on nutrition and agricultural and economic development in the tropics.

\$2,000

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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

SELECTED GRANTS:

West Virginia University

The Allegheny Highlands Project, now in its fifth year, is demonstrating that farm incomes can be raised and the quality of life improved through the extensive use of especially adapted agricultural technologies.

\$300,000

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

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, Zaria, Nigeria, for research on the social and economic adaptations of cattle herders to drought and post-drought environments in the northern states of Nigeria.

\$8,000

AMERICAN INDIAN DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, Bellingham, Washington, for assistance to Indian tribes in development of food production programs. (Jointly with the Equal Opportunity program)

\$33,000

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD, Atlanta, Georgia, for a project to increase proficiencies of students in colleges of agriculture in the South. (Jointly with the Education for Development program)

\$23,590

TROPICAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER, Turrialba, Costa Rica, for a consultant to guide research on utilization of small farm machinery in tropical farming systems and to lecture graduate students in the field of agricultural engineering.

\$2,000

WUNDERMAN FOUNDATION, New York, for a water-harvesting project in the Sahel-Goumbou mare.

\$25,000

SOCIOECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS

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

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

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, Washington, D.C., for a food production and processing seminar held prior to the UN Conference for International Women's Year.

\$15,000

CITIZENS' COMMISSION ON SCIENCE, LAW AND THE FOOD SUPPLY, New York, for orderly termination of its activities.

\$5,000

INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, Sussex, England, for preparation of an analytic review of literature on work problems of rural women.

\$6,560

INSTITUTO DE CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGIA AGRICOLAS, Guatemala City, for its Socio-economic Unit.

\$9,000

POPULATION AND HEALTH

THE POPULATION PROGRAM

The Foundation's interest in population research began with demographic studies in the 1920's, continued in the 1930's in the then new field of reproductive endocrinology, and in 1963, with growing recognition of the problems posed for human welfare by rapid population growth, developed into a formal Population Program. Over the past decade the Foundation has been particularly active in promoting research in reproductive biology and on the social and economic determinants and consequences of population behavior. The Foundation has given strong support to strengthening population studies in social science research and training centers, and has supported the research and training aspects of field action programs which provide family planning services.

CURRENT TRENDS

The decade of the sixties saw a very rapid, world-wide evolution of public and governmental concern, of action programs, and available funds. In 1963, funds committed by *outside* sources (i.e., other than the internal resources of universities, research institutes, and governments) to research, training, and service programs totaled only about \$5 million, almost all of it coming from private sources, principally the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, the Population Council, and individuals. In 1975, the total outside amount available had grown to about \$200 million, almost all of it from governmental agencies here and abroad — convincing evidence, incidentally, that private foundations can and do pioneer in the solving of fundamental problems.

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

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

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

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

The long-term goal of world population stabilization requires not only safer, more efficient methods of contraception, but, as importantly, concomitant economic, social, and legal conditions conducive to reductions in family size. Policymakers in both developed and developing countries know little of precise interrelationships between population and social, economic, cultural, and political factors. Strengthening social science research on population policy issues is a means of remedying this situation, particularly if the research is conducted by indigenous social scientists. Toward these goals, the following grants were made in 1975:

SELECTED GRANTS:

Pan American Health Organization

The Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá (INCAP) and the Rand Corporation are collaborating in a program of data gathering and analysis to identify the social science and biomedical interrelationships among nutrition, child development, and fertility in a rural community environment.

\$43,500

Population Council

In 1976 the Council's Demographic Division will place increased emphasis on research on the social, economic, cultural, and behavioral determinants of population growth and distribution and providing technical assistance to governments about the reciprocal impact of population and economic and social policies. The Technical Assistance Division will continue to strengthen national family planning programs in the developing world through special forms of expertise, model programs, and improved methods of research and evaluation.

\$2,000,000

Rand Corporation

Quantitative studies demonstrating the relationships between direct and indirect economic incentives and family-size decisions in the developing countries will enable decision-makers in those nations to formulate social policies that can assist in reducing rapid population growth rates.

\$195,000

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

Now in its sixth year, this program seeks in particular to stimulate high-quality research on population and development policy by researchers throughout the world. In 1975, the trustees appropriated \$500,000 for this program and the following individuals were selected for RF awards:

EUSEBE ALIHOUNOU, University of Dhomey, and CAROLYN SARGENT, Michigan State University: "Alternative Systems of Midwifery in a Northern Dahomean Village."

BARBARA A. ANDERSON and JAMES L. MCCABE, Yale University: "Causes of Increased Marital Fertility in Urban Zaïre."

FRANK E. BERNARD, Kenyatta University College, and SIMON K. ANZAGI, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kenya: "Population Pressure in Rural Kenya."

I. H. BURNLEY and SUE WALKER, University of New South Wales: "Migrant Social Adjustment at the Neighborhood Level in Australian Cities."

JOSE L. CARVALHO, Fundação Getulio Vargas-EPGE, Brazil: "A Cross Sectional Analysis of Family Expenditure and Nutrition."

JOSEPH CHAMIE, University of Michigan: "Religion and the Population Issue in a Middle Eastern Country."

ELLEN CHESLER, Columbia University: "Women and Family Planning in America: A Social History 1912-1970."

ROSEMARY S. COONEY, Fordham University: "Female Headed Families: Puerto Ricans in the States."

P. F. DAPLYN and M. S. C. MULENGA, Central Statistical Office, Zambia: "Family Formation in Urban Zambian Women of Various Socio-Economic Levels."

JAMES L. DEEGAN, Universiti Sains Malaysia, and LAGAN TAI, MARA Institute of Technology, Malaysia: "The Population Movement and Other Demographic Features of Swidden Rice Farmers in Sarawak."

ALI SADI GITMEZ, Middle East Technical University, Turkey, and SAMUEL LIEBERMAN and BIANKA RALLE, Hacettepe University, Turkey: "Return Migration of Turkish Workers: Effects and Implications for Policy."

A. TURKIZ GOKGOL, Harvard University: "Analysis of the Effects of Family Structure, 'Way of Life,' and Communication Variables on Fertility of Turkish Migrants."

HERBERT B. S. KANDEH, University of Sierra Leone: "Infant and Child Mortality in Sierra Leone."

CHARLES KEELY, Fordham University, and SILVAN M. TOMASI, Center for Migration Studies, New York, and AUSTIN T. FRAGOMEN, JR., Fried, Fragomen & Del Ray, New York: "Who are the Illegal Aliens?"

CHARLOTTE MULLER, City University of New York: "Abortion Benefits Under Health Insurance and the Right to Privacy."

ROBERT E. RHOADES, Phillips University, Oklahoma: "The Returned Spanish Migrant: An Anthropological Perspective on Homeward Migration and Policy Considerations."

WARREN C. ROBINSON, Pennsylvania State University: "Population and Economic Development Planning: A Review of Experience in Six Countries of South and East Asia."

TERRY JEAN ROSENBERG, State University of New York at Stony Brook, and ELSA GOMEZ, Corporación Centro Regional de Población, Colombia: "Modern Sector Employment, Family Roles and Fertility of Colombian Women."

AHMED E. SARHAN and AHMED MUSTAFA, Cairo University: "Childhood Mortality in Relation to Fertility Behavior and Attitude."

MASRI SINGARIMBUN, VALERIE HULL and TERENCE HULL, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia: "Birth Interval Dynamics in Village Java: A Prospective Study."

CHUKWUDUM UCHE, University of Ife, Nigeria: "Infant and Childhood Mortality: A Sociological Study."

CLAY G. WESCOTT, Boston University: "Population Distribution and the Location of New Businesses in Kenya."

University of Pennsylvania

Under the present Foundation grant, the Population Studies Center will continue to support graduate training of students from developing countries in a program that emphasizes the policy implications of population and development trends and will begin a postdoctoral program under which visiting fellows from developing countries would spend one academic year at the center to upgrade their research skills.

\$160,000

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

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION, New York, for distribution to American obstetricians-gynecologists of the educational brochure, "The Abortion Controversy — A Doctor's Guide to the Law."

\$5,000

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY, Waltham, Massachusetts, for research on the effects of child-care experience on the attitudes of separated fathers toward remarriage and future parenthood.

\$15,000

CORPORACION CENTRO REGIONAL DE POBLACION, Bogotá, Colombia, for a study of the effectiveness of dissemination methods for economic and social development research on population policy.

\$1,000

EL COLEGIO DE MEXICO, Guanajuato, Mexico, for a meeting of the International Review Group for Social Science Research on Population and Development.

\$10,000

ROLAND J. FUCHS, Manoa, Hawaii, and GEORGE J. DEMKO, Columbus, Ohio, for a joint research project, "Population Distribution, Redistribution and Concentration: An Evaluation of Policies and Planning in the USSR and Eastern Europe."

\$3,285

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, for a program on population, maternal and child health, and nutrition, conducted in conjunction with the Ministry of Public Health, Haiti.

\$16,000

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, for a study of migration policies and the formation of Sudanese society.

\$6,902

POPULATION COUNCIL, New York, for preparation of a paper to be used as a discussion document at the first meeting of the International Review Group for Social Science Research on Population and Development.

\$7,500

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California, for expansion of a course on biosocial aspects of fertility control.

\$15,000

TRAVELERS AID INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE OF AMERICA, New York, for the International Women's Year Tribune held in Mexico City in connection with the World Conference of International Women's Year.

\$8,000

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, for training of librarians and development of population library facilities in developing countries by the Technical Information Service of its Carolina Population Center.

\$18,000

BASIC RESEARCH IN REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY

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

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

Grants are also made on a highly selective basis for research by smaller groups in single university departments, particularly when there is a good opportunity to add reproductive biological research to laboratories of high quality which have been working in other areas relevant to little-studied aspects of reproductive biology, or as a means of increasing the contributions of other fields to reproductive biology. In 1975 renewed support was given for three basic science research positions in reproductive biology in the departments of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Alabama, Pennsylvania State University, and Queen's University, Ontario.

SELECTED GRANTS:

Regents of the University of California

Foundation assistance continues support for the Department of Reproductive Medicine at the University of California, San Diego, which has developed an integrated research program centered around a multidisciplinary study of the hypothalamic-hypophyseal-ovarian-uterine system that is relevant to the control of human fertility.

\$1,000,000

Salk Institute for Biological Studies

A program of neuroendocrinological research in reproductive biology — particularly in the area of hypothalamic control of pituitary function — may lead to the development of contraceptive intervention at a completely new level.

\$500,000

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

BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Houston, Texas, for the reproductive biology program in the Department of Cell Biology.

\$35,000

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

\$35,000

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

\$23,300

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

\$16,500

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN, Bronx, for an herbarium search for plants with reputed fertility control activity.

\$35,000

TRANSNATIONAL FAMILY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Bethesda, Maryland, for support of its International Reference Center for Abortion Research and publication of *Abortion Research Notes*.

\$15,000

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, for a study by the Monell Chemical Senses Center of volatile substances of significance in human reproduction.

\$30,000

APPLIED DEVELOPMENTAL RESEARCH IN CONTRACEPTIVE TECHNOLOGY

Potential new contraceptive methods had been partially developed in recent years, but these leads were not being followed for various reasons. Although no breakthroughs are in sight, the Foundation continues its support for the International Committee for Contraception Research for intensive laboratory and clinical research to provide definitive answers as to which leads are promising enough to warrant further exploration.

HEALTH

The provision of adequate health care is one of the problems besetting most nations, but the problem is more serious in the Third World. With the evolution after World War II of international and national agencies with health programs, The Rockefeller Foundation terminated its former programs aimed at the control of specific diseases (with the exception of schistosomiasis). Instead, the intent is to focus, largely through the Education for Development program, on increasing support for community medicine, which, as currently defined, would include training and research in generic problems of nutrition, maternal and child health, sanitation, infectious diseases, population dynamics, family planning, and health care delivery systems (with specific attention to the training of auxiliaries) — each in the context of a defined population and with due consideration of related socioeconomic and cultural factors. Unlike the Foundation's activities in population, the health components of the program are largely staffed by RF personnel.

HEALTH SCIENCES IN EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

At all of the institutions which since 1963 have been supported as University Development Centers (see Education for Development, page 31), substantial strides have been made to prepare young men and women for careers in the health sciences with a special, firsthand awareness of the health problems of rural populations.

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

Comparable working relationships are beginning to take shape at the three institutions which have come more recently into the Education for Development orbit.

In Zaïre, a Foundation staff member with long experience in the training and use of auxiliary personnel as providers of health care is working with the National Health Council on the development of curricula and training methods for such personnel and the organization of a large-scale system built around their utilization. At the Federal University of Bahia in Brazil, the program is involved with structuring community health components for both rural and urban development efforts. And at Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia, work is progressing to create, at the Faculty of Medicine, teaching and training programs, as well as medical research, relevant to the nation's health problems. Eleven members of the Foundation's professional field staff in the health sciences were assigned to centers in the Education for Development program during 1975.

TROPICAL MEDICINE

The Foundation is resuming its interest in basic research in the human parasitic diseases indigenous to the tropics, in large part because it is apparent that the economic and social development of those regions may be thwarted by the prevalence of such diseases in humans and animals. Of particular interest is the program begun in 1967 to study control of schistosomiasis on the island of St. Lucia. Interest is growing in this disease which is endemic to tropical and semi-tropical zones and is spreading because of alterations in the ecology resulting from dams and irrigation systems. Eight RF staff members are resident on the island. The Rockefeller Foundation is also supporting basic studies in other locations on the snail vectors, new drugs, and immunology.

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

HEALTH SERVICES FOUNDATION, Chicago, Illinois, for a conference on future directions in health care.

\$10,000

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, for studies of ocular onchocerciasis.

\$34,575

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE, England, for research in the immunology of schistosomiasis.

\$10,000

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE, England, for statistical studies of the St. Lucia schistosomiasis project.

\$25,000

SLOAN-KETTERING INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH, New York, for an international conference on interferon.

\$15,100

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER, Brooklyn, for studies on the conversion of *S. mansoni* cercariae to schistosomula.

\$25,000

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

\$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF LOWELL, Massachusetts, for a research laboratory on schistosomiasis and a research project on the role of cyclic AMP in schistosomal immunity.

\$15,000

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

\$9,000

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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

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

The year 1975 saw a most thorough review of the entire program by a committee of trustees that included Mr. Goheen, Father Hesburgh, Mr. Kerr (chairman), and Mr. Wharton. Drawing on their own expertise, the advice of other well-informed persons, their first-hand familiarity with all of the institutions involved, and detailed presentations from New York and field staff, the subcommittee reached the consensus detailed in the President's Review (see pages 2-11). To summarize, the review group felt strongly that while past efforts have been well worth the investments in time and money, efforts should now be made to structure long-term programs that focus sharply on developing the strengths of particular academic faculties, such as agriculture, economics, or medicine, rather than the across-the-board development of entire universities.

The main thrusts of the program are fourfold:

- To strengthen indigenous faculties

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

THE FIRST ROUND

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

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

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

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

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

The three institutions in Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya cooperate closely, sharing some of the professional schools and their graduates' accomplishments. Particularly noteworthy are the Institute for Development Studies, the Faculty of Veterinary Science, and the development of graduate studies in economics at the University of Nairobi in Kenya, and the

Faculty of Agriculture at Makerere University in Uganda. The impact of these institutions on both education and economic development has crossed the boundaries of the sponsoring countries to reach into much of Africa.

SELECTED GRANTS:

Kasetsart University

Three Thai universities — Kasetsart, Mahidol, and Thammasat — are conducting a major interdisciplinary planning survey for an integrated rural development project in the Mae Klong River Basin of western Thailand. Foundation funds are supporting analysis of survey data and the design and implementation of pilot projects.

\$150,000

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

FUNDACION PARA LA EDUCACION SUPERIOR, Cali, Colombia, for an initial study for a community development project and evaluation unit in the Cauca Valley.

\$25,000

MAKERERE UNIVERSITY, Kampala, Uganda, for purchase of vehicles for field research.

\$6,000

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, Kenya, for administrative staff development.

\$2,650

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

\$4,638

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, England, to enable university scholars in the humanities and social sciences to accept assignments for teaching and research related to university development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

\$6,250

THE SECOND ROUND: INDONESIA

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

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

The agricultural complex now provides new agricultural research and development station facilities for training in adaptive research and extension work with small farmers. The Foundation has contributed an animal scientist to the agricultural team; a plant scientist is to be added soon.

The social science complex at Gadjah Mada has been a significant influence in creating a system of higher education responsive to national and regional needs through appropriate teaching, research, and outreach programs. In the past three years, two special institutes have been created to this end: the Institute of Population Studies, which has an interdisciplinary staff under the leadership of a highly regarded Indonesian scholar; and the Institute of Rural and Regional Studies, devoted to improving the quality of life for all Indonesians. Two Foundation field staff — one in the Faculty of Economics, one in the IRRS and the Department of Sociology — are currently assigned here.

SELECTED GRANTS:

Gadjah Mada University

Gadjah Mada is developing programs in the health sciences, the agricultural sciences, and the social sciences, to help Indonesia meet national goals, particularly in the area of rural development.

\$214,375

ZAIRE

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

In the Faculty of Social Sciences and the Center for Social Research the top leadership is now completely Zaïrian. Most specialized positions are occupied by Zaïrians who have returned from doctoral programs; many of these younger faculty members were supported in their advanced studies by the Foundation. Progress has also been made in the creation of a well-organized undergraduate reading library. The innovation of a "book culture" at the Lubumbashi Campus is one of the more striking aspects of development during the past two years.

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

Special summer programs in intensive English language instruction, short-term grants for advanced study outside Zaïre, and regular Foundation fellowships are also accelerating staff development.

SELECTED GRANTS:

National University of Zaïre

National Health Council of Zaïre

The University continues to develop academic and administrative staff, to reform its curricula, and to further research on immediate problems of development. The Council, created in November 1974, will work to develop a new curriculum and training program for paramedical personnel and an appropriate health care delivery system for Zaïre's rural population.

\$134,000

BRAZIL

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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

- International economic and resource issues
- Arms control and international security
- New approaches to world order
- Analysis and lessons of particular conflicts.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND RESOURCE ISSUES

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

SELECTED GRANTS:

Brookings Institution

The Brookings Institution, with the active cooperation of five leading research centers in England, West Germany, Sweden, and Japan, is engaged in a major investigation of the causes of world inflation and measures that can be taken to bring it under control.

\$300,000

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The Workshop on Alternative Energy Strategies, initiated in 1973 with a Foundation grant of \$100,000, brings together experts from 15 countries for supply and demand studies and analyses of key energy options for the 1980's.

\$100,000

National Planning Association

The Association and the C.D. Howe Research Institute in Canada are conducting joint research on economic and sociopolitical changes affecting Canadian-U.S. relations.

\$40,000

Tufts University

A two-year project of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy is examining the impact of energy and other scarce resources on international security.

\$200,000

University of Delaware

The Center for the Study of Marine Policy will undertake five regional case studies on several key international straits—their commercial and strategic importance, and the political, economic, and environmental interests of bordering states—to develop measures for reducing potential conflict under the proposed new arrangements extending national jurisdictions to twelve miles and “economic zones” to two hundred miles.

\$120,000

University of London

Chelsea College is assisting in the design of the United Nations Environment Programme Global Environmental Monitoring System for data collection and assessment in areas of critical importance to world order and human welfare. (Jointly with the Quality of the Environment program)

\$180,000

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

ASIA SOCIETY, New York, for a conference on the implications of recent developments in Southeast Asia for the countries in the Pacific Basin area.

\$10,000

REID A. BRYSON, Madison, Wisconsin, and RHODES W. FAIRBRIDGE, New York, for joint participation in a conference on climate and climatic change.

\$3,775

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, for research concerning third world bargaining strategies.

\$15,000

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for a conference on the major issues involved in formulation of a North American energy policy.

\$5,000

MIDDLE EAST INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C., for its exploratory study of the feasibility of a proposed North Sinai-Gaza development program.

\$8,000

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Washington, D.C., for a meeting on the policy of the United States toward the design of the Global Environment Monitoring System, being established by the United Nations Environment Programme. (Jointly with the Quality of the Environment program)

\$9,500

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, for a pilot study on the international economic dimensions of waste recycling. (Jointly with the Quality of the Environment program)

\$10,000

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, Washington, D.C., for publication and dissemination of research on pressing international issues raised in the Seventh Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly (Fall 1975).

\$30,000

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, New Jersey, for a study of the linkages between Thailand's domestic politics and foreign relations in light of recent changes in Indochina.

\$4,004

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, London, for completion of volumes two and three of a study on the Chinese Cultural Revolution and its impact on Chinese policies.

\$12,750

SIERRA CLUB FOUNDATION, San Francisco, for an expanded educational program on means of avoiding conflict over oceanic resources.

\$15,000

ARMS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

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

SELECTED GRANTS:

Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies

The Institute, in cooperation with the arms control programs of Harvard, M.I.T., Cornell, and Stanford, and several overseas partners, is organizing a series of workshops and seminars in the United States and abroad, in which a transnational community of experts, opinion leaders, and decision-makers can discuss and present recommendations for new national and international arms control measures.

\$90,000

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

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Cambridge, for an analysis of the arms control implications of the new nuclear technologies.

\$9,930

NEW APPROACHES TO WORLD ORDER

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

SELECTED GRANTS:

Educational Broadcasting Corporation

A new edition of the award-winning television series, *Bill Moyers' Journal*, focusing on global interdependence, was the first regularly scheduled American series on international affairs since the late Edward R. Murrow's *Small World* twenty years ago.

\$100,000

Institute for World Order

The Institute, which encourages interest in the study of international relations, is expanding activities in three areas: a national leadership seminar program, a research colloquia series for young scholars, and curriculum dissemination.

\$100,000

Johns Hopkins University

Since 1960 between 50 and 75 young diplomats from Asia and Africa have benefited annually from the School of Advanced International Studies program of seminars, held twice a year for six weeks at a time on topics relating to the conduct of American foreign policy and on issues of mutual concern to less-developed and industrialized countries.

\$75,000

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The Institute's Center for International Studies, supported by a research program in M.I.T.'s Department of Meteorology, is engaged in analysis of international institutional measures for dealing with possible ozone depletion and possible changes in the earth's albedo (reflective powers). The Center will prepare recommendations for action and, concurrently,

will develop a faculty-graduate student team sufficiently expert on institutional questions to provide counsel to the new United Nations Global Environmental Monitoring System program. (Jointly with the Quality of the Environment program)

\$100,000

World Affairs Council of Philadelphia

The Council is seeking to bring an international dimension to the U.S. Bicentennial by working with national groups, educational institutions, and other organizations to address the new realities of global interdependence.

\$60,000

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

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, Washington, D.C., for a panel on the future of the Inter-American System.

\$28,460

ASPEN INSTITUTE FOR HUMANISTIC STUDIES, Colorado, for an international workshop on the management of international interdependence.

\$35,000

BRITISH INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION, Oxford, England, toward general program costs.

\$5,000

CENTRE DE RECHERCHES SUR LES INSTITUTIONS INTERNATIONALES, Geneva, Switzerland, toward the costs of a workshop on environmental challenges and the role of international organizations in preventing and resolving conflict. (Jointly with the Quality of the Environment program)

\$5,000

CHARLES F. KETTERING FOUNDATION, Dayton, Ohio, for the 1976 Dartmouth Conference between United States and Soviet citizens.

\$10,000

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, for programs in the School of Advanced International Studies relating to the role of the United States in the United Nations and multilateral diplomacy.

\$25,000

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, New York, for a faculty colloquium and summer curriculum writing workshop in nonviolent conflict and change.

\$5,000

PETER L. SZANTON, New York, for a study of the reorganization of the U.S. government for the conduct of foreign policy.

\$10,000

WORLD WITHOUT WAR COUNCIL, New York, for its International Conflict and American Organizations Project.

\$6,000

ANALYSIS AND LESSONS OF PARTICULAR CONFLICTS

In certain areas of special importance there is a need for analysis of particular conflicts and of the lessons which can be learned from efforts to diminish, control, or resolve them.

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

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION, Washington, D.C., for a study group concerning issues involved in a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

\$33,437

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY, for a study of Communist decision-making in certain aspects of the Vietnam peace negotiations.

\$4,500

SEVEN SPRINGS FARM CENTER, Mt. Kisco, New York, for a conference on the conflict implications of political and economic change in Southern Africa.

\$10,000

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, toward the costs of a conference on U.S.-Cuban relations.

\$15,983

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWS IN CONFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

In 1975 the trustees appropriated \$500,000 to continue the selection, with the advice of an expert advisory committee, of outstanding and innovative scholars who are studying issues central to conflict anticipation, to conflict itself, and to its resolution. The following awards were made during 1975:

MOHAMMED AYOUB, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India, to study the determinants, objectives, strategies, and environment of Pakistan's foreign policy, while at the Southern Asian Institute, Columbia University.

PAULINE H. BAKER, formerly Lecturer in Political Science, University of Lagos, Nigeria, to study South Africa's response to Portuguese decolonization and the changing political relationships in the southern region.

JACK N. BARKENBUS, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, to study seabed mining operations and the reduction of international conflict.

HARRISON BROWN, Professor of Geochemistry and of Science and Government, California Institute of Technology, to produce an integrated study of the impact on

man's future of growing population and affluence, growing military power, scarce resources, and the need to maintain environmental quality.

LAWRENCE T. CALDWELL, Department of Political Science, Occidental College, to examine the relationship between domestic and foreign policies with regard to the deployment of weapons systems in the Soviet Union and the United States.

STEPHEN D. COHEN, formerly Professional Staff Member for Economic Affairs, Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy, to study the need to reform the U.S. international economic policymaking process.

CHARLES COOMBS, formerly in charge of the foreign exchange operations of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve System, to complete an analysis of Central Bank cooperation in the international monetary system, 1961-1970.

GRACE S.K. IBINGIRA, Fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institution, to complete a book on the relationship between ethnic identity and the stability of sub-Saharan African states since independence.

JOHN H. JACKSON, Professor of Law, University of Michigan, to study constitutional and other internal legal constraints on the international economic policies of European Economic Community member countries.

ROBERT F. MEAGHER, Professor of Law, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, to analyze the conflicts which arose between the less-developed and the industrial countries during the negotiations leading to the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, while attached to the Overseas Development Council.

ROBERT ROTHSTEIN, to study the negotiation techniques of the less-developed nations in preparation for and during the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD-IV) while in Geneva and Nairobi.

HUGH R. TINKER, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, London, England, to analyze race as a factor in international conflict.

DANIEL H. YERGIN, formerly a Marshall Scholar, Trinity College, Cambridge University, to analyze the politics of Soviet-American trade while affiliated with the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University.

ORAN R. YOUNG, Department of Government, University of Texas, to investigate policy-relevant applications of compliance mechanisms within the international system.

DONALD S. ZAGORIA, Graduate Center, City University of New York, to study the interaction of the two Koreas and the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, Japan, and the United States with a view to developing proposals for reducing tension in the Korean peninsula in light of an analysis of the policies and interests of the contending forces.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

This program, formally adopted in 1963, grew out of the Foundation's historic concern for black people in America. Since then it has been reviewed periodically by trustees and staff to keep it consonant with changing times. What has not changed is the program's overall goal of furthering a society which protects the basic rights of individuals from all racial groups.

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

- Community education
- Leadership development
- Policy-oriented research
- Rural community development
- Special explorations.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION

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

SELECTED GRANTS:

National Committee for Citizens in Education

Through regional workshops organized by the Leadership Development Institute for Citizens in Education, the Committee hopes to activate and support a network of local citizens groups working to organize and implement programs to increase citizen involvement and improve the quality of education.

\$200,000

New Haven Public Schools

Working in cooperation with a committee of city residents, the New Haven Public Schools have designed a leadership development

program geared to needs of educators, parents, administrators, and school board members and designed to reduce polarization among the city's racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups.

\$110,000

Oakland Unified School District

The Oakland Master Plan Citizens Committee, one of the most successful school/community programs in the country, has achieved improved quality of educational services; a rise in student achievement scores; a sharp reduction in the drop-out rate; and a level of public support for education unequalled in the Oakland system's history.

\$150,000

Western Service Systems

The Chicano Education Project, aimed at eliminating inequities suffered by Chicano children and families in Colorado's school systems, now plans to establish technical assistance offices throughout the state to train parents for participation in the development, implementation, and monitoring of programs under Colorado's unique Bilingual and Bicultural Education Act.

\$280,000

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

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES, Washington, D.C., for a conference of school superintendents from systems impacted by desegregation orders.

\$12,722

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Georgia, for staff attendance at seminars and training sessions in the network of Foundation-supported community education program cities.

\$6,962

BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE, Daytona Beach, Florida, for activities of an advisory group concerned with planning an educational improvement program.

\$7,500

MEMPHIS CITY SCHOOLS, Tennessee, for planning a community education-leadership development program.

\$9,000

OAKLAND UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT, California, for technical assistance and publication costs for the Oakland Master Plan Citizens Committee program.

\$10,000

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

\$6,250

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

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

Private black colleges continue to be a primary source of college education for thousands of young black Americans. Recent efforts toward institutional consolidation and faculty/curriculum development received modest Foundation support in 1975.

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

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION SUPERINTENDENTS' TRAINING PROGRAM

A Foundation-funded program, begun in 1969, it provides qualified minority-group school administrators with a year of in-service training in the superintendent's office of each of two cities, to prepare them for positions of high-level responsibility in U.S. urban school systems. To date, 49 men and women have completed their internships and thus have had an opportunity to work closely with those who shape urban educational policy. In 1975, the trustees, approving continuation of the program, appropriated \$350,000 from which the officers allocated a total of \$278,959 during the year.

1975-76 INTERNS: SUPERINTENDENTS' TRAINING PROGRAM

LEENETTE PENNINGTON, Dade County Public Schools, Florida
DANIEL W. PURNELL, School District of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
WILLIAM RUSSELL, Wilmington Public Schools, Delaware
JOSEPH SIMS, Flint Community Schools, Michigan
HILBERT STANLEY, Baltimore City Public Schools, Maryland

THEODORE TYNES, East Orange Public Schools, New Jersey
GEORGIA WILLIAMS, School District of the City of Highland Park, Michigan
BURT YIN, Oakland Unified School District, California

FELLOWSHIPS IN FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT FOR MINORITY-GROUP EDUCATORS—1975

ROY ECHOLS, Administrative Assistant for Finance and Personnel, Baldwin Community Schools, Baldwin, Michigan—currently studying for an M.B.A. at the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business.

MARION M. ELBERT, Administrative Assistant to President, Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia—currently studying for an M.B.A. at the University of Miami Graduate School of Business Administration.

ARMAN W. GREEN, Principal of John McDonogh Senior High School, Orleans Parish Public Schools, New Orleans, Louisiana—currently studying at the University of Miami Graduate School of Business Administration.

THOMAS S. JOHNSON, District Business Manager, New York City Board of Education—currently working toward an M.B.A. at the Columbia University Graduate School of Business.

FRANKLIN F. JONES, JR., Director of Classified Personnel of the Louisville (Kentucky) Public Schools—currently working toward an M.B.A. at the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business.

CLARENCE PROCTOR, School Principal, Orleans Parish School Board, New Orleans, Louisiana—currently studying for an M.B.A. at the University of Miami Graduate School of Business Administration.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, Mathematics Coordinator, Dade County Schools, Miami, Florida—currently working toward an M.B.A. at the University of Miami Graduate School of Business Administration.

DONNA C. WILSON, Management Associate, Office of Management and Budget, White House, Washington, D.C.—currently studying for an M.B.A. at the Columbia University Graduate School of Business.

SELECTED GRANTS:

American Association of Community and Junior Colleges

The Association has developed an effective internship program to prepare American Indians to assume top-level administrative posts in community and junior colleges.

\$300,000

ASPIRA of America

A new educational leadership training program for young Puerto Rican educators provides internships under policymakers on various Congressional committees, in the U.S. Office of Education, and in state

legislatures and state and local departments of education to broaden their awareness of existing programs and their implementation.

\$138,000

Atlanta University

Foundation funds will support revisions in the University's doctoral program in educational administration and will permit program enrollment to double through selection and designation of thirty highly promising students as Rockefeller Foundation/Atlanta University Fellows.

\$400,000

Baltimore City Public Schools

The two-year-old Leadership Development and Team-Building Laboratory for Administrative Personnel provides the day-to-day leadership skills training needed to bring the administration of schools closer to the people served.

\$200,000

Berkeley Unified School District

A newly-inaugurated training and planning program will help middle- and upper-level administrators to become more effective school managers.

\$200,000

Bethune-Cookman College

Bethune-Cookman, a private black college, is initiating a leadership development program aimed at improving the quality of its teacher training programs and thus at strengthening the college as a whole.

\$152,700

Center for Educational Leadership

CEL, in cooperation with Pepperdine University, Los Angeles, has instituted a program to train 60 minority educators in modern management knowledge and skills for placement as management specialists in urban school districts and state departments of education.

\$287,000

Chicago Commons Association

The Latino Institute, representing 23 community organizations, is implementing a three-year program for teaching skills in organizational development and group interaction to potential leaders in the Latino community.

\$400,000

Fordham University

The Graduate School of Social Service has inaugurated a new ten-month curriculum to assist Puerto Rican and other minority-group supervisors in the New York City Department of Social Services to earn an accelerated M.S.W. degree and thus qualify for higher administrative positions within the Department.

\$88,160

Fuller Theological Seminary

The Seminary's special theological studies program for black and Hispanic ministers is being expanded to include training for community leadership and community development.

\$129,050

George Washington University

The Institute for Educational Leadership has begun a program of Educational Policy Fellowships whereby fellows spend a year with an executive-level sponsor from a state or federal office critical to the educational policymaking process.

\$300,000

Morris Brown College

Morris Brown is the affiliate of the Atlanta University Center having an undergraduate program in education and thus plays a vital role in teacher education. With Foundation support, the college is beginning a three-part program to encourage faculty development, upgrade college development, and strengthen in-service education.

\$127,200

St. Paul Independent School District 625

This two-year administrative internship program for minority-group teachers selected from among the instructional personnel of the St. Paul Public Schools combines intensive on-the-job training with school faculties and community groups with studies for a specialist certificate in educational administration.

\$156,000

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

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, Georgia, for activities of an advisory group concerned with continuation and restructuring of the School of Education's doctoral program in educational administration.

\$5,000

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY CENTER, Georgia, for a higher educational administrative internship program.

\$21,000

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C., for use by the Joint Center for Political Studies toward a Human Resources Fellowship in Educational Affairs.

\$24,800

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C., for use by the Joint Center for Political Studies toward a nonpartisan national leadership development institute for black elected officials.

\$5,000

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Terre Haute, for study in educational administration by Marja Lee Backes.

\$2,144

MACON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION, Alabama, for an educational/leadership development internship for Ulysses Byas.

\$12,000

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE, Atlanta, Georgia, for faculty development.

\$15,000

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, for study in early childhood education by Dorothy Saunders.

\$2,750

PRATT INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, New York, for an educational/leadership development internship for Clifford Coles.

\$18,000

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California, for an educational administrative internship for Milton Turner.

\$4,650

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California, for an educational/leadership development internship for Israel Tribble, Jr.

\$5,250

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California, for an educational/leadership development internship for Barry Tucker.

\$15,400

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY, Detroit, Michigan, for an educational/leadership development internship for M. Scott Jones.

\$14,988

WOODROW WILSON NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION, Princeton, New Jersey, for preparation of a directory of, and for strengthening the existing network among, former Martin Luther King, Jr. Fellows.

\$4,000

POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI, Florida, for a research study by Dr. Everett Abney: "A Survey of Black Public School Principals Employed in Florida During the 1964-65 School Term."

\$24,100

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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

SELECTED GRANTS:

***Clemson University
Coastal Plains Human Development Coordinating Council***

A long-range program of training and technical assistance is designed to upgrade and strengthen the operational capabilities of small, minority-group, rural community-based cooperatives and self-help organizations in South Carolina.

\$65,766

**EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROJECTS IN THE
SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES**

The Rockefeller Foundation is undertaking a special program in the southeastern United States, which would involve all of the Foundation's disciplinary groups and major program areas. Projects supported would be designed to improve minority-group participation in the region's development, with particular emphasis on the problems of blacks in rural areas and small towns of the Southeast. In 1975 the trustees appropriated \$300,000 for this general purpose out of which the following allocations were made: \$33,100 to the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A./The Delta Ministry, for expanding their program of community education in the Mississippi Delta region; \$15,000 to the National Rural Center, for development of a model plan for the recruitment, training, and

placement of blacks on public works projects in the Southeast; and \$32,000 to the Office of the Governor, South Carolina, for establishing an Office of Rural Development.

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

■ EDISON: LITTLE RIVER SELF HELP COMMUNITY COUNCIL, Miami, Florida, for development of an Office of Community Affairs.

\$18,000

SPECIAL EXPLORATIONS

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

In 1975 support was given to two organizations whose express purpose is to secure and defend the rights of groups and individuals who lack the power to ensure that government programs are fairly administered.

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

SELECTED GRANTS:

Food Research and Action Center

FRAC, the only national organization devoted exclusively to assisting or conducting litigation on government food and nutrition programs, has in the five years since its founding played an important role in seeing that the intent of Congress, through its appropriations and legislation, is implemented on behalf of those in need.

\$100,000

Washington Research Project

The purpose of the Children's Defense Fund is to help policymakers, the adult population at large, and social agencies to understand and to better serve the needs of children. Its focus is on five major program areas: the right to education; school record-keeping, medical experimentation, and behavior modification practices; child health issues; juvenile justice issues; and early childhood development and social services to families and children.

\$400,000

THE ARTS, THE HUMANITIES & CONTEMPORARY VALUES

The Rockefeller Foundation has a long history of support for the arts and the humanities. During the past decade, interest in the arts was maintained at a high level in large part because of the unprecedented vitality and variety of artistic expression. That same decade, however, brought to the fore in public and private life value issues and questions of judgment. In their 1974 policy statement, the trustees called for renewed attention to the humanities, along with an active arts program. "It is hoped," they wrote, "that encouragement may thus be given to the illumination that each brings to our understanding of human nature and destiny in the late 20th-century world."

THE ARTS

Even as the arts are increasingly perceived as essential grammar of our vocabulary today and as urgently needed forms of communication, art and artists occupy a fragile position in American life. The goal of the Foundation's program is to make visible the importance of creative artists and the institutions that encourage them, to the development of a mature society. In 1975, the main thrusts (carried out through institutional grants, individual awards, and goal-oriented conferences) toward this goal were:

- Assisting nonprofit arts institutions to solve the root problems — economic, administrative, and artistic — now afflicting them
- Support for the creative artist
- Explorations of how to make the arts more central to general education
- Explorations of the medium of television for work in the arts — a shared goal with the Humanities.

STRENGTHENING ARTS INSTITUTIONS

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

SELECTED GRANTS:

North Carolina School of the Arts

The North Carolina Dance Theatre, formed in 1970, has become an important regional resource for creative artists in dance and a significant regional touring company bringing high-quality performances to the southeastern United States.

\$70,000

Original Ballets Foundation

In its first year of performances, the Eliot Feld Ballet, a concert-size touring company, based in New York, has established itself as among the country's foremost dance groups.

\$175,000

University of California, San Diego

The Center for Music Experiment and Related Research, organized in 1972, constitutes a central facility where students, faculty, and visiting fellows — artists, technicians, and scientists — can formulate and work on complex problems in music.

\$75,000

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

ART NEWS ARCHIVES FOUNDATION, New York, for establishment of an archive of contemporary coverage of information relating to the visual arts.

\$27,700

ARTS FOR A REVITALIZED ENVIRONMENT, New York, for further development of a theatre project dealing with environmental problems, the funds to be matched from other sources, \$2 for \$1.

\$30,000

ASSOCIATED COUNCILS OF THE ARTS, New York, for exploration of nonartistic problems faced by the individual artist.

\$5,000

BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, for its Institute for Studies in American Music.

\$25,000

COMMUNITY FUNDS, New York, for a study by the National Committee for Cultural Resources.

\$25,000

COUNCIL ON FOUNDATIONS, New York, for development of a cultural advisory service to grant-making organizations.

\$12,500

MARTHA GRAHAM CENTER OF CONTEMPORARY DANCE, New York for rehearsal preparation for an instructional film on the Graham technique.

\$25,000

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES, New York, for the costs of its study, "The National Report on the Arts."

\$10,000

PAUL TAYLOR DANCE FOUNDATION, New York, for development of international touring programs.

\$10,000

PHELPS-STOKES FUND, New York, to assist Marta Vega in establishing a resource center for pre-Columbian art.

\$20,000

RABBIT HOLE, New York, for a movement program for the company of the Manhattan Project.

\$3,500

ASSISTING THE CREATIVE PERSON IN THE ARTS

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

The current RF Fellowship Program for Playwrights includes two categories of annual awards. In the first, eight playwrights are selected on the basis of outside nominations and the recommendations of an independent committee of professionals to receive stipends of \$8,500 for a one-year period. That sum is administered by a producing theatre designated by the playwright with the agreement that he or she will spend a minimum of six weeks in residence. An additional \$1,000 is available to the theatre for pre-production costs of the playwright's work. The awardees have consistently included a significant proportion of non-white and women recipients.

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

1975 PLAYWRIGHT AWARDEES

RAY ARANHA, Hartford, Connecticut: Hartford Stage Company

KENNETH BERNARD, New York: New York Theater Strategy

PRESTON JONES, Dallas, Texas: Dallas Theater Center

MICHAEL MCCLURE, San Francisco: American Conservatory Theatre, San Francisco

SUSAN MILLER, Los Angeles: Mark Taper Forum, Los Angeles

ROCHELLE OWENS, New York: American Place Theatre, New York

RONALD RIBMAN, New York: New York Shakespeare Festival Public Theatre

SAM SHEPARD, Corte Madera, California: Magic Theatre, San Francisco

STEVE TESICH, Denver: American Place Theatre, New York

1975 REGIONAL THEATRE AWARDS

ACADEMY THEATER, Atlanta
BLACK ARTS WEST, Seattle
CHANGING SCENE, Denver
CRICKET THEATER, Minneapolis
EAST WEST PLAYERS, Los Angeles
FREE SOUTHERN THEATER, New Orleans
MAGIC THEATER, San Francisco
ODYSSEY THEATER ENSEMBLE, Los Angeles
OMAHA MAGIC THEATER, Omaha
ORGANIC THEATER, Chicago

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

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

CIRCLE REPERTORY THEATER COMPANY, New York, for its creative work, the funds to be matched from other sources, \$4 for \$1.

\$2,000

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE, New London, for the American Dance Festival's Total Theater Project, Music and Dance Project, and Theater Component.

\$15,000

HEAR (HYBRID ENERGIES FOR ACOUSTIC RESOURCES), New York, for creative work.

\$4,525

MILLS COLLEGE, Oakland, to enable Robert Ashley to undertake a project documenting the ideas and works of eight American composers.

\$25,000

NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO, Washington, D.C., to enable Jeffrey Kaufman to continue the Composer's Forum Project.

\$12,000

REICH MUSIC FOUNDATION, New York, for its creative work.

\$5,200

WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, for a visual artists in residence program.

\$23,100

ANTHONY ZERO, Los Angeles, for production of a film documenting the possibility of using hydrogen as a power source alternative for the internal combustion engine in automobiles. (Jointly with the Quality of the Environment program)

\$12,000

MAKING THE ARTS MORE CENTRAL TO GENERAL EDUCATION

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

SELECTED GRANTS:

Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts

The Minneapolis Children's Theatre Company is striving to become a national model in the fusion of high-quality professionalism in the arts with proven educational methods.

\$50,000

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

ADELPHI UNIVERSITY, Garden City, New York, for establishment in the Jericho Union Free School District of an Assistant Teaching Fellowship Program involving the University's Department of Education and its Children's Center for Creative Arts.

\$8,200

JOHN BALAMOS, New York, for the project, "A Creative Sense of Music."

\$10,000

WARD CANNEL, New York, for preparation of a television script related to music training.

\$5,000

CLEVELAND AREA ARTS COUNCIL, for an arts education development program related to teacher training.

\$12,500

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, Chicago, for the work of the Southern Cultural Exchange Center.

\$14,000

FREDERICK BURK FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION, San Francisco, for a study evaluating the academic achievement of children in the Arts Magnet School, Oakland, California.

\$6,000

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, for planning a graduate communications program.

\$35,000

PENNSYLVANIA CENTER FOR THE ARTS, Harrisburg, for meetings of representatives of nine state departments of education.

\$4,750

RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, to enable the Graduate School of Education to develop and strengthen the Creative Arts Education Program.

\$18,500

STATE OF NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, Trenton, for development of a collaborative planning model for creative arts education in New Jersey's local schools.

\$15,500

TOUCHSTONE CENTER FOR CHILDREN, New York, for continuation of its teacher training work.

\$20,000

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, for the second step in the development of an arts-centered curriculum and related teacher education activities, in cooperation with a neighboring public elementary school.

\$35,000

WORKING THEATRE, New York, for development of its training program.

\$25,000

TELEVISION

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

SELECTED GRANTS:

Educational Broadcasting Corporation

The Television Laboratory at WNET 13, a major experimental center in New York City, is preparing an innovative 13-part series for national public television, utilizing aspects of nonfiction television, the performing arts, video art, and humor.

\$162,000

KQED

The National Center for Experiments in Television in San Francisco is entering the second phase of its humanities television project which will generate visual materials dealing with specific human concerns, such as the search for meaning in personal life and the development of new standards of collective behavior. (Jointly with the Humanities program)

\$45,000

WGBH Educational Foundation

The WGBH New Television Workshop in Boston, a consistent leader in experimentation, is a major resource center for the exploration, development, and airing of new programming for television.

\$140,000

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

CABLE ARTS FOUNDATION, New York, for a ten-cities test project to demonstrate ways in which arts programming can be developed for cable television audiences.

\$32,826

ELECTRONIC ARTS INTERMIX, New York, for development of the Artists Videotape Resource Project.

\$14,165

ELECTRONIC ARTS INTERMIX, New York, for further development of its post-production editing facility and for other assistance to video artists.

\$10,000

LONG BEACH MUSEUM OF ART, California, for development of an editing and post-production studio for video and television artists in the Los Angeles area.

\$30,900

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Cambridge, for Ron Hays to be a fellow of the Center for Advanced Visual Studies.

\$12,500

RAINDANCE FOUNDATION, New York, for creative programming.

\$3,900

RAINDANCE FOUNDATION, New York, for preparation of Volume III of *Radical Software*.

\$3,500

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS IN TRAINING IN MUSEUM EDUCATION

In the early 1970's as demands grew for greater public access to arts institutions, it became evident that there was a need for training programs which would blend the curatorial aspects of museum work with the sociological and educational aspects. The Foundation responded by devising, in 1972, a program of fellowships to train professionals in museum work. In 1975 the trustees appropriated \$150,000 to continue the program. As of this year, 34 fellows have been trained, and 31 have been placed with museums through the efforts of the four training institutions: the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; the Walker Art Center, Minneapolis; the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts; and the de Young Museum, San Francisco.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION MUSEUM EDUCATION FELLOWS

Dallas Museum of Fine Arts (1975-76):

MICHAEL ENNIS, Texas

SUE GRAZE, California

de Young Museum (1974-75):

MICHAEL CHIN, Senior Fellow, California

JAMES DONG, California

ERICA GOLDEN, California

CRYSTAL HUIE, Arkansas

MICHAEL LERNER, New York

CHERE MAH, California

GUY McELROY, Utah

KEN MILLER, Nevada

KATHY OLIVA, California

Metropolitan Museum of Art (1974-1975):

MARIE-THERESE BRINCARD, France

RIKA BURNHAM, New York

JANET HENRY, New York

RICHARD McCLANATHAN, Senior Fellow, New York

HEDIBERTO RODRIGUEZ, Puerto Rico

GWENN SAVATT, New York

TERRY SHONE, England

LYN TIEFENBACHER, New York

MARTA VEGA, Senior Fellow, New York

Walker Art Center (1974-1975):

MARK LASSITER, New York

LISA LYONS, Minnesota

REX MOSER, California

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

This major undertaking, in the planning for several years, is now coming to fruition. What eventually will be a 100-record anthology will focus on the history of the nation as manifested through its music. A distinguished body of music authorities is making the selections of repertory. A nonprofit recording organization, New World Records, has been established with its own board of trustees and a professional staff engaged to supervise the production, manufacture, and distribution of the records. The first recordings will be available in 1976. The full set will go as a gift to a large number of educational institutions, here and abroad. Because the costs of this project are great (RF appropriations to date total \$800,000), the Foundation is looking for partners in this unique Bicentennial undertaking.

SELECTED GRANTS:

Recorded Anthology of American Music

The year 1975 has seen the operational beginnings of this Bicentennial project to record and distribute to 7,000 educational and other institutions here and abroad sets of 100 records (200 sides) of American music spanning our country's history.

\$300,000

THE HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES

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

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

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

VALUES AND IDEAS

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

SELECTED GRANTS:

American Council of Learned Societies

The Council is sponsoring a comprehensive study of scholarly communications which will focus on the production and use of scholarly books and journals in the United States, and will recommend improvements in the entire system of scholarly communication.

\$100,000

Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies

The program of the Institute brings together leaders from many sectors of society to discuss major problems facing us today. The Foundation's grant allows the Institute to increase the involvement of humanistic thinkers in its activities.

\$101,280

Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences

The Institute, located in Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, has a special program in the humanities which is now providing a model for productive interaction between the sciences and the humanities. It is demonstrating the relevance of ethics and values to contemporary problems and is reaching a broad audience through a variety of published material.

\$174,000

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

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, Boston, for planning, organizing, and developing a National Humanities Center.

\$35,000

ASPEN INSTITUTE FOR HUMANISTIC STUDIES, New York, for a pilot program for women and a workshop on changing roles and relationships of men and women.

\$15,525

AUSTEN RIGGS CENTER, Stockbridge, Massachusetts, to enable Margaret Brenman-Gibson to undertake a study of the nature of the creative process, focusing on the social and psychological forces that shaped the life and work of the American dramatist, Clifford Odets.

\$24,500

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, Massachusetts, for Hanna Papanek to undertake a comparative study of the changing status of women and the effect of women's changing roles on overall social change in selected industrialized and agricultural countries.

\$23,400

BRIARCLIFF COLLEGE, Briarcliff Manor, New York, for its Institute for Public Affairs.

\$20,600

CITY COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, for Theodore Gross to undertake a study of the role of the humanities in contemporary education, with emphasis on the public urban college committed to a policy of open admissions.

\$25,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, for Otto Luening to complete work on his autobiography.

\$5,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, for Robert A. Nisbet to undertake a book on the idea of progress and its relationship to Western thought and tradition.
\$15,000

EDUCATIONAL CHANGE, New Rochelle, New York, for *Change* magazine to produce a special reprint of the conference, "The Future of the Humanities."
\$750

GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, Geneva, Switzerland, for Louis Halle to complete a book on the physical universe and the place in it of human life.
\$15,000

GRADUATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, for use by the Center for European Studies for a conference on the European Left.
\$20,280

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF IDEAS, Philadelphia, for an international conference on "The History of Freedom of Thought and Expression."
\$10,000

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, for a conference entitled "Political Thought in 1776."
\$10,470

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE UNITED STATES, New York, for the 1975 U.S. Program for Inter-Religious Dialogue.
\$12,000

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, New York, for a conference on "Giambattista Vico and Contemporary Thought in the Humanities and Social Sciences."
\$4,000

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for completion of an archival development project relating to women's history and the population movement.
\$20,500

SHAKESPEARE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Columbia, South Carolina, for planning activities for the Second World Shakespeare Congress.
\$10,000

SOCIETY FOR RELIGION IN HIGHER EDUCATION, New Haven, Connecticut, for its 1975 Summer Institute for Cross-Disciplinary Teaching, Research and Cross-Cultural Exploration.
\$10,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, for use by the Committee on International and Comparative Studies for a symposium on Thomas Mann.
\$10,000

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, for Thomas Parke Hughes to complete a study comparing the development of electrical power systems in the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, with emphasis on the social and cultural implications for these countries.
\$15,000

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, for Robert J. Lifton to undertake a research project on changing attitudes toward life and work in innovative young professionals.
\$15,000

AMERICA'S CULTURAL HERITAGE AND THE QUEST FOR AMERICAN IDENTITY

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

SELECTED GRANTS:

Center for Southern Folklore

The Center, located in Memphis, Tennessee, is continuing its multimedia approach to the study and documentation of folk culture through films, records, tapes/slides, and books which focus on the crafts, music, and folktales indigenous to the American South.

\$80,000

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

ALICE LLOYD COLLEGE, Pippa Passes, Kentucky, for its photographic archives on Appalachian life and history.

\$5,000

AMERICAN HUNGARIAN FOUNDATION, New Brunswick, New Jersey, for the micro-filming, cataloguing, and related development of the Edmund Vasvary Collection on Hungarian Immigration and Hungarians in the United States.

\$15,000

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C., for publication of selected papers of Frederick Law Olmsted.

\$10,000

APPALACHIAN CONSORTIUM, Boone, North Carolina, for a conference on southern Appalachian colleges and the future of Appalachia.

\$7,100

BOSTON 200 CORPORATION, Massachusetts, for research and development of a film series on notable American women.

\$32,475

BROWN UNIVERSITY, Providence, Rhode Island, for a study on ethnicity, the "new class," and United States politics.

\$25,000

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CIVIC VALUES, Philadelphia, for development of curricular and resource materials for use in labor education programs.

\$33,600

SUSAN JACOBY, New York, for completion of research on American immigration today.

\$10,000

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS, Washington, D.C., for program inserts and original critical essays for the remaining plays and seminars of its American Bicentennial Theatre Season.

\$23,000

ELIZABETH B. KENDALL, New York, for a study of the cultural, historical, and artistic dimensions of dancer/choreographer Martha Graham.

\$13,000

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Baltimore, for costs of editing and microfilming the papers of Benjamin Henry Latrobe.

\$24,463

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Cambridge, for costs of an interdisciplinary conference on the American Revolution.

\$10,000

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION, Harrisburg, for a study, "Black-Slavic Relations in Pennsylvania Steel Towns: A Historical Prelude to Our Urban Crisis."

\$13,000

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, D.C., for an American Indian Cultural Resources Training Program.

\$34,700

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, D.C., for its international symposium, "Kin and Community: The Peopling of America."

\$15,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, for the Helen Gahagan Douglas Oral History Project of its Regional Oral History Office.

\$12,901

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, to enable its Regional Oral History Office to donate complete sets of the bound transcripts of the Suffragists Series to three additional libraries.

\$546

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, for a research project by Joyce Kornbluh, "The Twentieth Century Trade Union Woman: Vehicle for Social Change."

\$34,560

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, for microfilming of the Penn School papers.

\$18,700

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Connecticut, for Vivian Perlis to complete interviewing and preparation of transcripts and indexes of the oral history project related to American music.

\$8,000

PUBLIC HUMANITIES: NEW AUDIENCES AND NEW SOURCES OF CREATIVITY

The Foundation hopes to reach neglected audiences by better integrating the humanities into education and daily living, thereby building a sense of human dignity and tapping new sources of creative energy. In addition the

Foundation hopes to encourage efforts to help the humanities move into the fourth quarter of the twentieth century by studying the new media for the transmission of culture and to search out techniques whereby humanistic ideas can be interpreted through visual symbols.

SELECTED GRANTS:

American Film Institute

The workshop for women directors offers participants experience in directing, as well as in casting, rehearsing, shooting, and editing film and represents a first step in opening doors for experienced women in films who choose directing as a career.

\$100,000

Yale University

The Yale University Media Design Studio is providing an institutional base for continuing collaboration among faculty, students, and media professionals to produce films and videotapes of high scholarly and artistic quality for use at all levels of education and for the public.

\$100,000

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

HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Los Angeles, for collection of data in the humanities disciplines.

\$35,000

MONTCLAIR STATE COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT FUND, Upper Montclair, New Jersey, for Rita Jacobs to undertake a study of career opportunities for the professionally-trained humanist in contemporary society.

\$24,240

TRUSTEES OF AMHERST COLLEGE, Massachusetts, for establishment of a film archive at the Folger Shakespeare Library.

\$34,825

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, for a series of interdisciplinary colloquia on significant themes in American life.

\$31,575

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS IN THE HUMANITIES

This program of individual awards, established in 1974, is designed to support the production of works of humanistic scholarship and reflection intended to illuminate and assess the values of contemporary society. In 1975 the trustees appropriated an additional \$600,000 for continuation of the program, and the following awards were made at the recommendation of an outside panel composed of distinguished humanists.

IVAR E. BERG, Professor of Sociology, Graduate School of Business, Vanderbilt University, and **JAMES W. KUHN**, Professor of Industrial Relations, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University, to study value dilemmas in contemporary American professions.

WILLIAM H. BUNTING, Portland, Maine, to complete a photographic study of the economic history of the State of Maine in the late 19th century.

R. FREEMAN BUTTS, William F. Russell Professor in the Foundations of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, to undertake a reassessment of the role of public education in American society.

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

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

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

THOMAS R. CRIPPS, Professor of History, Morgan State College, to undertake a historical study of the portrayal of black Americans in motion pictures.

PAUL P. D'ANDREA, Chairman, Minnesota Humanities Program, and Associate Professor of Humanities, University of Minnesota, to undertake a study of how values are communicated in works of dramatic art.

MARTIN DUBERMAN, Distinguished Professor of History, Herbert H. Lehman College, and Doctoral Faculty, Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York, to study the history of sexuality in the United States.

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

A. ROY ECKARDT, Professor of Religion Studies, Lehigh University, to study the consequences of the Nazi holocaust for recent Christian and Jewish thinking.

ENA L. FARLEY, Assistant Professor of African and Afro-American Studies, State University College of New York, Brockport, to undertake a historical study of the struggle for education for blacks in Boston.

H. BRUCE FRANKLIN, Visiting Associate Professor of English, Wesleyan University, to undertake a study of the literature created by men and women who became writers through their prison experiences.

S. P. FULLINWIDER, Associate Professor of History, Arizona State University, to undertake a history of the idea of schizophrenia.

VIRGINIA HELD, Associate Professor of Philosophy, Hunter College, and Doctoral Faculty, Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York, to undertake a study of ethical inquiry as it relates to public policy.

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

PAUL M. HIRSCH, Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Business, and Research

Associate, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, to explore the implications for American society of potential changes in the television medium.

NANCY JO HOFFMAN, Assistant Professor of Humanities, Culture Studies Center, College of Public and Community Service, University of Massachusetts, Boston, to undertake a study on the teaching of literacy to urban working-class adults.

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

LEONARD KRIEGLER, Professor of English, The City College, City University of New York, to study the ideal of manhood in American literature and society.

JAY MARTIN, Professor of English and American Studies, University of California, Irvine, to study the cultural history of American literature, 1900-1950.

JON MOLINE, Professor of Philosophy, University of Wisconsin, Madison, to undertake a study on environmental ethics.

RICHARD B. PARKER, Assistant Professor of Law, School of Law, Rutgers University, Newark, to undertake a study of the philosophical and legal implications of the rights of an individual to control his or her body.

RICHARD H. PELLIS, Assistant Professor of History, University of Texas, Austin, to write a book on the intellectual community in America after the Second World War.

STEPHEN ROSS, Professor of Philosophy, State University of New York, Binghamton, to undertake a study of the nature of philosophical mysteries.

FLORENCE A. RUDERMAN, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Brooklyn College, City University of New York, to undertake a comparative study of the impact on post-World War II family and society of changing employment patterns for women.

MARY P. RYAN, Assistant Professor of History, State University of New York, Binghamton, to study family life and sex roles in 19th-century America.

HAROLD SCHEUB, Associate Professor of African Languages and Literature, University of Wisconsin, Madison, to undertake a study of the oral narrative tradition in southern African societies.

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

WILLIAM C. SHEPHERD, Associate Professor of Religion, University of Montana, to undertake a book dealing with the relationship between social science and contemporary religious thought and behavior.

JOHN F. SZWED, Director, Center for Urban Ethnography, and Associate Professor, Graduate Program in Folklore and Folklife, Department of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, to undertake a comparative study of creole literatures.

DALE A. VREE, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Earlham College, to explore the relationship between intellectual and worker in American society.

MICHAEL A. WEINSTEIN, Professor of Political Science, Purdue University, to investigate the problems of the individual within a bureaucratic society.

PETER Y. WINDT, Chairman, Department of Philosophy, and Associate Professor of Philosophy, University of Utah, to undertake a critical analysis of technologically controlled changes in human behavior.

QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Two major world-wide developments occurred in 1975 which will continue to have significant bearing on environmental quality in the United States and other nations. The first was a broad public realization, resulting primarily from the energy crisis, that certain natural resources exist in finite quantities and are concentrated in specific regions of the world. This limited, uneven distribution, combined with economic and political realities, has led the United States to a policy of expanded exploitation of its own natural resources and of encouraging their conservation through more efficient use.

A second development which had a significant impact on the environmental movement was the continued world-wide economic recession. More than ever before the costs of environmental improvements and their impact on national and local economies were brought under scrutiny. The public and their representatives had to make hard choices concerning the value of environmental improvement regulations and programs relative to numerous other demands on public and private dollars. In many ways the desire to maintain environmental quality has matured under this pressure to become an integral component of our public and private objectives even in direct competition with other public and private goals.

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

Work toward this goal is carried out through six thrusts:

- Assisting universities and other institutions which, in cooperation with state and federal environmental agencies, undertake research on specific environmental problems having significant biological and social components
- Testing alternative approaches to comprehensive, integrated, regional environmental analysis and management
- Developing environmentally attractive alternatives for the management of major pollutants, particularly the nutrients, pesticides, and heavy metals
- Assisting with the development and testing of new, environmentally improved approaches to natural resources management
- International collaboration on environmental problems
- Developing an improved understanding of the nature and sources of public perceptions of environmental problems.

CENTERS FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY STRENGTH

One of the earliest strategies of this program, and a continuing one, is to assist in the building of centers of interdisciplinary strength which can address major national and regional environmental problems in comprehensive ways.

The inherent complexity of our environment and of the problems we face is becoming better understood. We have learned that most environmental problems require the effective collaboration of several disciplines for their full understanding and resolution.

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

SELECTED GRANTS:

Conservation Foundation

The Conservation Foundation's review of the California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission interim management program, and of its long-range policy plan for conservation and use of the state's coastal resources, will provide a guide to other states now considering coastal and land use legislation and management.

\$85,000

University of Washington

The Office of Environmental Mediation of the Institute for Environmental Studies, patterned after a successful project near Tacoma, will focus efforts on third-party mediation of environmental disputes, on devising regional arrangements for sustained support of mediation services, and on developing related educational and training programs.

\$60,000

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

AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION, New York, for development and testing of an environmental mediation process, using a selective computer data base in New Jersey's Coastal Zone Management Program.

\$35,000

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for an environmental impact statement assessment program.

\$20,000

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY, Corvallis, for strengthening collaboration between environmental research programs of the university and state government agencies through the appointment of university liaison scientists.

\$20,000

RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, for development of a system of transfer of development rights and its integration into the existing planning and zoning of Bass River Township, New Jersey.

\$20,000

RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, for republication of "New Jersey Trends."

\$2,000

SIAM INSTITUTE FOR MATHEMATICS AND SOCIETY, Philadelphia, for development of a multi-institutional research and training program on statistics and environmental factors in health.

\$30,000

STANFORD ENVIRONMENTAL LAW SOCIETY, California, for preparation of a handbook on weather modification for broad public educational purposes.

\$5,340

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND FORESTRY, Syracuse, for research on emerging land use concepts, including transfer of development rights.

\$10,000

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

\$30,000

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, for a training and research program on tropical forest ecosystems.

\$3,600

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT

Since the inception of the program concerted efforts have been made to determine the effectiveness and utility of a comprehensive integrated approach to environmental management within defined geographical regions. Given the interrelated characteristics of most major environmental problems and the desirability of research and development strategies which can be broadly applied, we have believed that effective coordination of special talents and experience in universities and research institutions might be more effectively marshaled for problem resolution and development of alternative solutions having regional rather than local application. Several

tests of this strategy have been undertaken. The first of these involves the comprehensive analysis of the Hudson Basin region which is now coming to termination. A second involves support and assistance in the establishment of a Rocky Mountain Institute for Policy Research. The difficulties of marshaling expert talents and funds for such efforts are not underestimated. The potential advantages, however, in more effectively addressing very complex regional environmental problems and concurrently strengthening regional institutional capabilities argue strongly for the regional approach.

SELECTED GRANTS:

Rocky Mountain Research Institute

This proposed new institute would encourage cooperation between the universities of the region and appropriate federal and state agencies to achieve resolution of critical interstate environmental problems. The trustees approved an appropriation of \$400,000 for this purpose, from which one allocation of \$100,000 was made to Utah State University during 1975.

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

MID-HUDSON PATTERN FOR PROGRESS, Poughkeepsie, New York, for completion of the Hudson Basin Project.

\$25,000

APPROACHES TO CRITICAL PROBLEMS

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

SELECTED GRANTS:

Case Western Reserve University

The Complex Systems Institute is developing an innovative computer-based planning and decision-making tool for water quality management, which promises to greatly assist resolution of regional environmental problems.

\$125,000

Hebrew University

Severely limited natural water resources have led Israel to intensify its search for alternative sources of water. The Environmental Health Laboratory has begun investigation of health risks associated with the use of renovated wastewater for agricultural and domestic purposes, and development of methods to reduce those risks.

\$100,000

University of California, Los Angeles

Laboratory research has shown that effluent from the Tapia Water Reclamation Plant, with modest modifications in its chemical constituents, can be recycled for productive use in systems of freshwater aquaculture and hydroponics. Now plans are under way to design a major pilot plant facility.

\$80,000

University of North Carolina

Researchers from the Hearing and Speech Center at the University and the Center for Acoustical Studies, North Carolina State University, have joined forces for an examination of the effects of continuous exposure to industrial noise on the human auditory system.

\$47,400

Yale University

Scientists at the Yale Arbovirus Research Unit are engaged in developing quantitative immunologic techniques and a classification system for the nuclear polyhedrosis viruses (NPV's) which are potential alternatives to persistent insecticides. (Jointly with the Population and Health program)

\$100,000

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

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Philadelphia, for its power plant aquaculture research program.
\$20,000

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, University Park, for research to develop a practical and meaningful procedure for detection of human susceptibility to hearing loss due to high level noise.
\$25,000

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT STONY BROOK, for research on the ecological impact of persistent pollutants on phytoplankton communities.
\$10,000

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

An increasing number of environmental problems being brought to the attention of the Foundation are directly associated with expanding demand on natural resources. Earlier or existing practices of extraction and utilization of minerals, fossil fuels, forest products, and related land use practices have placed unnecessary and, in some instances, harmful burdens on the natural environment and human health. The Foundation is selectively supporting research which can assist in formulating effective resource management strategies designed to minimize environmental and social disruption and adverse effects on human health.

SELECTED GRANTS:

Iowa State University

Seven universities in the north-central United States are engaged in interdisciplinary research on land use planning for more effective management of regional forest and recreation resources.

\$155,000

National Center for Resource Recovery Foundation

A fellowship program in solid waste management brings professional staff members of concerned organizations and agencies to the Center for classroom instruction, independent study and research, and direct participation in design and testing of advanced resource recovery demonstration facilities.

\$40,000

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

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, for a research study in comparative international land use planning.

\$20,000

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, for a research study of the Central Utah Project.

\$5,000

RAND CORPORATION, Santa Monica, California, for a study of the effects of environmental constraints on the cost and availability of electric power.

\$12,000

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, Charleston, for research on skyline cable logging.

\$15,000

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

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

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

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

SELECTED GRANTS:

Research on International River Basins

This appropriation is designed to support coordinated studies by U.S., Canadian, and Mexican groups to develop international structures — with an environmental studies component — through which comprehensive planning and management of North American shared water resources could be accomplished. An appropriation of \$225,000 was approved for this general purpose, from which one allocation of \$24,800 was made to the University of New Mexico. (Jointly with the Conflict in International Relations program)

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

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for research comparing the nature and use of water quality management models in North America and Europe.

\$17,200

INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDATION, New York, for the 1976 International Architectural Competition preliminary to the 1976 United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlement.

\$10,000

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, Washington, D.C., for preparation and dissemination of background materials for the 1975 session of the Law of the Sea Conference and post-conference activities.

\$25,000

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, East Lansing, for travel costs associated with an international conference on the renovation and reuse of wastewater through aquatic and terrestrial systems.

\$12,000

NATIONAL BOARD OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, New York, for a conference on national strategies for environmental control.

\$15,000

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, New York, for initiation of publication of the *World Environment Report*.

\$25,000

UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO, Washington, D.C., for participation of U.S. university representatives on the Man and the Biosphere Planning Committees.

\$10,000

ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTIONS

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

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

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, Washington, D.C., for the environmental programs of its Office of Science and Society.

\$25,000

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for research on public perceptions of environmental problems in the Hudson River region.

\$10,515

POTOMAC INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C., for research to identify and describe issues where environmental and social equity objectives are interrelated and need to be harmonized.

\$6,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Santa Barbara, for research on environmental quality and environmental ethics.

\$13,345

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS IN ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

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

The most recent and direct use of this strategy is through the new Rockefeller Foundation Fellowships in Environmental Affairs approved by the trustees early in 1974.

These awards are intended to enable highly qualified individuals to broaden their knowledge and enhance their capacity for leadership in the area of environmental affairs. Thus far, 19 fellowship awards — for periods of up to one year — have been made. In 1975, \$300,000 was appropriated by the trustees for continuation of the program and the following 15 awards were made:

OLADIPO ADEJUWON, a Nigerian professor of geography, while on a six-month leave at Pennsylvania State University, will examine environmental studies programs in the United States in order to develop guidelines for similar programs in developing countries.

EDWARD H. ALLEN, an assistant professor of political science at Utah State University, will conduct research to improve and document the effectiveness of the Energy Consulting Group in the Rocky Mountain region.

PETER COPEK, an assistant professor of English from Oregon State University, will work with eminent British scholars on an examination of historical changes in environmental perceptions as reflected in English literature.

H. ROBERTS COWARD, a political scientist, will conduct research on the manner in which scientific information influences the policymaking process using the multidisciplinary investigation of the Chesapeake Research Consortium as a case study.

EMMIT B. EVANS, JR., a political scientist, will be associated with the Scripps Institute of Oceanography and the University of California, Berkeley, while conducting research on the role of marine science and technology along coastal areas of Baja California.

LAURENCE H. FROMMHAGEN, a virologist associated with the University of California, Los Angeles, Wastewater Management Program, will determine, in collaboration with the School of Medicine, the degree of viral contaminant of food and feed produced with wastewater effluent.

JOHN G. GISSBERG will conduct research on Japanese land use planning as a component of the International Comparative Land Use Program being undertaken by the Conservation Foundation.

THOMAS GLADWIN, a recent graduate in business administration from the University of Michigan, will conduct a study of the cross-national environmental impact of new industrial development while associated with the Centre d'Etudes Industrielles in Switzerland.

ERNESTA KRACKE, a political scientist previously associated with the New England River Basin Commission, will conduct research on the implications of and alternative methods for improving state growth policies in New England while associated with the New England Natural Resources Center.

GERALD LEACH, a science writer, will examine the energy cost of alternative energy supplies while associated with the International Institute for Environment and Development in London.

STERLING MILLER, a predoctoral student at the University of Washington, while associated with the Corporación Nacional Forestal of Chile, will conduct research on the history of land use practices and their effects on wild Chilean mammals with implications for future resource development.

RONALD NIGH will conduct research on ethnoecology and agricultural development in tropical highlands while associated with the Centro de Investigaciones Ecológicas del Sureste in Mexico.

PATRICIA L. ROSENFELD, an economist with expertise in public health and water resources, will develop and test a disease transmission model of value in predicting the effect of water resource projects on the transmission of schistosomiasis in developing countries while associated with the International Health Group of Resources for the Future, Washington, D.C.

ARTHUR L. SULLIVAN, an assistant professor at the Duke University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, will assist the North Carolina Office of Marine Affairs in implementation of the North Carolina Coastal Area Management Act.

ALVIN H. VANDERPOL, an electrical engineer with expertise in computer science and air chemistry, will conduct research seeking new methodologies for understanding the relationship between air pollution and human health while associated with the Department of Statistics at Princeton University.

SPECIAL INTERESTS AND EXPLORATIONS

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

Under this rubric also fall grants related to the special interests of the Foundation as an institution, e.g., the Council on Foundations, and the Overseas Development Council.

SELECTED GRANTS:

League of Women Voters Education Fund

The addition of four new staff members will permit the Fund to expand research activities in support of its effort to inform and educate the American public on important national and international issues.

\$220,000

League of Women Voters Education Fund National Urban Coalition Center for Community Change Center for National Policy

This consortium monitors use of revenue sharing funds in some 70 state, county, and municipal jurisdictions to make available to the general public and to policymakers analyses of new federal programs at a sufficiently early stage to permit discussion.

\$100,000

Rockefeller Archive Center

The Rockefeller Archive Center of Rockefeller University was established in 1974 to serve as a research facility and as a permanent repository for the archival materials of The Rockefeller Foundation, the University, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Rockefeller family, and the philanthropic organizations which they have created or supported. The Foundation's 1975 appropriation of \$152,000 was for direct costs of the Foundation's archival activities and to Rockefeller University for costs allocable to the operation of the Foundation's archives at the Archives Center. A total of \$393,000 was allocated during the year.

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

NEW YORK CITY POLICE FOUNDATION, for programs to strengthen the relationship between the New York City Police Department and the community it serves.

\$500

OAKLAND UNIVERSITY, Rochester, Michigan, for further development of the Labor Education Service.

\$5,000

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 3RD YOUTH AWARD, 1975, for presentation to Carl A. Eklund in recognition of his innovative approaches to the nonviolent resolution of disputes.

\$10,350

THE BELLAGIO STUDY AND CONFERENCE CENTER

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

In addition to conferences at Bellagio, the Foundation offers residencies, generally for about one month each, to eminent scholars, writers, and composers engaged in major writing projects. During 1975, the Center was able to accommodate 73 men and women of recognized distinction from eight countries.

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

The following conferences were held at the Center during 1975:

The International Brain Drain and Income Taxation—Saul H. Mendlovitz, Institute for World Order, New York, and Jagdish Bhagwati, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Economists from the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, Israel, the West Indies, Sweden, Pakistan, Chile, and Kenya examined the practicability of the developing nations using the income tax as a means of compensating the LDC's for the loss of their professional and technical emigrants.

Improvement of Teaching Materials in Economics in the Universities in the Less-Developed Countries—Ralph K. Davidson, The Rockefeller

Foundation. This meeting brought together a group of university and government economists from Nigeria, Brazil, Kenya, the Philippines, Chile, Indonesia, Jamaica, Bangladesh, India, and the United States to examine alternatives for improving teaching materials in economics in the universities of the developing nations.

Effects of Nonpoisonous Insect Control of Plant and Animal Pests—John J. McKelvey, Jr., The Rockefeller Foundation. This meeting brought together a group of scientists from the United States, Africa, and Europe to examine the status of present research on natural products as agents in the control of insect pests. The participants studied the research being undertaken in the area of juvenile hormones as well as that on pheromones.

Immunologic Control of Schistosomiasis—Joseph A. Cook, The Rockefeller Foundation. The second meeting at Bellagio on this subject (the first having been held in 1972), this conference brought together a group of internationally known parasitologists and immunologists to evaluate the newest developments in research toward the development of a vaccine against schistosomiasis.

Meeting of Selected Recipients of Ford Foundation/Rockefeller Foundation Population Fellowships—Mary Kritz, The Rockefeller Foundation. At this conference a select group of young men and women who have been recipients during the last three years of Ford-Rockefeller Population Fellowships exchanged information concerning current demographic research and attempted an evaluation of their fellowship experience.

Managing International Interdependence: The Planning Function—Elmore Jackson and Joseph E. Black, The Rockefeller Foundation. A group of government officials involved in national planning and international assistance programs, representatives of international organizations, and scholars in the field of international development met to examine the major limitations that are developing in the capacity of the international institutional system to cope with the problems of population growth, food scarcity, limitations on nonrenewable natural resources, and balance of payment problems. The focus was on the problems of coordinated global planning and possible new forms of cooperative effort between the national and international agencies involved. The priority issues were considered, existing institutional and

planning structures were evaluated, and recommendations were made for future consideration by governmental and intergovernmental decision makers. The participants came from the United States, Canada, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, France, Japan, Germany, and the Soviet Union.

Strategies for Agricultural Education in Developing Countries: Formal Training—Clarence C. Gray, III, The Rockefeller Foundation. A group of leaders from selected agricultural colleges and universities in developing nations in Asia, Africa, Central America, and South America, along with RF personnel and cooperators in RF-sponsored Education for Development programs, met to identify and promote various means to improve the quality and performance of baccalaureate-level students and graduates with special reference to the achievement of national agricultural developmental objectives.

The Contemporary Humanities in an International Context: Critical Issues and Prospects—Joel Colton, The Rockefeller Foundation. This second conference, organized at the Bellagio Center by the Foundation's Humanities program, brought together a group of humanist scholars from the United States, Latin America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, along with representatives from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the RF, and other foundations. Papers were presented on such topics as traditional and newer views of the humanities in contemporary society, the interaction between high culture and popular culture, and the relationship between the humanities and the formulation of public policy.

Climate Change, Food Production, and Interstate Conflict—Elmore Jackson, Sterling Wortman, John A. Pino, and Ralph W. Richardson, Jr., The Rockefeller Foundation. This interdisciplinary conference, organized jointly by RF officers from the Conflict in International Relations, Quality of the Environment, and Conquest of Hunger programs, brought together a group of climatologists, scientists concerned with food production, others with experience with national public policy, and foundation representatives to examine the future implications of the global cooling trend now currently under way and its effects on world food production. Various research priorities were appraised, particularly plant adaptation and the possibilities for long-term forecasting of climate change. Countries represented included the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, Japan, India, and Germany.

Sickle-Cell Hemoglobin—James Manning, Rockefeller University. Researchers from the United States, Italy, and the United Kingdom came together to exchange information concerning various aspects of research on the effects of sodium cyanate on sickle-cell hemoglobin.

The Politics and Quality of Urban Life in Europe and America—Robert C. Fried, University of California at Los Angeles. At this conference American and European scholars examined and appraised the urban life studies now being conducted at the University of California at Los Angeles and other places. Special attention was given to urban social democracy, politics and urban quality, the impact of social democratic parties, and constraints of urban political action. The participants came from France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Italy, and the United States.

Cotton Research and Development on an International Basis—Albert H. Moseman, John A. Pino, and J. George Harrar, The Rockefeller Foundation. In December 1974, a memorandum of agreement was signed by the RF, the World Bank, and the United Nations Development Programme, whereby an “expert group” was established to prepare a report concerning the possibilities and implementation of an expanded international Cotton Research and Development Program for the benefit of the developing nations. The meeting at Bellagio brought together all of the members of the expert group to examine the draft proposal and to prepare the final version. Participants in this conference were officials of the FAO, UNIDO, World Bank, UNDP, and the RF, as well as administrators and investigators in various cotton and textile research associations in several countries. Participants represented the United States, the United Kingdom, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, France, Mexico, Brazil, India, and the Sudan.

Renovation and Re-Use of Wastewater Through Aquatic and Terrestrial Systems—Milton E. Muelder, Michigan State University. A group of internationally recognized scientists examined the latest research findings on various aspects of recycling renovated wastewater to domestic water supplies. Representatives came from the United States, Switzerland, South Africa, Italy, the United Kingdom, France, Canada, the Soviet Union, and Germany.

Stalinism as a Stage in the Development of Communism, and Communist Revolutions as a Cultural Phenomenon—Robert C. Tucker, Princeton University. A group of political scientists and

historians from several countries met to examine this particular stage in the development of Communist societies and to compare "cultural revolutions" in various Communist countries.

Fundamental Similarities of "Strict Law"—Ralph A. Newman, California Western Law School in San Diego. This conference was the second to be organized at the Villa by Newman. The first, held in 1972, dealt with the unity of law and focused on the principles of equity in various legal systems of the world. This conference focused on the area of "Strict Law," in which consideration of equity must yield to the controlling objectives of social utility. Participants came from France, the United Kingdom, Norway, Spain, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and the United States.

Contemporary Social and Political Developments in Pakistan and the Arab States on the Persian Gulf—Ralph Braibanti, Duke University, and Hafeez Malik, Villanova University. A group of scholars, mostly professors of political science and international relations, from universities in Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Kuwait, Lebanon, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union examined certain problems of importance to the Islamic states of the Near East and South Asia, particularly those in the region of the Persian Gulf. Among the topics studied were: the convergence of Western philosophy and Moslem thought; the relationship between the subcultures of a nation and the need for preserving the integration of the nation-state; the need of a new nation to emancipate itself from cultural imperialism; and the rapidly changing and closer political relations between these Moslem states.

Technology and Communist Culture—Frederic J. Fleron, Jr., State University of New York at Buffalo. A group of social scientists from Rumania, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States met and examined the extent to which particular aspects of imported foreign culture (technology and technical rationality) have proven incompatible with the goal cultures of Communist societies, and the ways in which these societies have attempted to deal with this problem by means of selective adaptation of foreign technology and innovation of the more indigenous forms of technology and technical rationality.

The Functional Subdivisions of the Thymus-dependent Lymphoid Cell Population—Peter Medawar, Clinical Research Centre, England. An

international group of immunologists and other scientists from the United States, the United Kingdom, Sweden, France, Germany, and Finland met to examine current research and interrelated problems in the area of tumor immunity and immunosuppressive procedures.

Immunology to Hemoparasitic Diseases—John A. Pino, The Rockefeller Foundation. A meeting of scientists in the field of hemoparasitic diseases examined and exchanged information concerning recent research into immunological mechanisms being developed for the control of such diseases as East Coast fever, trypanosomiasis, anaplasmosis, and piroplasmiasis. The conference participants came from the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and various African countries.

Nutrition and Government Policy in the Developing Nations—Beverly Winikoff, The Rockefeller Foundation. A group of nutrition specialists from ten countries met to examine the reasons for the relative lack of success on the part of most developing nations in coping with nutrition problems. Participants included representatives from Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Zambia, Tanzania, Colombia, Mexico, Cuba, and Brazil, in addition to five or six Americans responsible for international nutrition planning programs and several RF officers. Papers were presented concerning government policies in the nutrition field in each country followed by discussion and analysis of the problems and outcomes of different types of programs including agricultural development, food pricing, feeding programs, education, rehabilitation centers, new foods, and food fortification.

Third World: Cultural Transfer—Cultural Change—Per Lindblom, International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study, Stockholm. Ten scholars met to examine the problems that Third World countries encounter when they endeavor to modernize and westernize their industrial and technological institutions, at the same time hoping to sustain and nourish their own cultural roots. The participants came from Switzerland, Mexico, the United States, Malaysia, France, and Lebanon.

Child Abuse and Neglect—C. Henry Kempe, University of Colorado. An international working group consisting of child psychiatrists, a surgeon, pediatricians, psychologists, criminologists, social workers, and specialists in juvenile law, focused on several aspects of this serious social problem: (1) current studies on prediction and prevention of child

abuse and the failure-to-thrive syndrome; (2) an examination of various experiences with an interdisciplinary concept of family diagnosis, prognosis, and development of treatment plans; (3) new methods of treatment such as lay therapy, Parents Anonymous, crisis nurseries, therapeutic day care, and family development centers; (4) needed legal change in the current laws to insure the rights of children. Participants came from the United States, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, France, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland.

Conference of Italian and U.S. Journalists—Elie Abel, Columbia University. A conference of Italian and U.S. journalists, commentators, correspondents, and editors studied a broad range of Italian and Mediterranean problems—political, economic, and social—which have been receiving relatively little attention in the American press recently. In particular, they examined changing foreign policy attitudes and preoccupations in this country which may bear on the credibility of the Western alliance and on U.S. relations with the European Common Market.

European Cooperation in Parliamentary Studies—David Coombes, Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government, London. Members of Parliament, university teachers, civil servants, and others from various countries of Western Europe examined and investigated common problems of parliaments in Europe and developed ways to maintain regular contact and exchange of information among national groups for the practical study of parliament.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION ARCHIVES

Use of the Archives by the Public

During 1975, 44 scholars made 182 visits to do research at the Archives. Of these, 24 were college or university faculty members, 11 were graduate students, four were affiliated with other foundations, three were independent authors, and one was an undergraduate student. As in previous years, the most frequently used materials were RF Projects files and the General Education Board, Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, Bureau of Social Hygiene, and International Education Board collections. Most frequent research topics continued to be the history of education at all levels, the history of science and medicine, public health activities, the development of American philanthropy, and specific individuals and institutions.

The Rockefeller Archive Center

The Center was established as a division of Rockefeller University on January 15, 1974, and will contain the archives of the Foundation, the University, members of the Rockefeller family, and philanthropic organizations founded by them. The Center was opened in August 1975, when Foundation records were moved from Manhattan to new storage vaults at Hillcrest, Pocantico Hills. The Center contains research facilities, reading and conference rooms, and administrative offices.

STUDY AWARDS

During 1975 a total of 299 persons held Foundation fellowships; 231 awards that began in previous years continued active in 1975, and 68 new awards became active during the year. Their distribution by program is as follows:

	<i>Study awards from previous years continued into 1975</i>	<i>New awards in 1975</i>	<i>Number of awards active in 1975</i>
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES	85	35	120
NATURAL AND ENVIRON- MENTAL SCIENCES	4	1	5
HEALTH SCIENCES	52	14	66
SOCIAL SCIENCES	81	15	96
HUMANITIES	9	3	12
	<hr/> 231	<hr/> 68	<hr/> 299

For 1975 the Trustees approved a fund of \$3,075,000 for the fellowships. A fund of \$3,000,000 was approved for allocation during 1976.

Rockefeller Foundation Fellows in 1975 came from the following countries:

	<i>Previous Awards</i>	<i>New Awards</i>		<i>Previous Awards</i>	<i>New Awards</i>
Brazil	5	4	Ecuador	1	1
Canada		1	El Salvador	4	2
Chile	1	1	Ethiopia	3	
Colombia	30	2	Guatemala	5	4

	<i>Previous Awards</i>	<i>New Awards</i>		<i>Previous Awards</i>	<i>New Awards</i>
Honduras	1		St. Lucia	1	
Indonesia	13	8	Sri Lanka	1	
Kenya	14	3	Tanzania	11	2
Lebanon	3		Thailand	53	15
Malaysia	1		Turkey	4	1
Mexico	7	3	Uganda	12	
Nigeria	16	3	United States	22	11
Peru	3	3	Zaire	12	3
Philippines	8	1			
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				231	68

1975 AWARDS

Key to abbreviations in the following section: AS—Agricultural Sciences, F—Fellow, HS—Health Sciences, SS—Social Sciences, HUM—Humanities, NES—Natural and Environmental Sciences, RB—Reproductive Biology.

CONQUEST OF HUNGER

Chile

BUTENDIECK BURATTINI, NORBERT Dr. med. vet., Tierärztliche Hochschule, Hannover, Germany, 1965. Genetics and Breeding. Appointed from Agricultural Research Institute. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Ecuador

NARANJO CRUZ, EDUARDO Licence, Ecuador Central University, 1968. Communications, Rural Development. Appointed from National Agricultural Research Institute. Place of study: Mexico. F-AS

El Salvador

HANANIA CHAVEZ, CESAR ADOLFO Ing.Agr., University of El Salvador, 1971. Entomology. Appointed from Ministry of Agriculture. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Guatemala

LEIVA RUANO, OSCAR RENE Ing.Agr., Monterrey Institute of Technology, 1973. Genetics and Breeding. Appointed from Institute of Science and Agricultural Technology. Place of study: Colombia. F-AS

MONTERROSO SALVATIERRA, DAVID M.S., University of Puerto Rico, 1973. Plant Pathology. Appointed from University of San Carlos. Place of study: Mexico. F-AS

ORTIZ DARDON, HELIO RAMIRO Ing.Agr., University of San Carlos, 1971. Soil Fertility. Appointed from Institute of Science and Agricultural Technology. Place of study: Mexico. F-AS

PADILLA-LIRA, ARTURO M.S., University of Wisconsin, 1972. Agricultural Economics. Appointed from Institute of Science and Agricultural Technology. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Mexico

BRAJCICH GALLEGOS, PEDRO Ing.Agr., Monterrey Institute of Technology, 1972. Plant Breeding. Appointed from International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

MAURER ORTIZ MONASTERIO, ROBERTO E. Ing. Agr., Monterrey Institute of Technology, 1972. Agronomy. Appointed from International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

PENA-OLVERA, BENJAMIN M.S., National School of Agriculture, 1973. Soil Science. Appointed from National School of Agriculture. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Peru

BURGA MENDOZA, CARLOS M.S., Rutgers University, 1972. Agronomy. Appointed from Ministry of Agriculture. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

NEVADO BURGOS, MARCO EDGARDO Ing.Agr., National Technical University of Piura, 1967. Biometry. Appointed from National Agrarian University. Place of study: Mexico. F-AS

FERNANDEZ-NORTHCOTE, ENRIQUE M.S., University of California, Davis, 1968. Plant Pathology. Appointed from National Agrarian University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Thailand

KASEM TONGTAVEE M.S., University of California, Davis, 1970. Plant Science. Appointed from Ministry of Agriculture. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Turkey

FIRAT, AHMET ERTUG B.S., University of Ankara, 1964. Plant Science. Appointed from Ministry of Food Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

United States

HERSHEY, CLAIR HAWTHORNE B.A., Millersville State College, 1973. Genetics and Breeding. Appointed from Cornell University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

PARKE, DONNA Ph.D., Yale University, 1974. Plant Science. Appointed from Yale University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

SCRIBER, JON M. Ph.D., Cornell University, 1974. Entomology. Appointed from Cornell University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

YORK, DAVID WILLIAM M.S., Cornell University, 1975. Plant Breeding. Appointed from Cornell University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

POPULATION AND HEALTH

United States

FAJARDO, ILLIANO MARIA M.S., Miami University (Ohio), 1971. Immunology of Schistosomiasis. Appointed from Robert B. Brigham Hospital, Boston. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

LOVE, NANCY KATE Ph.D., Baylor University, 1975. Reproductive Biology. Appointed from Baylor University. Place of study: England. F-HS-RB

MILLETTE, CLARKE FRANCIS Ph.D., Rockefeller University, 1975. Reproductive Biology. Appointed from Rockefeller University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS-RB

SCHULTZ, RICHARD MORRIS Ph.D., Harvard University, 1975. Reproductive Biology. Appointed from Harvard University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS-RB

ZACUR, HOWARD M.D., University of Miami, 1973. Reproductive Biology. Appointed from Johns Hopkins University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS-RB

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Brazil

AZEVEDO, JOSE SERGIO GABRIELLI DE M.S., Federal University of Bahia, 1975. Economics. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

DECODES, JOSE SANTIAGO GONZALEZ M.D., Federal University of Bahia, 1964. Public Health System Planning. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

LOCKWOOD, RICHARD MARVIN M.N.S., Cornell University, 1968. Biochemistry, Nutrition. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

MANOLESCU, FRIEDHILDE MARIA KUSTNER M.S., Vanderbilt University, 1969. Economics. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

Colombia

ARANGO JARAMILLO, SILVIO M.S., National University of Colombia, 1972. Microbiology. Appointed from Universidad del Valle. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

SAN MARTIN, JOSE EDUARDO M.D., Universidad del Valle, 1968. Immunology. Appointed from Universidad del Valle. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

El Salvador

CONTRERAS GALVEZ. SALL EDGARDO M.S., Texas A & M University, 1971. Entomology. Appointed from University of El Salvador. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Indonesia

BOEDIONO M.Econ., Monash University, Australia, 1972. Economics. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

DJAWANAI, STEPHANUS Doctorandus, Gadjah Mada University, 1970. Language Teaching. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HUM

JESMANDT SITUMORANG Doctorandus, Gadjah Mada University, 1969. Economic Entomology. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: Philippines. F-AS

KADARSIH SOEJONO M.D., Gadjah Mada University, 1964. Physiology. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

KUNTOWIJOYO M.A., University of Connecticut, 1975. History. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HUM

RAIS AMIEN M.A., University of Notre Dame, 1974. Political Science. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

SUPRODJO PUSPOSUTARDJO Ir., Gadjah Mada University, 1967. Agricultural Engineering. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: Thailand. F-AS

WOERJONO MANGOENDIDJOJO Ir., Gadjah Mada University, 1970. Genetics and Breeding. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: Philippines. F-AS

Kenya

MARIBEL, JAMES MATHENGE M.S., University of Nairobi, 1975. Veterinary Science. Appointed from University of Nairobi. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

MUSEWE, VITALIS O. B.S., University of Nairobi, 1974. Anatomy. Appointed from University of Nairobi. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

NJONJO, APOLLO LUCIANO M.A., Princeton University, 1972. Political Science. Appointed from University of Nairobi. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

Nigeria

AGBOOLA, AKINOLA Ph.D., University of Ibadan, 1970. Soil Science. Appointed from University of Ibadan. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

AWONIYI, SAMUEL AYODELE B.Sc., University of Ibadan, 1974. Operations Research. Appointed from University of Ibadan. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

EGWUATU, ROBINSON I. Ph.D., University of Ibadan, 1975. Entomology. Appointed from University of Ibadan. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Philippines

FABELLA, RAUL VILLASENOR M.A., University of the Philippines, 1975. Economics. Appointed from University of the Philippines. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

Tanzania

- NDULU, BENNO JOSEPH M.A., University of Dar es Salaam, 1975. Economics. Appointed from University of Dar es Salaam. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS
- RUGUMISA, SALVATOR MUTAYOBA H. M.A., University of Dar es Salaam, 1975. Economics. Appointed from University of Dar es Salaam. Place of study: England. F-SS

Thailand

- AMNUAY THITHAPANDHA Ph.D., George Washington University, 1970. Pharmacology. Appointed from Mahidol University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS
- APHIPHAN POOKPAKDI M.S., University of Canterbury, New Zealand, 1972. Agronomy. Appointed from Kasetsart University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS
- ATCHANA WATTANANUKIT M.A., Thammasat University, 1975. Economics. Appointed from Thammasat University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS
- BOONSIRM WITHYACHUMARNKUL M.D., Mahidol University, 1973. Anatomy. Appointed from Mahidol University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS
- MATTANI RUTNIN M.A., Sorbonne University, Paris, 1961. Literature, Creative Writing. Appointed from Thammasat University. Place of study: England. F-SS
- PRAVEE VIJCHULATA M.S., University of Hawaii, 1973. Nutrition and Physiology. Appointed from Kasetsart University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS
- SOMSAK PRIEBPROM M.S., Kasetsart University, 1972. Agricultural Economics. Appointed from Kasetsart University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS
- SURACHATE JAMORNAMRN M.S., Kasetsart University, 1974. Economic Entomology. Appointed from Kasetsart University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS
- THANIT KUSAMRARN Ph.D., Mahidol University, 1973. Biochemistry. Appointed from Mahidol University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS
- UDOM TIPAYAMONTRI M.S., Mahidol University, 1975. Physiology. Appointed from Mahidol University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS
- UTHAI KANTO M.S., Kasetsart University, 1975. Animal Science. Appointed from Kasetsart University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS
- VIROCH IMPITHUKSA M.S., Oregon State University, 1971. Pasture Management. Appointed from Kasetsart University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS
- WIBOON BOONYATHAROKUL M.S., University of California, Davis, 1971. Irrigation. Appointed from Kasetsart University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS
- WILAIWAN WANNITIKUL M.A., Thammasat University, 1972. Economics. Appointed from Thammasat University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

United States

- SAINT, WILLIAM M.S., University of Chicago, 1973. Rural-Urban Sociology. Appointed from Cornell University. Place of study: U.S.A., Brazil. F-AS

Zaire

KAMOTO KA YANAPE LUNGUNGA Licence, National University of Zaire, 1971. Economics. Appointed from National University of Zaire. Place of study: U.S.A. F-ss

LEMA KI-MUNSEKI Ing.Agron., National University of Zaire, 1972. Entomology. Appointed from National University of Zaire. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

TSHIMPAKA YANGA Licence, National University of Zaire, 1973. Linguistics. Appointed from National University of Zaire. Place of study: U.S.A. F-ss

ARTS, HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES

United States

CHANG, DANIEL KIT MUN M.A., University of Hawaii, 1975. American Civilization. Appointed from University of Pennsylvania. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HUM

QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Canada

LERER, HARVEY Ph.D., University of Guelph, Canada, 1974. Biological Sciences. Appointed from Queen's University, Canada. Place of study: Canada. F-NES

FINANCIAL

STATEMENTS

SUMMARY

The grants announced and program costs, as well as expenditures, incurred in 1975, including expenditures on prior years' grants, are summarized as follows:

	GRANTS ANNOUNCED AND PROGRAM COSTS INCURRED	EXPENDITURES
GRANTS AND PROGRAMS		
Conquest of Hunger	\$ 8,349,199	\$ 7,813,566
Population and Health	7,666,660	8,513,718
Education for Development	7,934,638	7,976,319
Conflict in International Relations	2,442,800	1,857,444
Equal Opportunity	5,712,110	5,516,853
Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values	4,928,978	6,200,132
Quality of the Environment	2,836,245	2,749,081
Special Interests and Explorations	<u>1,498,969</u>	<u>2,227,531</u>
TOTAL GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	<u>41,369,599</u>	<u>42,854,644</u>
Deduct: Lapses, refunds and savings	(623,285)	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		3,501,992
HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION:		
Capital items		1,747,506
Moving expenses		262,044
FEDERAL EXCISE TAX PAID		<u>1,350,896</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>\$40,746,314</u></u>	<u><u>\$49,717,082</u></u>

Since its founding in 1913, The Rockefeller Foundation has paid out approximately \$1 billion 229 million, of which \$973 million came from income and \$256 million came from principal.

The financial statements for 1975 and 1974 and the opinion of Arthur Young & Company, certified public accountants, are presented on the following pages.

ACCOUNTANTS' OPINION

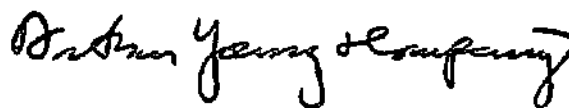
ARTHUR YOUNG & COMPANY

227 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK N Y 10017

The Board of Trustees
The Rockefeller Foundation

We have examined the accompanying statement of assets, obligations and principal fund of The Rockefeller Foundation at December 31, 1975 and 1974 and the related statements of operations and changes in principal fund and changes in financial position for the years then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the statements mentioned above present fairly the financial position of The Rockefeller Foundation at December 31, 1975 and 1974 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.



February 12, 1976

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, OBLIGATIONS AND PRINCIPAL FUND
DECEMBER 31, 1975 AND 1974

<i>ASSETS</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1974</i>
Marketable securities, at quoted market value (fair market value at date of gift or purchase cost— 1975: \$528,218,180; 1974: \$533,935,791) (Note 6)	\$734,851,102	\$612,030,155
Cash	1,404,718	2,810,649
Accounts receivable and advances	5,628,209	1,201,011
Dividends and interest receivable	3,483,130	3,190,499
Property—at nominal or depreciated amount	<u>1,885,099</u>	<u>282,528</u>
Total assets	<u>\$747,252,258</u>	<u>\$619,514,842</u>
 <i>OBLIGATIONS AND PRINCIPAL FUND</i>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 2,919,713	\$ 3,660,962
Federal excise tax payable (Note 2)	1,363,092	1,394,333
Deferred federal excise tax (Note 1)	1,629,967	109,598
Appropriations by the Trustees, announced and released for specific purposes but not yet paid (Notes 1 and 4)	<u>38,164,354</u>	<u>40,342,477</u>
Total obligations	<u>44,077,126</u>	<u>45,507,370</u>
Principal fund:		
Appropriations by the Trustees not yet released for specific grantees, and appropriations for program costs and general administrative expenses for the following year (Notes 1 and 4)	44,269,532	45,561,606
Unappropriated	<u>658,905,600</u>	<u>528,445,866</u>
Total principal fund	<u>703,175,132</u>	<u>574,007,472</u>
Total obligations and principal fund	<u>\$747,252,258</u>	<u>\$619,514,842</u>

See accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN PRINCIPAL FUND
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1975 AND 1974

	1975	1974
Investment income:		
Dividends	\$ 23,825,823	\$ 24,892,400
Interest	11,436,566	12,746,626
Royalties on investment received by bequest	122,479	97,030
	<u>35,384,868</u>	<u>37,736,056</u>
Less: investment expenses	1,048,331	892,698
Investment income before federal excise tax	34,336,537	36,843,358
Less: provision for federal excise tax (Note 2)	1,330,024	1,454,601
Net investment income	<u>33,006,513</u>	<u>35,388,757</u>
Grants announced and program costs incurred during the year	40,746,314	42,054,875
General administrative expenses	3,577,133	3,683,277
Headquarters moving expenses	262,044	—
	<u>44,585,491</u>	<u>45,738,152</u>
Excess of grants announced and program costs and general administrative expenses incurred over net investment income	(11,578,978)	(10,349,395)
Principal fund at beginning of year	574,007,472	786,390,807
Increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation on marketable securities net of deferred federal excise tax (reduction) -1975: \$1,510,000; 1974: \$(3,320,000) (Note 2)	127,028,558	(212,252,703)
Realized gain on sale of marketable securities (Note 2)	10,433,784	10,087,096
Contributions to the Foundation	3,284,296	131,667
Principal fund at end of year	<u>\$703,175,132</u>	<u>\$574,007,472</u>

See accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION**YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1975 AND 1974**

	1975	1974*
Sources of funds:		
Investment income before federal excise tax	\$ 34,336,537	\$ 36,843,358
Securities transactions:		
Proceeds from sales	876,825,205	1,094,329,897
Less: purchases	<u>860,280,809</u>	<u>1,081,952,616</u>
	16,544,396	12,377,281
Net change in accounts receivable, advances, dividends and interest receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(5,461,078)	6,048,188
Cash contributions to the Foundation	<u>2,891,296</u>	<u>30,092</u>
	<u>48,311,151</u>	<u>55,298,919</u>
Application of funds:		
Expenditures for grants and programs:		
Conquest of Hunger	7,813,566	7,012,376
Population and Health	8,513,718	9,007,176
Education for Development	7,976,319	8,919,219
Conflict in International Relations	1,857,444	1,684,114
Equal Opportunity	5,516,853	5,617,448
Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values	6,200,132	7,336,305
Quality of the Environment	2,749,081	4,015,081
Special Interests and Explorations	<u>2,227,531</u>	<u>2,939,891</u>
	42,854,644	46,531,610
General administrative expenses	3,501,992	3,650,915
Headquarters relocation:		
Capital items	1,747,506	156,895
Moving expenses	262,044	—
Federal excise tax paid	<u>1,350,896</u>	<u>2,651,270</u>
	<u>49,717,082</u>	<u>52,990,690</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash	(1,405,931)	2,308,229
Cash balance at beginning of year	<u>2,810,649</u>	<u>502,420</u>
Cash balance at end of year	<u>\$ 1,404,718</u>	<u>\$ 2,810,649</u>

*Reclassified to conform with 1975 presentation.

See accompanying notes.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1975 AND 1974

1. *Summary of significant accounting policies*

Marketable securities are reported on the basis of quoted market value and investment income and expenses are reported on an accrual basis.

Appropriations by the Trustees are charged to operations when grants are announced and released for specific grantees. Program costs and general administrative expenses are charged to operations when incurred. Appropriations made but not released for specific grantees and program costs and general administrative expenses for the following year are considered as appropriated principal fund.

Expenditures for capital items and major improvements are included in the property account and depreciated over the lives of the respective assets or amortized over the term of the lease. Total depreciation and amortization expense amounted to \$144,934 in 1975 and \$58,840 in 1974.

Federal excise tax on net investment income and realized tax basis gains on securities transactions is accrued as incurred. Deferred federal excise tax arises from timing differences between financial and tax reporting relating to investment income and the tax basis and market value of marketable securities.

2. *Federal excise tax*

The Foundation qualifies as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code and accordingly is not subject to federal income tax. However, the Foundation is classified as a private foundation and as such, under the Tax Reform Act of 1969, is subject to a 4 percent excise tax on net investment income including dividends, interest, and net realized gains on securities transactions, reduced by related expenses. Not less than the fair market value at December 31, 1969 of securities owned at that date is used as the basis for determining taxable gains on subsequent sales of such securities. There were no taxable gains in 1975 and 1974 on disposition of securities. The basis for calculating taxable gains of securities held at December 31, 1975 is approximately \$697,000,000.

3. *Pension plan*

The Foundation has a non-contributory pension plan with full vesting for full-time salaried employees who are at least 25 years old with one year's

service or have attained the age of 40. It is the Foundation's policy to fund all current pension obligations as incurred and to amortize unfunded past service costs over a period of ten years. Plan costs, including charges for current service and amortization of unfunded prior service costs, amounted to \$1,030,000 in 1975 and \$879,000 in 1974. The actuarially computed value of vested benefits as of December 31, 1975 exceeded the market value of the pension fund assets by approximately \$1,100,000.

At December 31, 1975 the premiums payable through March 1, 1982 to complete the purchase of annuities for personnel who retired prior to July 1, 1966 was approximately \$1,330,000.

The impact of the 1974 Employees Retirement Income Security Act on the financial position or results of operations of the Foundation has not been significant.

4. *Appropriations and expenditures*

Appropriations and expenditures for the year are summarized as follows:

	TOTAL APPROPRIATED	ANNOUNCED AND RELEASED	APPROPRIATED BUT NOT RELEASED
Balance, January 1, 1975	\$85,904,083	\$40,342,477	\$45,561,606
Appropriations by the Trustees:			
Operating	44,383,065	13,857,998	30,525,067
Capital items	<u>650,000</u>	<u>516,445</u>	<u>133,555</u>
	45,033,065	14,374,443	30,658,622
Less: lapses and refunds	(137,076)	(137,076)	
savings		(486,209)	486,209
Released from prior years' appropriations:			
Operating		30,943,800	(30,943,800)
Capital items		1,231,061	(1,231,061)
Moving expenses		262,044	(262,044)
Expenditures for grants, program costs, administrative expenses and capital items	<u>(48,366,186)</u>	<u>(48,366,186)</u>	
Balance, December 31, 1975	<u>\$82,433,886</u>	<u>\$38,164,354</u>	<u>\$44,269,532</u>

5. *Long-term leases*

Minimum rental commitments under non-cancellable leases, principally for headquarters office space, at December 31, 1975 aggregate \$13,350,000 and are payable approximately \$730,000 annually until 1994.

6. *Summary of marketable securities, December 31, 1975 and 1974:*

	<i>1975</i>		<i>1974</i>	
	LEDGER AMOUNT*	QUOTED MARKET VALUE	LEDGER AMOUNT*	QUOTED MARKET VALUE
Fixed income securities				
U.S. government obligations	\$ 54,987,958	\$ 55,491,685	\$ 10,891,988	\$ 11,107,075
Canadian government obligations	2,965,062	2,898,156	—	—
Certificates of deposit	21,278,849	21,274,000	43,900,000	43,900,000
Corporate obligations	<u>95,610,631</u>	<u>95,973,815</u>	<u>75,552,780</u>	<u>73,362,529</u>
	174,842,500	175,637,656	130,344,768	128,369,604
Convertible bonds	4,803,324	4,289,580	5,227,847	2,410,130
Other investment	1,296,910	960,930	862,500	640,620
Preferred stocks	1,167,833	1,210,000	1,644,422	1,541,375
Common stocks	<u>346,107,613</u>	<u>552,752,936</u>	<u>395,856,254</u>	<u>479,068,426</u>
Total	<u><u>\$528,218,180</u></u>	<u><u>\$734,851,102</u></u>	<u><u>\$533,935,791</u></u>	<u><u>\$612,030,155</u></u>

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

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