

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

*The President's Review
and Annual Report 1979*



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

1979

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

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ORGANIZATIONAL

INFORMATION

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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 4, a stated meeting of the board was held on December 3-4, and special meetings of the board were held on September 11 and 12. Three regular meetings of the Executive Committee of the trustees were held to take actions within the general policies approved by the board.

TRUSTEES AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Paul A. Volcker resigned from the Board of Trustees, effective September 12, 1979, upon having been appointed chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. He was elected a trustee in 1975 and served for four years as a member of the Executive Committee, for one year as a member and two years as an alternate member of the Finance Committee, and for one year as a member of the Committee on Audit.

Herman E. Gallegos, chairman of the board of the Human Resources Corporation in San Francisco, was elected a trustee, effective April 4. He served formerly as district director of the San Bernardino Council of Community Services, special representative to the California Fair Employment Practice Commission, and executive director of the National Council of La Raza. He has been a member of numerous national and local advisory boards and civic organizations, including the National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty and the Task Force on Voluntary Action by Community Organizations of the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, and Health. He is currently a director of Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and of the Student Loan Marketing Association.

Victor H. Palmieri, ambassador-at-large for refugee affairs and chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Victor Palmieri & Co., Inc., Los Angeles and Washington, D.C., was elected a trustee, effective April 4. He was formerly associated with the law firm of O'Melveney and Myers in Los Angeles and president of Janss Investment Corporation. He has served as a member of the President's Commission on White House Fellows, the International Legal Center, and the Council on Law-Related Studies. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

James D. Wolfensohn, executive partner of Salomon Brothers and chairman of Salomon Brothers International, London, was elected a trustee, effective April 4. He was formerly associated with Schroders Limited, London; Schroders International; J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation; and Schroders Trust Company, New York; the Australian law firm of Allen Allen & Hemsley; Rheam International, New York; the brokerage house of Ord Minnett, Sydney; and the investment bankers Darling & Co. He is a trustee of the Population Council and the Institute for Advanced Study and a director of the Joint Center for Political Studies.

Sterling Wortman, acting president of the Foundation since the death of John H.

Knowles on March 6, was elected a trustee, effective April 4. He has been vice-president of the Foundation since 1970, having previously served as associate director and then director for Agricultural Sciences and as a field staff member in Mexico, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

W. Michael Blumenthal, former secretary of the treasury, was elected a trustee, effective September 12. He was first elected to the board in 1971 and resigned early in 1977 upon assuming the office of secretary of the treasury. He earlier served as deputy assistant secretary of state for economic affairs and then deputy special representative for trade negotiations under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and as president and chief operating officer of the Bendix Corporation.

Mason Willrich resigned from his position as director for International Relations, effective October 31, to take up a position as vice-president for corporate planning at Pacific Gas and Electric Company in San Francisco. He joined the Foundation's staff in September 1976.

In Memoriam

John H. Knowles, M.D.
1926-1979

The life of John Knowles was relatively brief, but uncommonly full. I think of it in three phases. First, the time of youthful ebullience, a nine-letter man at Harvard, a measure of careful frivolity through college that made it difficult for him to find acceptance at a medical school. Once admitted to Washington University, and safely on the road to his chosen profession, he graduated first in his class, and never thereafter settled for anything but the best. There were in these youthful years the great joy of marriage and children, the early practice of medicine, the acquisition of high competence in his specialty, the writing of a book still used in medical education, and the acceptance of great responsibility at the age of 35 as the youngest director of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The second phase was his life during the years as director of MGH. Always restless with what is, in spite of what might yet be, all the difficult questions were asked about medical delivery. He was not one to shrink from giving the difficult and unpopular answers, the critical judgment if it was needed. Through all these years, he never forgot that he was quintessentially a doctor. He regularly made rounds, treated his patients, grew in medical lore, lectured and wrote; in a word, lived for the good of others as only a good professional man can and should do.

The third phase, the one in which I became John's colleague and friend, covered the last seven years of his life, as he served with spirit, verve, and untiring dedication as the president of The Rockefeller Foundation. This was the culmination of his life of service, now enlarged by the Foundation's motto: "To promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world." Beyond New York and Boston, he now ranged the world of Latin America, Africa, and Asia, with all its human problems. Beyond medicine, he assumed new leadership in agriculture, the humanities, the cultural arts—especially his love, music—urban and rural development, universities everywhere, the resolution of international conflicts, theology, human rights, unemployment, environment, population, and then full circle back to the neglected tropical diseases. He read omnivorously, he ranged widely, he questioned everything, he spoke and wrote, encouraged and cajoled, complimented and criticized. He made many people happy and some quite unhappy.

Mostly he enjoyed being what he was: a very energetic, hard-working, enormously curious, imaginative, and creative medical doctor who was enthusiastic day after day in the quest of curing mankind's ancient ills of hunger, illness, poverty, repression, rootlessness, and hopelessness. He died in full flight, like a wild bird on the wing, sensing the far horizon, savoring the beauty beyond.

Theodore M. Hesburgh

THE

PRESIDENT'S

REVIEW

THE PRESIDENT'S REVIEW

For all of us at The Rockefeller Foundation, the year 1979 was saddened by the unexpected death of our president, John H. Knowles, M.D., in March. He left us an unfinished agenda of awesome dimensions, one hard to contemplate without being able to count on John's intellectual and physical energies to help carry it out. But he also left an active, increasingly goal-oriented organization, so that the year 1979 nevertheless was one of considerable progress. Little momentum was lost, which surely is a matter of credit to all concerned, from our trustees to our support staff.

While loss of momentum has been minimal, it was not a year of business as usual. Most organizations, public or private, profit or nonprofit, have been hit hard by the alarming erosion of purchasing power—certainly this is true for a private foundation that must rely solely on its endowment to generate the funds for its work. This has posed for trustees and program officers a number of hard questions.

How We Work

Before touching upon what might be some of the likely answers, let me briefly describe the year's work and how we set about it. For administrative purposes, we are organized into divisions, seven at present,* each staffed by professionals with extensive experience in their particular fields. But we carry out our work through what we call "programs": *interdisciplinary* group efforts focused on specific, stated goals. The Conquest of Hunger program, for example, is staffed by, among others, not only plant and animal scientists, but also economists and anthropologists. This group, by means of a professional field staff (direct operations) and grant-making (indirect operations), is committed in its day-to-day operations to such objectives as increasing rice production in the Philippines, or the development of an agricultural faculty in an Indonesian university, or increasing the incomes of small farmers in Guatemala.

At home, our programs are focused on greater opportunities for minorities, and strengthening the place in everyday life of the arts and humanities.

Abroad, our work is aimed at overcoming hunger and rural poverty, helping to create the stabilization of world populations, advances in tropical medicine, and improved relationships between nations.

A complete roster of actions taken within these programs is to be found in the annual report; a summary of the highlights would include the following.

Equal Opportunity

The Foundation's fundamental concern for equality for all goes back to its earliest days through the work of a sister organization, the General Education Board. Historically, the Foundation's major effort has been to achieve equal

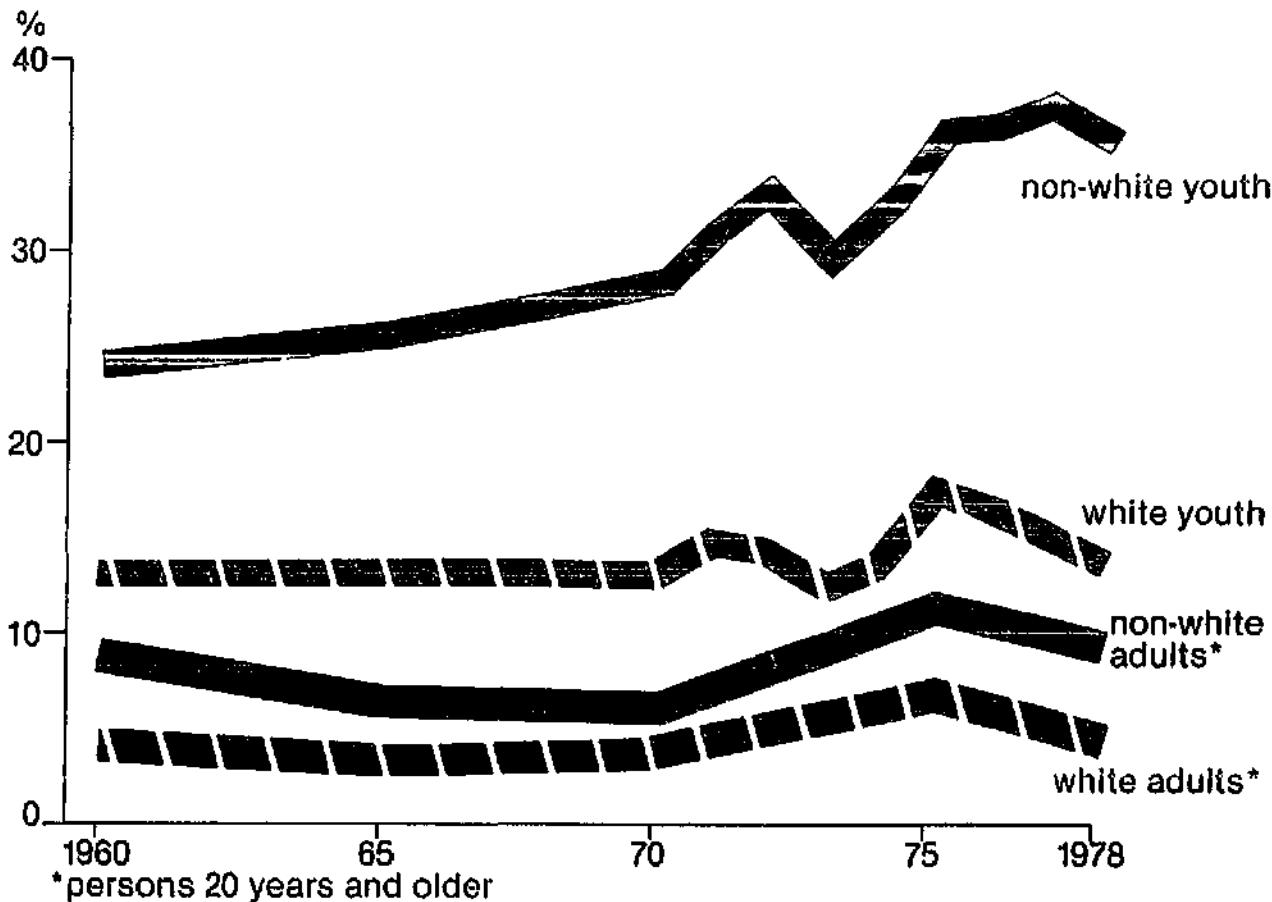
*Agricultural Sciences, Arts, Health Sciences, Humanities, International Relations, Population Sciences, and Social Sciences.

educational opportunities for black Americans, particularly in higher education and professional training. Changing times brought programs adapted to new opportunities. Since 1963, extensive additional efforts have been made to strengthen minority leadership, especially in those fields that affect the quality of life for minorities. The accessibility of minority-group students to first-rate universities, the administration of urban school systems, the extension of civil rights, the support of self-help groups in the Southeastern United States, are examples of the many, often substantial programs that were supported.

The overall objective of the program has remained unchanged: it is to secure, protect, and expand the opportunity for blacks and other racial minorities to achieve social, educational, and economic progress in American society.

Over the past year, trustees and officers have given continuing consideration to placing a greater emphasis on the attainment of *economic* opportunities for minorities. A start was made in the perplexing and deeply troublesome area of minority-youth employment. As can be seen in the figure presented below, the present threat of one or more generations of young, urban blacks and Hispanics living out their lives with either no jobs or only marginal employment is one that requires the most serious attention of public and private leadership.

TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1960-1979



The Foundation is fortunate to have at the head of its Social Sciences Division (and chairman of its Equal Opportunity program) Bernard E. Anderson, a highly regarded manpower economist who, until 1978, was associated with the Wharton

School of the University of Pennsylvania. During more than a year of preparatory work, Dr. Anderson and his colleagues have been seeking to identify strategies and models with a high potential for the employment of young blacks and Hispanics—particularly in the private sector. As this work proceeds, it is hoped that the Foundation (and the individuals and institutions with whom it is cooperating) might broaden its focus to obtain a better understanding of the general problem of structural unemployment, and the wider question of economic inequality in the United States.

At the same time, the Foundation will continue its efforts to increase the participation of minorities in the development of the Southeast, to help attain leadership positions for minorities, and to secure and protect basic rights.

The Arts

Over the past two decades, the arts have become a part of everyday life for an increasing number of people. Much of the great surge in public expenditures, and most corporate funding, is focused on maintaining new and established arts organizations and developing new audiences. The Foundation's focus is somewhat different: believing the creative person to be pivotal to the arts, its support is geared to the artists themselves, rather than art forms or institutions. The goal in the Arts program is to stimulate the creation of artistic work that can enrich people's lives aesthetically, emotionally, and intellectually.

In 1979, the Foundation continued its support for promising or established individuals—playwrights, choreographers, composers, and video artists—at key stages in their careers. Eighteen awards were made under the playwrights-in-residence program; a major grant was approved for writer Sam Shepard, who later received a Pulitzer Prize for drama; and a current appropriation is enabling Eliot Feld, one of this country's leading choreographers, to continue his creation of new works.

Other cases in point are the international competitions for excellence in the performance of American music, held annually in cooperation with the Kennedy Center in Washington, a series designed to promote greater awareness of the works of U.S. composers, which last year featured vocal music (350 singers entered the preliminary rounds). And at the University of California at San Diego, a computer expressly built as an "instrument" for composers is now available.

Through its efforts in the 1970's on behalf of individual artists in the general area of the visual arts and television, the Foundation has become a leading supporter of the field of video art. And following still another direction being taken by artists, the Foundation supports work on holography—the creative use of light interference patterns to project three-dimensional images in space or on photographic plates.

From time to time, issues emerge which are of considerable importance to the arts in general, but which nevertheless may go ignored because of the absence of an organization to speak for them. Two years ago, the Foundation sponsored a meeting to discuss means of increasing the flow of cultural programming across national boundaries, which in turn led to the creation of an annual international public television screening conference (INPUT). The credibility of INPUT seemingly has

been established, and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting will sponsor and finance this year's meeting.

Another example was the organization in 1979 of a three-day conference of independent television producers and artists, officials of public broadcasting agencies, and national and state funding agencies that led to a set of recommendations to promote "telecommunications diversity" for the 1980's.

The Humanities and Contemporary Values

There are pressing needs for humanizing influences in a world dominated by science and technology. The humanities, as defined by the Foundation, include not only traditionally humanistic subjects, such as history, philosophy, literature, language, linguistics, and religious studies, but also those other sciences that employ historical or philosophical approaches—for example, cultural anthropology, sociology, and political theory. Through its Humanities program, the Foundation seeks to provide insight into the values of a changing society and to develop a humanistic perspective—historical, philosophical, and cultural—on key issues of contemporary society.

One mechanism used in recent years is support for fellowships awarded by major research centers, such as the National Humanities Center, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, and the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences.

Another is the Foundation's own Humanities fellowship program of about 40 awards annually, which remains the only program explicitly concerned with humanistic research relating to contemporary society.

The Foundation-sponsored Commission on the Humanities, chaired by Richard W. Lyman, president of Stanford University, is now examining the role of the humanities in undergraduate curricula and professional education; problems confronting the major research libraries; nontraditional forms and opportunities for the study of the humanities; the application of the humanities to today's world; the relationship of science, the humanities, and the professions; and ways to foster student and public interest in the humanities in the next decade. The commission's report, scheduled for publication this fall, should be useful in identifying areas where significant impact could be made in fostering humanistic research and education in the 1980's.

Under the Foundation's new program of research fellowships for minority-group scholars in the social sciences and the humanities (funded through the Equal Opportunity program), the first awards have been made for projects intended to provide an historical and cultural perspective on problems of race and discrimination. Among the subjects being studied are: black Americans in the medical profession, 1875-1954; Afro-Americans and the United Nations; and the Chicano novel. And in an exploratory move toward greater emphasis on the study of human rights, six of the 1979 Foundation Humanities fellowships were specifically reserved for work in this area.

The Foundation seeks to encourage research in neglected areas of this country's social and cultural heritage. Recent grants include support for development of

Dillard University's archives on prominent black organizations and leaders; Foundation funds are being used to compile oral history materials on New York City labor unions, and to complete a film on labor and the changing Southern textile industry. In the field of women's studies, a 1979 award is supporting oral history projects on women who worked in defense industries and other occupations during World War II.

Conquest of Hunger

The goal of this program is to enable the people of the poorer countries to consistently meet their food needs.

The RF's interest in food and agricultural programs dates far back—to 1935, when the Foundation began to test in China pioneering concepts that later became known as integrated rural development. The Foundation's 45-year record in stimulating food-crop production is, we believe, a unique one.

The success of country programs in which the Foundation was a partner (begun in 1943) in Mexico, Colombia, Chile, and India led to the concept of international research and training centers serving many nations simultaneously. As these centers proved themselves, a number of national and international donor agencies, public and private, organized themselves informally into the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) to fund the growing network of centers. Today, more than 570 scientists and a support staff of 7,000 are active in 11 centers; the result of their work is reflected in the substantial acceptance of improved varieties and practices in many parts of the developing world (see table on opposite page). Last year, CGIAR provided over \$100 million for these centers—a far cry from the \$15 million required seven years ago.

In a badly divided world, the Consultative Group represents an outstanding example of international cooperation for the benefit of millions of people. In 1979, CGIAR began more formal, long-range planning, looking to an even further expanded network.

The RF, a founding member, shares in the support of the network. But the centers were never meant to replace what is generally agreed to be the cornerstone of agricultural development: *national* programs focused on the increased production of important crops and animal species, the training of local scientists, the strengthening of national institutions, and assistance to indigenous farmers to make the most of existing and new resources. To help meet this most pressing of needs, the RF brought into being in 1975 the International Agricultural Development Service (IADS) to help countries design programs they themselves can carry out. This has proven attractive to both agencies of developing countries and donors: IADS has received more than 30 requests for assistance, and has signed contracts and service arrangements totaling \$25 million. Last year, the Consultative Group, at the suggestion of some of its European members, decided to establish a similar agency, though narrower in scope: the International Service for National Agricultural Research, as it is to be known. For the RF, this was a welcome decision since eventually it is likely to make available assistance for *national* programs on a far larger scale. IADS, meanwhile, will continue its operations,

broadening its efforts to encompass other important aspects of agricultural and rural development, as originally planned.

**ESTIMATED AREA OF HIGH-YIELDING VARIETIES OF WHEAT, RICE,
and proportion of crop area planted to high-yielding varieties in less
developed nations, 1976/77.**

Region	Wheat	Rice	Total
Hectares			
Asia (South & East)	19,672,300	24,199,900	43,872,200
Percent			
Near East (West Asia & North Africa)	4,400,000	40,000	4,440,000
Africa (excl. N. Africa)	225,000	115,000	340,000
Latin America	5,100,000	920,000	6,020,000
Total	29,397,300	25,274,900	54,672,200

Source: Dana G. Dalrymple, *Development and Spread of High-Yielding Varieties of Wheat and Rice in the Less Developed Nations*.

A second thrust of the RF's Conquest of Hunger program last year dealt with another long-standing interest: support for a broad range of biological research fundamental to increased plant and animal production.

Under this rubric, the Foundation supported promising studies toward effective vaccines for blood parasitic diseases of livestock, basic research on the mechanisms of plant resistance to disease, and research on the reproductive biology and nutrition of freshwater fish.

These are the main thrusts today of one of the Foundation's more successful programs. It is a worldwide effort that has contributed significantly to increased food-crop production in a number of the poorer countries.

Population

The years since the 1974 World Population Conference in Bucharest have brought with them a growing awareness by more governments that high population growth can be a most serious barrier to improving the quality of life for

the majority of their citizens. But, worldwide, only a small beginning has been made to stabilize populations at levels that will allow individuals to live in dignity, with the hope of better lives for future generations, which is the objective of this program.

Our work concerns itself with three main thrusts. We support research in reproductive biology toward a greater understanding of the hormonal, physiological, and biochemical mechanisms involved in the reproductive system. We maintain a related interest in new contraceptive technology, particularly in the genetic, nutritional, and cultural factors bearing on safety and effectiveness. Finally, we seek to improve the understanding between population and other aspects of development.

A major event was the renewal of working relationships between China and the Foundation. As noted elsewhere, the Foundation was active in medicine and rural development in China from the mid-thirties to the advent of the Mao regime. The field of population is now one of mutual interest: in 1979, responding to requests from Chinese officials and scientists, the Foundation made a grant to assist in the planning of a new Institute of Developmental Biology in Peking, awarded fellowships to several Chinese scientists for training in the U.S., and appointed two Chinese consultants to help develop a collaborative contraceptive development program.

Mexico is another country that within recent years has given high priority to population-stabilization efforts. This year, the Foundation entered into a cooperative program—with Mexico's Institute of Nutrition—of research and training in reproductive biomedicine for young Mexican physicians. These two examples are indicative of a strong international emphasis in the overall program for both scientific and scholarly work.

Health

Not only modern Western medical education and practice, but also the underlying biological sciences themselves reflect the Foundation's early support of the medical and natural sciences. But since the 1950's, the Foundation has not maintained a program specific to health; now a renewed start has been made in tropical health—historically, the Foundation's best-known field of interest.

The times seem right: the great research advances made over recent decades have passed tropical medicine by, so that opportunities for promising investigative work using sophisticated techniques are considerable. The needs, of course, are enormous: hundreds of millions of people, mostly poor, mostly rural, are the victims of parasitic diseases (see table on opposite page). The primary goal of the Foundation's Health program is, therefore, to speed the identification and application of effective controls of the great neglected diseases of mankind.

Over the past two years, the Foundation has been instrumental in making it possible for a dozen investigative units in the U.S., Europe, and Australia, each headed by a leading scientist, to intensify work on the great neglected diseases of the developing world, and to provide training for some 47 outstanding scientists. The network consists at present of six clinical units, four immunological units, and

Disease	People (millions)	\$ Available (millions)
Cancer	10	1,000
Schistosomiasis	200	5
Malaria	300	9
Filariasis	300	2
Amebiasis	400	< 1
Hookworm	600	< 1
Ascariasis	1,000	< 1

two pharmacological units, all with strong collaborative programs in the developing world, and with ties to the tropical disease programs of the World Health Organization.

Over the next several years, the fruits of the research network and their rapid application in the developing world should become apparent.

Worldwide, health care is very much a lopsided phenomenon. Relatively small numbers of individuals receive costly, high technology, curative care, while the vast majority lack even inexpensive, preventive attention. Considerable work was done last year under the leadership of Dr. Kerr White to explore how the Foundation could help introduce population-based perspectives in health education, research, and management. The Foundation expects to foster research and training in epidemiology—the study of the health of populations—and its application to the management of major global health-care problems.

International Relations

The major objective of this program is to improve the means of anticipating and resolving major economic and political conflicts that are likely to arise in a period when the relationships between nations are undergoing profound and rapid change.

We concentrate on three areas of study: the identification of potential regional conflicts, international economic policy, and world demand for and supply of energy. We seek to involve in these studies not only policymakers and policy analysts from the countries involved, but academics and business leaders as well.

Of particular importance last year was the official launching (after more than 18 months of study) of a National Commission on U.S. Policy toward Southern Africa, under the chairmanship of Franklin A. Thomas. The commission, which is an independent, nonprofit organization, plans to examine the implications of various alternatives for U.S. policy toward the region and to inform both U.S. policymakers and the American public of its findings.

The work of two other independent groups progressed strongly in 1979. The Consultative Group on International Economic and Monetary Affairs—the Group

of Thirty, as it is now called—acquired offices in New York City and began an ambitious program of research, study group analyses, and plenary meetings for the purpose of seeking ways to improve the functioning and the stability of the international monetary system.

The International Consultative Group on Nuclear Energy—an unofficial forum begun in 1977—has drawn together a diversity of interests to help solve conflicts among governments concerning the future of nuclear power. Work on defining productive relationships between the U.S. and Japan with regard to nuclear energy policies is continuing, as are analyses of the international security and economic implications of tightened world oil supplies during the next two decades.

Education for Development

The primary objective of this program, which will progressively be phased out over the next few years, has been to speed the emergence in the developing countries of institutions of higher education capable of providing training relevant to national and regional development. The Foundation has been completing long-term cooperative projects to strengthen selected universities—particularly in the social sciences, the agricultural sciences, and medicine—in East Africa, Nigeria, Colombia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Scores of other universities and colleges have been assisted during the last 30 years under other Foundation programs, usually through fellowships for staff development and through grants.

During 1979, the Foundation continued its support to the National University of Zaïre, the Federal University of Bahia in Brazil, and Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia. Underway is a major review and evaluation of this program, with a special emphasis on the identification of alternative mechanisms for cooperating in the future with developing countries in the strengthening of their systems of higher education.

The \$1.5 Billion Mark

Sometime in 1980, the Foundation will pass a milestone: it will have appropriated \$1.5 billion since its establishment in 1913 "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world."

The Foundation received from the senior Mr. Rockefeller, and through a merger with another Rockefeller philanthropy, a total of \$241.6 million. The value of its assets as of this writing is \$745 million. I stress these figures to demonstrate the favorable relationship *in the past* between original endowment, disbursements, and present assets, and to make the point that the preservation of the Foundation's assets is essential if its work is to benefit *future* generations.

The Foundation has for many years maintained a high level of appropriations—but only at the cost of invading its principal fund (see table on opposite page). Almost one-quarter of its nearly \$1.5 billion payout has been withdrawn from principal—\$128 million over the past 10 years alone.

As shown in the table on page 30, Foundation expenditures have exceeded the requirements of the Tax Reform Act of 1969, which stipulates annual disbursements equal to the larger of (a) 5 percent of asset value or (b) total net investment income.

APPROPRIATIONS 1913-1979

Year	Total	From	
		Income	Principal
1913-1948	\$ 475,284,346	\$ 346,730,399	\$ 128,553,947
1949	11,036,428	9,827,968	1,208,460
1950	11,247,964	11,247,964	—
1951	21,158,880	21,158,880	—
1952	16,640,355	16,640,355	—
1953	16,771,582	16,771,582	—
1954	19,107,665	19,107,665	—
1955	19,152,353	19,152,353	—
1956	30,075,305	26,075,305	4,000,000
1957	42,798,916	22,798,916	20,000,000
1958	31,592,157	24,592,157	7,000,000
1959	34,189,340	28,189,340	6,000,000
1960	32,833,970	28,969,598	3,864,372
1961	36,513,418	25,177,023	11,336,395
1962	30,047,036	25,665,277	4,381,759
1963	37,146,072	29,353,489	7,792,583
1964	40,402,429	29,083,171	11,319,258
1965	35,936,896	31,198,343	4,738,553
1966	41,843,499	31,541,367	10,302,132
1967	39,142,415	32,556,524	6,585,891
1968	42,559,795	32,947,068	9,612,727
1969	47,275,315	32,427,404	14,847,911
1970	53,932,035	32,226,634	21,705,401
1971	41,934,380	28,844,629	13,089,751
1972	45,504,900	28,726,117	16,778,783
1973	44,032,500	30,478,199	13,554,301
1974	49,038,210	34,286,205	14,752,005
1975	45,033,065	32,792,630	12,240,435
1976	44,273,750	36,706,374	7,567,376
1977	47,114,185	38,163,828	8,950,357
1978	47,387,437	42,925,623	4,461,814
1979	48,509,900	48,509,900	—
Total appropriations ...	1,579,516,498	1,214,872,287	364,644,211
Less: Lapses and refunds 1913-1979	85,784,352	75,135,191	10,649,161
Net appropriations	<u>\$1,493,732,146</u>	<u>\$1,139,737,096</u>	<u>\$353,995,050</u>

APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, INCOME, AND ASSET VALUE, 1963-1979

(in \$ millions — figures in parentheses show values
in terms of 1963 dollars)

Year	Appropriations	% of Assets	Program, grant, & administrative expenditures	% of Assets
1963	37 (37)	5.9	35 (35)	5.6
1964	40 (40)	5.4	32 (32)	4.4
1965	36 (35)	4.2	30 (29)	3.5
1966	42 (40)	4.9	35 (33)	4.1
1967	39 (36)	5.3	36 (33)	5.0
1968	43 (37)	5.3	41 (37)	5.2
1969	47 (39)	5.3	39 (32)	4.4
1970	54 (42)	7.1	47 (37)	6.2
1971	42 (32)	5.5	44 (33)	5.7
1972	46 (33)	5.5	44 (32)	5.3
1973	44 (30)	4.5	44 (31)	4.6
1974	49 (30)	5.9	50 (31)	6.0
1975	45 (26)	7.3	48 (28)	7.9
1976	44 (24)	6.0	51 (27)	6.9
1977	47 (24)	5.6	48 (24)	5.6
1978	47 (22)	6.4	46 (22)	6.3
1979	49 (20)	6.6	49 (20)	6.6

Indeed, as can be seen from the investment income column, for the past six years the trustees have deliberately emphasized income generation over asset gains so as to maintain a high payout.

But with the real value of assets declining from a high of \$848 million in 1964 to \$350 million in 1978 (a decline of 59 percent over 15 years), and given the fact that we cannot presently be assured of strong, continued growth of our principal fund, the Foundation is seeking to avoid further invasions of capital so as to maintain, and perhaps modestly enhance, its ability to serve future generations. Simultaneously, the Foundation is seeking to improve the potentials for growth of its investments.

The Hard Decisions

We believe that the Foundation is engaged in important and ambitious undertakings. Each program has several main thrusts (described in the annual report), and under each thrust we are involved in a number of diverse activities. At

Net Investment Income	Program, grant, & administrative expenditures in excess of net income		% of Assets	Dec. 31 market value of assets
	% of Assets			
26 (26)	4.1	9 (9)	1.5	742 (742)
27 (27)	3.7	5 (5)	.7	860 (849)
29 (28)	3.4	1 (1)	.1	851 (826)
31 (29)	3.6	4 (4)	.5	733 (692)
32 (30)	4.4	4 (4)	.6	802 (735)
33 (29)	4.1	9 (8)	1.1	886 (780)
32 (27)	3.6	7 (5)	.8	756 (631)
29 (23)	3.9	18 (14)	2.4	767 (605)
28 (21)	3.6	16 (12)	2.1	831 (628)
26 (19)	3.1	18 (13)	2.2	968 (709)
28 (19)	2.8	17 (12)	1.7	830 (572)
35 (22)	4.3	14 (9)	1.7	613 (380)
33 (19)	5.4	15 (9)	2.5	735 (418)
37 (20)	5.1	14 (7)	1.8	843 (453)
39 (20)	4.6	9 (4)	1.0	736 (372)
43 (20)	5.8	4 (2)	.5	745 (350)
51 (21)	6.9	-2 (1)	.3	789 (327)

the last count, we were committed to more than 100 such efforts.

When one considers that each effort has its own constituency within and, more importantly, outside the Foundation, one can arrive at some understanding of the real and sometimes painful difficulties that underlie any decision to reduce Foundation spending.

Every aspect of our overall work is, in our perhaps biased opinion, reasonably effective—some more than others, but that is the nature of our work. How then, faced with the necessity of reducing spending, does one arrive at the decision to reduce, or eliminate altogether, support for specific areas of work? Is human nutrition more important than human rights? Is helping to create greater economic opportunities for minority youths a more pressing undertaking than helping independent video/film makers gain access to broadcast time?

But the fact remains that in the light of decreasing power of Foundation income, and with anticipated reductions in appropriations, consideration should be given to

the elimination of some program thrusts, the deferral of some projects within other thrusts, and possibly even a reduction in the number of programs.

What are the criteria by which reasonable decisions might be arrived at within the difficult context described above?

Criteria for Establishing Program Priorities

In judging the importance of what we are doing now or propose to do in the future, we believe that we should give priority to those activities that most fully:

- Deal with root causes of human problems in important and understandable ways.
- Promise to contribute significantly and without undue delay to the improvement of the well-being of large numbers of people.
- Allow the Foundation's expertise, credibility, and flexibility, as well as its funds, to be utilized for the benefit of others to a high degree.
- Contribute to the strengthening of institutions and the education and training of individuals so as to enlarge the capacity of less-fortunate people in the poorer lands to cope with their own problems, achieve their own goals, and be involved in determining their own destinies.
- Permit cooperation with other organizations, without unduly sacrificing speed of Foundation response or the quality of the work.
- Offer clearly stated plans and objectives, as well as satisfactory means for assessing their results.
- Sustain the level and quality of the Foundation's international activities—especially fellowships and collaborative projects with developing-country institutions.

What Do We Know That We Can Do?

For America as a nation, the period since World War II has been one of unparalleled growth and prosperity, a time of seemingly limitless choices and possibilities, a time of restless experimentation—intellectual, economic, social, and individual. We are not alone, however, in feeling that the years ahead are likely to be leaner and harder, and that there will be limits, at least in our national perception or imagination, to what is possible or even desirable. If this is so, then we will need to have available to us every lesson learned over the past decades.

Perhaps what this means for The Rockefeller Foundation is that the time has come to focus its support more sharply in fewer areas, to build in proven ways on proven successes that have come out of past years of experimentation by many organizations. I suspect that, collectively, we "know" much more than we realize, that in exploring possibilities we have not had the time to look back to see what has worked, what we know, and what we can learn. In that sense, the years ahead could well be for us and those with whom we cooperate some of the most productive and rewarding in our history.

The Rockefeller Foundation is particularly fortunate to be able to look forward to strong leadership during these years. Last January, the trustees elected Richard W.

Lyman, the president of Stanford University for the past 10 years, as president of the Foundation. Dr. Lyman, an historian, brings to the Foundation an outstanding record as the administrator of a complex organization and great understanding of the forces, scholarly and activist, that are affecting private initiatives toward public goals in turbulent times.

April 1980

Sterling Wortman

GRANTS

AND

PROGRAMS

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

The Foundation's fundamental concern for equality for all goes back to its earliest days through the work of a sister organization, the General Education Board. Historically, the Foundation's major effort has been to achieve equal educational opportunities for black Americans, particularly in higher education and professional training. Changing times brought programs adapted to new opportunities. Since 1963, extensive additional efforts have been made to strengthen minority leadership, especially in those fields that affect the quality of life for minorities. The accessibility of minority-group students to first-rate universities, the administration of urban school systems, the extension of civil rights, the support of self-help groups in the Southeastern United States, are examples of the many, often substantial programs that were supported.

The overall objective of the program has remained unchanged: it is to secure, protect, and expand the opportunity for blacks and other racial minorities to achieve social, educational, and economic progress in American society.

The major components of the program in 1979 were:

- Urban problems: youth employment;
- Minority-group participation in the development of the Southeast;
- Leadership development;
- Securing and protecting basic rights.

URBAN PROBLEMS: YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Over the past year, trustees and officers have given continuing consideration to placing a greater emphasis on the attainment of *economic* opportunities for minorities. A start was made in the perplexing and deeply troublesome area of minority-youth employment. The present threat of one or more generations of young, urban blacks and Hispanics living out their lives with either no jobs or only marginal employment is one that requires the most serious attention of public and private leadership.

GRANTS:

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY, Waltham, Massachusetts, to review effective youth employment and education programs. \$34,283

JOBs FOR DELAWARE GRADUATES, Wilmington, Delaware, for a program of employment counseling, skills training, and job placement for in-school youth. \$300,000

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for research on the employment problems of minority-group youth. \$300,000

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR EMPLOYMENT POLICY, Washington, D.C., to support a series of seminars on employment policy. \$8,200

OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTERS OF AMERICA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to prepare an agenda paper for a national youth advocacy meeting.

\$2,650

PUERTO RICAN MIGRATION RESEARCH CONSORTIUM, New York, New York, to conduct a study on Puerto Rican employment. \$310,000

ROBERT TANNENWALD, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for a study, "The Net Employment Impact and the Determinants of the Utilization of the Federal Employment Tax Credit." \$7,833

WORK IN AMERICA INSTITUTE, Scarsdale, New York, to support research on job strategies for urban youth. \$25,000

MINORITY-GROUP PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTHEAST

The objective of this program component is to improve the lives and circumstances of minority-group persons by increasing their participation in the affairs and enterprises of the Southeastern United States. As part of this goal, the Foundation supports selected community-based organizations and is fostering a consortium of predominantly black colleges that will be able to promote such socioeconomic development in the region.

GRANTS:

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Georgia, for support of research on the relationship among changes in political and economic participation, social conditions, and socioeconomic well-being of black citizens in the Black Belt of the South. \$23,400

COOPERATIVE LEAGUE FUND, Washington, D.C., to develop a program to involve land-grant colleges in considerations relating to a National Consumer Cooperative Bank. \$35,000

SPELMAN COLLEGE, Atlanta, Georgia, to establish a child development and family studies center. \$26,500

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

The Foundation supports efforts that provide selected minority-group individuals with opportunities for advanced study and practical leadership experience in such fields as education and community development.

GRANTS:

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Georgia, in support of the new position of administrator-in-residence for the improvement of the university. \$22,000

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C., in support of its Educational Policy Fellowship program. \$110,667

LATINO INSTITUTE, Chicago, Illinois, in support of its leadership-development training program. \$100,000

NAACP SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION FUND, New York, New York, for a conference on leadership-development mobilization. \$19,489

PROJECT AWARENESS, Washington, D.C., to expand its program designed to improve the education of high-school-age students. \$12,000

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, New York, New York, in support of its Trade-Union Intern program. \$35,000

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to support an agriculturally based, rural-development program. \$74,200

URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER LITTLE ROCK, Little Rock, Arkansas, in support of the Arkansas Minority Community Training and Leadership Development Project. \$102,424

SECURING AND PROTECTING BASIC RIGHTS

A selected number of organizations receive Foundation support for activities that help to secure and protect the basic rights of all citizens, especially those of minority groups, and that seek to overcome the effects of past racial discrimination. A new Foundation undertaking is a national fellowship plan for minority-group scholars in the social sciences and humanities whose research is relevant to these goals.

GRANTS:

AMISTAD RESEARCH CENTER, New Orleans, Louisiana, for operating expenses and cataloging manuscripts.	\$25,000
JACK BASS, Columbia, South Carolina, to enable him to complete a study and write a book entitled <i>The Role of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in Reshaping America.</i>	\$20,000
ANNA A. HEDGEMAN, New York, New York, for a study of contributions of black women to American society, especially in the area of civil rights.	\$25,000
LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER LAW, Washington, D.C., in support of its North Carolina Municipal Services Project.	\$300,000
MANNING MARABLE, Tuskegee, Alabama, to conduct research and write a history of the Tuskegee Institute from 1881 to the present.	\$33,500
MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, San Francisco, California, toward the cost of its equal employment opportunity program.	\$500,000
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, East Lansing, Michigan, for an evaluation of the impact of desegregation in the New Castle County schools.	\$300,000
MILLSAPS COLLEGE, Jackson, Mississippi, to support a conference commemorating the 15th anniversary of the Mississippi Freedom Summer Project of 1964.	\$15,000
NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, New York, New York, for a conference on the <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> decision.	\$10,000
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD, 1979, Washington, D.C., to conduct forums and seminars for minority-group members on issues of cultural diversity and equal opportunity as they affect children.	\$22,000

**ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS
FOR MINORITY-GROUP SCHOLARS**

The purpose of this project is to enable outstanding minority-group men and women to undertake policy-oriented social science and humanistic research on issues of high priority affecting minority citizens. In 1979, the following individuals received fellowships:

MARY MONTLE BACON, East Palo Alto, California
FRANK BROWN, Buffalo, New York

JOHN D. BRUCE-NOVOA, New Haven, Connecticut
RODOLFO O. DE LA GARZA, Colorado Springs, Colorado
ROBERT L. HARRIS, JR., Ithaca, New York
DARLENE CLARK HINE, Lafayette, Indiana
GLORIA T. HULL, Newark, Delaware
ANTHONY G. LOZANO, Boulder, Colorado
SAMUEL L. MYERS, JR., Austin, Texas
CLEMENTINE CHRISTOS RABASSA, New York, New York
HANES WALTON, JR., Savannah, Georgia
YEN LU WONG, San Diego, California

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for an international conference on the issues and needs relevant to black communication. \$25,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a conference, "The Impact of the *Bakke* Decision." \$25,000

SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION, Atlanta, Georgia, to monitor the impact of the *Adams* decision on black colleges. \$25,000

THE ARTS, THE HUMANITIES & CONTEMPORARY VALUES

THE ARTS

Since 1956, the Foundation has maintained an active program in the arts, particularly the performing arts. Its major activities during the decade of the 1970's included creating a playwrights-in-residence program, establishing experimental centers for the development of video-art and documentary productions, setting up a nonprofit corporation devoted to recording and disseminating American music throughout the world, and developing a yearly international competition for performing artists to promote interest in the works of American composers.

The Arts program makes grants within the following areas:

- Support of the creative individual
- Increasing international opportunities for the arts
- Exploration of issues involving the arts and American society

SUPPORT OF THE CREATIVE INDIVIDUAL

The Foundation is continuing to help promising individuals at key stages in their careers. It implements this course through grants made directly to artists for their creative work or to institutions on their behalf. Minority groups figure importantly in these awards.

GRANTS:

AMERICAN DANCE FESTIVAL, Durham, North Carolina, toward the costs of its workshop program. **\$15,000**

ATLAS THEATRE COMPANY, New York, New York, in support of an international theatre project. **\$20,000**

AURORA MUSIC FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for preparatory projects for the opera *Satyagraha*. **\$10,200**

Ros BARRON, Brookline, Massachusetts, toward the costs of her creative work in video. **\$9,000**

BAY AREA VIDEO COALITION, San Francisco, California, for expanding its editing facilities and developing pilot television programs by independent producers for public television. **\$100,000**

STEPHEN BECK, Berkeley, California, to enable him to devote time to his creative work in video. **\$19,000**

DAVID LOWRY BURGESS, environmental artist, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to enable him to devote time to his artistic work. \$10,500

MARTHA CLARKE, choreographer, Washington, Connecticut, to continue her creative work in dance. \$5,000

COMMITTEE ON POETRY, New York, New York, to support a summer program of poetics in Colorado. \$8,600

COMPETITIVE AWARDS FOR PERFORMERS OF AMERICAN MUSIC

Designed to encourage the performance, by artists from the United States and abroad, of works by American composers, these competitions are held once a year. Taking place at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C., the first competition, in 1978, was devoted to piano music; the second, in 1979, to vocal music. In 1980, the competition will be for violinists.

\$150,000

COOPERATIVE ARTIST-IN-RESIDENCE PROGRAM

In 1978, Foundation trustees approved a three-year appropriation for an artist-in-residence program, jointly administered by three institutions in Winston-Salem, North Carolina: North Carolina School of the Arts, Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art, and Wake Forest University.

\$68,000

JAMIE DAVIS, Pickens, South Carolina, to support his creative work in ceramics.

\$8,000

DOWNTOWN COMMUNITY TELEVISION CENTER, New York, New York, for improving its editing facility.

\$20,000

KIT FITZGERALD, New York, New York, to enable her to devote time to her creative work in video.

\$10,000

HACKLEY SCHOOL, Tarrytown, New York, toward the costs of a workshop on American music, by pianist Donna Coleman.

\$435

HALEAKALA, New York, New York, for the production of *Private Parts*, a music play for voice and instruments in a video environment, composed by Robert Ashley.

\$20,000

ARAWANA HAYASHI, choreographer, and composer GERALD GRANELLI, Boulder, Colorado, to enable them to collaborate on new works for performance.

\$10,000

JOSHUA HOFFMAN, New York, New York, to enable him to devote time to his creative work in sculpture.

\$25,000

DAVID HYKES, New York, New York, for his creative work in music. \$10,000

IMAGES, A FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS, New Smyrna Beach, Florida, to implement an artists-in-residence program. \$15,000

JUPITER SYMPHONY OF NEW YORK, Westchester, New York, to support its first season of orchestral and chamber-music concerts. \$35,000

KINEHOLISTICS FOUNDATION, New York, New York, to enable artist Wendy Clarke to devote time to her video project. \$10,000

BONNIE KOZEK, Venice, Italy, and LLOYD CROSS, San Francisco, California, to enable them to collaborate on a holographic film. \$15,000

SHIGEKO KUBOTA, New York, New York, to support her creative work in video. \$10,000

LEAGUE OF COMPOSERS—INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CONTEMPORARY MUSIC, U.S. SECTION, New York, New York, toward the costs of a concert featuring American music and performers distinguished at the 1978 John F. Kennedy Center—Rockefeller Foundation Piano Competition. \$8,000

ROBERT MACBETH, New York, New York, to enable him to devote time to a theatre documentation project. \$3,000

MAGIC THEATRE, San Francisco, California, to develop new works in theatre by playwright Sam Shepard. \$30,000

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for a program of artists-in-residence fellowships at its Center for Advanced Visual Studies. \$121,000

ANN McMILLAN, New York, New York, to enable her to devote time to her creative work in music. \$9,000

NEGRO ENSEMBLE COMPANY, New York, New York, to strengthen the institution. \$20,000

NEW FEDERAL THEATER, New York, New York, toward the costs of a production of *Initiations* and other special productions. \$5,500

NEW YORK SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL, New York, New York, to stage productions of its soundrama compositions *Wake Up, It's Time to Go to Bed*, and *Multinationals and the Heavens*. \$15,000

NEW WORLD RECORDS, New York, New York, toward the cost of a recording of the first-place winner of the 1978 John F. Kennedy Center-Rockefeller Foundation International Piano Competition for Excellence in the Performance of American Music. \$22,500

ORIGINAL BALLET FOUNDATION, New York, New York, to enable American choreographer Eliot Feld to continue his creative work through the Feld Ballet.

\$175,000

ALVIN H. PERLMUTTER, filmmaker, New York, New York, to conduct research for a visual program on Chinese Bronze Age art, in collaboration with Louis Solomon, writer. \$3,050

REICH MUSIC FOUNDATION, New York, New York, to assist its creative work with composer Steve Reich. \$23,000

RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, Albany, New York, to enable artists from several fields to create television programming and to help the SUNY system become a producer of broadcast television works.

\$156,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM FOR PLAYWRIGHTS

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

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

1979 Playwright Awardees

LEE BREUER, New York, New York

HORACE "STEVE" CARTER, JR., Rego Park, New York

J. E. FRANKLIN, New York, New York

ELIZABETH LeCOMPTE AND SPAULDING GRAY, New York, New York

LAVONNE MUELLER, DeKalb, Illinois

JEFF WEISS, New York, New York

RON WHYTE, New York, New York

WAKAKO YAMAUCHI, Gardena, California

1979 Regional Theatre Awards

ACTORS THEATRE OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville, Kentucky

DALLAS THEATRE CENTER, Dallas, Texas

EAST-WEST PLAYERS, Los Angeles, California

INTERNATIONAL ARTS RELATIONS, New York, New York

LOS ANGELES ACTORS THEATRE, Los Angeles, California

MAGIC THEATRE, San Francisco, California

OMAHA MAGIC THEATRE, Omaha, Nebraska

ST. NICHOLAS THEATRE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois

FRANK SILVERA WRITERS' WORKSHOP, New York, New York

THEATRE X, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS IN AMERICAN ART HISTORY

In 1976, the Foundation's trustees approved a program for fellowships in American art history, sponsored jointly by the Arts and Humanities programs. The purpose of these fellowships is to stimulate research in pre-20th-century American art by doctoral candidates enrolled at a selected group of 10 universities. As of this year, 33 individuals have been selected to receive major fellowship awards and 42 have been selected for smaller grants for research assistance and travel at each of the following 10 institutions. The following individuals were selected during 1979:

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Major Fellowship Awards

PATRICIA BERNHAM—the religious paintings of Benjamin West, Washington Allston, John Trumbull, and their circles: a study in meaning and patronage.

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK—GRADUATE CENTER

Research and Travel Awards

MARCIA B. WALLACE—the influence of Joseph Mallord William Turner on American painters of the 19th century.

SARA B. WEBSTER—the art of William Morris Hunt.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Major Fellowship Awards

BETH GARRITY ELLIS—Boston intellectual and art circles in the 1840's.

Research and Travel Awards

MARTHA LUFT—American art of the frontier: 1830-1880.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

Major Fellowship Awards

FRANCIS J. MARTIN, JR.—the black image in American illustration—1850-1930.

PHYLLIS PEET—the emergence of American women as print-makers in the 19th century.

Research and Travel Awards

JANET BERGSTROM—a study of narrative and stylistic conventions important to the American cinema of the thirties, forties, and fifties known as the classical American cinema.

KATHERINE S. HIGHT—a study of John Sloan and the William Glackens illustrations of the novels of Paul D. Koch done by them in the years 1902-1906.

PHYLLIS PEET—the emergence of American women as print-makers in the 19th century.

ROBERT TRACY—John Parkinson and the rise of the Beaux-Arts City Beautiful movement in Southern California.

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

Research and Travel Awards

BETSY FAHLMAN—the art of Guy Pène Du Bois.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR

Research and Travel Awards

MATTHEW ROHN—visual dynamics in Jackson Pollock's art.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL

Major Fellowship Awards

CLAUDIA ROBERTS—two pamphlets in association with Diana Lea (*An Architectural and Historical Survey of Tryon, North Carolina* and *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Madison, North Carolina*).

Research and Travel Awards

ELIZABETH BRANDON-BRAME—an analysis of themes and images in selected self-portraits of American painters—1783-1860.

LINDA DOCHERTY—for the preparation of an exhibition: "Winslow Homer and the Wood Engraving."

LINDA DOCHERTY, DEBORAH A. HERBERT, RUTH LITTLE-STOKES, CAROLINE MESROBIAN, AND CLAUDIA ROBERTS—to visit and survey the research facilities at museums of early Southern decorative arts—Winston-Salem. Also to tour Williamsburg, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Savannah.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Major Fellowship Awards

MARTHA HAMILTON—Benjamin West and neoclassical portraiture.

Research and Travel Awards

DAVID BAHLMAN—competition for the building for the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia of 1876.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, AUSTIN

Major Fellowship Awards

EDWARD R. KELLEY—the early works and philosophy of Mark Tobey.

Research and Travel Awards

SUSAN CARMALT—concepts of modernism in art criticism and art in New York in the 1920's.

EMILY FOURMY CUTRER—portraits of ladies: the iconography of women in American painting—1870-1913.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS IN TRAINING IN MUSEUM EDUCATION

In the early 1970's, as demand grew for greater public access to arts institutions, it became evident that there was a need for training programs that 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. As of this year, 88 fellows have been trained at the four participating institutions: the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; the Walker Art Center, Minneapolis; the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts; and the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum, San Francisco.

DE YOUNG MUSEUM (1979-1980)

CLEVELAND BELLOW, California

JOSE MARIA BUSTOS, California

WANDA CHIN, California

MICHAEL FREED, California

GAIL GORTON, California

SUSAN KARE, New York

GUY McELROY, Utah

ANNE WILSON, Michigan

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART (1979-1980)

LANEY DUNN, Tennessee

CAROLYN OWERKA, Massachusetts

JOHN SANBORN, New York, New York, to enable him to devote time to his creative work in video. \$10,000

LOUIS SOLOMON, writer, New York, New York, to conduct research for a visual program on Chinese Bronze Age art, in collaboration with Alvin H. Perlmutter, filmmaker. \$3,050

THEATRE INCORPORATED, New York, New York, for use by the Phoenix Theatre toward the costs of a program of new works for theatre. \$5,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, San Diego, California, to establish a computer-music facility at the Center for Music Experiment and Related Research.

\$150,000

WESTCHESTER CHAMBER CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for the costs of its projects. \$35,000

WGBH EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, Boston, Massachusetts, for the WGBH New Television Workshop's projects aimed at bringing the work of independent artists and producers to public television. \$90,000

CHARLES WUORINEN, composer, New York, New York, to enable him to devote time to research and creative work in music. \$21,000

INCREASING INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE ARTS

Other countries are eager for greater access to United States artists and their work, even as the United States is offering an increasingly hospitable environment for creative artists from other cultures.

This component of the Arts program focuses on organizations that are initiating performing and visual-arts programs, or workshops, or are undertaking foreign tours that stress collaboration with host-country artists and students, as well as audience involvement.

GRANTS:

AMERICAN CENTER FOR STUDENTS AND ARTISTS, Paris, France, for a program of residencies for American artists and to support its Spring Festival, 1979.

\$241,000

BRITISH AMERICAN ARTS ASSOCIATION, London, England, for administrative expenses. \$26,000

CHIMERA FOUNDATION FOR DANCE, New York, New York, for the residency of the Murray Louis Dance Company at the Laban Centre for Movement and Dance at the University of London Goldsmiths' College. \$15,000

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING, Washington, D.C., to continue its support of INPUT, an annual international public-television screening conference. \$25,000

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, London, England, to develop a hologram arts laboratory. \$17,000

LA MAMA EXPERIMENTAL THEATER CLUB, New York, New York, to prepare an existing facility for use by its project "The Third World Institute of Theatre Arts and Sciences." \$15,700

EXPLORATION OF ISSUES INVOLVING THE ARTS AND AMERICAN SOCIETY

Issues related to the arts, often of considerable importance to society at large, at times fail to gain attention through lack of an organization to serve as advocate.

GRANTS:

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| DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Hanover, New Hampshire, to enable Professor Charles Hamm to prepare a textbook on the history of the United States as seen through its music. | \$22,500 |
| FOUNDATION FOR INDEPENDENT VIDEO AND FILM, New York, New York, for the costs of a conference involving directors of media centers. | \$15,000 |
| HOSPITAL AUDIENCES, New York, New York, for publicizing the availability of a free publication on the use of the arts as therapy. | \$8,500 |
| INSTITUTE OF THE AMERICAN MUSICAL, New York, New York, toward the costs of relocating its archive from New York to Los Angeles. | \$25,000 |
| NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, toward the costs of implementing a graduate program in interactive telecommunications at its School of the Arts. | \$35,000 |
| EUGENE O'NEILL MEMORIAL THEATER CENTER, Waterford, Connecticut, toward the costs of the National Theater Institute. | \$15,000 |
| ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for costs of a seminar conference on independent television makers and public communications policy for the purpose of promoting telecommunications diversity in the 1980's. | \$28,600 |

THE HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES

Clarification of contemporary human and social values remains the principal objective of the Humanities program. Humanists are encouraged to deepen our understanding of the past, assess the ideals of the world we live in, explore ethical values, and preserve and revitalize our American cultural heritage by studying neglected areas of cultural and social history. Humanists are encouraged also to provide a humanistic perspective on key contemporary issues.

The Foundation makes a modest effort to support cultural and educational projects in television and film directly related to humanities objectives, as well as studies of television and film as a social and cultural force.

In 1979, the Humanities and Contemporary Values program made grants within the following areas:

- Contemporary values
 - Contemporary issues in humanistic perspective
 - American cultural heritage

CONTEMPORARY VALUES

In 1979, the Foundation made grants to support humanistic research and scholarship to help clarify the fundamental goals, beliefs, and values of a changing society.

GRANTS:

ACADEMY OF JUDAIC, CHRISTIAN, AND ISLAMIC STUDIES, Anaheim, California, to conduct interreligious dialogues in universities in Egypt and Israel on the shared values of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. \$10,000

AMERICAN FILM INSTITUTE. Washington, D.C., for an institute to introduce younger humanists, who use film in their courses, to the processes of filmmaking. \$34,900

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., toward the cost of constitutional studies and conferences under Project 87, a special program focused on the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution in 1987. \$200,000

ASIA SOCIETY, New York, New York, to hold a conference and compile a comprehensive bibliography on Western-language fiction set in Asia. \$25,000

RONALD BERMAN, San Diego, California, to facilitate the completion of a study of the National Endowment for the Humanities and its role in the nation's cultural life. \$6,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for use by the Council on European Studies to support interdisciplinary humanistic research on significant issues in contemporary European culture. \$20,000

HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE, Amherst, Massachusetts, in support of its senior fellows emeriti program. \$17,500

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Bloomington, Indiana, for use by its Research Center for Language and Semiotic Studies for contributions to the *Encyclopedic Dictionary of Semiotics*. \$10,000

NICOLAE MARGINEANU, Rumania, to conduct research in the United States on science, psychology, and human nature. \$9,385

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, toward the costs of its Gallatin Division's Writers at Work series, a program of seminars on contemporary writers. \$25,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York

Established in 1974, the Humanities fellowships awards are designed to support humanistic scholarship intended to illuminate and assess the social and cultural problems of the contemporary world. In addition, the Foundation awards a limited number of fellowships under this program for the investigation of humanistic perspectives on human rights in the contemporary world.

In 1979, the trustees appropriated \$700,000 for continuation of the Fellowships in the Humanities program. At the recommendation of an outside panel of distinguished humanists, the following awards were made:

FELLOWSHIPS IN THE HUMANITIES

KURT BAIER, professor of philosophy, University of Pittsburgh—the moral order: individual and group morality.

BRIAN MICHAEL BARRY, professor of philosophy and political science, University of Chicago—distributive justice, equal opportunity, and reciprocity in an international framework.

DANIEL P. BIEBUYCK, H. Rodney Sharp Professor of Anthropology, University of Delaware—the arts of Central Africa: African society and art forms.

LEE C. BOLLINGER, JR., professor of law, University of Michigan—concepts of freedom of speech and press in modern society: the premises underlying the First Amendment.

PATRICIA V. BONOMI, professor of history, New York University—the formation of an American religious culture: early religious traditions and emerging social and political values.

BERNARD E. BROWN, professor of political science, the Graduate School, City University of New York—modernization, freedom, and the French left.

STANLEY CAVELL, professor of philosophy, Harvard University—nostalgia in film and philosophy.

PETER J. CAWS, professor of philosophy, Hunter College and the Graduate School, City University of New York—a theory of social structure: individual and collective entities.

PETER R. DECKER, assistant professor of public policy and history, Duke University—the transformation of rural America, 1880-1980: a social history of regional out-migration.

PAUL D. ESCOTT, assistant professor of history, University of North Carolina, Charlotte—race, class, and the Southern social order: North Carolina from Old South to New South.

JOSEPH FRANK, professor of comparative literature, Princeton University—Dostoevsky, exile and return, 1850-1864: the novelist and moral values.

PETER GAY, Durfee Professor of History, Yale University—the bourgeois century: a psychoanalytic perspective on 19th-century Europe.

EUGENE D. GENOVESE, professor of history; **ELIZABETH FOX-GENOVESE**, associate professor of history, University of Rochester—Marxism and history: Marxist ideology in the light of historical experience.

VINCENT HARDING, chairman, Institute of the Black World, Atlanta, Georgia—a history of the black struggle for freedom in America, 1876-1976.

DOLORES HAYDEN, associate professor of architecture, University of California at Los Angeles—housing design and feminism, 1850 to the present.

ARLENE HEYMAN, M.D., private practice of psychiatry, New York—psychological factors affecting creativity in women writers.

HERBERT HOVENKAMP, instructor in American studies, University of Texas, Austin—American law as an instrument of social policy, 1880-1940: individual rights and social values.

FRANCIS ABIOLA IRELE, professor of French, University of Ibadan, Nigeria—the historical consciousness in contemporary black literature, African, Caribbean, and Afro-American.

KONRAD H. JARAUSCH, professor of history, University of Missouri—a betrayal of humanism: students, society, and politics in imperial Germany.

STEWART JUSTMAN, assistant professor of English, University of Montana—language management and moral values: censorship, propaganda, and semantic distortion in a depersonalized world.

MARK KESSELMAN, professor of government, Columbia University—capitalism, socialism, and democracy: contrasts in labor movements and left parties in France and the United States.

CLAUDIA KOONZ, associate professor of history, College of the Holy Cross—women in Germany, 1914-1945: depression, dictatorship, and war.

STANLEY I. KUTLER, professor of history, University of Wisconsin—political justice and the cold war: nine case studies.

ROLAND C. MARCHAND, associate professor of history, University of California at Davis—refracted images: social values and cultural iconography in American advertising, 1925-1935.

RICHARD W. MILLER, assistant professor of philosophy, Cornell University—contemporary society and ethics: rights, utility, and social conflict.

ROBERT LAURENCE MOORE, professor of history, Cornell University—religious pluralism: outsider status in the American experience.

ROBERT NOZICK, professor of philosophy, Harvard University—philosophical explanations: an inquiry into objective value.

BARBARA G. ROSENKRANTZ, professor of the history of science, Harvard University—physicians to the insane: the American antebellum asylum.

HARRY N. SCHEIBER, professor of history, University of California at San Diego—economic individualism and public rights: values in law and public policy, 1790-1978.

MICHAEL SCHUDSON, assistant professor of sociology, University of Chicago—the mass media and credibility in contemporary society.

TOM E. TERRILL, associate professor of history, University of South Carolina—Southern mill workers, 1800-1978: a social and economic history.

HENRY A. TURNER, JR., professor of history, Yale University—German big business and the rise of Nazism.

MARK TUSHNET, associate professor of law, University of Wisconsin—organizational structure and legal strategy: the NAACP's campaign against school segregation, 1929-1949.

SUSAN WRIGHT, adjunct lecturer in the history of science, University of Michigan—recombinant DNA technology: ethical and political controversy in Britain and America.

FELLOWSHIPS IN HUMAN RIGHTS

CHARLES R. BEITZ, assistant professor of political science, Swarthmore College—human rights in developing societies.

ANTONIO CASSESE, professor of international organization, Faculty of Political Science, University of Florence—divergence in international human rights: developed and developing countries.

JANE LEFTWICH CURRY, research fellow, East Central European Institute, Columbia University—human rights in the context of a socialist state: Poland.

GAIL W. LAPIDUS, assistant professor of political science and sociology, University of California at Berkeley—equality in contemporary theory and practice: a comparison of Soviet and American approaches.

PAUL GORDON LAUREN, associate professor of history, University of Montana—human rights and diplomacy in the 19th and 20th centuries.

THOMAS G. SANDERS, associate, American Universities Field Staff—human rights and political transition: Brazil, a case study.

SOCIETY FOR VALUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION, New Haven, Connecticut, toward costs of a conference entitled "Ethical Decisions in the Management of Public and Private Institutions." \$23,000

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, Albany, New York, for the costs of a conference: "Apollo Agonistes: The Humanities in a Computerized World." sponsored by the Institute for Humanistic Studies. \$20,225

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN, Urbana, Illinois, in support of a study of the history of women engineers in the United States. \$29,800

UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA, Santa Clara, California, to support a conference on religious liberty. \$21,020

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN HUMANISTIC PERSPECTIVE

Here the Humanities and Contemporary Values program seeks to provide an historical, philosophical, and cultural perspective on significant problems confronting society. Under this component, the Foundation encourages humanists to work on major social issues such as biomedical ethics, racism and discrimination, and human rights.

GRANTS:

ASPEN INSTITUTE FOR HUMANISTIC STUDIES, Aspen, Colorado, for the costs of the humanistic component of the Einstein Centennial Symposium, held in Jerusalem. \$27,200

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, to enable its Center for the Study of Human Rights to establish a research fellowship program on the legal, political, and cultural dimensions of human rights issues. \$265,000

HEALTH-WELFARE-RECREATION PLANNING COUNCIL, Norfolk, Virginia, toward costs of a conference that would involve humanists in a discussion of food and nutrition policy. \$5,200

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY, Princeton, New Jersey, to appoint humanistic scholars to take part in a project focused on the processes of social change. \$150,000

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, for research and preparation of a film entitled *Television's Vietnam*. \$35,000

MACDOWELL COLONY, Peterborough, New Hampshire, to support a program for writers from abroad whose work is hampered by political repression. \$35,000

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the costs of a conference organized by the *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* on the impact of climate upon history. \$20,500

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, to enable its Law School to hold a conference on the teaching of human rights in American law schools, and for a report on its proceedings and preparation of a model syllabus for human-rights courses. \$35,000

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, Albany, New York, to support the development of a model program of alternative careers for humanists, under the direction of Dorothy G. Harrison and Ernest J. May. \$35,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, California, for use by the Regional Oral History Office to support an oral history project on John and Caroline Service entitled "Two Views of China and the State Department, 1935-1962." \$4,950

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Santa Barbara, California, in support of its graduate program to train historians in practical research that will provide a humanistic perspective on local, regional, and national issues. \$161,500

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT, Storrs, Connecticut, toward the cost of a conference to reassess the historic patterns of development of the modern industrialized city and its contemporary sources of order and disorder. \$12,000

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, Iowa City, Iowa, for use by its International Writing Program to enable two writers from the People's Republic of China to participate in the program in 1979. \$15,000

AMERICAN CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Foundation encourages humanistic exploration of neglected areas of this country's social and cultural heritage. The objective is to enhance the country's pride in its diversity as well as its unity by encouraging humanistic research on minority groups, especially black and Hispanic Americans, and in fields such as labor history and women's studies, often using the techniques of oral history.

GRANTS:

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| AMERICAN DANCE FESTIVAL, Durham, North Carolina, toward the costs of a series of forums on dance and the humanities. | \$15,000 |
| AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., for a report on the state of contemporary historical writing and scholarship in the United States, to be presented at the 15th International Congress of Historical Sciences. | \$35,000 |
| CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, Long Beach, California, for the costs of an oral history project, under the direction of Sherna Gluck, on working women, focusing on women who worked in defense industries during World War II. | \$35,000 |
| COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for use by Professor Richard B. Morris to complete the final two volumes of the collected John Jay papers. | \$12,850 |
| CONSUMERS UNION FOUNDATION, Mount Vernon, New York, toward support of oral history projects and archival development in its Center for the Study of the Consumer Movement. | \$22,400 |
| CULTURAL COUNCIL FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for use by the Cabin Creek Center for support of a film directed by Barbara Kopple on social change and labor organization in the Southern textile industry. | \$20,270 |
| BARBARALEE DIAMONSTEIN, New York, New York, to prepare a series of video-taped interviews of prominent American architects. | \$23,000 |
| FREDERICK DOUGLASS MUSEUM OF AFRICAN ART, Washington, D.C., to support its community outreach activities. | \$35,000 |
| KENNETH FINK, New York, New York, toward the costs of a film and oral history project on a West Virginia mining community. | \$10,000 |
| FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE, Hyden, Kentucky, toward the costs of its oral history project (in cooperation with the Population and Health program). | \$2,000 |

DAVID GREMP, Homewood, Illinois, for a photographic and oral history of small, family-owned American businesses.	\$17,000
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland, for a symposium on the 50th anniversary of the Institute of the History of Medicine (in cooperation with the Population and Health program).	\$15,000
KENT STATE UNIVERSITY, Kent, Ohio, for the collection and preservation of archival materials of Hungarian, Rumanian, and other American immigrant groups.	\$5,990
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for use by the Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives in support of an oral history project and for archival development.	\$34,850
JOSEF PILSUDSKI INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, New York, New York, for the development of archives on Polish-American history, 1914-1970.	\$22,000
RADCLIFFE COLLEGE, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to enable the Schlesinger Library to expand and complete an oral history project on black women active in their communities in improving the lives of black people.	\$33,850
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, University, Alabama, to support the development of its ethnic-minority archival material.	\$25,000
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Illinois, for a research project on the history of private foundations and public policy formulation in the United States.	\$94,000
YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Connecticut, for a project directed by Vivian Perlis for an oral history of Duke Ellington.	\$21,600

CONQUEST OF HUNGER

The Foundation's Conquest of Hunger program seeks to improve the ability of nations to themselves produce the food their populations require and also to assist them in insuring that the food reaches those who need it.

Established in 1943 with agricultural projects initiated in Mexico, the program currently operates worldwide on several levels. At the request of governments, it provides field personnel to assist in the development of locally adapted technology and the training of local scientists and technicians. It also helps support a network of autonomous agricultural research centers situated throughout the developing world. In the United States and abroad, the program provides grants to institutions for advanced agricultural research, and awards fellowships to men and women of outstanding promise in the field of agriculture.

During 1979, the Foundation, through its Conquest of Hunger program, followed four guidelines:

- Increasing food production: strengthening the international agricultural research and development system
- Strengthening agricultural research
- Utilization of fragile environments and marginal lands
- Food and agricultural policy

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

The Foundation in 1979 continued to support two recently established organizations. One, the International Agricultural Development Service, provides assistance to countries in their efforts to accelerate agricultural and rural development. Another, the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management, focuses on programs to increase food production from the aquatic environment.

The Foundation also made grants to further specific agricultural research projects and to support several international agricultural research centers working actively in research, training, and rural development in the tropics and subtropics.

GRANTS:

ASOCIACION PARA EL DESARROLLO, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, toward the costs of a conference on energy and agriculture in the Caribbean area (in cooperation with the International Relations program). **\$6,000**

ASPEN INSTITUTE FOR HUMANISTIC STUDIES, Boulder, Colorado, for research on private/public cooperation in Third World agricultural and rural development.

\$25,000

CENTRO AGRONOMICO TROPICAL DE INVESTIGACION Y ENSEANZA, Turrialba, Costa Rica, toward costs of reconstruction of facilities and equipment. \$30,000

CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y DESARROLLO DE LA EDUCACION, Santiago, Chile, to strengthen the education and practical experience of rural students, families, and communities in Puertozuelo, Chile. \$30,000

COMITE PERMANENT INTERETATS DE LUTTE CONTRE LA SECHERESSE DANS LE SAHEL, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, toward the costs of a regional coordinator for a Sahel Food Corps program. \$28,700

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, in support of interdisciplinary research on increasing rice production in Asia under a cold-temperature constraint. \$13,220

FUNDACION PARA LA EDUCACION SUPERIOR, Cali, Colombia, for a conference on propagation of the benefits of development to the small farmer. \$6,500

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE, New York, New York, for continuation of technical assistance and supporting services to help developing countries strengthen their capabilities for improving food and agricultural production. \$1,000,000

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, MANILA, PHILIPPINES

For continuing support of its programs to assist less-developed countries in increasing their production of food from aquatic sources. \$700,000

Toward support of a conference on the biology and culture of *tilapia*. \$23,900

INTERNATIONAL CENTER OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE, Palmira, Colombia, an international agricultural research center, toward core support to develop improved agricultural technology to increase the quality and quantity of basic food commodities in the tropics, particularly cassava, field beans, rice, and beef. \$300,000

INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER, Florence, Alabama, for research on the use of phosphate fertilizers in Colombia. \$34,500

INTERNATIONAL LABORATORY FOR RESEARCH ON ANIMAL DISEASES, Kabete, Kenya, an international agricultural research center, toward core support for its research in the development of effective and economically viable measures to control trypanosomiasis and theileriosis, cattle diseases seriously limiting livestock production in Africa. \$300,000

INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENTER, Texcoco, Mexico, an international agricultural research center, toward core support of its programs to develop superior germ plasm of maize and wheat in order to provide higher and more stable yields and better nutritional quality in these crops.

\$400,000

INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Los Baños, Philippines, an international agricultural research center

Toward core support for research to increase rice production. \$200,000

Toward costs of a visit to IRRI and the University of the Philippines, Los Baños, of administrators and rice scientists from the People's Republic of China.

\$9,000

MID-EAST WHEAT RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM, Ankara, Turkey, in support of research on wheat improvement in Turkey and other Middle East regions.

\$34,880

SOUTHEAST ASIAN RESEARCH CENTER FOR GRADUATE STUDY AND RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE, College, Laguna, Philippines, to support a meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Research Directors.

\$8,921

THESSALONICA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, Thessalonica, Greece, to establish a course on improved management practices among small farmers in Greece.

\$9,000

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, Wisconsin, for use by the Space Science and Engineering Center to complete the design and construction of a meteorological satellite data-receiving system and to transport it to Nigeria.

\$6,700

STRENGTHENING AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Foundation encourages innovative research that is important to the alleviation of hunger. In 1979, it provided support for research on immunity to hemoparasitic diseases in livestock; new dimensions in plant breeding, plant physiology, and plant resistance to diseases and insects; and the reproductive physiology and nutrition of fish.

GRANTS:

BOYCE THOMPSON INSTITUTE FOR PLANT RESEARCH, Ithaca, New York

Toward support of a workshop on insect pest management with microbial agents.

\$35,000

Toward research on susceptibility, vulnerability, and tolerance in plants.

\$22,000

BRAZILIAN SOCIETY FOR INSTRUCTION, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, toward preparation of the report of a seminar on the role of women in the labor force in Latin America, with particular reference to rural development. \$2,850

CENTRAL LUZON STATE UNIVERSITY, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines, to enable the Freshwater Aquaculture Center to conduct genetic studies of pure lines and interspecies hybrids of *tilapia*. \$23,150

CONGREGACAO MARIANA UNIVERSITARIA, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, toward the development of artisan fishermen communities. \$15,000

INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS, San José, Costa Rica, for research on Latin American agricultural systems. \$10,080

INSTITUTO TECNOLOGICO Y DE ESTUDIOS SUPERIORES DE MONTERREY, Monterrey, Mexico, to establish a master's degree program in agricultural research station management. \$250,000

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSECT PHYSIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY, Nairobi, Kenya, toward support of research on the immunology of ticks. \$35,000

INTERNATIONAL LABORATORY FOR RESEARCH ON ANIMAL DISEASES, Kabete, Kenya, for a symposium-course on the immunology of animal parasites.

\$25,000

INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Los Baños, Philippines, to organize, together with the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, the CHEMPRAWN II conference, "Chemical Research and Its Application to the World's Expanding Food Needs." \$25,000

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, Manhattan, Kansas, toward research by the plant pathology department on *in vitro* culture of protoplasts of cassava and sweet potatoes. \$25,000

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal, Canada, toward research on identification and characterization of plant genes in symbiotic nitrogen fixation. \$34,200

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, University Park, Pennsylvania, for research on plant disease management. \$35,000

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, Tucson, Arizona, toward the collection and preservation of the germ plasm of potentially useful salt-tolerant plant species.

\$39,322

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Davis, California, toward the collection and preservation of the germ plasm of the <i>Amaranthus</i> species.	\$5,712
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, Boulder, Colorado, toward research on mechanisms of plant resistance to pathogens.	\$52,000
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, Homestead, Florida, toward research to test the concept of increasing crop tolerance to stress by hybridization.	\$29,291
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, Athens, Georgia, to support the Department of Entomology's research project "Chemical Bases of Aggressive Behavior in Africanized, African, and Italian Honey Bees."	\$17,000
UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, Glasgow, Scotland, toward immunological research related to trypanosomiasis.	\$13,800
UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, Moscow, Idaho, for research on physiological control of ovarian function in fish as applied to the improvement of egg quality for aquaculture programs.	\$24,105
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Urbana, Illinois, toward research, by its College of Veterinary Medicine and the National Institute for Animal Research in Mexico, to develop and field test vaccines capable of immunizing animals against bovine anaplasmosis and babesiosis, two tick-borne diseases.	\$300,000
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, Lexington, Kentucky, toward research on induced systemic resistance of plants to pathogens.	\$35,000
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minnesota, for publication costs of the monograph <i>A Review and Synthesis of Economic Research on Grain Reserves</i> .	\$3,000
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, Wisconsin, for continued research on the mechanisms of plant resistance to pathogens.	\$38,000
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Pullman, Washington, for research on the isolation and purification of specific hormones initiating plant protease inhibitors in response to pest and disease stresses.	\$19,600
JEFFREY W. WHITE, University of California, Berkeley, California, to support physiological investigations on growth and development in bean plants.	\$4,700

UTILIZATION OF FRAGILE ENVIRONMENTS AND MARGINAL LANDS

In the developing countries, millions of acres with agricultural potential remain underutilized or have been degraded by destructive forms of primitive agriculture or the inappropriate application of modern, mechanized farming. In 1979, the Foundation initiated a program component designed to support research on the development of sustainable agriculture for marginal lands and lands under environmental stress.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH ON AGROFORESTRY, Nairobi, Kenya, for program planning and development in the Sudano-Sahelian region. \$10,450

NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY, University Park, New Mexico, for an assessment of research programs in the Sudano-Sahelian region. \$2,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a conference on agricultural and land-use development in the Amazon region (in cooperation with the Quality of the Environment program). \$2,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, toward the cost of preparing profiles on five major marginal land regions of the tropics. \$20,000

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY

This new component of the Conquest of Hunger program stresses the strengthening of the capability of developing countries in designing policies and strategies for improvement in food production and distribution and in relating their national food policies to world food issues.

GRANTS:

BOGAZICI UNIVERSITESI, Istanbul, Turkey, for a series of participative action seminars in agricultural management for the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture.

\$25,000

FOUNDATION FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, Ankara, Turkey, for a project on agricultural production and nutritional needs in Turkey, cooperatively with the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture. \$22,500

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C., toward core support of its program of research in national and international food policy issues. \$300,000

MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, Ankara, Turkey, toward research on the response of agricultural production to changes in price. \$9,555

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, Washington, D.C., for a series of seminars on international food and development issues, given for congressional staff members. \$25,000

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL, Rome, Italy, in support of its work to assist developing countries formulate practical strategies for increasing their food production and improving its distribution. \$17,500

QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The Quality of the Environment program was terminated as a separate Foundation program in June 1978. Most grants initiated have now been brought to conclusion or have been transferred to other Foundation sources of support.

The Foundation's programs are now placing greater emphasis on environmental issues relevant to their objectives. The Conquest of Hunger program has expanded its interest in water and land-use management and is continuing the search for alternatives to highly toxic pesticides that had been undertaken jointly with the Quality of the Environment program. The International Relations program has increased its concern for the environmental aspects of alternative energy policies.

Some Quality of the Environment program grants, initiated prior to the termination of the program, will require monitoring and evaluation until their terms are completed. Those listed below were still in effect in 1979.

GRANTS:

BOYCE THOMPSON INSTITUTE FOR PLANT RESEARCH, Ithaca, New York, for research in collaboration with Yale University on viruses used in insect pest control (in cooperation with the Conquest of Hunger program). \$78,700

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Connecticut, for research in collaboration with the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research on viruses used in insect pest control (in cooperation with the Conquest of Hunger program). \$111,300

Natural Resources Management

INSTITUTE FOR POLICY RESEARCH, Denver, Colorado, for research on improved natural-resources management in the Rocky Mountain West. \$103,471

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY, Ames, Iowa, for preparation of a single, comprehensive publication presenting the results of a multi-institutional research program on land-use planning for more effective management of forest and recreational resources in the north-central United States. \$25,000

CHARLES F. KETTERING FOUNDATION, Dayton, Ohio, for research on the development of a small nitrogen fertilizer generator for use on farms in developing countries (in cooperation with the Conquest of Hunger program). \$18,300

MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, for research on the ecology of the salt marsh. \$20,000

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Washington, D.C., for an international workshop on the environmental implications of resource exploration and exploitation in the Antarctic. \$24,738

RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE, Washington, D.C., for study and evaluation of the adequacy of the country's agricultural land to meet future world demands for U.S.-produced food. \$25,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a conference on agriculture and land-use development in the Amazon region (in cooperation with the Conquest of Hunger program). \$10,000

TOKYO UNIVERSITY OF MERCANTILE MARINE, Tokyo, Japan, for research in collaboration with the University of Washington on improved management of marine resources in the North Pacific (in cooperation with the International Relations program). \$1,600

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Vancouver, Canada, for research in collaboration with the University of Washington on improved management of marine resources in the North Pacific (in cooperation with the International Relations program). \$13,333

UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO, Tokyo, Japan, for research in collaboration with the University of Washington on improved management of marine resources in the North Pacific (in cooperation with the International Relations program). \$8,667

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, Washington, for collaborative research with Canadian and Japanese institutions on improved management of marine resources in the North Pacific (in cooperation with the International Relations program). \$66,667

Environmental Monitoring

CHELSEA COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, England, to support its Monitoring and Assessment Research Centre. \$300,000

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Washington, D.C., for a conference on evaluating methods for assessment of the effects of chemicals on human and animal reproductive systems. \$15,000

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto, Canada, to assist the Institute for Environmental Studies in the continued development of its program on environmental monitoring. \$30,000

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, Washington, to support its office of environmental mediation. \$71,000

Quality of the Environment Program Evaluation

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, to support preparation of a major publication, being written by John Lear, documenting and evaluating the accomplishments of the Quality of the Environment program. \$77,000

POPULATION AND HEALTH

POPULATION

The Foundation formally adopted a Population program in 1963, although concern for the impact of rapid rates of population growth on the well-being of the world's people had prompted support of selected activities in the population field during earlier years. In the first decade of the new program, primary emphasis was placed on basic research in reproductive biology and applied contraception research. During the past six years, attention to the social science components of population policy studies has been increased.

The components of the Population program are:

- Research in reproductive biology;
 - Research on contraceptive technology;
 - Policy studies.

RESEARCH IN REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY

Improvement of contraceptive technology requires a greater understanding of the hormonal, physiological, and biochemical mechanisms involved in the reproductive system. This field of basic research, although noteworthy for its recent progress, is seriously underfunded. Accordingly, the Foundation seeks to support outstanding scientists already working in the field and to encourage younger investigators to enter it.

Work is supported where established institutional strengths and research talent can be identified, both in the United States and abroad.

GRANTS:

ASSOCIATION FOR POPULATION/FAMILY PLANNING LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTERS-INTERNATIONAL, Clarion, Pennsylvania, to enable a documentation officer from the ICMR Institute for Research in Reproduction, Bombay, India, to visit biomedical and other population library centers in the United States. \$1,500

Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas

For support of a basic science research position in reproductive biology in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. \$20,000

\$20,000
Toward the costs of an international symposium on cellular and molecular aspects of implantation. \$20,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, to conduct a study program on

modern biological research laboratory design for an architectural team from the Chinese Academy of Sciences. This is the first stage in the establishment by the Academy, with support from the Foundation, of an Institute of Developmental and Reproductive Biology in Peking.	\$74,200
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for research on human follicle-stimulating hormone, to be conducted in its Medical College.	\$25,000
HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM, Israel, for a study of gene expression and protein synthesis during normal and pathological pregnancies.	\$25,000
HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C., for a program encouraging summer employment of minority-group high school students as apprentices in reproductive biology research laboratories at universities.	\$100,000
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, for research on modification of sperm proteins.	\$39,700
MONTREAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Montreal, Canada, toward the costs of a workshop on prenatal diagnosis of genetic disease.	\$3,000
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Mexico City, Mexico, for a research and training program in reproductive medicine at the National Institute of Nutrition.	\$200,000
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for a study of the female reproductive process and the development of methods to control fertility.	\$24,700
POPULATION COUNCIL, New York, New York	
For studies of the biochemistry of gametogenesis.	\$25,000
For studies of the comparative ultrastructure of fertilization.	\$25,000
SALK INSTITUTE, San Diego, California, for studies of peptides as fertility regulatory agents.	\$300,000
SLOAN-KETTERING INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH, New York, New York, for studies of sperm autoantibodies and immune complexes in postvasectomy men.	\$25,000
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for research on RNA-mediated changes in reproduction and development.	\$25,000
UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, Oslo, Norway, for research on the regulation of testicular function.	\$150,000

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for research on mammalian oogenesis. \$10,100

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, Washington, for research on *in vitro* fertilization in mammals. \$25,000

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, Geneva, Switzerland, toward the costs of a joint project with the Council of International Organizations of Medical Sciences to develop guidelines for the establishment of ethical review procedures for research involving human subjects. \$25,000

RESEARCH ON CONTRACEPTIVE TECHNOLOGY

The development of safe, effective, and inexpensive means of fertility regulation for mankind continues to require research support. The Foundation makes grants to encourage further study of existing as well as newly developed methods of contraception. It also seeks to hasten the transfer of appropriate knowledge on the subject from the basic-science milieu into the applied phase of testing and developing—a process requiring adequate interaction between the scientific field and mission-oriented programs.

GRANTS:

HANI K. ATRASH, Beirut, Lebanon, for a year at the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia, under a new Rockefeller Foundation—Center for Disease Control international training program in family planning evaluation and epidemiology. \$25,000

CENTRO DE PESQUISAS E CONTROLE DAS DOENCAS MATERNO-INFANTIS DE CAMPINAS, Campinas, Brazil, for a study of menstrual ovulatory cycles as a risk factor for breast cancer. \$25,000

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for research, to be conducted in its Medical College, on long-acting delivery systems for contraceptive steroids. \$35,000

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland, for a study of the association in Taiwan of oral contraceptive use with fatal stroke. \$25,000

KATHERINE CH'IU LYLE, New York, New York, for research on maternal and infant mortality and contraceptive usage in Tientsin, People's Republic of China. \$4,700

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, Bangkok, Thailand, for a study to determine the feasibility of offering contraceptive implants under its National Family Planning Program.

\$107,000

POPULATION COUNCIL, New York, New York, for research on contraceptive development.

\$250,000

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, Houston, Texas, for a study of the antigenadotrophic activity of lithosperm.

\$22,900

POLICY STUDIES

The Foundation seeks to contribute to the development of population policies designed to improve human welfare through a program of research to better understand the relationships between population processes and socioeconomic development, through the analysis of existing and alternative policy options in a given country and social setting, and through the training of scholars in social sciences and demography.

GRANTS:

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, Canberra, Australia, to complete a study of family change in Africa.

\$25,000

COLEGIO DE MEXICO, Mexico City, Mexico, for graduate fellowships in economic demography.

\$11,000

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

\$57,804

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for research on breast-feeding practices in the Yemen Arab Republic.

\$11,200

COUNCIL FOR ASIAN MANPOWER STUDIES, Quezon City, Philippines, in support of its regional research and training program on problems of population, labor force, and employment in Southeast Asia.

\$80,000

FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE, Hyden, Kentucky, for an oral history project on primary health care (in cooperation with the Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values program).

\$18,000

ALBERTO HERNANDEZ GARCIA, Princeton, New Jersey, for research on the effects of rural-to-urban migration on fertility decline in Colombia.

\$4,900

ALAN GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE, New York, New York

For a research program on adolescent pregnancy. \$400,000

For a study on the demographic impact of the modification of Medicaid funding regulations. \$15,550

LATIN AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL, Buenos Aires, Argentina, for a research program on problems relevant to formulation of national population policies in Latin America. \$250,000

POPULATION COUNCIL, New York, New York, in support of its Center for Policy Studies and its International Programs. \$600,000

POPULATION RESOURCE CENTER, New York, New York, for its research advisory activities. \$35,000

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, Princeton, New Jersey, for use by its Office of Population Research in policy-relevant studies of fertility determinants in developing countries. \$300,000

PROGRAM OF JOINT STUDIES ON LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for a research program on demographic and economic determinants of labor-force participation in Latin America. \$88,500

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Illinois, for an analysis of household decisions of farm families and factors affecting nutrition and health in India.

\$17,270

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, for research on infant and childhood mortality in the Third World. \$4,000

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY, Blacksburg, Virginia, for a study on the interrelations between child mortality and fertility.

\$9,805

Ford Foundation-Rockefeller Foundation Research Program on Population and Development Policy

In 1970, the Rockefeller and Ford foundations initiated a competitive research program in the field of population policy in order to promote the study of the determinants and consequences of population behavior. In 1979, the following awards were made:

ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Bangkok, Thailand, to conduct a seminar on multivariate analysis.

LORRAINE CORNER, North Ryde, Australia, to complete research on the impact of rural out-migration in West Malaysia.

RAMIRO DELGADO, Tulane University, and **HARI NANDAN UPRETY**, Government of Nepal, for research on the impact of integrated health/family planning services on fertility behavior in two districts of Nepal.

THOMAS E. DOW, State University of New York, Purchase, New York, and **HERBERT KANDEH**, University of Sierra Leone, for research on the levels and determinants of mortality in Sierra Leone: patterns and policy implications.

CARLOS H. FILGUEIRA, **JOSE L. PETRUCELLI**, and **DANILO VEIGA**, Montevideo, Uruguay, for research on models of population displacements in Uruguay.

NORA LAN-HUNG CHIANG HUANG, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, for research on spatial and behavioral aspects of rural-urban migration—the case of female mobility in Taiwan.

GRAEME J. HUGO and **IDA BAGUS MANTRA**, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, for research on population mobility and development in Indonesia.

C. LWECHUNGURA KAMUZORA, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, for research on fertility determinants in Africa.

SAMUEL C. KELLEY, **DONALD RONCHI**, **HERNAN E. ACOSTA**, and **DULCE M. ACOSTA**, Ohio State University Research Foundation, Columbus, Ohio, for research on internal migration and decentralization policy in Venezuela.

ZULMA RECCHINI DE LATTE, Buenos Aires, Argentina, to conduct demographic and economic research on women's work from 1950 to 1970 in Argentina.

Rockefeller Foundation Program for the Demographic Evaluation of Development Projects

The evaluation of development programs for their impact on population growth and distribution is a relatively uncharted area. In order to encourage such research, the Foundation in 1976 implemented a new program to support demographic program assessment studies. In 1979, the following awards were made:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for research by Dr. Robert Repetto, Center for Population Studies, on the effects of agricultural development on rural population dynamics in Gujarat, India.

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

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, toward the costs of establishing a consortium of developing-country research institutes to conduct studies of the demographic impact of development projects.

JOSEPH UYANGA, UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR, Nigeria, for research on the impact of Nigerian plantation development projects on population and demographic processes.

HEALTH

The Foundation has had an historical commitment to improve the health of people throughout the world. Recent considerations of global needs and Foundation interests have led to a renewed effort to confront major health problems under three interrelated program components:

- The great neglected diseases of mankind
- The health of populations
- Coping with the information explosion

THE GREAT NEGLECTED DISEASES OF MANKIND

The great neglected diseases of mankind are primarily the tropical infectious diseases and their concomitants such as malnutrition and the hemoglobinopathies. These diseases are "great" in the numbers of individuals who suffer from them, and are "neglected," both financially and intellectually, by the international biomedical research community.

The Foundation's goal is to extend our knowledge of the mechanisms and epidemiology of these diseases, to improve existing curative and preventive interventions where they exist, and to develop such interventions where none exist. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation has assisted in establishing an international network of research units, all of which seek to apply the current knowledge and sophisticated techniques of molecular biology, biochemistry, and immunochemistry to the great neglected diseases.

GRANTS:

GND Network Grants

In 1978, an appropriation of \$1,250,000 was approved by the trustees for allocation by the officers for the continuation and further development of an international network of biomedical research groups to study the great neglected diseases of the developing world. In 1979, the following allocations were made from this appropriation:

AFFILIATED HOSPITALS CENTER, Boston, Massachusetts, for use by the Robert B. Brigham Hospital to support the Immunoparasitology Division, devoted to studying the cellular immunology of several protozoan and metazoan infections.

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio, for continuation of a Pharmacoparasitology Research Unit to study the metabolism of basic drugs in hosts and parasites.

WALTER AND ELIZA HALL INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH, Melbourne, Australia, in support of the Immunoparasitology Research Unit, for analysis of immunological aspects of various metazoan and protozoan parasitic infections and isolating antigens for use in vaccines and immunodiagnostic reagents.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH, Cairo, Egypt, for research and training in tropical medicine by the Biomedical Research Center for Infectious Diseases.

ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for continued support of a program of drug development by the Pharmacoparasitology Research Unit of the Laboratory of Medical Biochemistry.

TUFTS UNIVERSITY, Boston, Massachusetts, for support of the Division of Geographic Medicine in the Department of Medicine for studies of diarrheal diseases and parasitic infections.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, Oxford, England, for support of the Tropical Medicine Research Unit in the Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine for investigations of malaria and the hemoglobinopathies.

UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM, Stockholm, Sweden, in support of a joint research unit with Uppsala University on immune regulation of parasitism.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, Washington, for support of the Geographic Medicine Unit in the Department of Medicine for the study of the infectious diseases of the tropics.

GND-related Grants

CAIRO UNIVERSITY, Cairo, Egypt, in support of research on liver pathology in schistosomiasis. **\$18,326**

CASE WESTERN RESERVE, Cleveland, Ohio, for research on the mechanism of infection and immunity in experimental schistosomiasis. **\$24,000**

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, to enable David L. Gibbs to participate in the programs of the Center for the Study and Control of Communicable Diseases in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. **\$25,000**

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts

For data analysis on the use of domestic water and organic resources in Bangladesh and for research in tropical medicine. **\$7,185**

Toward the costs of interviews with prominent elder scientists who have worked in the field of tropical medicine. **\$3,615**

HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM, Jerusalem, Israel, for use by the Hadassah Medical School toward the costs of research on schistosomiasis.

\$25,000

MARCEL HOMMEL, Paris, France, to conduct research on malaria at the Institut Pasteur. \$22,000

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland, for a study of the pathogenesis of measles virus infections in Peru. \$20,200

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland, to enable Dr. Jeff Stanley to assist in the development of the Clinical Research Centre at the Kenyatta National Hospital in Nairobi, Kenya. \$5,000

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland, to enable the Division of Geographic Medicine to conduct research on diarrheal disease. \$25,000

MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, to support a multidisciplinary research program on opisthorchiasis. \$25,000

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Washington, D.C., to support program development activities of its Division of International Health. \$35,000

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, New York

For research on the immunology of schistosomiasis. \$2,674

To enable its pathology department to conduct research on Pb44—an antigen involved in protective immunity to malaria. \$35,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

**RESEARCH CAREER DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS
IN GEOGRAPHIC MEDICINE**

Two five-year fellowships are awarded annually through the great neglected diseases network to outstanding young investigators who have established their scientific ability by the quantity and quality of their research and by a demonstrated interest in the topic. Awardees in 1979 were:

NADIA NOGUEIRA, New York, New York, to conduct research on *Trypanosoma cruzi*: cellular immunity *in vitro*.

FRANKLIN ALAN SHER, Boston, Massachusetts, to conduct immunochemical studies on target antigens and host molecules of schistosomula.

ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for continuing research on *Entamoeba histolytica*, the etiological agent of amebic or tropical dysentery and tropical abscess of the liver. \$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF BRASILIA, Brasilia, Brazil, for studies of chemotherapy of leishmaniasis. \$10,000

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Nedlands, Australia, for research on immunity in strongyloidiasis. \$25,000

YESHIVA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York

For research on immunological studies in leprosy, to be carried out by the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. \$25,000

For the study of hepatic fibrosis in schistosomiasis, to be conducted by the Liver Research Center of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

\$25,000

THE HEALTH OF POPULATIONS

Health care professionals are well trained to deal with disease in individuals on the basis of an understanding of physiological, cellular, and molecular mechanisms. Although this approach has been undeniably beneficial, maldistributions of expensive manpower, equipment, and facilities are common throughout the world; small numbers of individuals receive costly, high-technology, curative care while the vast majority lacks inexpensive, preventive primary health care.

The root cause of this imbalance is the absence of a population-based perspective in the educational, research, and management aspects of the health-care enterprise. The Foundation's program in the Health of Populations supports the development and improvement of clinical teaching and research in clinical epidemiology and population-based medicine in universities of major international influence. This initiative should result in improved methods for assessing the health needs of populations, for establishing health priorities, for allocating medical resources, and for assessing the benefits of medical interventions more rationally.

GRANTS:

ACADEMY OF BEHAVIORAL MEDICINE RESEARCH, Washington, D.C., for support of program-development activities. \$10,000

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

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for use by its Department of Biostatistics in a project to analyze and improve statistical practices and experimental design in the health sciences. \$300,000

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland, for the development of health indicators. \$35,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a preliminary workshop of a conference to be held concerning the "denominator problem"—the problem of estimating the total population served by a clinic, health center, or physician.

\$5,000

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the establishment of a clinical epidemiology unit in its Department of Medicine. \$300,000

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Columbia, South Carolina, for field studies in national and international policy structures for medical systems serving high-density populations.

\$5,000

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto, Canada

For a study of public health and population-based medicine in schools of medicine and public health.

\$200,000

To enable John Evans to conduct a feasibility study and report on personal requirements for personal and environmental health services.

\$35,000

VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY, Richmond, Virginia, to undertake developmental research in estimating the population served by clinics, health centers, or physicians.

\$25,000

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, Geneva, Switzerland, for the development of a classification scheme suitable for use in primary-care settings.

\$20,000

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Connecticut, in support of the expansion of its Clinical Epidemiology Unit in the Department of Internal Medicine.

\$25,000

COPING WITH THE INFORMATION EXPLOSION

The exponential growth of biomedical, behavioral, and health services literature, and of statistical and other data, makes it increasingly difficult to identify and obtain that small portion of the information corpus that is relevant and significant to particular needs. The objective of this program is to develop selective information systems that would rationalize and expedite the flow of biomedical information.

GRANTS:

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, Washington, D.C., to support meetings of the Long-Term Working Group to study and plan the future activities of the Biblioteca Regional de Medicina in São Paulo.

\$15,000

ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, toward the costs, on an experimental basis, of subscriptions to the *New England Journal of Medicine* for graduate students in the biological sciences. \$2,000

MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH PROGRAM GRANTS

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland, for a symposium on the 50th anniversary of the Institute of the History of Medicine (with the cooperation of the Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values program). \$15.00

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, to enable Dr. John Z. Bowers to conduct an historical review of the Health and Natural Sciences programs of The Rockefeller Foundation since 1913. \$100,000

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Recognizing the potential for conflict inherent in the growing interdependence of nations, the trustees established the International Relations program in 1973. In 1977, following a major review, a revised program was approved and launched. Further adjustments were made in 1978.

The program is focused on three main policy areas:

- Regional conflicts and security arrangements
 - International economic policy
 - World energy

Within each of these areas, the primary objectives are: (1) to identify core problems for which cooperative action is or will be required for effective management, or for the avoidance or resolution of major conflict; (2) to assess such problems from a global perspective and in context in order to develop and evaluate alternative courses of action for coping with them; (3) to encourage development of scholarly and professional competence in policy analysis; and (4) to increase public understanding of the issues and alternatives and the need for timely actions.

REGIONAL CONFLICTS AND SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

The political approaches pursued in regions with high potential for conflict and escalation—by powers inside and outside—have major importance for international security. Regional security issues include military, political, and economic factors. Arms control, methods for peaceful settlement of disputes, peace-keeping techniques, and means to reduce the risk of escalation in the event that armed conflicts occur are high-priority matters in specific regional contexts.

GRANTS:

ARMS CONTROL ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., to support a joint project with the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, England, for the third "Young Faces" (scholars and officials below the age of 30) conference on crisis management and the superpowers and crisis management in the Third World; UN and regional peace-keeping; and confidence-building measures for crisis prevention and crisis amelioration. \$19,250

ASPEN INSTITUTE FOR HUMANISTIC STUDIES, New York, New York, for continuation of its Arms Control Consortium program's analysis of technical and political issues that affect arms control, plus dissemination of the analyses to decision-makers and the public. \$365,000

ATLANTIC COUNCIL, Washington, D.C., for a project on the relationship of Japanese and East Asian security to Western security and NATO. \$35,000

CENTER FOR INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS, New York, New York, to establish a commission on U.S.-Brazilian relations. \$35,000

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, New York, New York, to support a study on Soviet-American relations. \$35,000

RICHARD R. FAGEN, Stanford University, Stanford, California, for a book-length study on U.S.-Mexican relations. \$31,656

FOREIGN POLICY STUDY FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for operating costs of its Study Commission on U.S. Policy Toward Southern Africa. \$345,000

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES, London, England, to develop a new studies program in regional security and conflict management that will focus initially on the Persian Gulf and the Middle East. \$127,400

INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION, AMERICAN BRANCH, New York, New York, to conduct a project on state immunity. \$20,000

JAPAN CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE, INC. (U.S.A.), New York, New York, in support of a U.S.-Japan joint policy study on security issues in Asia. \$35,000

LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER LAW, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of editing and distributing the proceedings of the conference "International Legal Effects of the South African System of Apartheid." \$2,262

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a workshop enabling Dr. Wayne Cornelius, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to continue his study on U.S.-Mexico immigration and related issues. \$20,000

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, London, England, to study the international dimensions of the southern Africa conflict. \$11,300

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Stanford, California, for a meeting in the People's Republic of China on arms control and international security issues. \$17,530

TOKYO UNIVERSITY OF MERCANTILE MARINE, Tokyo, Japan, for research in collaboration with the University of Washington on improved management of marine resources in the North Pacific (in cooperation with the Quality of the Environment program). \$800

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Vancouver, Canada, for research in collaboration with the University of Washington on improved management of

marine resources in the North Pacific (in cooperation with the Quality of the Environment program). \$6,667

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN, Urbana, Illinois, to study security policies of developing nations. \$8,650

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, College Park, Maryland, to support a project on Mexican migrants and U.S. responsibility. \$30,000

UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO, Tokyo, Japan, for research in collaboration with the University of Washington on improved management of marine resources in the North Pacific (in cooperation with the Quality of the Environment program).

\$4,333

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, Washington, for collaborative research with Canadian and Japanese institutions on improved management of marine resources in the North Pacific (in cooperation with the Quality of the Environment program).

\$33,333

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of its program on Latin America, the Caribbean, and inter-American affairs.

\$75,000

WORLD PRIORITIES, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of the 1979 edition of Ruth Sivard's *World Military and Social Expenditures*.

\$9,000

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

The international economic system is not functioning well—as evidenced by slow economic growth; persistent unemployment and a high rate of inflation in many countries; growing skepticism about the capacity of floating exchange rates to correct imbalances of payments; increasing fears of protectionism; and relatively little progress toward meeting the needs of developing countries and the quarter of the world's population that is very poor.

GRANTS:

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION, Washington, D.C., to undertake interdisciplinary research bridging the areas of international and domestic economic policy and international security policy. \$100,000

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION, Washington, D.C., for a project analyzing economic relations between the United States and the advanced developing countries.

\$35,000

COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, Washington, D.C., for a conference on major economic issues confronting the United States and Japan.

\$10,000

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY, Montreal, Canada, for a study on the economic relations between Quebec and other economic regions.

\$20,000

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

\$700,000

WORLD ENERGY

Energy is a vital and pervasive requirement in every society. The world is in the early stages of a difficult and protracted transition from ample, low-cost supplies of petroleum to reliance on much higher cost alternative sources of energy as well as increased conservation.

GRANTS:

ASOCIACION PARA EL DESARROLLO, Santiago de los Caballeros, Dominican Republic, toward the costs of a conference on energy and agriculture in the Caribbean area (in cooperation with the Conquest of Hunger program).

\$6,000

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for a study on inter-LDC collaboration in assessing and meeting energy needs.

\$6,529

JOHN H. HARWOOD, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus, Brazil, for a study on energy sources and the colonization of the Amazonian forest.

\$6,700

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Delhi, India, for a case study undertaken by P. S. Satsangi and Vinayshil Gautam of energy-consumption patterns and related socioeconomic factors in the hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh.

\$25,000

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR ENERGY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, Boulder, Colorado, to study new constraints on absorptive capacity and the optimum rate of petroleum output.

\$34,000

KEYSTONE CENTER FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION , Keystone, Colorado, for a workshop entitled "U.S. Foreign Policy and International Relations Issues of Radioactive Waste Management."	\$33,000
CHI-YUAN LIANG , Institute of Economics, Academia Sinica, Nankang, Taipei, Taiwan, for a study on the effects of energy policy on the economic development of Taiwan.	\$7,450
FERNANDO R. MANIBOG , International Energy Agency, Paris, France, for a study on the mechanisms and strategies for the implementation of renewable-energy technologies in Third World rural areas, with particular reference to the Philippines.	\$2,500
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY , Cambridge, Massachusetts, to provide assistance for a world coal study.	\$35,000
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY , Cambridge, Massachusetts, for American participation at a U.S.-Japanese bilateral nuclear energy workshop.	\$19,500
SIMON R. NKONOKI , University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to conduct a study on rural energy consumption in Tanzania.	\$24,875
OAK RIDGE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES , Oak Ridge, Tennessee, for preparation of a critical analysis of a Latin American energy analysis seminar.	\$5,000
RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE , Washington, D.C., to undertake a case study of the fuelwood-charcoal market in Hyderabad, India.	\$35,000
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION , New York, New York, to support an International Consultative Group on Nuclear Energy to conduct research activities to contribute to public policy on the development and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.	\$95,000
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS , London, England, to support meetings and related research activities of the International Consultative Group on Nuclear Energy.	\$90,559
SECRETARIAT FOR FUTURES STUDIES , Stockholm, Sweden, for preparatory analytic work for a symposium on the European transition away from oil.	\$25,000
JONATHAN P. STERN , London, England, to enable him to complete a manuscript on Soviet natural-gas exports.	\$3,000

TUFTS UNIVERSITY, Medford, Massachusetts, to complete a study on how developing countries should be categorized for purposes of energy policy planning.

\$6,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

In 1978, the trustees appropriated \$300,000 to continue the selection, with the advice of an expert advisory committee, of outstanding and innovative scholars who are studying issues central to international relations. The following awards were made in 1979:

ALEXANDER L. GEORGE, Stanford University, Stanford, California, for a project examining the history, current status, and prospects for reducing the risk of crisis escalation in U.S.-Soviet relations.

PETER BOLTON GROSE, Columbia University, New York, New York, for a study of U.S.-Israeli relations.

PETER A. ISEMAN, Princeton, New Jersey, to complete a book on the domestic and foreign politics of Saudi Arabia.

CHARLES H. LIPSON, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to undertake a study of trade-protection politics in the modern world economy.

NADAV SAFRAN, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to undertake a study of U.S.-Saudi Arabian relations and their prospects in the 1980's.

TAKETSUGU TSURUTANI, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, to study East Asian security and Japanese policy in the 1980's.

GILBERT R. WINHAM, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, to undertake a political analysis of the Tokyo Round of Trade negotiations.

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

In 1963, the Foundation initiated its University Development program, which had as its major objective assisting selected universities in Latin America, Africa, and Asia, to strengthen their teaching and research and to enable them to become more effective in responding to national and regional needs. First priority was given to the development of indigenous leadership and the creation of new knowledge. The universities that comprised the initial program were: Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda; University of Nairobi, Kenya; University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; University of Ibadan, Nigeria; University of the Philippines; Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia; and Thammasat, Kasetsart, and Mahidol universities in Bangkok, Thailand. In the early 1970's, three additional universities were selected: the National University of Zaïre; Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia; and the Federal University of Bahia, Brazil. In 1974, the name of the program was changed to Education for Development.

In December 1977, Foundation trustees decided to phase out Education for Development as a separate program, within the period necessary for responsible termination of current activities. Long-term projects at the Universidad del Valle, the University of the Philippines, the University of Ibadan, Makerere University, the University of Nairobi, and the University of Dar es Salaam have terminated; those at the three universities in Bangkok, Thailand, will terminate by the end of 1980; and it is expected that the programs in Zaïre, Indonesia, and Brazil will be completed by the end of 1983.

In addition to the university projects cited above, the Foundation continues support for several other EFD initiatives in the developing countries: training and research projects conducted by the national universities and ministries of education of Kenya and Tanzania, designed to develop local capacity for social science research and evaluation of educational issues in the two countries; strengthening research and training at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Nairobi, in pest management; an experimental educational project in rural development in Colombia; and training and research programs in public-sector management in the LDC's.

EFD CENTER GRANTS:

Federal University of Bahia

Salvador, Bahia, Brazil

Support of teaching, research, and service activities relevant to the rural and urban needs of northeastern Brazil. \$267,100

Gadjah Mada University

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Continued support of teaching and research programs in the health sciences, agricultural sciences, and the social sciences designed to help Indonesia meet national goals. \$410,124

**Kasetsart University
Thammasat University**

Bangkok, Thailand

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

\$308,178

Kenyatta University College

University of Nairobi

Nairobi, Kenya

Support of training and research programs designed to develop local capacity for social science research and evaluation of educational issues in Kenya and Tanzania.

\$14,158

Makerere University

Kampala, Uganda

Support for the reconstruction of training and research programs in the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry and the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences.

\$70,000

National University of Zaire

Kinshasa, Zaire

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

\$164,530

University of Dar es Salaam

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

University of Nairobi

Nairobi, Kenya

Faculty development and research programs in the social sciences.

\$19,750

University of Nairobi

Nairobi, Kenya

Strengthening, within its Faculty of Agriculture, of teaching and research programs in pest management.

\$42,200

OTHER GRANTS:

RUPERTO ALONZO, Chicago, Illinois, for a study, "The Social Valuation of Labor in a Developing Economy: The Philippine Case."

\$5,610

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, Boston, Massachusetts, in support of a conference on public enterprise in mixed-economy, less-developed countries.

\$15,000

CITY COLLEGE, New York, New York, for a workshop, "Technology Transfer."

\$5,000

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for a study, "Direct Foreign Investment and the Thai Economy." \$5,382

FUNDACION PARA LA EDUCACION SUPERIOR, Cali, Colombia, to carry out an experimental educational project in rural development. \$115,000

SAMUEL PAUL, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for a study, "Management in Developing Countries." \$93,598

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Illinois, for a study, "Political Control and Economic Influence: A Study of Trade Associations in Thailand." \$3,737

PROGRAM REVIEW

In 1978, Foundation trustees agreed that a comprehensive review should be made of the EFD program—the largest interdisciplinary undertaking in the Foundation's history—and in 1979, allocated \$200,000 for this purpose. Professor James S. Coleman, of the University of California in Los Angeles and formerly a Foundation staff member working with the EFD program, is coordinating the review process, working closely with the Foundation's EFD committee and a distinguished international advisory committee. The first year's efforts have been directed to the preparation of comprehensive analysis of the eight major EFD centers by appointed reviewers. A summary volume, written by Professor Coleman, will attempt to place the EFD program's specific experience within the broad context of the development of institutions of higher education in the developing world during the past two decades. One expected result of this review is a record from which the Foundation and other organizations can derive useful lessons for continuing efforts to help strengthen educational institutions in the developing world.

SPECIAL INTERESTS AND EXPLORATIONS

Beginning in 1978, an augmented Special Interests and Explorations fund was used for three purposes:

- To examine opportunities or support activities not covered by existing Foundation programs
 - To support unusually significant activities involving one or more Foundation programs and requiring substantial short-term investment that could not otherwise be undertaken because of the constraints of program guidelines
 - To support expenses of ongoing Foundation activities such as the Rockefeller Archive Center and the Bellagio Study and Conference Center

GRANTS:

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

CENTER FOR PUBLIC RESOURCES, New York, New York, for its project to expand the role of the pharmaceutical industry in research and health delivery for developing countries. \$117,500

COALITION OF NATIONAL VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS, Washington, D.C., to enable the coalition to collaborate with the National Council on Philanthropy in forming a new organization designed to protect and enhance the effectiveness of private citizens and the nonprofit sector. \$30,000

FOUNDATION CENTER, New York, New York, toward the cost of its work as an information agency on foundations. \$120,000

**INDOCHINA REFUGEE ACTION CENTER, Washington, D.C., in support of its
Cambodia Crisis Center.** \$35,000

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, New York, New York, toward the costs of establishing a National Council for Foreign Language and International Capability. \$35,000

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT,
Washington, D.C., toward the cost of publishing the background papers for a
symposium held in Jamaica, entitled "Mobilizing Technology for Develop-
ment," and of disseminating the final report of the symposium. \$6,000

MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, to provide an annual summer course in the biology of parasitism. \$200,000

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, Boston, Massachusetts, to establish, in its Education Division, a John Hilton Knowles Fellowship Fund to provide fellowships primarily for minority-group students, women, and students from developing countries. \$500,000

\$500,000

MIDDLE EAST INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of a study of the policies and activities of the Jordan Social Development Fund. \$8,000

\$8,000

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS, New York, New York, in support of its program of volunteer management assistance to nonprofit service institutions.

\$50,000

RESEARCH LIBRARIES GROUP, Stanford, California, to expand its computerized research libraries' information network for providing bibliographic information to U.S. research libraries. \$250,000

\$250,000

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 3RD YOUTH AWARD

The Foundation grants an award annually to a young man or woman who has made an outstanding contribution to the well-being of mankind. Lisa Cobbs, of San Diego, California, received the 1979 award for leadership in work for the needs, rights, and prospects of young people in Southern California. \$13,000

ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for operational costs of the
Rockefeller Archive Center. \$289,000.

\$289,000

SUPPORT SERVICES ALLIANCE, New York, New York, for the initial costs of its work to equalize access of goods and services to the self-employed and to small nonprofit and business operations. \$300,000

\$300,000

TRILATERAL COMMISSION (NORTH AMERICA), New York, New York, to help extend its nongovernmental North American-European-Japanese initiative to promote greater understanding and cooperation regarding political and economic issues. \$100,000

\$100,000

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Charlottesville, Virginia, for use by its Center for Oceans Law and Policy for a project on the Law of the Sea negotiations.

\$25.000

THE BELLAGIO STUDY AND CONFERENCE CENTER

The Villa Serbelloni, an historic estate in the Italian Alps, is located high on the promontory that divides Lake Como and overlooks the town of Bellagio; it was bequeathed to the Foundation in 1959. The center is administered from the Foundation's New York office by a committee of which Dr. John J. McKelvey, Jr., is currently the chairman.

The center has evolved into a unique conference facility for scholars from many parts of the world who meet to examine issues of international importance. "Bellagio Conferences" have been the modest beginnings of now worldwide cooperative undertakings in agricultural research, population stabilization efforts, and the development and strengthening of universities and training institutes in Third World countries. Conferences held at the center are related in some way to the Foundation's own programs. The following 37 conferences were held during 1979:

Workshop on Preparing Professional Staff for National Agricultural Programs—Frank C. Byrnes, International Agricultural Development Service. Participants from developing countries, international centers, universities, and the technical cooperation community addressed issues related to manpower needs for international agricultural development, including how to help those in developing countries improve their technical and managerial capabilities and how to provide young professionals with their initial international work experience.

Environmental Impact Assessment in the Antarctic—Martin Holdgate, Director General of Research, Department of the Environment and Department of Transport, London. Experts prepared an authoritative scientific statement to be presented to the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research and to the Antarctic treaty group on additional efforts needed to ensure cooperation between countries in order to avoid undue damage to the environment.

Sequel to the International Conference on Treaty Law and Procedure Held in 1977—John Lawrence Hargrove, Director of Studies, the American Society of International Law, Washington, D.C. Participants examined the differences between the two types of international agreements—treaties and executive agreements—with a view to minimizing the confusion in the federal government as to when each is most appropriate and what their weaknesses are.

The Relationship Between Coping and Health—Seymour Levine, Stanford University School of Medicine. Participants discussed the theoretical aspects of coping and environmental influences on psychosomatic illness, with particular emphasis on the pressures of urban society, work-related problems, and interpersonal relationships.

World Food Council Consultations on Food Production, Distribution, and Investment—Ambassador Maurice Williams, Chairman, World Food Council, United Nations Secretariat. Participants examined the reasons why food

production in developing countries is not increasing at a rate sufficient to achieve amelioration of hunger and malnutrition and how the problems inherent in achieving effective action are perceived by developing and developed countries.

Women and Trade Unions in Democratic States—Val R. Lorwin, Professor Emeritus, Department of History, University of Oregon, and Alice Cook, Professor Emerita, Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University. Participants planned a volume entitled *Women and Trade Unions: Studies of Twelve Industrial Countries*, which will address various issues ranging from historical origins of male domination of unions to international union action on women's issues.

Population and Health in Developing Countries—Sheldon J. Segal, The Rockefeller Foundation. Participants reviewed the status of both death control and birth control programs and analyzed their interrelations as well as their integration with broader development objectives.

Social and Political Challenges of the New International Economic Order in Comparative Perspective—Harry M. Makler, Executive Secretary, International Sociological Association, University of Toronto. A group of comparative economists and political sociologists analyzed the challenge of the new economic order to the social and political structure of the advanced West, socialist, and Third World nations.

Fifth Meeting of the International Consultative Group on Nuclear Energy—Mason Willrich, The Rockefeller Foundation. At this meeting on international energy supply policy, a small group of highly qualified persons conducted a preliminary exploration from an industrial-country perspective.

Conventional Arms Transfers: Dependence, Influence, and Regional Stability—William H. Kincade, Executive Director, the Arms Control Association, Washington, D.C., and Christoph Bertram, Director, International Institute for Strategic Studies, London. Leading scholars under 30 years of age from 12 countries discussed conventional arms transfers.

Eighth Meeting of the Council of World Members of International House—Howard A. Cook, President, International House, New York. The Council of World Members planned program activities of alumni in support of ongoing activities, discussed ways of attracting top-grade students to the facility, and reviewed various fund-raising methods.

An International Meeting of Human Rights Organizations—Miriam K. Carliner, Conference Director, International League for Human Rights, Washington, D.C. The league, in cooperation with the Federation Internationale des Droits de l'Homme, convened a conference of North American and Western European affiliates and other nongovernmental human-rights organizations to provide an information exchange on the most effective techniques through which human-rights groups can carry out their day-to-day efforts.

Workshop on Increasing Agricultural Production for the Benefit of the Rural Poor—Abdelmuhsin M. Al-Sudeary, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Rome. Participants examined the problems and opportunities for attaining IFAD's three objectives—to increase food production, to reduce rural poverty, and to improve nutrition.

International Migration—Charles Keely, Center for Policy Studies, the Population Council; Sylvano Tomasi, Center for Migration Studies, Staten Island; and Mary M. Kritz, The Rockefeller Foundation. This conference was held to provide an overview of migration flows in nine regions and an alternative theoretical framework for interpreting current trends and policies.

Comparative Aspects of Animal and Plant Pathogen Vectors—Robert F. Harwood, Washington State University, and John J. McKelvey, Jr., The Rockefeller Foundation. Participants reviewed past research accomplishments in the fields of vector-borne pathogens of animals and plants.

Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Tsetse Fly/Trypanosomiasis Task Force—John J. McKelvey, Jr., The Rockefeller Foundation. Reports of this task force will inform USAID, donor agencies, and African governments about those priorities in research and control in which they might best make their investments.

Key Issues in East-West Relations in the Eighties—Morris Bornstein, Center for Russian and East European Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. A group of Eastern and Western economists and political scientists discussed trade and financial problems, industrial cooperation and technological transfer, and relations between and within Eastern and Western alliances.

Human Rights and Developing Countries: Political and Civil Rights versus Social and Economic Needs?—Joel Colton, The Rockefeller Foundation. Participants discussed the choices a new nation faces with respect to civil rights—tolerating opposition parties and a free press, or concentrating economic and political power in the hands of a single party while forfeiting basic human rights—and examined some workable compromises for developing nations.

Second International Workshop on Food Corps and Rural Development at the Village Level—Ruth S. Morgenthau, Brandeis University. Participants reviewed revised proposals for new pilot projects in Tanzania and the Sahelian countries, enumerated common principles for organizing, operating, and institutionalizing Food Corps related activities at the village level, and discussed ways to share these experiences with others concerned with rural-development issues.

The Role of the Judiciary in Economic and Political Integration—Eric Stein, University of Michigan Law School, Ann Arbor. This group compared the judicial roles in both the United States and the European Community.

Nutrition and Immunology—Sir Peter Medawar, Clinical Research Centre, Middlesex, England. Participants discussed the relationship of nutrition to

immunology, particularly the mechanism of action of retinoids and of polyunsaturated fatty acids, which can have a profound effect on the growth of autochthonous tumors.

Planning Committee for a World Congress on Black Communication—Orlando L. Taylor, Chairman, Department of Communication Arts and Sciences, Howard University, and Bruce E. Williams, The Rockefeller Foundation. Scholars from various countries discussed plans for a comprehensive textbook with an international perspective that will cover the state of the art relative to basic and applied research and theory in black communication.

Comparative History of Literatures in European Languages—Henry H. Remak, Department of Comparative Literature and East European Studies, Indiana University. Members of the Coordinating Committee of the Comparative History of Literatures in European Languages division of the International Comparative Literature Association met to exchange views about the future directions of their program.

Alternative Plant Disease Management Concepts—Richard C. Staples, Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, and John J. McKelvey, Jr., The Rockefeller Foundation. Participants reviewed and examined critically the current state of knowledge, with emphasis on the field of disease physiology, especially host responses, as it relates to alleviating disease losses in crops.

International Symposium on the Russian Novel—John G. Garrard, Center for Russian and East European Studies, University of Virginia. This seminar provided a unique forum for scholars from the United States and Europe to assess the relevance of the Russian novel for contemporary social, ethical, and cultural values.

Priorities in Community Nutrition for Nurse Education—E. F. Patrice Jelliffe, S.R.N., M.P.H., F.R.S.H., Lecturer and Associate Researcher, School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles. Specialists in the areas of nutrition education and training, nursing primary health care, and food and nutrition policy in Third World and industrialized countries met to discuss priorities in community nutrition needed in nursing curricula.

World Development and the Restructuring of Industrial Economies—Antonio Maria Costa, Centre for Development Planning, United Nations. Participants of this symposium, jointly sponsored by the Society for Policy Modeling and the Economic Research Center of the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart in Milan, investigated the interdependence between alternative long-run world-development patterns and alternative policies for the restructuring of economic activities in the industrial countries.

Humanities/Education for Development Conference—D. Lydia Brontë, The Rockefeller Foundation, and James S. Coleman, University of California, Los Angeles. Participants surveyed the contribution of the humanities to the

Foundation's Education for Development program and discussed in depth the most significant programs.

University Development/Education for Development Review Conference—Laurence D. Stifel, The Rockefeller Foundation, and James S. Coleman, University of California, Los Angeles. An advisory group, comprised of distinguished specialists from the fields of agriculture, health sciences, social sciences, and education from developed and developing countries, met to provide counsel, criticism, and suggestions regarding the conduct of the review.

Clinical Investigations in Developing Countries—Harold J. Simon, Senior Visiting Scholar, National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Medicine, Washington, D.C. Participants addressed sociocultural, ethical, and legal regulatory issues as part of a larger project assigned by the Office of Science and Technology.

Workshop on Defined Areas: Implications for National Agricultural Research Systems—Frank C. Byrnes, International Agricultural Development Service. Participants considered the extent and nature of possible involvement in defined-area projects, and developed criteria for determining, situation by situation, where and how each agricultural research system can most effectively engage.

Research in Biochemical Communications: The Problem of Selectivity—William Goffman, Case Western Reserve University, and Kenneth S. Warren, The Rockefeller Foundation. Participants identified the outstanding problems in biomedical communications with emphasis on the issue of quality and/or selectivity.

Quality-Based Libraries for Medical Schools in Less-Developed Countries—William Goffman, Case Western Reserve University, and Kenneth S. Warren, The Rockefeller Foundation. Medical educators, librarians, government officials, and scientists from the developed and developing worlds explored new approaches to the problems connected with the growth of biomedical literature and discussed the efficacy of establishing small, selective libraries in various medical schools in less-developed countries relevant to their educational needs.

Workshop on Psychological Factors Affecting Health: Assessment, Classification, and Utilization—Walter Gulbinat, Division of Mental Health, World Health Organization, and Kerr L. White, The Rockefeller Foundation. Participants prepared a report on characteristics of a framework for an international classification of health problems, with emphasis on the psychosocial components of illness and health indicators, and also drafted guidelines for developing such a classification suitable for primary health care settings.

Chorionic Gonadotropin—Sheldon J. Segal, The Rockefeller Foundation. This conference, the first in a series, focused on the remarkable advances made in the understanding of the chemistry, biology, and physiology of this hormone of pregnancy.

Graminaceous Downy Mildew Diseases—B. L. Renfro, The Rockefeller Foundation Field Staff. Participants sought to identify those lacunae of knowledge that act as impediments to development of effective controls of the downy mildew diseases, to devise new or improved approaches to overcome these barriers to success, to suggest research efforts to provide essential information and insights, and to define resources, personnel, and facilities needed to accomplish these goals.

Planning Conference for a Daedalus Issue on Contemporary Africa—Stephen R. Graubard, Editor, *Daedalus*. Participants dealt with questions having to do with Africa's relations with the external world, in issues as different as the formation of African elites, the role of Marxism in Africa today, and the adequacy of Western technology for African development. Publication of this issue is planned for early 1981.

In addition to conferences at Bellagio, the Foundation offers residencies, of about four weeks each, to scholars, writers, and composers engaged in major projects. During 1979, the center was able to accommodate the following 80 men and women of recognized distinction from 12 countries.

LESLIE ADAMS, Cleveland—a symphony in four movements.

ALBA DELLA FAZIE AMOIA, associate professor of Romance languages, Hunter College—a comparison of the existential views of Dante, Montaigne, and Sartre.

SANDRA J. BALL-ROKEACH, professor of sociology, Washington State University—the impact of television on beliefs and behavior.

JOHN E. BARDACH, research associate, the East-West Center, Honolulu—ocean resources and their management.

HENRY BIENEN, professor of politics, Princeton University—problems of income distribution in Nigeria, Turkey, and Egypt.

RUDOLPH BINION, Leff Professor of History, Brandeis University—history of the development in 19th-century Europe of the idea that the past survives into the present.

JACK BLOCK, professor of psychology, University of California, Berkeley—the interplay between personality and situational characteristics in the forging of behavior.

JEANNE H. BLOCK, professor of psychology, University of California, Berkeley—the interplay between personality and situational characteristics in the forging of behavior.

JOSEPH BLOTHNER, professor of English, University of Michigan—the life and work of William Faulkner.

PATRICIA BONOMI, professor of history, New York University—the relationship between religion and politics in colonial America.

ROBERT F. BORUCH, professor of psychology, Northwestern University—assuring privacy and confidentiality in social research and methodological issues in mass psychogenic illness.

ROBERT H. BREMNER, professor of history, Ohio State University—philanthropy and social welfare in the Civil War era.

OWEN CHADWICK, regius professor of modern history, University of Cambridge—history of the Papacy of the Fascist age.

ROBERT J. CLEMENTS, chairman, Department of Comparative Literature, New York University—the interrelations of Italian Renaissance literature and art.

ELLIS N. COHEN, M.D., Stanford University Medical Center—anesthetic metabolism and toxicity, and anesthetic exposure in the workplace.

ROBERT O. COLLINS, dean, Graduate Division, University of California, Santa Barbara—memoirs of the Sudan, how the administration of British rule in Africa really worked.

ALEXANDER DALLIN, professor of history, Stanford University—the role of traditional political culture on current Soviet policy.

WILLIAM THEODORE DEBARY, executive vice-president for academic affairs and provost, Columbia University—neo-Confucianism and the Oriental traditions.

ADRIAAN D. DE GROOT, professor of methodology and behavioral sciences, University of Amsterdam—the forum function of science.

FRANCOIS G. DREYFUS, director, Institute of Political Studies, University of Strasbourg—a study of the elements that led Europeans to consider founding a community.

DAVID V. EDWARDS, professor of government, University of Texas, Austin—the politics of allegiance.

HANS-ULRICH EVERE, professor of law, University of Salzburg—the protection of private and familial life by Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

DONALD E. FARRIS, professor of agricultural economics, Texas A&M—the world's beef business.

JOHN L. I. FENNELL, professor of medieval and modern languages and literature, University of Oxford—Russia in the 13th century and the impact of the Mongol invasions.

THE LORD FRASER OF KILMORACK, C.B.E., London—post-World War II British and European politics.

JEAN GAUDON, professor of French, Yale University—a critical edition of Victor Hugo's novel *L'Homme qui rit*.

SHEILA GAUDON, assistant professor of French, Wesleyan University—a critical edition of Victor Hugo's novel *L'Homme qui rit*.

KASIM GULEK, Ankara—problems of democracy in developing countries.

DIETER HENRICH, professor of philosophy, Heidelberg University—the philosophical problems of self-consciousness.

ERLAND HOPSTEN, professor of statistics, University of Stockholm—theory and measurement of population growth.

DONALD R. HOWARD, professor of English, Stanford University—a biography of Chaucer dealing with the influence of foreign contemporaries in the writing of fiction.

DERRICK B. JELLIFFE, head, Division of Population, Family and International Health, University of California, Los Angeles—assessment of the nutritional status of the community.

F. SIONIL JOSE, Philippines—a novel about man's unending and often futile search for justice.

PAUL M. KATTENBURG, professor of government, University of South Carolina—the Vietnam trauma in American foreign policy.

JASCHA KESSLER, professor of English, University of California, Los Angeles—translations to English of the selected poems of Forugh Farrokhzad.

NORMAN KOGAN, professor of political science, University of Connecticut—a political history of postwar Italy.

CARL LANDE, professor of political science, University of Kansas—an Education for Development review report of the programs at the University of the Philippines.

UMA LELE, senior economist, the World Bank—strategy, policy, and implementation of the rural economy.

PETER LOEWENBERG, professor of history, University of California, Los Angeles—a political biography of Karl Renner (1870-1950), chancellor and president of Austria.

HARRIET RONKEN LYNTON, South Carolina—a biography of Sir Salar Jung, minister of Hyderabad, 1853-1883.

ROLF LYNTON, professor of public health and preventive medicine, University of South Carolina—professional education and the public interest.

GENE M. LYONS, associate dean of faculty for the social sciences, Dartmouth College—the origins and evolution of UN economic and social programs and their role in the changing system of international relations.

GERARD J. MANGONE, director, Center for the Study of Marine Policy, University of Delaware—international straits of the world.

ROBERT B. MARTIN, Oxford, England—a biography of Alfred Tennyson.

JOHN M. McMANNERS, regius professor of ecclesiastical history, Christ Church, Oxford—changing attitudes toward death in 18th-century France.

JOHN MELLOR, director, International Food Policy Research Institute—strategy, policy, and implementation of the rural economy.

WALTER J. MESERVE, professor of theatre and drama, Indiana University—a history of American drama.

GEOFFREY MOORE, professor of American literature, University of Hull, England—an analysis of the poetry of Robert Lowell, Allen Ginsberg, John Berryman, and Robert Creeley.

DAVID MORLEY, professor of tropical child health, Institute of Child Health, University of London—pediatric priorities in the developing world.

A. T. MOSHER, president, Agricultural Development Council, Inc.—strategies for rapid agricultural development.

BERT NAGEL, Heidelberg—the negative role of rhyme in German poetry.

MARC NERLOVE, Cook Professor of Economics, Northwestern University—population and economic growth.

CONSTANCE PERIN, fellow, Institute for Independent Study, Radcliffe College—a social and cultural analysis of the modern American residential environment.

MARIANO PINTUS, Rome—the process of Europe's unification.

JOEL PORTE, professor of English and American literature, Harvard University—educating modernists: Stein, Eliot, Stevens, and their teachers.

ALAN R. PREST, professor of economics, London School of Economics and Political Science—land taxation in advanced countries.

MARK M. RAVITCH, surgeon-in-chief, Montefiore Hospital and professor of surgery, University of Pittsburgh—a history of the American Surgical Association.

ROBERT V. REMINI, professor of history, University of Illinois—a biography of Andrew Jackson.

RUTHERFORD D. ROGERS, university librarian, Yale University—the training of research librarians to work under the changing conditions brought on by new information technology.

MILTON ROKEACH, professor of sociology, Washington State University—the impact of television on beliefs and behavior.

SHELDON ROTHBLATT, professor of history, University of California, Berkeley—a social and cultural history of British higher education.

VICTORIA ROTHSCHILD, lecturer in English, University of London—Chaucer's relation to a philosophical tradition and his significance as an English poet.

AUGUST SCHUMACHER, senior economist, the World Bank—Mexican rural development.

GEBHARD SCHWEIGLER, research fellow, Forschungsinstitut der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Auswartige, Germany—American foreign policy after the Kissinger era.

RICHARD SELZER, New Haven—stories relating to medicine.

JAMES R. SIMPSON, associate professor of agricultural economics, University of Florida—the world's beef business.

LOUIS L. SNYDER, professor of history, City College of the City University of New York—macro-nationalisms and mini-nationalisms.

IVAN SOLL, professor of philosophy, University of Wisconsin—conceptions of pleasure and pain in various philosophical, psychological, and physiological theories.

PETER STEIN, regius professor of civil law, Queens College, Cambridge—a history of European civil law.

JOLINDA A. TRAUGH, associate professor of biochemistry, University of California, Riverside—regulation of protein synthesis by phosphorylation.

ROBERT VAN NIEL, professor of history, University of Hawaii—the socioeconomic relationships of 19th-century Javanese society.

HENRI J. VERTAINEN, director of economics, Council of Economic Organizations, Finland—the efficient functioning of the Finnish economic system.

ROBERT H. WALKER, professor of American studies, George Washington University—American reform.

WILLIAM WALSH, chairman, School of English, University of Leeds—the poet Keats and *The Education of Sensitivity*.

JAMES V. WARREN, professor of medicine, Ohio State University—the clinical training of the medical student.

EUGENE WEBER, dean, College of Letters and Science, University of California, Los Angeles—peasants and politics in France.

GERHARD L. WEINBERG, professor of history, University of North Carolina—German foreign policy during World War II.

WITKOR WEINTRAUB, Alfred Jurzykowski Professor of Polish Language and Literature, emeritus, Harvard University—prophetic poetics of Polish romantic poet Adam Mickiewicz.

R. J. ZWI WERBLOWSKY, professor of religion, Hebrew University of Jerusalem—the work of J. M. de Groot and Chinese religion.

RUTH L. WHITE, professor of French, University of British Columbia—the relationship between poetry and music.

FELLOWSHIPS

FELLOWSHIPS

There are two types of Foundation fellowships. The first are awarded under special fellowship programs funded by appropriations from program funds and administered by the programs involved. Such fellowships awarded in 1979 are listed on previous pages as follows:

- International Relations, page 86
- Equal Opportunity, pages 39-40
- Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values, pages 44-47, 51-54
- Population and Health, pages 72-74, 77

The second type—funded through a separately designated annual appropriation—is made up of three categories of awards: general fellowships, administered by the Fellowship Office; postdoctoral awards in the Conquest of Hunger program; and visiting research fellowships, administered by the programs involved. Fellowships awarded in these three categories in 1979 are listed below.

GENERAL FELLOWSHIPS

General fellowship awards are made to individuals from all over the world who show outstanding promise in fields related to the Foundation's area interests. The intention of the general fellowship program is to help prepare award recipients to make significant contributions to research and teaching or public service in the future. For 1979, Foundation trustees approved a fund of \$2,235,000 for this program.

During 1979, a total of 193 persons held general Foundation fellowships. Of this total, 149 that began in previous years continued active in 1979, and 44 new awards became active during the year. Their distribution is as follows:

	<i>Study awards from previous years continued into 1979</i>	<i>New awards in 1979</i>	<i>Number of awards active in 1979</i>
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES	53	15	68
NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	1		1
HEALTH SCIENCES	13	7	20
POPULATION SCIENCES	3	13	16
SOCIAL SCIENCES	64	9	73
HUMANITIES	15		15
	<hr/> 149	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 193

Rockefeller Foundation fellows in 1979, under the general fellowship program, came from the following countries:

	<i>Previous awards</i>	<i>New awards</i>		<i>Previous awards</i>	<i>New awards</i>
Brazil	5	2	Lebanon	1	
Chile	1		Mexico	6	
China, People's Republic of		5	Nigeria	7	2
Colombia	7	1	Paraguay	1	
Costa Rica	1		Philippines	4	2
Dominican Republic	1		Portugal	1	
Ecuador		1	Sudan		1
Ethiopia	2		Tanzania	8	
Guatemala	1		Thailand	27	5
Haiti		1	Turkey	3	1
India		1	Uganda	2	
Indonesia	20	8	United Kingdom		1
Japan		2	United States	27	8
Kenya	8	3	Zaire	16	
				149	44

The following section lists the 1979 general fellowship awardees by country of origin under the Foundation programs to which their area of study related.

Key to abbreviations: AS—Agricultural Sciences, F—Fellow, GND—Great Neglected Diseases, HS—Health Sciences, HUM—Humanities, IS—Information Service, PS—Population Sciences, RB—Reproductive Biology, SS—Social Sciences.

CONQUEST OF HUNGER

Ecuador

TOLA, JAIME EGBERTO, M.S.C., National School of Agriculture, Mexico, 1973. Plant breeding. Appointed from Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

India

GONSALVES, JULIAN FRANCIS, M.A., Michigan State University, 1977. Agricultural extension. Appointed from Indian Social Institute, Delhi. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Sudan

ABDALLA, ABDEL, M.S., American University of Beirut, 1977. Genetics and breeding. Appointed from Agricultural Research Corporation, Wad Medani. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Thailand

PARANEE OLARICKACHARD, M.S., Kasetsart University, 1975. Agricultural extension. Appointed from National Swine Research and Training Center. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Turkey

TEZEL, YAHYA, PH.D., University of Cambridge, 1976. Economic development. Appointed from Ankara University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

United States

LAWYER, ARTHUR LEWIS, PH.D., Yale University, 1979. Plant biochemistry. Appointed from Yale University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

MELTZOFF, SARAH, M.A., Columbia University, 1977. Anthropology. Appointed from Columbia University. Places of study: Solomon Islands, Philippines. F-AS

SMITH, MARGARET ELIZABETH, B.S., Cornell University, 1978. Plant breeding. Appointed from Cornell University. Place of study: Mexico. F-AS

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Brazil

COELHO, ISAIAS, M.S., Federal University of Bahia, 1979. Economics. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

Indonesia

DARJONO, M.S., University of Minnesota, 1976. Veterinary pathology. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

HADIYONO, JOHANA ENDANG PRAWITASARI, SARJANA, Gadjah Mada University, 1973. Clinical psychology. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

LEKSONO PROBO SUBANU, SARJAN TECNIK ARSITEKTUR, Gadjah Mada University, 1975. Urban and regional planning. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

LELANA, IWAN YUSUF BAMBANG, SARJANA, Gadjah Mada University, 1977. Aquaculture. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

SETYAWAN BUDIHARTA, M.P.H., University of Minnesota, 1976. Veterinary epidemiology. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

SUDJARWADI, SARJANA, Gadjah Mada University, 1975. Irrigation engineering. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: Thailand. F-AS

SUGENG YUWONO MARDIHUSODO, M.D., Gadjah Mada University, 1970. Tropical medicine. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: Thailand. F-HS

WOERJONO MANGOENDIDJOJO, M.S., University of the Philippines, 1978. Plant breeding. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Kenya

AYAKO, ALOYS BLASIE, M.A., University of Nairobi, 1979. Economics. Appointed from University of Nairobi. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

MWIRIA, KILEMI VALERIAN, B.A., University of Nairobi, 1978. Sociology of education. Appointed from University of Nairobi. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

WARUINGI, MARGERY WANGUI, B.A., University of Nairobi, 1978. Social psychology. Appointed from University of Nairobi. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

Nigeria

AJENE, OGA GODWIN, M.SC., Ahmadu Bello University, 1977. Political science. Appointed from Ahmadu Bello University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

Philippines

LIM, JOSEPH, M.S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1976. Economics. Appointed from University of the Philippines. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

Thailand

BHANUPONGSE NIDHIPRABHA, M.SC., London School of Economics, 1977. Political economy. Appointed from Thammasat University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

CHAREINSUK ROJANARIDPICHED, M.SC., Kasetsart University, 1975. Plant breeding. Appointed from Kasetsart University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

RACHANEE JAMPATES, M.SC., Kasetsart University, 1974. Plant science, entomology. Appointed from Kasetsart University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

SMING KAOJARERN, M.D., Mahidol University, 1975. Clinical pharmacology. Appointed from Mahidol University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

POPULATION AND HEALTH

Brazil

SPINOLA, PAULO GALVAO, M.D., Federal University of Bahia, 1977. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. F-PS-RB

China, People's Republic of

CAO, YUNG QING, PH.D., Institute of Biochemistry, Shanghai, 1961. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Academia Sinica, Peking. Place of study: U.S.A. F-PS-RB

GU, ZHIPING, M.D., Shanghai First Medical College, 1960. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Academia Sinica, Shanghai. Place of study: U.S.A. F-PS-RB

TSONG, SHU-DONG, M.D., Harbin Medical College, 1952. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Academy of Medical Sciences, Peking. Place of study: U.S.A. F-PS-RB

WANG, NAI GONG, M.D., Da Liam Medical College, 1962. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Academy of Medical Sciences, Peking. Place of study: U.S.A. F-PS-RB

ZHUANG, LIN-ZHI, PH.D., Institute of Cell Biology, Shanghai, 1965. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Academia Sinica, Peking. Place of study: U.S.A. F-PS-RB

Colombia

FLOREZ NIETO, CARMEN ELISA, M.A., Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, 1977. Demography. Appointed from Universidad de los Andes. Place of study: U.S.A. F-PS

Haiti

PAPE, JEAN WILLIAM, M.D., Cornell University, 1975. Infectious diseases. Appointed from Cornell University Medical Center. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS-GND

Japan

MARUO, TAKESHI, M.D., Kobe University, 1969. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Kobe University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-PS-RB

YAMAMURA, KEN-ICHI, M.D., Osaka University, 1978. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-PS-RB

Nigeria

ADEJUWON, CHRISTOPHER A., PH.D., University of Ibadan, 1976. Reproductive biology. Appointed from University of Ibadan. Place of study: U.S.A. F-PS-RB

Philippines

OLVEDA, REMIGIO MEDINA, M.D., University of The East—Ramon Magsaysay Medical Center, Quezon City, 1973. Gastroenterology. Appointed from University of the Philippines. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

United Kingdom

HINTON, BARRY THOMAS, PH.D., Council for National Academic Awards, London, 1979. Reproductive physiology. Appointed from Agricultural Research Council, Institute of Animal Physiology. Place of study: U.S.A. F-PS-RB

United States

BRUNI, JOHN FREDERICK, PH.D., Michigan State University, 1978. Reproductive biology. Appointed from University of California, San Diego. Place of study: U.S.A. F-PS-RB

GONZALES-PERALTA, CARLOS, M.SC., Cornell University, 1979. Epidemiology. Appointed from Cornell University. Place of study: United Kingdom. F-HS-GND

LONG, ARTHUR DENNIS, M.S., Harvard University, 1977. Environmental engineering. Appointed from Harvard University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS-GND

LOPO, ALINA, PH.D., University of California, Davis, 1979. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Scripps Institution of Oceanography. Place of study: U.S.A. F-PS-RB

ZODDA, DENI MICHAEL, PH.D., University of Notre Dame, 1979. Biochemistry-immunology. Appointed from University of Notre Dame. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS-GND

POSTDOCTORAL AWARDS UNDER CONQUEST OF HUNGER PROGRAM

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

Six postdoctoral fellows were appointed in 1979.

BAILEY, L. CONNER, JR.—a rural sociologist, conducting research on the socioeconomics of fishing and fish marketing, at the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management in the Philippines. (ss)

FERRONI, MARCO A.—an agricultural economist, conducting regional research on the socioeconomic factors affecting potato production, at the Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agricolas in Mexico. (ss)

HOPKINS, KEVIN D.—a specialist in fisheries research, conducting applied research aimed at establishing reliable quantitative guidelines for the development of efficient animal-fish farms under tropical conditions, at the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management in the Philippines, in cooperation with Central Luzon State University. (AS)

LANDO, RICHARD P.—an anthropologist, conducting research on rural self-help organizations in Thailand, at the Thai Khadi Institute, Thammasat University, Bangkok. (ss)

PACHICO, DOUGLAS H.—an agricultural economist, conducting an economic survey of cassava processing and marketing in Colombia, at the International Center for Tropical Agriculture in Colombia. (ss)

RAINTREE, JOHN B.—an anthropologist, conducting research designed to develop methods of crop management and land use for the humid and subhumid tropics, at the International Center for Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria. (ss)

VISITING RESEARCH FELLOWS

In 1977, the Foundation established a program to bring young scholars to the New York office for limited periods of time. Their responsibilities are divided between defined research projects related to a Foundation program or department objective and internship activities intended to contribute to their understanding of the Foundation and to their professional development.

Four visiting research fellows were appointed during 1979.

EBERSTADT, NICHOLAS N.—assistance in the development of internal and public studies and reports. (is)

LIPKIN, MACK, JR.—research in writing on the relation of psychological and social issues to medical practice. (hs)

MCPHERSON, MALCOLM F.—research on food policy for development. (AS)

POSNER, JOSHUA L.—research on fragile environments and marginal lands. (AS)

FINANCIAL

STATEMENTS

SUMMARY

The grants announced, program costs incurred and expenditures in 1979 are summarized as follows:

GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	GRANTS ANNOUNCED AND PROGRAM COSTS INCURRED	EXPENDITURES
Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values	\$ 5,682,637	\$ 6,150,586
Conquest of Hunger	7,602,440	7,220,985
Education for Development	6,482,399	6,871,860
Educational Publishing	537,673	555,754
Equal Opportunity	4,031,642	5,542,898
International Relations	4,110,925	4,112,817
Population and Health	8,759,027	9,779,643
Quality of the Environment	1,002,202	1,138,897
Special Interests and Explorations	3,047,796	2,669,448
Deduct: Lapses, refunds, and reversions	<u>(1,396,126)</u>	
TOTAL GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	<u>\$39,860,615</u>	<u>44,042,888</u>
General administrative expenditures		3,885,551
Capital expenditures		153,990
Federal excise tax paid		<u>876,033</u>
TOTAL		<u>\$48,958,462</u>

The market value of the Foundation's investments at December 31, 1979 was approximately \$788 million, \$43 million higher than a year ago. The allocation between equity and fixed income investments over the year was approximately 78% - 22%, only a minor change from a year ago. Income increased to \$52 million from \$44 million in 1978; this record high figure includes the increased income resulting from the temporary conversion of approximately \$100 million of stocks into high-yielding short-term securities in the last quarter of the year. Net investment income after federal excise tax and investment expenses exceeded expenditures for the first time since 1955.

One of the fully discretionary equity managers, Chase Investors Management, was discontinued during the third quarter of the year. Concurrently, the decision was taken to increase the number of fully discretionary equity managers to four. Effective January 1, 1980, Batterymarch Financial Management Corporation, Dreyfus Management, Inc., and Roulston & Company, Inc. will receive \$50 million each and join Thorndike, Doran, Paine & Lewis as the Foundation's outside stock managers. There was no change in the management of the bond funds. Two bond funds of \$91 million and \$59 million were managed by independent investment managers on a full discretion basis. The balance of the funds, approximately \$450 million, chiefly in equities, continues to be managed internally with the assistance of professional investment counsel. Total return on overall investments was 13.7% compared with 18.2% on the S & P 500 and 10.4% on the DJIA and a decline of 4.2% for the Salomon bond index. Both bond funds outperformed the bond indexes, one with a negative return of 1%, the other with a positive return of 7.7%. The outside equity manager outperformed the S & P 500 by a small margin.

Since its founding in 1913, The Rockefeller Foundation has paid out approximately \$1 billion 422 million, of which \$1 billion 139 million came from income and \$283 million came from principal.

The financial statements for 1979 and 1978 and the opinion of Arthur Young & Company, certified public accountants, are presented on the following pages.

ACCOUNTANTS' OPINION

ARTHUR YOUNG & COMPANY

277 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

The Board of Trustees
The Rockefeller Foundation

We have examined the accompanying statement of assets, obligations and principal fund of The Rockefeller Foundation at December 31, 1979 and 1978 and the related statements of operations and changes in principal fund and changes in financial position for the years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the statements mentioned above present fairly the financial position of The Rockefeller Foundation at December 31, 1979 and 1978, and the results of operations, changes in principal fund and changes in financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis during the period.

Arthur Young & Company

February 22, 1980

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, OBLIGATIONS AND PRINCIPAL FUND
DECEMBER 31, 1979 AND 1978

ASSETS	1979	1978
Marketable securities, at quoted market value (Note 6)	\$787,558.212	\$745,387,625
Cash (including interest-bearing accounts)	1,383.015	378,792
Accounts receivable (primarily security sales)	8,329.305	1,412,368
Dividends and interest receivable	6,300.216	4,813,469
Property—at depreciated cost	<u>2,001.193</u>	<u>1,919,244</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$805,571,941</u></u>	<u><u>\$753,911,498</u></u>
 OBLIGATIONS AND PRINCIPAL FUND		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 4,695.544	\$ 3,182,233
Federal excise tax payable (Note 2)	1,066.916	858,374
Deferred federal excise tax (Note 2)	2,481.752	1,548,599
Appropriations by the Trustees, announced and released for specific purposes but not yet paid (Note 4)	<u>22,932.881</u>	<u>27,147,247</u>
Total obligations	<u><u>31,177.093</u></u>	<u><u>32,736,453</u></u>
Principal fund.		
Appropriations by the Trustees not yet released for specific grantees, and appropriations for program costs and general administrative expenses for the following year (Note 4)	48,981.697	48,030,655
Unappropriated	<u>725,413.151</u>	<u>673,144,390</u>
Total principal fund	<u><u>774,394.848</u></u>	<u><u>721,175,045</u></u>
Total obligations and principal fund	<u><u>\$805,571,941</u></u>	<u><u>\$753,911,498</u></u>

See accompanying notes.

**STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN PRINCIPAL FUND
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1979 and 1978**

	<i>1979</i>	<i>1978</i>
Investment income:		
Dividends	\$ 31,290,875	\$ 28,593,612
Interest	20,723,904	15,651,407*
Other	<u>86,704</u>	<u>114,128*</u>
	52,101,483	44,359,147
Less: investment expenses	<u>995,066</u>	<u>879,265</u>
Investment income before federal excise tax	51,106,417	43,479,882
Less: provision for federal excise tax (Note 2)	<u>1,022,128</u>	<u>780,564</u>
Net investment income	<u>50,084,289</u>	<u>42,699,318</u>
Grants announced and program costs incurred during the year	39,860,615	40,511,056
General administrative expenses	<u>3,925,499</u>	<u>3,578,447</u>
	43,786,114	44,089,503
Net investment income over (under) grants announced and program costs and general administrative expenses incurred	<u>6,298,175</u>	<u>(1,390,185)</u>
Principal fund at beginning of year	721,175,045	710,100,775
Increase in unrealized appreciation on marketable securities net of provision for deferred federal excise tax - 1979: \$905,800; 1978: (\$914,000) (Note 2)	34,115,233	7,465,050
Realized gain on sale of marketable securities (less provision for federal excise tax - 1979: \$89,801; 1978: None) (Note 2)	12,758,888	4,966,783
Contributions to the Foundation	<u>47,507</u>	<u>32,622</u>
Principal fund at end of year	<u>\$774,394,848</u>	<u>\$721,175,045</u>

*Reclassified to conform to 1979 presentation.

See accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1979 and 1978

	1979	1978
Sources of funds:		
Investment income before federal excise tax	\$ 51,106,417	\$ 43,479,882
Securities and repurchase agreement transactions:		
Proceeds from sales	1,457,610,083	2,081,715,383
Less: purchases	<u>1,451,910,949</u>	<u>2,080,041,562</u>
	5,699,134	1,673,821
Net change in accounts receivable, advances, dividends and interest receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(6,890,373)	2,626,346
Cash contributions to the Foundation	<u>47,507</u>	<u>32,622</u>
	<u>49,962,685</u>	<u>47,812,671</u>
Application of funds:		
Expenditures for grants and programs:		
Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values	6,150,586	6,036,310
Conquest of Hunger	7,220,985	6,922,852
Education for Development	6,871,860	6,944,387
Educational Publishing	555,754	567,708
Equal Opportunity	5,542,898	5,827,153
International Relations	4,112,817	3,211,961
Population and Health	9,779,643	8,941,093
Quality of the Environment	1,138,897	2,314,001
Special Interests and Explorations	<u>2,669,448</u>	<u>1,769,823</u>
	<u>44,042,888</u>	<u>42,535,288</u>
General administrative expenditures	3,885,551	3,516,216
Capital expenditures	153,990	154,000
Federal excise tax paid	<u>876,033</u>	<u>1,590,160</u>
	<u>48,958,462</u>	<u>47,795,664</u>
Increase in cash	1,004,223	17,007
Cash balance at beginning of year	<u>378,792</u>	<u>361,785</u>
Cash balance at end of year	<u>\$ 1,383,015</u>	<u>\$ 378,792</u>

See accompanying notes.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1979 AND 1978

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

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

Expenditures for capital items and major improvements are included in the property account and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lives of the respective assets or amortized over the term of the lease. Total depreciation and amortization expense amounted to \$72,041 in 1979 and \$114,893 in 1978.

Federal excise tax is accrued on investment income less investment expenses, and on net realized tax basis gains from securities sales. Deferred federal excise tax arises from timing differences between financial and tax reporting relating to investment income and the change between 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 as modified by the Revenue Act of 1978, is subject to a federal excise tax of 2% on investment income less investment expenses, and on net realized taxable gains on security transactions.

Not less than the fair market value at December 31, 1969 of securities owned at that date is used as the basis for determining taxable gains on subsequent sales of such securities. In 1978 there were no net realized taxable gains on the disposition of securities; in 1979 net realized gains on disposition of securities in the amount of \$4,640,682 were subject to federal excise tax. The basis for calculating taxable gains of securities held at December 31, 1979 is approximately \$670,000,000.

3. Pension Plan

The Foundation has a non-contributory pension plan with vesting for regular salaried employees who are at least 25 years old and 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. Pension expense under this plan, including charges for current service and amortization of unfunded prior service costs, amounted to \$1,542,000 in 1979 and \$1,432,000 in 1978. The actuarially computed value of vested benefits at the latest valuation date exceeded the market value of the pension fund assets by approximately \$2,167,000.

At December 31, 1979 the premiums payable through March 1, 1987 to complete the purchase of annuities for personnel who retired under The Rockefeller Foundation's Retirement Plans in effect prior to April 1, 1975, were approximately \$2,693,000.

4. Appropriations and expenditures

Appropriations and expenditures for the year are summarized as follows:

	TOTAL APPROPRIATED	ANNOUNCED AND RELEASED	APPROPRIATED BUT NOT RELEASED
Balance, January 1, 1979	\$75,177,902	\$27,147,247	\$48,030,655
Appropriations by the Trustees	48,509,900	11,092,508	37,417,392
Less: lapses and refunds	(3,690,795)	(1,246,263)	(2,444,532)
reversions		(149,863)	149,863
Released from prior years' appropriations		34,171,681	(34,171,681)
Expenditures for grants, program costs, administrative expenses and capital items	(48,082,429)	(48,082,429)	
Balance, December 31, 1979	<u>\$71,914,578</u>	<u>\$22,932,881</u>	<u>\$48,981,697</u>

5. Long-term leases

At December 31, 1979 minimum rental commitments under non-cancellable leases, principally for headquarters office space, aggregate approximately \$10,000,000 and are payable approximately \$720,000 annually until 1994. The Foundation also is required to pay additional amounts for maintenance and taxes for the headquarters office. Rental expense included in the statement of operations was approximately \$890,000 in 1979 and \$878,000 in 1978.

6. Marketable securities

	December 31, 1979		December 31, 1978	
	Ledger Amount*	Quoted Market Value	Ledger Amount*	Quoted Market Value
U.S. Government Obligations	\$ 97,218,493	\$ 90,691,313	\$ 93,625,775	\$ 90,677,867
Certificates of Deposit	36,932,880	36,932,880	50,641,702	50,630,000
Corporate Obligations	138,642,789	135,324,011	46,064,859	45,046,463
Other Investment	<u>1,296,910</u>	<u>960,930</u>	<u>1,296,910</u>	<u>960,930</u>
	<u>274,091,072</u>	<u>263,909,134</u>	<u>191,629,246</u>	<u>187,315,260</u>
Convertible Bonds	650,375	564,500	3,152,687	3,194,485
Preferred Stock	3,125,269	2,082,500	3,763,079	2,197,750
Common Stock	<u>249,766,755</u>	<u>522,072,201</u>	<u>320,819,411</u>	<u>552,680,130</u>
	<u>253,542,399</u>	<u>524,719,201</u>	<u>327,735,177</u>	<u>558,072,365</u>
Subtotal	<u>527,633,471</u>	<u>788,628,335</u>	<u>519,364,423</u>	<u>745,387,625</u>
Liability from Sales of Options	<u>(1,119,494)</u>	<u>(1,070,123)</u>		
Total	<u>\$526,513,977</u>	<u>\$787,558,212</u>	<u>\$519,364,423</u>	<u>\$745,387,625</u>

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

During 1979, the Foundation continued a securities lending program under which the Foundation, through its custodian bank, loans its securities to various securities dealers.

The securities dealers are required to deposit with the custodian and maintain collateral equal to at least 100% of the market value of the securities loaned. Cash collateral received is invested by the Foundation in interest-bearing instruments. The ownership and voting rights to the loaned securities are transferred to the securities dealers; however, the Foundation retains the rights to dividends and other distributions as well as the benefits and detriments of market-value fluctuations from such securities.

The accompanying statement includes securities with a market value of approximately \$59,374,000 (ledger amount—\$53,952,000) which were on loan, and the Foundation held collateral with a market value of approximately \$63,270,000.

During 1979, the Foundation commenced writing covered call options on certain securities in its portfolio. At December 31, 1979 options were outstanding on securities with a market value aggregating \$13,209,000 (ledger amount—\$8,765,000).

The total value of marketable securities on which the Foundation has sold call options is reduced by the current market value of the outstanding options. The difference between proceeds from the sale of the option and its current market value is reflected as an unrealized gain or loss. Upon expiration of the option, the proceeds received are reflected as a realized gain on securities transactions. If the Foundation purchases an offsetting call option to close an outstanding contract, the difference between the proceeds received and paid is reflected in gain or loss from securities transactions.



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