
**THE
PRESIDENT'S
REVIEW
AND
ANNUAL
REPORT
1984**

**THE
ROCKEFELLER
FOUNDATION**



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1984**

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¹Appointed Associate Director effective January 1, 1985.

²Assignment terminated December 31, 1984.

³Retired December 31, 1984.

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HENRY ROMNEY *Director*

¹Resigned December 31, 1984.

²Retired December 31, 1984.

³Assignment terminated February 9, 1985.

⁴Assignment terminated January 25, 1985.

ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held on April 2, and regular meetings of the board were held on September 21-22 and December 3-4. 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

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., retired from the Board of Trustees, effective April 2, 1984. He was elected a Trustee in 1971 and served as a member of the Executive and Nominating Committees.

Mathilde Krim retired from the Board of Trustees, effective April 2, 1984. She was elected a Trustee in 1971 and served as a member of the Executive and Finance Committees.

William David Hopper, the World Bank's Regional Vice President for South Asia, was elected a Trustee, effective December 5, 1983.

Robert C. Maynard, Editor and Publisher of the *Oakland Tribune*, was elected a Trustee, effective December 5, 1983.

Harry Woolf, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study, was elected a Trustee, effective December 5, 1983.

Bernard E. Anderson, Director for Social Sciences, resigned, effective December 31, 1984. Dr. Anderson had served in this capacity since his appointment to the staff in 1979.

**THE
PRESIDENT'S
REVIEW**

Many, perhaps most, foundations are concerned to make their programs relevant to changing times and to be imaginative and innovative in what they do. Foundations like to think that they can be more responsive to change than many other institutions of society, especially government, since they are less subject to external political pressures and can develop mechanisms for relatively speedy decision making. At any gathering of professional philanthropists, there will be much talk of flexibility, of working at the cutting edge, of anticipating the problems of tomorrow before they are upon us.

Of course foundations, like other enterprises created and run by human beings, tend to talk a braver fight than they in fact conduct. Telling someone to "Be creative, be innovative!" only works when the people who are giving and receiving the message don't really need it, for creativity, the capacity to see things afresh or design things in new ways, is rare and cannot be had merely for the asking.

Consequently, we often settle for the appearance rather than the reality. And we often settle for faddism, for change-for-the-sake-of change; we are often not the leaders in taking some daring plunge, but instead compete for the honor of being the first lemming over the cliff after the leader. It is a fact that the major foundations cannot become involved in the steady, ongoing support of organizations and still perform their function as funders of experiments and fresh approaches—the money isn't there, unless the organization is prepared to spend itself into oblivion. Small wonder if the pressure for innovation is at times almost frantic.

The Rockefeller Foundation has shared the general foundation view that accommodating to and indeed anticipating change in the world is important. But at the same time, an important feature of RF mythology (and the reader must remember that myths incorporate truth as well as fiction) has been that the Foundation, once having identified a problem area, persists in addressing that area with a staying power unusual in this innovation-minded world of organized philanthropy. Obviously the two objectives can conflict now and then.

It can be argued, however, that when a foundation does seek a degree of continuity and prides itself on perseverance in its work, the effort to be sensitive and responsive to changes in society that affect its goals and its chosen methods of working towards those goals becomes all the more important. Otherwise, "staying the course" can become an excuse for failing to recognize that the direction of the course is changing past all recognition.

For several years now, we have been striving to take into account one of the greatest changes of our era, the huge and still developing shift in what is known in the jargon of behavioral science as "gender roles," the ways in which men, because they are men, and women, because they are women,

view the world, take their part in the life of society, and pursue the possibilities that are open to them to develop fully as human beings.

One would be hard pressed to state when this great change began, equally hard pressed to describe with accuracy and confidence where things stand at the moment in this context, and hardest pressed of all to discern where the change is headed. But only the most obdurate of resisters would be prepared nowadays to dismiss as a passing fad what has been and still is happening. It is by no means a mere ripple on the tide of history. Something profoundly significant is going on, and even though beneath the surface much remains unchanged or only superficially accommodated, things can never be as they were before we began to be aware of the emergence of women from the shadows of human history in which they have endured for millenia.

Contrary to a widespread assumption, the changes are not limited to the middle and upper classes of the industrial or post-industrial nations. "The women's question" certainly looks very different viewed from New Delhi and viewed from New York. Particularly in the world of Islam, progress for women is indeed patchy at best, and for untold millions there has even been regression as Moslem Fundamentalism sweeps away the overheated modernization programs of the late Shah of Iran and others.

Yet change is evident wherever one travels, nor is it easy to generalize as to where it has made the greatest impact. After all, New Delhi had a woman Prime Minister long before the United States even dared nominate a woman for Vice-President. Yet it would not be unfair to say that in village India a female's place and life chances have changed but slightly, while a woman from the Farm Belt who graduates from Yale and proceeds to Stanford Law School is on a path no one of her sex could have aspired to follow just a few years back. Whereas in this country the issues involve such things as whether and how much fathers ought to take on the role of parenting, in much of the Third World they involve diminishing the gap between the percentages of boys and girls who attend primary school. In many of the poorer countries of Africa and South Asia, four out of five women over 25 years of age have never had any schooling at all, and the gap between male and female illiteracy has not changed in the last thirty-five years, despite the fact that, according to UNESCO estimates, about 300 million more girls will be enrolled in the world's schools and universities in 1985 than in 1950.

In response to the enormous changes in gender roles, some foundations have developed special programs to deal with selected aspects of the problems involved. Many of these are seen as "women's programs," since the changes affecting women are—thus far at least—greater and certainly more prominent in the public eye than those affecting men. To put it another way, the changes in men's roles are seen, and more often rightly than wrongly, as consequences of changes in women's roles, rather than as free-standing or intrinsic.

We have also seen the creation of 23 new foundations entirely devoted to providing funding for work on women's issues. Generally these are not endowments, but coalitions formed to raise money and then use it for this purpose. Among recently formed organizations are groups in Minnesota, the state of Washington, Texas, and California that now take their place with earlier grantmakers such as the Ms. Foundation, founded by Gloria Steinem, and the Playboy Foundation (whose involvement some feminists not surprisingly find downright galling). Although in total resources these new organizations do not loom large as yet, they are growing rapidly, and their very presence lends a sense of urgency about dealing with women's issues that would not otherwise exist.

According to information made available to the Foundation Center, the number of foundations involved to some degree in making grants for women and girls has grown from 209 in 1980-81 to 251 in 1982-83. Difficulties of definition limit the usefulness of such statistics, and as we've seen there is more to the issue than grants to women's and girls' programs; but the increased number reporting involvement is still significant, even though the dollar amounts have risen only slightly over the same period from \$36.3 million to \$38 million. There has certainly been progress since the first survey of such grantmaking by the then newly formed Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy seven years ago, when even those foundations whose own resources derived from the sales of cosmetics to women were unaware and substantially uninvolved.

* * * *

The Rockefeller Foundation has chosen not to create a Women's Program or Division within the Foundation, although we have made some grants of a kind one might expect from such a Program, most often under Special Interests and Explorations.

In 1983 and 1984, under appropriations totaling \$750,000, we undertook a systematic effort to improve the understanding and recognition of changing gender roles in the work place and within the family. This widely announced research competition, open everywhere to scholars and practitioners in virtually all the professions, is perhaps the most central of our explorations of the social, psychological, political, and economic phenomena associated with the rapidly changing status of women. The main difficulty derives from our having seriously underestimated the interest that such a program would tap—we are unable to fund many of the excellent proposals that have poured in.

Noteworthy institutional grants, also under SIE, include two, made in 1983 and 1984 and totaling \$100,000, to the Women's Legal Defense Fund to document the fact that the courts, in moving to a gender-neutral standard in child custody cases, now tend to rely almost solely on financial factors. One result is that women, desperately anxious to secure child custody, often settle out of court for a lower level of child support than makes sense or is customary by court standards.

Another, very different grant of some consequence is the \$90,000 made available in 1984 to the Committee for National Security with the objective of including more women in the national security debate. The Committee's first Women's Leadership Conference (also supported by the RF) held in Washington in 1982 attracted more than 300 women from 30 states and 135 organizations—an event so evidently successful that the Defense Department followed suit with its own presentations to women.

In addition to such direct grants, usually of quite modest size, and of equal importance, is the rather quiet, undramatic effort we have been conducting to examine our existing program activities to see where we need to make changes to assure that the interests of women and the consequences of changing roles for both sexes are properly recognized and attended to. The principal instrument used towards this end has been a President's Task Force on Women's Programming, set up in 1981 and including men and women from several of the Foundation's Programs and Divisions.

The principal internal memorandum in March, 1981 that provided the rationale for the Task Force focussed mainly on social and economic questions. It is worth quoting from the opening sections of this document: "The Foundation has had a troubled history in building a concern for women's needs into its male-dominated program activities and in involving women in competitions for grant and fellowship awards. While attitudinal rigidities in the organization are responsible to some degree, a large part of the problem stems from the difficulty of understanding the nature and relevance of the issues involved, and how these concerns can be integrated into our work. We can all benefit from an opportunity to broaden our awareness of the areas in which action is required and to determine where the Foundation's comparative advantage might lie in responding to these needs.

"In general terms, a rationale for broadened and intensified RF work in this area can be derived from egalitarian ideals and from economic justification for fuller investment in women. The basic lines of argument can be roughly summarized as follows:

- increased attention to women's roles and opportunities is warranted in that the Foundation is dedicated to promoting the well-being of *all* mankind, and there is growing evidence that women and men worldwide are not sharing equally in gains in welfare;
- the achievement of equity-oriented economic development depends not only upon balanced allocation of goods and services between social classes and ethnic groups, but between men and women within such divisions;
- existing program efforts to promote self-sustaining social and economic improvements can be made more effective by enabling women to increase their productivity and, thus, to contribute more broadly to the achievement of societal goals; and
- whereas women's issues are gaining widespread salience and credibility

and many governments are discovering their female constituents, the Foundation has a legitimate role to play in responding to the needs of women outside the U.S.”

Three principal objectives were noted in the memorandum: “Increasing the number of grants directly concerned with women’s activities; ensuring that women are involved as participants in activities aimed at accomplishing broader objectives; and examining grant impacts on women, especially to ensure that they will not be affected adversely.”

To which the writer added a cautionary note:

“Naturally, any women’s activities overseas have to be designed in accordance with local priorities, opportunities, and constraints.”

This was a delicate reference to a vexing question that faces any donor agency working internationally, and especially in the Third World. How far (if at all) can such an agency legitimately go in promoting activities that will affect changes in the host country’s culture? Some would argue that *no* such interventions are justified; few if any would maintain that the question is not a serious and relevant one. My own belief is that developed country donors inevitably do things that have an impact on the cultures of the countries where they operate; to pretend otherwise is an exercise in self-delusion.

The question remains, however, whether there is not some line that a donor ought to try to avoid crossing—a boundary somewhere along the road that leads from cultural neutrality to cultural imperialism, perhaps. Questions involving the changing gender roles often provoke heated controversy anyhow and anywhere. But when the power of national and cultural pride is joined to whatever prejudices people may have about the role of men and women, the resulting mixture can be explosive indeed. If only to avoid creating situations too embittered to permit progress to be made at all, donor agencies must try to gauge the cultural impact of their actions and temper adverse effects as much as may be possible, short of simply giving up the actions.

The Rockefeller Foundation does not pretend to be neutral on the questions of gender role or the exploitation and oppression of women. What we do seek is to operate on the basis of knowledge rather than stereotypes. Getting past the heat and into the light on gender issues is itself a worthwhile goal for a foundation. Most of our work is still in progress, but we have been able to demonstrate, for example, that it simply is not true that women are not interested in issues such as national security or that girls “naturally” shun the quantitative sciences. The facts are that women are systematically shunted away from such stereotypically male preoccupations or occupations from an early age.

* * * *

No one donor can hope to accomplish singlehandedly major alterations in career patterns or educational preferences as between men and women. A

field such as policy-relevant research in International Relations, for example, requires credentials that few women possess. Even a postdoctoral program in International Relations, with a fairly generous scope in terms of subject matter, has required a good effort from Foundation staff to attain reasonable representation of women scholars. The effort has been made, with uneven results; witness the following table covering three years of this highly competitive program (now being held in abeyance pending review):

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Proposals</i>	<i>Of Which Women</i>	<i>Countries Represented</i>	<i>Awards (men/women)</i>
1981	150	30	27	9 (9%)
1982	134	27	43	10 (9%)
1983	270	71	62	13 (16%)

The experience of International Relations is not unlike that of other areas in which few women have had advanced training. We have been persistent in our request that grantees add women to their conference participant lists, training programs, research projects, etc. We try to be sensitive to the problems of tokenism and the risk that such tokenism—particularly if the woman lacks experience—could reinforce the prejudice that women “don’t belong” in national security affairs. We have seen gradual, but significant, increments in the number of female participants; and as more women enter graduate school programs in international security studies, the situation should continue to improve.

On the other hand, despite our frequent reminders to the organizers of U.S.-Soviet arms control dialogues, the American side rarely has more than two or three women and the Soviets brush off such suggestions as frivolous.

Often, increased attention to gender roles is to be attained by the Foundation’s choices of subjects within existing programs. Thus as Agricultural Sciences begin to look at household food production or even the more broadly defined “farming systems research,” the Program will inevitably find itself paying more attention to gender roles. Synergism among portions of a single Program is sometimes possible: one of the first centers awarded a grant out of which to fund Humanities Fellowships on an in-residence basis was the Harvard Divinity School Program on Women and Religion, to the creation of which the Foundation contributed \$120,000 in 1980.

The two largest efforts currently underway at the Foundation which may be said to fit under the general rubric of gender roles are the work under Equal Opportunity with five community-based organizations across the country to increase the employability and employment of that much-discussed, much-agonized-over group, Minority Female Parents, and the Research Program on Women’s Status and Fertility, under Population Sciences.

An argument can be made for the proposition that the entire program in Population Sciences should be considered either a women’s program or at

least as coming under the heading of attention to changing gender roles. Clearly the lives of both men and women will be affected, for example, by the success of NORPLANT, a contraceptive device involving subdermal implants that is long-lasting (five years protection), reversible, has minimal side effects, and is highly effective: the annual pregnancy rate as judged by field testing of some 14,000 women in 14 nations is closer to that achieved with surgical sterilization than with other reversible contraceptives such as the pill or the IUD.

The advantages of such a method are self-evident for rural people in developing countries where clinics are generally few and far between and where there are difficulties for any contraceptive method that requires frequent and timely attention or sanitary facilities not normally available.

Still, a population and family planning effort can demonstrate greater or less sensitivity to gender role questions according to how it chooses its research topics and its methods of operation. The Foundation's attempt to learn more about the relationships between women's status in society and their fertility is aimed at increasing that sensitivity.

While an extensive body of social science research on fertility determinants exists, very few studies have looked in any detail at women's status and roles within the family and community. Most demographic studies include comprehensive fertility histories and usually a single measure of women's education and labor force participation. The findings from these studies vary by sociocultural contexts, and no clear policy recommendations flow from them. Under the Foundation's research program, attention is being given to a refinement in the concept of women's status, to an improved measurement of women's work activities inside and outside the home, and to the collection of empirical data to test alternative hypotheses as to the effects of women's status on fertility.

In 1981, the Foundation began to fund a number of community-based agencies to prepare minority female single parents for employment in the private sector. Families headed by black and Hispanic women increased by over 70 percent during the 1970s; their economic hardship is desperate and persistent. The Foundation's initiative, a substantial one, totaling almost \$5 million at the end of 1984, has had its share of difficulties. Here we are trying to work on a highly intractable problem, through agencies that for the most part have not dealt with this particular population. To combine service delivery with monitoring of both processes and outcomes is, all in all, no easy matter.

In particular, the lack of child care services and the women's often severe academic impairment have made the training process even more difficult than was anticipated. Other real-life factors have affected our research design, with some consequent diminution of potential effectiveness and increase in evaluation costs.

Still, we expect to learn valuable lessons about what works and what doesn't through this effort, and the problem could not be a more relevant

one for any organization dedicated to "The Well-being of Mankind Throughout the World."

* * * *

This brief essay has but scratched the surface of what one foundation has been doing in relation to the revolution in sex roles that continues to advance throughout the world. Sometimes we have been able to move boldly, at other times only with caution as we recognize the difficult adjustments that frequently are faced by family members, one and all, as women's roles and opportunities in society expand. We have made a beginning on the three principal objectives previously noted. The number of grants directly concerned with women's activities has been increased; the involvement of women in broader objectives is part of our agenda; and we are, I believe, more alert than previously in our overall grantmaking to the possibility of affecting women adversely. A series of intensive staff workshops on the subject, sponsored by the Foundation's Task Force on Women's Programming, has helped to keep us on our toes.

It is an area in which mistakes are easy to make, and misunderstanding even easier to provoke. It is an area in which prejudice and stereotypes possess singular virulence by the very fact that they so often pass unrecognized. It is also an area where to do nothing does not constitute neutral behavior. We have found very few if any aspects of our work in which the question of gender roles does not arise or in which women do not suffer disadvantage, often outright oppression.

Ruth Leger Sivard, a recipient of grants from the Rockefeller Foundation for her outstanding annual publication *World Military and Social Expenditures*, and more recently for her study, *Women . . . A World Survey*, quotes Elizabeth Cady Stanton's 1848 amendment to the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men *and women* are created equal."

Would that it were generally recognized as being so! The evidence, though overwhelming, that equality between men and women is more often honored in the breach than the observance, sifts with difficulty into many minds. To increase the recognition of this unhappy evidence and to do something that will help to remove the inequities, it is necessary to work on many fronts—at education, advocacy, research into the actuality of human relationships, and experiments with possible solutions to urgent practical problems. We shall no doubt look back on our early efforts as marked by more fumbling with the issues than we would like. What would be truly inexcusable, however, would be to abandon the effort. That we have no intention of doing.

June 1985

Richard W. Lyman

INTRODUCTION

The Rockefeller Foundation is a philanthropic organization, endowed by John D. Rockefeller and chartered in 1913 "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world." From the beginning, the Foundation's work has been directed toward identifying and attacking at their source underlying causes of human suffering and need. During its early years, the Foundation was active chiefly in public health and medical education. Its program was later expanded to include the agricultural, natural, and social sciences and the arts and humanities. Today, the Foundation is carrying out its work within six fields: the agricultural sciences, the arts and humanities, equal opportunity for minority groups, international relations, the health sciences, and the population sciences.

GOVERNANCE

The Foundation is administered by its president through corporate officers and program officers drawn from scholarly and scientific disciplines.

Program guidelines and financial policy are set and appropriations approved by an independent Board of Trustees, which meets four times a year—in April, June, September, and December.

METHODS OF OPERATION

The programs of the Foundation are carried out through the awarding of grants to institutions and individuals and fellowships to individuals.

GRANTS

The Foundation receives each year about 6,500 proposals for funding, with limited funds, it can act favorably on only a relatively small number of these. The criteria for evaluation are: relevance of the project to the Foundation's program objectives and potential for contributing significantly to the well-being of mankind; extent of the applicant's effort to secure additional and subsequent funding from other sources; and the applicant's record of achievement.

Foundation officers travel extensively to visit Foundation-supported projects and to observe ongoing programs of potential interest. Consultants are used to supplement the officers' experience in assessing the proposals they receive. When the nature and quality of a project meet program guidelines, the proposal is considered in relation to other pending proposals, and eventually a recommendation may be made for support in the form of a grant. In some cases program officers will solicit proposals in areas of special interest.

FELLOWSHIPS

The Foundation supports two categories of fellowships: those that are training related and those aimed at assisting the individual to produce a piece of work.

General Fellowships, a long-standing program to help prepare outstanding younger scholars and scientists, mainly from the developing world, to make significant contributions to research and training or to public service, are listed in the *Fellowships* section of this report.

Special Fellowships awarded through the Foundation's Programs on an annual basis (for example, in the Arts and Humanities) will be found in the sections dealing with those Programs and with Special Interests and Explorations. For details, please write directly to the Program for whose fellowships you feel qualified or to the assistant secretary of the Foundation.

PROGRAMS OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The Foundation largely concentrates its efforts on selected programs with well-defined goals. It tries to keep its overall program flexible and dynamic through periodic reappraisals and changes in the light of new needs and opportunities. At present, Foundation programs are:

- Agricultural Sciences (see page 14)
- Arts and Humanities (see page 20)
- Equal Opportunity (see page 33)
- Health Sciences (see page 41)
- International Relations (see page 51)
- Population Sciences (see page 58)

In addition, the Foundation has a Special Interests and Explorations feature (see page 66), which allows it to examine proposals that are not covered precisely by other program categories or to supply additional funds, enabling programs to act favorably on proposals of exceptional merit that would otherwise go unsupported.

LIMITATIONS

To accomplish lasting results with finite resources, the Foundation must necessarily concentrate its support on projects that fall within defined program areas. In addition, the Foundation does not, on principle, undertake to: give or lend money for personal aid to individuals; appraise or subsidize cures or inventions; contribute to the establishment of local hospitals, churches, schools, libraries, or welfare agencies, or to their building and operating funds; finance altruistic movements involving private profit; support propaganda or attempts to influence legislation; or invest in securities on a philanthropic basis.

The Rockefeller Foundation does not normally provide general institutional support or endowment. Occasional exceptions are made in the case of organizations or institutions in the creation of which the Foundation has played an important role, and organizations that serve and support organized philanthropy in the United States. While general or core support is seldom given, efforts are made to ensure that the full direct costs of a project are taken into account in the calculation of grants budgets.

APPLICATIONS

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

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

**GRANTS AND
PROGRAMS**

The grants described in these pages reflect a year that consisted of the orderly phasing out of matured interests and a beginning on new undertakings judged of considerable long-term importance.

In 1984, the Agricultural Sciences initiated one of the major new program components approved by the Foundation's Trustees—research on the application of cellular and molecular biology to food production in the developing world. The initial emphasis falls on cereals. Two additional areas of interest—strengthening food and agricultural systems in developing countries of Africa and the promotion of studies of critical issues affecting international agriculture—received limited support.

THE GENETIC
ENGINEERING
OF CEREALS

The use of science and technology to produce improved crop varieties has proven to be an effective means of increasing food production and stimulating economic growth in the developing world. Recent advances in cellular and molecular biology offer the possibility of dramatically increasing the efficiency, precision, and productivity of classical plant breeding. The objective of the Foundation's new program is to assure that the powerful tools of plant genetic engineering are developed for use with food crops that are important in developing countries and that they are effectively transferred to the applied agricultural research programs of international centers and national agencies in those countries.

Cereals comprise nearly three-quarters, and rice alone nearly one-third, of the food produced and consumed in developing countries. Much of the current research on development of genetic engineering techniques for cereals is focused on maize for both scientific and economic reasons. The current level of financial and institutional commitment to research on the cellular and molecular biology of rice is extremely modest and totally inconsistent with its importance as a staple food for half of the world's population, the great majority of whom live in food-deficit developing countries. The initial and primary focus of the Foundation's program, therefore, will be on the genetic engineering of rice.

It is anticipated that the program will require a 10-15 year commitment to targeted research and will progress through a series of stages leading from basic technology development to application of the new technology in rice breeding programs. Initially, support will be concentrated on relatively basic research designed to generate the new knowledge, techniques, and concepts required to develop genetic engineering as an effective tool for rice improvement.

As new techniques for rice improvement become available, the Foundation will encourage their prompt application in international agriculture. It hopes to be able to provide support for collaborative projects designed to transfer and test new materials and techniques at appropriate international

agricultural research centers and in the national rice improvement programs of developing countries. In the interim, the Foundation will encourage social scientists and other scholars to anticipate the socioeconomic and environmental impacts that may be associated with successful application of genetic engineering in international agriculture.

GRANTS

ACADEMIA SINICA, <i>Beijing, People's Republic of China, toward the costs of an International Symposium on Genetic Manipulation in Crops.</i>	\$15,000
BOYCE THOMPSON INSTITUTE FOR PLANT RESEARCH, <i>Ithaca, New York, Second International Symposium on the Molecular Genetics of the Bacteria-Plant Interaction.</i>	\$10,000
COLD SPRING HARBOR LABORATORY, <i>Cold Spring Harbor, New York, collaborative research on molecular verification of DNA transfer using the pollen tube absorption technique.</i>	\$25,900
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, <i>Ithaca, New York, research in the Section of Biochemistry, Molecular and Cell Biology on the cloning, characterization, and transfer of genes in rice.</i>	\$403,000*
HARVARD UNIVERSITY, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts:</i>	
<i>Research on transforming plants with modified chloroplast genes.</i>	\$35,000
<i>Toward research on the genetics of photosynthesis using recombinant DNA techniques.</i>	\$35,000
INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, <i>Los Baños, Philippines:</i>	
<i>First International Rice Genetics Symposium.</i>	\$50,000
<i>Toward support of research on changes in rice breeding in Asia.</i>	\$7,500
PURDUE RESEARCH FOUNDATION, <i>West Lafayette, Indiana, research in the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology on rice regeneration from callus, cells, and protoplasts.</i>	\$175,200*
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, <i>New York, New York:</i>	
<i>Costs of implementing the program on genetic engineering of rice.</i>	\$15,000*
<i>Biotechnology career fellowships for scientists from developing countries (co-sponsored for a total of \$800,000 also by the Health Sciences, Population Sciences, and Special Interests and Explorations).</i>	\$100,000
ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY, <i>New York, New York, research by its Laboratory of Plant Molecular Biology on gene regulation in rice.</i>	\$773,000*

* Allocated in FWS from FSI appropriations.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, <i>Stanford, California, research on the genetic engineering of rice.</i>	\$131,250*
STATE UNIVERSITY OF GHENT, <i>Ghent, Belgium, research by its Laboratory of Genetics on the genetic transformation of rice.</i>	\$617,000*
STATE UNIVERSITY OF LEIDEN, <i>Leiden, The Netherlands, research by its Department of Plant Molecular Biology on the genetic manipulation of rice.</i>	\$480,000*
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, <i>Davis, California, research on barley yellow dwarf virus resistance in wheat.</i>	\$45,000
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION, <i>Athens, Georgia, research on isolation and characterization of rice genes.</i>	\$36,100
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, <i>Pullman, Washington, research by the Institute of Biological Chemistry on the molecular genetics of rice.</i>	\$80,000*
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, <i>Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, Collaborative research on molecular verification of DNA transfer using the pollen tube absorption technique.</i>	\$16,528

*Allocated in 1985 from 1984 appropriations.

INCREASING
FOOD
PRODUCTION BY
STRENGTHENING
THE
INTERNATIONAL
AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH
DEVELOPMENT
SYSTEM

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research is an association of 38 governments, international agencies, developmental organizations, and foundations who, in 1984, contributed nearly \$128 million to 13 international agricultural research centers making up the CGIAR system. At these centers, more than 7,000 staff members, including some 600 senior scientists from 40 countries, work on the crops, livestock, and farming systems that yield three-quarters of the developing countries' total food supply. Their purpose is to improve the quantity and quality of food production and the standard of living in developing nations with substantial rural populations.

The RF is a founding member of the Consultative Group: last year it concentrated its annual contribution (totalling more than \$45 million since 1972) on five centers with programs concerned with the development of agricultural technology and policy in Africa.

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria is the center primarily concerned with increasing crop production in Africa; its

collaboration with national agencies is vital since many African countries do not have the resources to maintain appropriate agricultural research programs of their own.

At the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico, a regional program to increase food production in Africa will include in-service training for Africans in wheat and maize technology and on-farm research methodology.

The Washington-based International Food Policy Research Institute will undertake a number of studies focusing on the effect of national policies and regional cooperative ventures on food production in Africa.

The International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, headquartered in Hyderabad, India, is building a Sahelian center in Niger in order to develop appropriate technology for crops, mainly pearl millet, sorghum, and cowpeas, that are staples in Africa's semi-arid region. It will also work on identifying socioeconomic constraints to agricultural development through village-level studies.

The RF assisted a fifth Center, the West African Rice Development Association, by seconding one of its senior scientist-administrators, Dr. James E. Johnston, to serve as Director for Research and Development.

GRANTS

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, Manila, Philippines, toward its fund-raising program.	\$50,000
INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS, Hyderabad, India, restricted core support for activities pertinent to African food production.	\$100,000
INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C., toward restricted core support for activities pertinent to African food production.	\$100,000
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE, Ibadan, Nigeria, toward restricted core support for activities pertinent to African food production.	\$200,000
INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, Kandy, Sri Lanka, toward the costs of its establishment.	\$50,000
INTERNATIONAL LABORATORY FOR RESEARCH ON ANIMAL DISEASES, Nairobi, Kenya, for its Workshop on Immunization against tuberculosis in Africa.	\$18,000

INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENTER, Mexico City, Mexico, restricted core support for activities pertinent to African food production.

\$100,000

WEST AFRICA RICE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, Monrovia, Liberia, assignment of a Foundation staff member as Director of its Research and Development Department.

\$35,000

**STRENGTHENING
AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH**

Given the expectations of new and costly efforts, 1984 saw the phasing out of support for certain research trusts that, while important, fall no longer under the Foundation's guidelines.

GRANTS

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, research on the mechanisms that regulate luteovirus transmission by aphids.

\$29,000

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, research on arthropod transmission of parasitic diseases of plants and animals.

\$36,000

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, East Lansing, Michigan, for research on leafhopper transmission of plant pathogenic mycoplasmas.

\$35,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, California, mechanisms that control vector competence of mosquitoes for arbovirus.

\$37,000

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, Gainesville, Florida:

Research and technical assistance within its Farming Systems Support Project.

\$20,000

Development in vitro methods for the improvement of bananas (musa species).

\$30,000

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA, Grand Forks, North Dakota, research on the genetic basis of tissue culture regenerative capacity in maize.

\$55,000

**POLICY ISSUES
IN
AGRICULTURE**

Over the years, the Foundation has maintained an interest in the larger issues facing agriculture, particularly in its developmental aspects. In the years ahead, the Foundation will continue to provide support for studies and meetings on critical issues affecting international agriculture.

GRANTS

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, Washington, D.C., workshops to discuss mutual interests of scientists of the U.S. and developing nations.

\$5,000

CENTER FOR NATIONAL POLICY, <i>Washington, D.C., to develop a national agenda for food and agricultural policy (co-sponsored by the International Relations program for a total of \$40,000).</i>	\$25,000
CHINESE ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, <i>Beijing, People's Republic of China, toward establishing a national plant genetic resources center.</i>	\$550,000
HARVARD UNIVERSITY, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts:</i>	
<i>Toward a research and education project on world hunger for print and television.</i>	\$35,900
<i>Toward an assessment of the Arssi regional development unit in Ethiopia.</i>	\$14,000
INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, <i>Brighton, England, research and preparation of two books on rural development in South Asia.</i>	\$15,000
INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FOR NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, <i>The Hague, Netherlands, for an inter-center seminar on women and agricultural technology (also funded from Special Interests and Explorations).</i>	\$50,000
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN, <i>New York, New York, for the preparation of an annotated bibliography on women in agriculture in developing countries.</i>	\$10,000
RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE, <i>Washington, D.C., publication of a book on the Asian rice economy.</i>	\$14,300
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, <i>New York, New York:</i>	
<i>International conference on Polish agriculture.</i>	\$25,000
<i>Participation by selected African scientists in the VII International Congress on Protozoology held in Nairobi.</i>	\$10,000

ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Life in the mid-nineteen eighties—increasingly complex and competitive—requires levels of understanding to which artists and scholars can contribute significantly. It is with this sense of contemporary urgency that the Foundation has defined its Arts and Humanities program in four components:

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

SUPPORT FOR THE CREATIVE PERSON

In 1984, the Foundation continued programs of support for creative individuals. Within the Humanities Fellowship program, which identifies scholars whose work directly illuminates contemporary problems, twenty individual awards were made. A grant enabled the American Council of Learned Societies to award fellowships to a number of younger scholars in the humanities. In addition, under the new Rockefeller Foundation Residency Program, eight institutions have now been funded to select as fellows-in-residence scholars whose ideas and influence can be expanded by such association. The sites range from the Walter P. Reuther Library of Labor and Urban Affairs at Wayne State University to the new National Museum of African Art and the Center for Asian Art at the Smithsonian Institution, from research universities to arts organizations.

Significant, ongoing programs of support to individuals include also the 1984 Awards in the Visual Arts, co-funded with the Foundation by the National Endowment for the Arts and the Equitable Life Assurance Society, through which ten regional artists are honored and their work exhibited nationally. The Fellowships for American Playwrights Program provides stipends and theater residencies to eight playwrights of emerging importance. The Composer-in-Residence program, co-sponsored by the National Endowment for the Arts and the Exxon Corporation, has placed thus far eight contemporary American composers with seven symphony orchestras and generated 42 commissions for new musical compositions. The International American Music Competition at Carnegie Hall continues to identify outstanding musical performers whose repertoires feature contemporary work.

In partnership with the Arco Corporation, the Ford Foundation, the Exxon Corporation, the National Endowment for the Arts, and others, the Foundation initiated in 1984 a number of new ventures. A residency program for choreographers offered through Pentacle will expand the repertoires of dance companies. A production fund, organized through the Sundance Institute for Film and Television, will aid talented, unestablished feature filmmakers. OPERA America's national program for opera composers, will place them in residence with opera companies. All of these

programs, national and competitive in their selections of artists, will be sustained past their experimental stages.

The contributions of creative individuals can be found in libraries, theaters, classrooms, court rooms, studios, conference rooms—wherever such work is seen or used. The results can be startling and profoundly stimulating, as when the 1984 Olympic torch was ignited to the performance of a specially commissioned work by composer Philip Glass, a former grantee; when the film, *El Norte*, begun at Sundance, helped make real the dilemma of illegal immigration; or when a Pulitzer Prize was awarded to a playwright, a Rockefeller fellow, who began to write about America in a regional theater far from New York. In all such instances, the importance of support for creative individuals is seen afresh, as their work helps to illuminate and improve society.

GRANTS

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES, *New York, New York:*

Travel grant program to aid American scholars traveling to meetings abroad.
\$30,000

Fellowships for humanistic studies in modern society and values, to be awarded to recent recipients of the Ph.D.
\$107,000

ROBERT ASHLEY, *New York, New York, toward the development of a new opera for television.*
\$50,000

ATLANTIC CENTER FOR THE ARTS, *New Smyrna Beach, Florida, in support of its artists-in-residence program.*
\$40,000

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, *Brunswick, Maine, toward the costs of composer participation in its 1985 Summer Music Festival.*
\$5,000

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF THE ARTS, *Valencia, California, for the Padua Hills Writers' Workshop and Festival of new plays.*
\$15,000

CARNEGIE HALL SOCIETY, *New York, New York, for the continuation of a program of competitive awards for performers specializing in American music.*
\$300,000

DANCE WORKS, *New York, New York, for the continuation of its National Choreography Project.*
\$150,000

EXPLORATORIUM, *San Francisco, California, artists-in-residence program and a 10th anniversary retrospective.*
\$25,000

HOUSE FOUNDATION FOR THE ARTS, *New York, New York, toward the artistic costs of the 20th anniversary retrospective of works by Meredith Monk.*
\$50,000

HUDSON RIVER FILM AND VIDEO, <i>Garrison, New York, to research funding sources and develop presentation materials for its new project "Henry Hudson's River—Part II."</i>	\$10,000
DAVID HYKES, <i>Harmonic Arts Society, New York, New York, for creation of a new musical work for national presentation.</i>	\$10,000
MEET THE COMPOSER, <i>New York, New York, for its program placing composers in residence with symphony orchestras.</i>	\$350,000
NATIONAL GUILD OF COMMUNITY SCHOOLS OF THE ARTS, <i>Teaneck, New Jersey, for a program of awards to young composers.</i>	\$6,750
OPERA AMERICA, <i>Washington, D.C., for its program of support for composers of opera.</i>	\$250,000
SOUTHEASTERN CENTER FOR CONTEMPORARY ART, <i>Winston-Salem, North Carolina, toward the costs of the Awards in the Visual Arts Program.</i>	\$231,167
TRUSTEES OF AMHERST COLLEGE, <i>Amherst, Massachusetts, for use by the Folger Shakespeare Library toward the costs of the PEN/Faulkner Award for Fiction.</i>	\$15,000
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, <i>Irvine, California, toward the costs of its Objective Drama Program at the University of California, Irvine.</i>	\$50,000

ROCKEFELLER
FOUNDATION
FELLOWSHIPS
FOR
PLAYWRIGHTS

This program includes two categories of annual awards. In the first, playwrights are selected on the basis of outside nominations and the recommendations of an independent committee of professionals. Winners receive stipends of \$12,000 for a one-year period. That sum is administered by a producing theatre designated by the playwright, with the agreement that he or she will spend a minimum of six weeks in residence. An additional \$6,000 is available to the theatre for preproduction costs of the playwright's work.

The second category of awards consists of \$3,000 in stipends to playwrights chosen by selected regional theatres, along with \$2,000 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.

**1984
PLAYWRIGHT
AWARDS**

**MAJOR LEVEL
AWARDS**

MARISHA CHAMBERLAIN, St. Paul, Minnesota
at: The Cricket Theatre, Minneapolis, Minnesota

MARTIN EPSTEIN, San Francisco, California
(Undecided)

MARIA IRENE FORNES, New York, New York
at: Theater for the New City, New York, New York

JOANNA McCLELLAND GLASS, Guilford, Connecticut
at: Yale Repertory Theatre, New Haven, Connecticut

JOAN HOLDEN, San Francisco, California
at: Los Angeles Actors Theater, Los Angeles, California

EDUARDO MACHADO, New York, New York
at: Theater for the New City, New York, New York

MARTIN SHERMAN, New York, New York
at: Manhattan Theatre Club, New York, New York

EDGAR WHITE, New York, New York (currently residing in London, England)
(Undecided)

**REGIONAL
THEATER
AWARDS**

DASHIKI PROJECT THEATRE, *New Orleans, Louisiana*

EAST WEST PLAYERS, *Los Angeles, California*

THE EMPTY SPACE THEATRE, *Seattle, Washington*

FREDERICK DOUGLASS CREATIVE ARTS CENTER, *New York, New York*

L.A. THEATRE WORKS, *Los Angeles, California*

PERSEVERANCE THEATRE, *Douglas, Alaska*

STEPPEWOLF THEATRE COMPANY, *Chicago, Illinois*

THEATER IN THE RED, *Santa Fe, New Mexico*

**ROCKEFELLER
FOUNDATION
HUMANITIES
FELLOWSHIPS**

Since 1974, the Foundation has sponsored a competition for awards in support of humanistic scholarship that analyzes and evaluates contemporary social and cultural issues. In 1984, at the recommendation of an outside panel of distinguished humanists, the following awards were made:

THOMAS BENDER, *University Professor of the Humanities, New York University—New York intellectuals and the quest for metropolitan culture.*

ROSEMARIE HAAG BLETTER, *Associate Professor of English, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University—American architecture, 1945-1985: promise and crisis.*

JOAN JACOBS BRUMBERG, *Assistant Professor of Human Development and Women's Studies, Cornell University—A social and cultural history of anorexia nervosa.*

MARY SCHMIDT CAMPBELL, *Executive Director, The Studio Museum in Harlem—Romare Bearden: toward an American Myth.*

FREDERICK COOPER, *Professor of History, The University of Michigan—Disorder, development, and decolonization in Africa, 1935-1950.*

ELINOR FUCHS, *Theater Critic, The Village Voice—The death of character: a theory of postmodern theater.*

RICHARD GILLAM, *Associate Professor of History, University of Redlands, California—A critical intellectual and personal biography of C. Wright Mills, 1916-1962.*

DOLORES GREENBERG, *Professor of History, Hunter College of the City University of New York—Energy and modernization: the Anglo-American experience.*

MARGARET HIGONNET, *Professor of English, University of Connecticut,*
and

PATRICE HIGONNET, *Goelet Professor of French History, Harvard University—A welcome guest: the debate on suicide in 18th century France.*

PETER HYLTON, *Assistant Professor of Philosophy, University of California, Santa Barbara—Russell, idealism, and the origins of analytic philosophy.*

MARTIN JAY, *Professor of History, University of California, Berkeley—The problematic of vision in 20th-century French thought.*

T. J. JACKSON LEARS, *Associate Professor of History, University of Missouri—American advertising and American culture, 1880-1960.*

SIDNEY MONAS, *Professor of Slavic Languages and History, University of Texas, Austin—Censorship as a way of life.*

THOMAS DUNBAR MOODIE, *Professor of Sociology, Hobart and William Smith Colleges—Domination and resistance on the South African gold mines.*

JEFFREY M. PERL, *Assistant Professor of English and Comparative Literature, Columbia University—Rereading Eliot: postmodernism, antimodernism, and the politics of tradition.*

JOHN R. RICKFORD, *Assistant Professor of Linguistics, Stanford University—The adequacy of pidgins and creoles.*

PHYLLIS ROSE, *Professor of English, Wesleyan University, Josephine Baker and European racial mythologies between the wars.*

HENRY SUSSMAN, *Associate Professor of Comparative Literature, State University of New York at Buffalo—From world to text: literacy and oppression in 20th-century literature.*

ALEXANDER WELSH, *Professor of English, University of California, Los Angeles—English narrative and evidence at common law.*

RICHARD S. WESTFALL, *Professor of History and Philosophy of Science, Indiana University—Patronage and science in the 17th century.*

ROCKFELLER
FOUNDATION
RESIDENCY
PROGRAM IN
THE
HUMANITIES

In 1983, the Foundation began a new program which enables a variety of institutions to offer residencies to scholars to pursue their own work, and, at the same time, to become involved in enterprises likely to reach and benefit the larger public. Residencies established in 1983 included the Women's Studies in Religion Program at the Harvard Divinity School; the Center for Philosophy and Public Policy at the University of Maryland; the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis; and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C. Added in 1984 were:

GRANTS

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, *Baltimore, Maryland, for use by the Program in Atlantic History, Culture, and Society, toward the costs of a Rockefeller Foundation Resident Fellows Program.*

\$150,000

92nd STREET YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION, *New York, New York, for use by the Poetry Center for a Rockefeller Foundation Resident Fellows Program.*

\$150,000

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, *Washington, D.C., for use by its National Museum of African Art and the Center for Asian Art to establish a Rockefeller Foundation Resident Fellows Program.*

\$150,000

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY, *Detroit, Michigan, for use by the Walter P. Reuther Library of Labor and Urban Affairs, toward the costs of a Rockefeller Foundation Resident Fellows Program.*

\$150,000

STRENGTHENING
SECONDARY
SCHOOL
EDUCATION
THROUGH THE
ARTS AND
HUMANITIES

The second fundamental thrust in the year's work was the support of schools and teachers, a commitment stimulated in 1980 by the Foundation-commissioned report, *The Humanities in American Life*. The Foundation's goals in the schools are threefold: to provide help as directly as possible to teachers; to stress arts and humanities instruction analogous to current emphases on science, math, technology, and job preparation; and to sponsor, inspire, or leverage private support for education.

PATHS, the Philadelphia Alliance for Teaching Humanities in the Schools, created in 1983, received renewed funding after a successful first year. Co-funders with the Foundation are the Pew Memorial Trust and the Greater Philadelphia First Corporation. The first year included in-service programs and colloquia for teachers, experiments in teaching humanities subjects, community involvement, and a mini-grants program. Similar programs, structured differently to reflect their communities' specific needs, are developing with Foundation funding in Pittsburgh, Atlanta, and Seattle.

In addition to these community-based multi-sponsored programs, a number of other schools projects were funded. The Yale-New Haven Teachers Institute provides a national model for local school-college faculty collaboration. A summer program at The Breadloaf School of English is aimed at the needs of rural high school English teachers. Outreach efforts to high school teachers were supported through several national scholarly societies—the Organization of American Historians, the National Humanities Center, and the American Historical Association.

The national attention recently focused on America's schools demonstrates once again—as has so often been the case in the past—the importance of these institutions in fostering social change, in improving the lot of disadvantaged Americans, and in providing opportunity for technological, economic, and intellectual advancement. The Foundation's grants are intended to help teachers of the arts and humanities to benefit from the school improvement movement.

GRANTS

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., in support of a History Teaching Alliance to develop regionally based school-university collaborations.

\$37,500

ATLANTA PARTNERSHIP FOR BUSINESS AND EDUCATION, Atlanta, Georgia, to strengthen humanities education in the city's secondary schools.

\$125,000

COMPAS, St. Paul, Minnesota, for the development of a program to improve writing in the schools.

\$10,000

COUNCIL OF CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICERS, Washington, D.C.:

In support of a study of the arts and the state education agencies and of arts projects in secondary schools.

\$75,000

For its national conference and program of support for humanities initiatives in the secondary schools.

\$49,500

EDITORIAL PROJECTS IN EDUCATION, Washington, D.C., for distributing a special report on literacy.

\$10,000

- EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING CORPORATION, New York, New York, for distribution of a series of films designed to improve writing instruction in the schools.**
\$20,000
- FEMINIST PRESS, Old Westbury, New York, toward the costs of compiling a new American literature anthology.**
\$23,000
- MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, Middlebury, Vermont, for its Bread Loaf School of English to improve the teaching skills of rural and small-town high school teachers of English.**
\$100,000
- MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, New York, New York, for a meeting to begin assessment of proposed reforms on the teaching of English in the schools.**
\$4,000
- NATIONAL HUMANITIES CENTER, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, summer institute for teachers of American history.**
\$25,000
- ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS, Bloomington, Indiana: Toward establishing a "Professional Day" for high school teachers in American history.**
\$10,000
For establishing a newsletter for secondary school teachers of American history.
\$25,000
- PHILADELPHIA ALLIANCE FOR TEACHING THE HUMANITIES IN THE SCHOOLS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, toward the cost of its educational programs.**
\$150,000
- PITTSBURGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to begin a program of teacher training in the arts and humanities.**
\$125,000
- SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, Seattle, Washington, to begin a program of teacher training and curriculum revision in world history and cultures.**
\$100,000
- TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for a program to train teachers to explore urban folklore and to introduce these exploratory methods to their students.**
\$25,000
- UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Massachusetts, for use by the Institute for Learning and Teaching, toward the costs of the Urban Humanities Writing Project.**
\$25,000
- YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Connecticut, for the Yale-New Haven Teachers Institute toward the costs of disseminating its collaborative model for improving humanities teaching in the secondary schools.**
\$150,000

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

The American economy is becoming ever more integrated with world markets; international politics grow ever more complicated—yet fewer American students are learning foreign languages, funding for foreign-affairs-related research has declined, and surveys reveal a lack of public awareness and knowledge concerning realities in other countries.

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

A major initiative undertaken during 1984 was the formation of a program of Rockefeller Fellowships for foreign language teachers in the high schools, to be administered by Academic Alliances at the University of Pennsylvania and the National Council on Foreign Language and International Studies. The program will enable teachers to pursue their professional development and increase their service to their schools.

Also, as part of its concentration on the secondary schools, the Foundation appropriated funds to the Bay Area Global Education Program to extend its work to schools and colleges beyond its immediate geographic area and to test the replicability of its program. Funding for a new graduate program in translation at City University of New York was undertaken in 1984 with a parallel commitment from the Exxon Education Foundation.

1984 projects reflecting the Foundation's interest in the arts as a means of increasing international and crosscultural understanding within the U.S. include a program for Hispanic playwrights at the Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre Company, a Hispanic film festival in San Antonio, and the Latino Theater Festival of the New York Shakespeare Festival.

GRANTS

AMERICAN PUBLIC RADIO, *Minneapolis, Minnesota, for its activities designed to heighten awareness of music by non-U.S. composers in this country and by American composers abroad.*

\$8,000

ASSOCIATION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, *Washington, D.C., in support of its international campus fellows program (jointly sponsored by the International Relations program).*

\$25,000

BROWN UNIVERSITY, *Providence, Rhode Island, for a multidisciplinary roundtable discussion at the Pembroke Center for Teaching and Research on Women, on the assumptions shaping gender research in third-world countries (also funded by the International Relations program and Special Interests and Explorations).*

\$7,000

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, <i>New York, New York, for the development of a Master of Arts program in translation.</i>	\$160,000
ETV ENDOWMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, <i>Spartanburg, South Carolina, toward the costs of its International TV Revue.</i>	\$45,000
GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES IN EDUCATION, <i>New York, New York, to coordinate the involvement of New York cultural institutions in improving international education in the New York City public schools.</i>	\$13,000
INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF THEATRE RESEARCH, <i>Paris, France, toward the costs of preparing a theatrical transcription of the Mahabharata and the international tour of the resulting production.</i>	\$40,000
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, <i>Baltimore, Maryland, toward the costs of publishing the New West Indian Guide.</i>	\$10,000
NEW YORK SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL, <i>New York, New York, toward the costs of the fourth Latino Festival.</i>	\$10,000
PERFORMING ARTISTS NUCLEUS (GUADALUPE CULTURAL ARTS CENTER), <i>San Antonio, Texas, administrative costs associated with the San Antonio Cine Festival.</i>	\$10,000
PUERTO RICAN TRAVELING THEATRE COMPANY, <i>New York, New York, to provide opportunities to Hispanic playwrights for the development of their work.</i>	\$15,000
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, <i>Stanford, California, expanding the curriculum and organizational network of the Bay Area Global Education Program.</i>	\$180,000

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

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

In 1984, the Foundation continued to support efforts, begun in 1983, to bolster the long-term financial and artistic health of cultural institutions through the National Arts Stabilization Fund and through national dissemination of the Arts and Business Council's program of Business Volunteers for the Arts. Both programs aim to provide business experience and experts to the arts sector.

The Foundation has also funded research to help formulate public policy concerning the arts and humanities. The American Council for the Arts has studied the role and needs of the individual artist in America with the help of the Rockefeller, Exxon, and Dayton Hudson foundations. An extensive survey by the National Humanities Alliance assessed the needs of the humanities nationally. Historians, through the Brookings Institution, contributed to the work of the Committee on the Constitutional System, a group of senior policy makers who are examining possible constitutional changes that would improve the integrative functioning of the branches of government. Their recommendations will be released to the public during the bicentennial of the Constitution in 1987.

Artists and humanists also contributed, through Foundation grants, to the production of a film on women in American politics by The Center for the American Woman and Politics at Rutgers University; to the new uses of technology to improve communication and information at the American Council of Learned Societies and the American Symphony Orchestra League; to the examining of cultural support on a state-wide basis in Florida; and to the providing of improved media offerings of new art through the Walker Art Center.

Support of the Next Wave Festival of the Brooklyn Academy of Music enabled major works encompassing music, theater, dance, and the visual arts to be mounted and to reach new audiences. The Foundation's contribution enabled some productions to be toured and stimulated the inclusion of a humanistic component, including audience magazines and panel discussions, to show the cultural context in which these works were created.

GRANTS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS, <i>Washington, D.C.:</i> <i>For use by the National Humanities Alliance, to conduct research and draft a report on current needs in the humanities.</i>	\$39,000
<i>Toward the costs of a project to help implement the recommendations of the Commission on Museums for a New Century.</i>	\$11,250
AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARTS, <i>New York, New York, to explore the feasibility of a task force on the role and needs of the individual artist in America.</i>	\$20,000
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES, <i>New York, New York, to establish an office on scholarly communication and technology.</i>	\$50,000
AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA LEAGUE, <i>Washington, D.C., for a program to establish a computerized orchestra library information service and to develop a New Music Project as part of the library.</i>	\$175,000

ARTS AND BUSINESS COUNCIL, New York, New York, to further expand its national Business Volunteers for the Arts program.

\$300,000

ASPEN INSTITUTE FOR HUMANISTIC STUDIES, New York, New York, for an expanded fellowship program to aid the development of the Institute's seminars for leaders from all sectors of society.

\$50,000

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION, Washington, D.C., research projects on the U.S. Constitution, related to the work of the Committee on the Constitutional System.

\$50,000

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn, New York, in support of its Next Wave Production and Touring Fund.

\$250,000

CLAREMONT UNIVERSITY CENTER, Claremont, California, establishment of a lay fellowship and colloquia within its Graduate Center for the Humanities.

\$50,000

DIVISION OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS, STATE OF FLORIDA, Tallahassee, organizing a conference "Florida's Cultural Environment in the Nineties: Will it Keep Pace with Economic and Population Growth?"

\$10,000

HALEAKALA, INC. (The Kitchen), New York, New York, toward its domestic touring program.

\$35,000

MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, New York, New York, development and planning of a faculty exchange project.

\$6,000

NATIONAL ARTS STABILIZATION FUND, New York, New York, to enable it to address the long-term financial and artistic health of selected U.S. cultural institutions.

\$500,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York:

Toward the costs of a study on arts policy.

\$14,000

Toward a conference entitled "The Support and Presentation of Contemporary

Performing Arts in Europe and America: Issues and Explorations."

\$40,000

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, New Brunswick, New Jersey, toward the costs of a documentary film on women state legislators (also funded from Special Interests and Explorations for a total of \$100,000).

\$50,000

SALZBURG SEMINAR IN AMERICAN STUDIES, Cambridge, Massachusetts, toward the costs of the session "The Function and Future of Museums."

\$25,000

SMITH COLLEGE, Northampton, Massachusetts, for a conference "Preserving Women's History: Archivists and Historians Working Together."

\$15,000

SOUTHEAST BANKING CORPORATION FOUNDATION, Miami, Florida, background study for a conference entitled "Florida's Cultural Environment in the Nineties: Will it Keep Pace with Economic and Population Growth?"

\$5,000

WALKER ART CENTER, Minneapolis, Minnesota, research and development of its media programs for national dissemination of the arts.

\$50,000

The year 1984 marked the third decade of sustained Foundation support to bring about the full participation of minority group Americans in the life of this country. Generalization about this historical experience is risky; there have been considerable successes and some real failures.

One might argue that the Foundation began conservatively in the early '60s, building on the tradition of the General Education Board, in emphasizing efforts to give blacks more opportunities for higher education. After 1967, the Program took a more activist turn, funding what was to have been a major work on the history and nature of the urban racial ghetto in American cities, aimed at its elimination or "transformation."

At the same time, the Foundation decided to emphasize both leadership development and the problems of urban school systems, again focussed mainly on blacks, and taking the primary form of a program to increase opportunities for black teachers to advance to administrative jobs in the nation's public schools. This program, which had some dramatic individual successes, was an important step closer to the problems "in the streets," but only a step. In 1978, the Program's emphasis moved to efforts at increasing economic opportunity for minorities, through action projects and research. Alongside this, the staff developed and the Trustees approved two other components. The first was "Securing and Promoting Basic Rights," which consisted chiefly of major grants to the leading civil rights organizations. The second was "Broadening Career Opportunities," aimed at increasing the numbers of underrepresented minority members (chiefly black and Hispanic) going into academic careers in the sciences and economics.

Increasingly, however, we and many others have become aware of the dichotomy that has developed in the minority, and especially black, community in recent years, since national efforts at affirmative action began. These efforts have had substantial impact in opening career opportunities for a segment of the minority population. The increase in accessibility to qualified students of the best colleges and universities, the influx of minority individuals into various professions, effective affirmative action hiring and promotion policies in the corporate and higher education worlds, and especially in government—these have brought dramatic changes for a fortunate fraction—perhaps 25%?—of minority youth and adults. Blacks are going to college at nearly the rate of whites (albeit in disproportionately large numbers to community colleges rather than four-year institutions). Once-segregated America has been desegregated dramatically with respect to public—and most private—facilities.

At the same time, for large numbers of minority people there has been no change, or change for the worse. The problems of intractable poverty, family disintegration, the drug and crime culture, teen-age pregnancy, and widespread illiteracy remain untouched and apparently untouchable by the legal and other mechanisms that have helped others to rise into the middle class.

The RF moved to address at least some of these problems in what has been for us a large-scale effort, the Minority Female Single Parent initiative of 1981. This has presented formidable challenges, both of implementation of the projects by the community-based organizations and in carrying out the monitoring and research effort. Despite the occasional setback, we believe that considerable help will have been provided to members of a uniquely disadvantaged population and that we shall be able to learn a good deal from the project—even if some of the lessons are about what *not* to do.

During the past year, trustees and officers, aided by distinguished outside consultants, have reviewed the Foundation's efforts. The conclusion we have reached is to focus even more sharply upon the problems surrounding hard-core poverty, the problems of those left behind by the civil rights revolution that has considerably transformed American life for the less severely disadvantaged of the minority population.

During 1985, for example, we expect to be phasing out the "Broadening Career Opportunities" component reported on below without undertaking new ventures under that rubric. This change, and the likelihood of others, should be borne in mind by those who consult this section of the annual report.

* * * * *

In 1984, the Foundation made grants that endeavored to:

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

In 1984, the Foundation supported three lines of activity: multidisciplinary research on the nature and causes of persistent employment and income disparities between minorities and other groupings; evaluation, through empirical testing, of the effectiveness of alternate public and private strategies for improving employment opportunities; and the replication of projects shown to have a positive impact on income-earning opportunities for the disadvantaged. In recent years, Foundation grants have given priority to employment of minority-group female heads of households, to minority-group youth aged 16-24, and to occupational upgrading for minorities.

In 1981, nearly 40 percent of all U.S. families headed by women were living in poverty. Among black and Hispanic female householders with children, the poverty rate was nearly 60 percent. These families largely depend for basic necessities on subsidies from various government transfer programs, but it is increasingly recognized that regular, stable, and well-paying jobs for the mothers of this group represent the long-term solution

to such families' low incomes. Included among the barriers to this solution are lack of good basic skills, labor market experience, and the need to find and maintain child-care arrangements that are both financially bearable and psychologically satisfactory.

In 1984, the Rockefeller Foundation renewed its support to community-based organizations to carry out demonstration programs of assistance for minority-group, female, single parents. The agencies offer services such as counseling, job training and placement in the private sector, and assistance with child care.

A pronounced success in preparing high school graduates for employment or continuing education was achieved by *Jobs for America's Graduates*, begun with RF assistance in 1980 in the schools of Delaware. The program continues to expand each year: in 1984, new projects were initiated in the high schools of Richmond, Kalamazoo, and Cincinnati. *Jobs for America's Graduates* received a very favorable evaluation from the Hudson Institute, which examined the organization's school-to-work transition record in several cities over the past four years. An effort is now underway to develop legislation on the Federal level that would support national replications of the model.

GRANTS

EMPLOYABILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FOR MINORITY- GROUP, FEMALE, SINGLE PARENTS

ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE, Atlanta, Georgia:	
<i>Project support.</i>	\$250,000
<i>Toward the costs of its computerized Management Information Systems.</i>	\$15,000
CENTER FOR EMPLOYMENT TRAINING, San Jose, California:	
<i>Project support.</i>	\$250,000
<i>Toward the costs of its computerized Management Information Systems.</i>	\$15,000
NATIONAL CONGRESS OF NEIGHBORHOOD WOMEN, Brooklyn, New York:	
<i>Project support.</i>	\$200,000
<i>Toward the costs of its computerized Management Information Systems.</i>	\$14,832
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, Washington, D.C.,	
<i>project support.</i>	\$200,000
OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTER, Providence, Rhode Island:	
<i>Project support.</i>	\$250,000
<i>Toward the costs of its computerized Management Information Systems.</i>	\$13,891

WIDER OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN, *Washington, D.C.,*
project support.

\$250,000

OTHER
ECONOMIC-
OPPORTUNITY
GRANTS

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION, *Washington, D.C., toward a conference on women and men at work (jointly sponsored with Special Interests and Explorations for a total of \$45,000).*

\$30,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, *New York, New York, for a study entitled Mother-Only Families and Social Policy (jointly sponsored with Special Interests and Explorations for a total of \$68,227).*

\$40,227

JOBS FOR AMERICA'S GRADUATES, *Washington, D.C., program combining basic education, employment counseling, and job placement.*

\$400,000

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON WORKING WOMEN, *Washington, D.C., toward the costs of planning and development.*

\$25,000

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR FULL EMPLOYMENT, *Washington, D.C., toward the costs of a project on "Public Job Creation—the Record, the Potential."*

\$30,000

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE, *Washington, D.C., for its project on the Federal Social Role.*

\$20,000

PUBLIC/PRIVATE VENTURES, *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, toward the costs of a study of school/business collaborative programs aimed at improving youth employment opportunities.*

\$200,000

BROADENING
CAREER
OPPORTUNITIES

Minorities are grossly underrepresented in the natural sciences, mathematics, and economics. A milestone report commissioned by the RF, *Who Will Do Science?* by Sue E. Berryman of the Rand Corporation, demonstrated that decisions to make a career in sciences are made much earlier than previously estimated but must be reinforced at all educational levels to keep the science pool from draining. To reinforce such decisions in order to increase the number of minorities and women in the numerical sciences, the RF in 1984 continued its support of the Howard University Summer Program in Biomedical Laboratories. This project, jointly funded by the RF's Equal Opportunity and Population Sciences Programs since 1980, was evaluated last year as a highly sophisticated laboratory work experience for the many young people who have spent summers in 57 outstanding laboratories.

GRANTS

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, *Washington, D.C.*, to provide for summer employment of minority-group high school students as apprentices in life-science research laboratories at universities (jointly sponsored with the Population Sciences program for a total of \$300,000).

\$200,000

NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BLACK SCHOOL EDUCATORS, *Washington, D.C.*, for disseminating its Task Force Report on Black Academic and Cultural Excellence.

\$1,025

SECURING AND PROMOTING BASIC RIGHTS

1984 marked the 30th anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Brown vs. Board of Education*, the decision striking down segregation in public schools; the 20th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act, which strengthened substantially the framework for federal protection of basic rights; and the 40th anniversary of the publication of Gunnar Myrdal's *American Dilemma*, the epochal study of the status of the nation's black population up to the 1940s.

Landmarks such as these influenced the pattern of our grantmaking. Support was provided to the Institute for Survey Research at the University of Michigan to document the relationship between political behavior and concerns among black voters for critical issues, such as economic opportunity, housing, civil rights, and other issues.

Support was given to the National Academy of Sciences to take a comprehensive look at the changes in the economic, educational, political, and other indices reflecting the progress of the black community during that time. An effort will be made to relate the observed trends to changes in the national environment for social progress, including trends in the national economy, the legal protection of civil rights, and regional variations in the location of the nation's black population.

In some ways, the study will be comparable to the Myrdal study conducted during the 1940s, and it is sure to receive serious attention when it is available.

Finally, during the past year major support was provided for a selected number of organizations conducting voter education registration activities. A recent report published by the Joint Center for Political Studies revealed that the number of black elected officials, especially at the state and local level, has increased sharply during the past decade in response to increased voter registration and voter turnout in the black community. The support to selected voter education registration organizations will reinforce that trend and further strengthen black and Hispanic commitment to and participation in the American political system.

GRANTS

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of its Media Campaign.

\$25,000

CITIZENS' COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS, Washington, D.C., for a project on the use of restrictive voter registration practices.

\$15,000

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS FOUNDATION, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of its conference on "Adaptation Strategies in Black Family Life."

\$11,500

EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, New York, New York, toward the costs of publishing the proceedings of its conference, "Resolving EEO Disputes without Litigation."

\$15,000

INSTITUTE FOR JOURNALISM EDUCATION, Berkeley, California, toward its study on "Minorities and Mobility within the Newspaper Industry."

\$25,000

JACKIE ROBINSON FOUNDATION, New York, New York, to fund a Development Office.

\$22,000

JOINT CENTER FOR POLITICAL STUDIES, Washington, D.C.:

Toward the "National Conference on the Civil Rights Act of 1964: Twenty Years Later."

\$35,000

Toward the costs of its Policy Analysis Division, to enable the Center to produce professional analyses of current public policy questions that are of special concern to black Americans.

\$600,000

LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER LAW, Washington, D.C., to enable the Lawyers' Committee to continue to monitor the new provisions of the Voting Rights Act and, when necessary, to conduct litigation to secure and protect the voting rights of black citizens.

\$300,000

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, toward its "Second National Conference on Issues Facing Black Administrators at Predominantly White Colleges and Universities."

\$20,000

MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, San Francisco, California, toward the cost of its equal opportunity program.

\$200,000

MIDWEST VOTER REGISTRATION EDUCATION PROJECT, Columbus, Ohio, for its voter registration education activities.

\$35,000

NAACP SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION FUND, New York, New York, for a Black Family Summit Conference.

\$20,000

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of a study of "The Status of Black Americans: Civil Rights and Social Indicators."

\$250,000

NATIONAL COALITION ON BLACK VOTER PARTICIPATION, Washington, D.C., toward its voter registration education activities.

\$35,000

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for use by its Metropolitan Center for Educational Research Development and Training, toward the costs of a conference, "Brown Plus Thirty: Equality of Educational Opportunity for the 80s and 90s."

\$20,000

RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, New Jersey, for the Rutgers Law School, toward its conference "Twenty Years After the 1964 Civil Rights Act: What Needs to be Done to Achieve the Civil Rights Goals of the 1980's?"

\$35,000

SOUTHWEST VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT, San Antonio, Texas, for voter registration education activities.

\$35,000

**UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, Michigan:
Toward the costs of a National Black Election Study: 1984.**

\$150,000

For a pilot study of the black electorate.

\$15,000

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT, Atlanta, Georgia, for its voter registration education activities.

\$35,000

**RESEARCH
FELLOWSHIP
PROGRAM FOR
MINORITY-
GROUP
SCHOLARS**

The purpose of the Foundation's program of research fellowships for minority-group scholars is to enable outstanding men and women to undertake policy-oriented social science and humanistic research on issues of high priority affecting minority citizens. In 1984, these fellowships were awarded:

NORMAN B. ANDERSON, Postdoctoral Fellow, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina—"Toward Identifying Biobehavioral Contributors to Essential Hypertension in Black Americans."

PHILLIP J. BOWMAN, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor—"Discouragement Among Jobless Black Youth: Analysis of Antecedents and Psychosocial Consequences."

GERALDINE K. BROOKINS, *Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Jackson State University, Mississippi* —“*Strengths, Stress Factors and Coping Among Dual Career Black Families.*”

MARSHA J. DARLING, *Assistant Professor, Black Studies Department, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts*—“*An Interdisciplinary Examination of the Rural Afro-American Family.*”

WALTER L. DAVIS, *Assistant Professor and Chairperson, Department of Sociology, Tougaloo College, Mississippi*—“*The Professional Socialization Experience of Minority Medical Students.*”

WESLEY C. JACOBS, *Field Specialist, First Nations Financial Project, Porcupine, South Dakota*—“*The Pseudo-Economics of Indian Country—Impact on Their Environs.*”

DAVID MONTEJANO, *Research Associate, Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, San Antonio, Texas*—“*An Analysis of Chicano Electoral Politics, 1964-84: Gains and Promises.*”

IDA R. MUKENGE, *Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia*—“*Family Relationships, Family Structure and Intergenerational Mobility.*”

MELVIN L. OLIVER, *Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles*—“*The Social Structure of Urban Black Social Support Networks.*”

MARIA PENNOCK-ROMAN, *Assistant Professor, School of Education, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia*—“*Ethnic Differences in Test Performance: Explanatory Models Based on Degrees of Acculturation, Language, and Educational Factors.*”

SUZANNE M. RANDOLPH, *Assistant Professor, Department of Pediatrics & Child Health, Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, D.C.* — “*Cognitive-Motivational Development in Black Preterm Infants: A Transactional Approach.*”

CHRISTOPHER B. SMITH, *Associate Professor & Chairman, Department of Sociology, Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland*—“*Private Residential Integration in a Northern City: A Longitudinal Analysis of the Interracial Contact Hypothesis.*”

JAMES C. SMITH, *Department of Political Science, Jackson State University, Jackson, Mississippi*—“*A Survey of Black Mayors on Intergovernmental Matters and the Impact of the New Federalism.*”

DENNIS N. VALDES, *Assistant Professor, Chicano Studies, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis*—“*Latino Agricultural Migrants in the Midwest 1918-1970.*”

ANA CELIA ZENTELLA, *Associate Professor, Department of Black and Puerto Rican Studies, Hunter College, New York, New York* —“*Language Attitudes and Behavior of New York City Hispanics.*”

The overall aim of the Health Sciences program, initiated in 1977, is to improve the health of mankind, with a particular emphasis on the developing world, through three interactive components—*The Great Neglected Diseases of Mankind*, *The Health of Populations*, and *Coping with Biomedical and Health Information*. Also of concern is the exploration of strategies for the more efficient implementation of health programs such as selective primary health care.

○ *The Great Neglected Diseases of Mankind*. Diseases such as malaria, schistosomiasis, hookworm, and the recurrent diarrheas of children are “great” in that they afflict hundreds of millions of people, largely in the developing world, and are “neglected” in that they have received relatively little attention from the global biomedical research community. The Foundation’s goal is to improve the knowledge, the means of treatment, and the control of these great diseases by attracting outstanding scientists to study them. The mechanism is long-term support of an international network of investigative units, each engaged in laboratory research and in collaborative clinical and field investigation in endemic areas. The results of this research will be applied quickly via operational studies in the developing countries.

○ *The Health of Populations*. Maldistribution of expensive manpower, equipment, and facilities is common throughout the world. This has resulted in small numbers of individuals receiving costly, high-technology, curative care, while the vast majority lack even inexpensive, preventive, primary health care. One cause of this problem is a dearth of population-based perspectives in health education, research, and management, areas which are essential for setting priorities, allocating resources, selecting cost-effective means of intervention, and evaluating their impact on the health of populations served. The Foundation is fostering research and training in clinical epidemiology—the study of the health of populations—primarily through support for major training centers in Canada, the U.S., and Australia, and the introduction of clinical epidemiology units into the medical schools of the developing world. The centers and units have been gathered into an interactive organization called INCLIN, the International Clinical Epidemiology Network.

○ *Coping with Biomedical and Health Information*. The exponential growth of biomedical, behavioral, and health services data makes it increasingly difficult to utilize efficiently that small portion of the information which is either of current or enduring value. Under this component, the Foundation encourages research on the development of improved health sciences and statistical information systems.

In December 1977, the Trustees approved support for an international network of investigative units, each headed by an outstanding scientist, to work on the "great neglected diseases of the developing world," and by late 1984, 15 such units were being funded. These comprise seven clinical units in Boston, Charlottesville, Cleveland, London, Seattle, Oxford, and Cairo; four immunology units in Boston, Stockholm, Tel Aviv, and Melbourne; and four biochemistry/pharmacology units in New York, Cleveland, Mexico City, and Bangkok. Three of the network institutions are themselves in developing countries; all others have collaborative programs with a total of 28 different countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, devoting at least 25 percent of personnel time and 30 percent of funding to clinical and field investigation in endemic areas.

The fruits of the research network and their field applications in the developing world are becoming apparent. The units now involve 132 scientists and 129 trainees (10 from less-developed countries), who over the past four years have produced more than 1,300 publications. Substantive developments include new diagnostic tests using monoclonal antibodies and DNA hybridization for schistosomiasis, Chagas' disease, leishmaniasis, malaria, and leprosy. Genomic and cDNA libraries have been developed for schistosomiasis, filariasis, malaria, leishmaniasis, and babesiosis; these can be used for identification and production of vaccines. Protective monoclonal antibodies against malaria, schistosomiasis, leishmaniasis, and infectious mononucleosis (associated with Burkitt lymphoma in Africa and nasopharyngeal cancer in China) have been demonstrated, both in the test tube and in experimental animals. A potential vaccine for *Plasmodium falciparum*, the lethal form of malaria, has been produced by genetic engineering in two of the Network laboratories; the toxic agent produced by the dysentery-causing amebi has been isolated and purified, leading to the possibility of an antitoxin type of vaccine. Possible new synthetic vaccines (simple short strings of amino acids) for cholera, enterotoxigenic *E. coli* and malaria are in the process of development, as well as new classes of drugs for amebic dysentery, river blindness, whooping cough, African sleeping sickness, and leprosy.

Eight Career Development Fellowships in Geographic Medicine have been awarded. Recipients continue to spend full time on the Great Neglected Diseases and to advance both academically and administratively.

In 1984, the Health Sciences, together with the Agricultural and Population Sciences, initiated a program of career development fellowships that will give biotechnologists from developing countries an opportunity to conduct investigations requiring periodic residence at a premier research institution in the developed world.

For the first time since the program's inception, substantial grants were made in addition to network allocations. Funds were provided for the formation of PERG, the Parasite Epidemiology Research Group led by Roy Anderson, a mathematical ecologist at Imperial College in London. In order to prevent a significant hiatus in his research program, Dr. Keith McAdam received funds for three younger investigators from Tufts to go

with him as he takes up his new duties as Chairman of Clinical Tropical Medicine at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Smaller grants supported research on leishmaniasis in Brazil, malaria in Nigeria, intestinal helminths in man in Thailand and in baboons in Tanzania. Support has been provided for a Senegalese to work on cysticercosis in Bethesda, an Indian to work on tuberculosis in Oslo, and a Bangladeshi to work on diarrheal disease in Cleveland. The molecular biology of malaria is being supported at the Sloan-Kettering Institute in New York and of Chagas' disease at Rockefeller University. Collaborative work between the malaria vaccine group at NYU on the East Coast and the synthetic vaccine group at the Scripps Institute on the West Coast has been supported.

GRANTS

GND NETWORK GRANTS

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

\$150,000

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, *Cleveland, Ohio:*

In support of a pharmacoparasitology research unit in its Department of Pharmacology.

\$150,000

For overseas research by its Division of Geographic Medicine.

\$50,000

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

\$100,000

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

\$50,000

WALTER AND ELIZA HALL INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH, *Melbourne, Australia, in support of an immunoparasitology research unit.*

\$150,000

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE, *London, England, toward support of the Department of Clinical Tropical Medicine.*

\$50,000

MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, *Bangkok, Thailand, for its Department of Biochemistry to develop a division of parasite biochemistry.*

\$50,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, *New York, New York, toward the costs of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Biomedical Research Network of the Great Neglected Diseases of Mankind.*

\$26,762

- ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY, *New York, New York, in support of a pharmacoparasitology research unit.*
\$150,000
- TUFTS UNIVERSITY, *Medford, Massachusetts, in support of a division of geographic medicine.*
\$150,000
- UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, *Oxford, England, in support of a tropical medicine research unit in its Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine.*
\$150,000
- UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM, *Stockholm, Sweden, for a joint research unit with Uppsala University on immune regulation of parasitism.*
\$150,000
- UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, *Charlottesville, Virginia, in support of a division of geographic medicine in its Department of Medicine.*
\$150,000
- UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, *Seattle, Washington, in support of a geographic medicine unit in its Department of Medicine.*
\$150,000
- WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, *Rehovot, Israel, in support of a unit for molecular biology of parasitic diseases.*
\$150,000

GND-RELATED
GRANTS

- SANDRA CHAPLAN, *Medical School of the State University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to undertake a research project on leprosy.*
\$3,000
- CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER, *Boston, Massachusetts, in support of research in the fundamental elements of immunopathogenetic mechanisms in dengue.*
\$35,000
- MILLICENT R. COKER-VANN, *National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, research project on Taenia solium infections.*
\$31,415
- THOMAS EGWANG, *Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, research on the development and characterization of protective vaccines against lymphatic filariasis.*
\$34,320
- HARVARD UNIVERSITY, *Cambridge, Massachusetts, to assess and disseminate data on the geographic distribution and frequency of mental illness around the world.*
\$12,000
- GEORGE V. HILLYER, *University of Cambridge, England, research project on immunity to schistosomes.*
\$10,400

- IQBAL KABIR**, *Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, for a master's degree in environmental epidemiology.*
\$25,000
- PAUL M. LIZARDI**, *Rockefeller University, New York, New York, research on repetitive DNA clones for high sensitivity parasite detection assays.*
\$29,800
- LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE**, *London, England, in support of research on leprosy by its Department of Clinical Tropical Medicine under the direction of Keith McAdam.*
\$95,000
- MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY**, *Bangkok, Thailand, to study infection and morbidity of helminth parasites in villages in Thailand.*
\$35,000
- NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES**, *Richmond, Virginia, for providing a minority-group physician with a fellowship for research in tropical medicine.*
\$20,000
- NEW YORK UNIVERSITY**, *New York, New York, toward the costs of a project for applying molecular biology and advanced immunology to the study of three great neglected diseases of the developing world.*
\$100,000
- NADIA NOGUEIRA**, *University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to apply the results of her research on trypanosomiasis, malaria, and leprosy.*
\$7,508
- PRINCETON UNIVERSITY**, *Princeton, New Jersey, research on the dynamics of infection and the evaluation of vaccination and other control programs.*
\$20,000
- JEFFREY V. RAVETCH**, *Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, New York, research on the molecular genetic basis for protein secretion by Plasmodium.*
\$30,000
- SUDA RIENGROJPITAK**, *Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand, to enable her to study toward a Ph.D. degree at York University, England.*
\$30,040
- ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION**, *New York, New York:*
Biotechnology Career Fellowships for scientists from developing countries (co-sponsored for a total of \$800,000 also by Agricultural Sciences and Population Sciences programs, and Special Interests and Explorations). \$100,000
For a Bellagio Conference on the Protection of the World's Children. \$4,851
For a meeting to consider the establishment of an International Federation of Tropical Medicine. \$12,000
- PATRICIA ROMANS**, *National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, for postdoctoral studies on the molecular genetics of Anopheles gambiae.*
\$25,000

- FERRUCIO SANTORO, *Institut Pasteur, Lille, France, for work with Brazilian scientists to develop a leishmaniasis vaccine.*
\$20,000
- SCRIPPS CLINIC AND RESEARCH FOUNDATION, *La Jolla, California, collaborative research with New York University to study the structure and immunological properties of CS proteins found on the surface membrane of sporozoites of the malaria parasite, P. knowlesi.*
\$35,000
- IROKA J. UDEINYA, *University of Nigeria, Enugu, Nigeria, for research on malaria at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland.*
\$20,400
- UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND, *New York, New York, for use by the Task Force for Child Survival to develop comprehensive nationwide immunization plans for Senegal, Colombia, and India.*
\$35,000
- UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS, *Cleveland, Ohio, research project to elucidate differences in Onchocera volvulus strains from major geographic foci which may relate to variations in disease.*
\$18,700
- UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, *Edinburgh, United Kingdom, for Professor John G. Scaife's trip to Gambia to discuss malaria research.*
\$1,500
- UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, *Kingston, Jamaica, for research on the pathology and etiology of pediatric trichuriasis.*
\$22,221
- YALE UNIVERSITY, *New Haven, Connecticut, for developing reagents for detecting type specific antibodies in human sera.*
\$35,000
- YESHIVA UNIVERSITY, *New York, New York, for a workshop on the use of magnetic resonance in the study of intracellular parasitism, at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Massachusetts.*
\$7,000

ROCKEFELLER
FOUNDATION
CAREER
DEVELOPMENT
FELLOWSHIPS IN
GEOGRAPHIC
MEDICINE

- A. DEAN BEFUS, *Department of Pathology, McMaster University Medical Centre, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, for research on characteristics and functions of mast cells in parasitic infections.*
- ALAIN DESSEIN, *Cellular Immunology Unit, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, to develop an effective vaccine against S. mansoni and to determine the role of IgE antibodies in immunity against S. mansoni and T. spiralis infections.*
- JAMES W. KAZURA, *Department of Medicine, University Hospitals, Cleveland, Ohio, for research on immunity in filariasis.*

HENRY WILKE MURRAY, *Division of International Medicine, Cornell University, New York, New York, for research on the killing of leishmania by host cells.*

RUPERT K. A. SCHMIDT-ULLRICH, *Department of Therapeutic Radiology, Tufts–New England Medical Center, Medford, Massachusetts, for studies on immunogenicity of species- and stage-independent malaria antigens.*

THE HEALTH OF POPULATIONS

Under this component, the Foundation is fostering growth of the field of clinical epidemiology in developing countries. In the international context, clinical epidemiology will enhance the ability of physicians to make sound decisions regarding the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease based upon carefully designed population-based studies. The result should be to provide more effective medical care more efficiently and to permit intervention in the events of disease causation at an earlier stage.

In 1984, support was provided to clinical Epidemiology Resource and Training Centers (CERTCs) located at the University of Pennsylvania, McMaster University in Canada, and the University of Newcastle in Australia. Each of these institutions receives funds to permit additions to their training staffs and to provide annually an average of five one-year fellowships. Other sources of fellowship funds are Brazil's National Science and Technology Research Council, Canada's International Development Research Centre, the Australian Development Assistance Board, and the World Health Organization. Fellows are junior to mid-career clinicians who have completed specialty training, have secure faculty positions, and have protected time for research activities. Fellows are nominated by medical schools that subscribe to the goals and objectives of the clinical epidemiology program and demonstrate institutional excellence and leadership within their countries.

To date, 58 fellows from 19 institutions have entered or completed training. Of these institutions, seven located in Asia have been selected for the creation of clinical epidemiology units (CEUs), four of which will receive sustaining support from the Rockefeller Foundation. A CEU generally will be composed of about 6 active clinicians representing several medical and surgical specialties, as well as a biostatistician and a health economist. It is hoped that in time a CEU will constitute a critical mass of research-competent faculty who will be able to introduce qualitative changes throughout the entire institution and, ultimately, in other medical schools within the country.

There is evidence that this is happening. CEUs in Thailand have formed a Clinical Epidemiology Club and sponsored two nationwide training symposia on critical appraisal of the medical literature and clinical decision making. The World Bank has provided a loan to the government of China to strengthen medical education with clinical epidemiology as a major component. As a part of this program, two CEUs, Sichuan and First

Shanghai Medical College, developed with Rockefeller Foundation funds, have been designated as in-country training centers.

Careful attention is given to sustain the CEUs as they develop. Fellows are visited at their home institutions at least annually by faculty preceptors from CERTCs to monitor their progress and consult on current research projects. CEUs, CERTCs, and the Rockefeller Foundation are linked together in an International Clinical Epidemiology Network (INCLIN) which publishes a semi-annual Newsletter and organizes annual research meetings. The Rockefeller Foundation supplies research start-up funds to support clinical epidemiology projects designed during fellowship training and core support to CEUs to cover administrative, research, and computational costs. INCLIN membership will provide a mechanism of maintaining a coherent philosophy for the development of clinical epidemiology and for setting standards within the field. Ultimately, CEU leaders will provide governance to INCLIN.

Because training goals for projected staffing of Asian CEUs have been largely achieved, steps are being taken to expand INCLIN to Latin America. Fifteen medical institutions in six Latin American countries were visited by a team from the Rockefeller Foundation and the CERTCs. Four institutions, one each in Chile, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico were selected.

GRANTS

ANHUI MEDICAL COLLEGE, *Hefei, Anhui Province, People's Republic of China, research in clinical epidemiology at the Anhui Medical College.*

\$5,000

MARY JANE CARDOSA, *University of Malaya, Malaysia, to support post-doctoral training at the University of Malaya, and at the Scripps Institute of Medical Research, California.*

\$20,000

DEMOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION OF COSTA RICA, *San Jose, Costa Rica, for preparation of a monograph entitled "Estadísticas de Salud en Costa Rica."*

\$2,800

ESCOLA PAULISTA DE MEDICINA, *São Paulo, Brazil:*

To establish a postgraduate course on research methods with special emphasis on the critical appraisal of clinical evidence and toward the support of the Clinical Epidemiology Unit.

\$25,000

For research in clinical epidemiology.

\$5,000

GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY, *Yogyakarta, Indonesia, for research in clinical epidemiology.*

\$5,000

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, *London, England, for the establishment of a parasite epidemiology research group.*

\$125,000

**INTERNATIONAL CLINICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY NETWORK
(INCLLEN):**

<i>Additional funds for the second meeting of the Asian Clinical Epidemiology Network, held in Pattaya, Thailand.</i>	\$4,070
<i>For a health economist to visit four Asian Clinical Epidemiology Units to assess health economics resources.</i>	\$8,000
<i>For third annual meeting of the International Clinical Epidemiology Network, Cavite, Philippines.</i>	\$100,000
<i>Toward interchange activities between centers and unit.</i>	\$30,000
<i>Travel costs of the Latin American Commission.</i>	\$25,000
<i>Travel funds for clinical epidemiology fellows' participation in meeting of the International Epidemiological Association.</i>	\$5,400
<i>Travel funds for clinical epidemiology fellow's participation in the XI International Congress for Tropical Medicine and Malaria.</i>	\$1,100

KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand:

<i>For support of research in clinical epidemiology.</i>	\$20,000
<i>Toward the establishment of a clinical epidemiology unit as a component of the international clinical epidemiology network.</i>	\$25,000

MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand:

<i>Toward the establishment of a clinical epidemiology unit as a component of the international clinical epidemiology network.</i>	\$25,000
<i>For support of research in clinical epidemiology.</i>	\$5,000

McMASTER UNIVERSITY, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, research and developmental activities related to the dissemination and application of health care knowledge.

\$35,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York:

<i>Preparation for a conference on Good Health at Low Cost.</i>	\$1,500
<i>Consultative meetings to assess vaccine needs for developing countries.</i>	\$15,000
<i>Meeting of the General Assembly of the International Federation of Tropical Medicine.</i>	\$3,559

SICHUAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, Chengdu, Sichuan, People's Republic of China, for research in clinical epidemiology.

\$5,000

UNIVERSIDAD DEL VALLE, Cali, Colombia, in support of a comparative study of the PAHO Manual on Diagnosis of Psychopathologic Disorders versus a standard lecture format after training primary health care workers.

\$17,000

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for research in clinical epidemiology.

\$5,000

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, Honolulu, Hawaii, for support of prospective cohort studies of dengue in populations of Indonesian children.

\$35,000

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, toward the tuition for two candidates completing the Master of Science in clinical epidemiology.

\$15,500

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, to support the design of short courses and a workshop in international clinical epidemiology.

\$50,000

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, Wisconsin, to develop epidemiological health surveillance systems and prepare materials for training courses in primary health care services and health administration for the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

\$30,000

COPING WITH
BIOMEDICAL
AND HEALTH
INFORMATION

1984 saw the publication of *Selectivity in Information Systems: Survival of the Fittest* (Praeger) based on a Foundation-sponsored conference dealing with aspects of selectivity presented by outstanding cognitive psychologists, sociologists, and information scientists. The Foundation's particular interest in the problems of the developing world will be fostered through a symposium at the Institute of Scientific Information in Philadelphia on how to include biomedical and health information from the less-developed countries in the great computerized information bases, MEDLARS and the Science Citation Index. Representatives have been invited from developing countries to consider how to deal with this difficult and important problem.

GRANTS

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to undertake a pilot study to improve the process of assessing medical technologies.

\$12,000

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland, for a project at the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Dhaka, Bangladesh, to create longitudinal data files for the Matlab demographic surveillance system from 1978-1982 (jointly sponsored with the Population Sciences program for a total of \$49,915).

\$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Oregon, for a workshop to assess the coverage of the scientific output of the Third World.

\$9,750

1984 was vastly different from George Orwell's dark vision. Pluralism, rather than spreading mind control, characterizes contemporary international relations, although the velocity and unpredictability of change heightens the risks of miscalculation. As vastly different societies struggle to adapt to the diffusion of political and economic power against the backdrop of a precarious nuclear balance, the search for practical steps to promote mutual security and prosperity acquires fresh urgency. For democracies, strengthening foreign partnerships will require greater domestic consensus and national constancy, while authoritarian regimes must learn to tolerate freer debate of vital foreign policy issues if they are to develop sufficient national resilience to withstand the vagaries of international interdependence. It is in this context that the International Relations Program charts its course, setting for itself the following goals:

- Within the United States, to strengthen the contribution of nongovernmental international relations research to U.S. foreign policy;
- In countries other than the United States, to strengthen the analytical capacity of international relations research institutions that can operate substantially without government constraint and have the potential to increase the intellectual underpinnings of these countries' foreign policies;
- To provide more effective opportunities for public and private experts *from different countries* to analyze problems *jointly* and develop practical solutions that can command wide public support.

INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY

In U.S.-Soviet relations the major strategy of the Foundation has been to augment American capacity to analyze Soviet foreign policy. Three large grants were made this year. Two of these led to the establishment of new interdisciplinary centers on Soviet International Behavior: one jointly administered by the University of California, Berkeley, and Stanford University, the other jointly administered by the Rand Corporation and UCLA. A third grant will strengthen research and training in this field at Columbia University's Harriman Institute. To take advantage of their impact on the research community, the Foundation awarded a series of smaller grants to, among others, the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies to establish a Joint Committee on Soviet Foreign Policy Studies; to the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, for its summer research laboratory to help Soviet specialists retain their skills, and to the International Research and Exchanges Board to enable coordination among participants in Soviet exchanges.

Abroad, in cooperation with U.S. scholars, the Foundation gave special attention to strengthening policy-relevant research on interrelated international security and economic problems at institutes in Asia. In Singapore, a major grant assisted the development of a new regional strategic studies

program at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. Grants were also made to establish a cooperating center at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, Thailand and to assist the Asian International Relations program at the Japan Center for International Exchange, Tokyo. Finally, a major grant was made to strengthen the analytic capacities of leading foreign affairs institutes in China, through training fellowships and conferences with U.S. international relations centers.

GRANTS

- AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, *Cambridge, Massachusetts, in support of U.S.-Soviet discussions related to its study on weapons in space.*
- \$30,000
- AMERICAN ASSEMBLY, *New York, New York, for its joint program with the Council on Foreign Relations on U.S.-Canada relations.*
- \$35,000
- AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE, *Washington, D.C., for a study of foreign relations in the Middle East and the role of the United States.*
- \$100,000
- ASPEN INSTITUTE FOR HUMANISTIC STUDIES, *New York, New York:*
- Toward the costs of a dialogue among key opinion leaders from Latin America, the Caribbean, and the United States.*
- \$10,000
- Toward the costs of meetings and related research activities of the new Strategy and Arms Control Group.*
- \$200,000
- ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES, *Washington, D.C., for a study entitled, "The Presidency, the Executive Branch, and the Congress in Foreign Policy."*
- \$25,000
- ATLANTIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, *Paris, France, in support of its project on the security priorities of countries along NATO's southern flank.*
- \$185,000
- MERON BENVENISTI, *Jerusalem, Israel, to continue his assessment of current conditions on the West Bank and Gaza.*
- \$75,000
- BROOKINGS INSTITUTION, *Washington, D.C., in support of a project on future relations among Egypt, Israel, and the United States.*
- \$250,000
- CHICAGO COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chicago, Illinois, for its project on the democratization of Spain and Portugal.*
- \$25,000

CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, in support of its Institute of Security and International Studies.

\$50,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York:

In support of studies on Soviet international behavior at the W. Averell Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union (also funded for a total of \$987,500 from Special Interests and Explorations).

\$12,500

To enable a group of American Sovietologists to broaden understanding in South Africa of Soviet foreign policy.

\$22,100

COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY, Washington, D.C., in support of its women's leadership conferences.

\$90,000

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS STUDIES WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA *(to be administered by the Institute of International Education) toward the costs of a program for developing international relations expertise in China and promoting closer cooperation with U.S. scholars in this field.*

\$99,600

FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY, Miami, Florida, toward the publication and distribution of the proceedings of the conference on "Honduras: An International Dialogue."

\$5,000

DAVID S. FRIES, Rockville, Maryland, to assist Jan Lodal in a study of the interaction of U.S. arms control policies, the U.S. defense structure, and the political support these policies must have.

\$2,000

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C., for use by its Center for Strategic and International Studies, toward the costs of preparing the second edition of the International Security Yearbook.

\$25,000

INSTITUT FRANCAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES, Paris, France, toward its Middle East research program.

\$18,750

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES, Singapore, to strengthen its new regional strategic studies program.

\$100,000

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES, London, England, for its program on regional security and international order in the 1980s.

\$81,600

INTERNATIONAL PEACE ACADEMY, New York, New York, toward the costs of its regional security programs.

\$50,000

JAPAN CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE, Tokyo, Japan, for its Asian international relations program.

\$100,000

CHARLES F. KETTERING FOUNDATION, *Dayton, Ohio, toward the costs of Dartmouth Conference XIV, involving leading citizens of the United States and the Soviet Union.*

\$25,000

ROMAN LABA, *Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in support of his research on the Solidarity Movement in Poland.*

\$25,000

RAND CORPORATION, *Santa Monica, California, toward the costs of establishing the Center for the Study of Soviet International Behavior, jointly administered with the University of California, Los Angeles.*

\$500,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, *New York, New York:*

For an international conference of young scholars entitled, "Soviet Foreign Policy in an Uncertain World."

\$50,000

Toward the costs of U.S. participation in a meeting with the Soviet Academy of Sciences on recent developments in southern Africa.

\$20,000

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL, *New York, New York, in support of workshops on advanced training and research in the field of Soviet foreign policy.*

\$25,000

TRANSAFRICA FORUM, *Washington, D.C., for its series of articles by prominent Africans on U.S. policy toward that region.*

\$29,415

TRILATERAL COMMISSION (North America), *New York, New York, in support of a project entitled, "Security Problems in East and Southeast Asia."*

\$50,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, *Berkeley, and STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Stanford, California, in support of the joint Berkeley-Stanford Program on Soviet International Behavior (also funded for a total of \$987,500 from Special Interests and Explorations).*

\$975,000

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, *Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, for seminars on Soviet international behavior sponsored by the Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and Eastern Europe.*

\$50,000

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, *Columbia, South Carolina, toward the costs of a conference on the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and its impact on South Asia.*

\$5,000

YALE UNIVERSITY, *New Haven, Connecticut, for a conference on "Contemporary Poland: The Present in Historical Perspective."*

\$10,000

Final support was provided in 1984 to the Group of Thirty, a nonprofit consultative group initiated by the Foundation in 1978 to deal with international economic and monetary problems. Collateral grants were made to a number of institutions to explore the consequences of present and future international economic policies, with a special emphasis placed on international trade and development within the poorer nations.

GRANTS

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, *Washington, D.C., in support of its project on managing trade relations in the 1980s.*

\$25,000

ASPEN INSTITUTE FOR HUMANISTIC STUDIES, *New York, New York, for a project on governance in a world economy.*

\$20,000

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES, *Brussels, Belgium, in support of a project on Europe's future in high technology.*

\$164,000

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES, *Washington, D.C., for use by its Nigerian-U.S. Business Council, to prepare and disseminate a study of the Trade and Investment Policies of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria.*

\$20,000

COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, *Washington, D.C., for U.S. participation in a Mexico-U.S. conference of business leaders.*

\$17,800

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS, *New York, New York, toward the cost of its operations.*

\$536,171

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, *New York, New York, toward the costs of a cooperative project with the Overseas Development Council on African development.*

\$20,000

GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCE CENTER, *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, toward the costs of the sixth International Monetary and Trade Conference.*

\$15,000

INDIAN COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS, *New Delhi, India, toward the costs of U.S. and European participation at the Roundtable on International Monetary and Financial Systems and Issues.*

\$12,000

INSTITUT FRANCAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES, *Paris, France, toward the costs of its project on capital flows and the world economy.*

\$160,000

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, London, England, in support of its study on labor conditions, trade unions, and wages in newly industrializing countries.

\$50,000

PAN-PACIFIC COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., for workshops, meetings, and the production and dissemination of reports.

\$25,000

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, Rome, Italy, for use by its North South Roundtable, Washington, D.C., in support of the 1984-85 meetings of the Roundtable on Money and Finance.

\$20,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, San Diego, California, for use by its Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies toward the costs of its comparative project on Latin American and Asian development strategies and economic institutions.

\$44,000

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, Notre Dame, Indiana, toward the costs of its Program on Multinational Corporations and Third World Developments.

\$100,000

**GRANTS
RELATED TO
OTHER
FOUNDATION
PROGRAMS**

ASIA SOCIETY, New York, New York, in support of its China Council and Asian Agenda programs (also funded from Special Interests and Explorations for a total of \$300,000).

\$150,000

ASSOCIATION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, Washington, D.C., in support of its international campus fellows program (jointly sponsored by the Arts and Humanities program for a total of \$50,000).

\$25,000

BROWN UNIVERSITY, Providence, Rhode Island, for a multi-disciplinary discussion at the Pembroke Center for Teaching and Research on Women on the assumptions shaping gender research in third-world countries (also funded by the Arts and Humanities program and Special Interests and Explorations for a total of \$21,000).

\$7,000

CENTER FOR NATIONAL POLICY, Washington, D.C., to support the development of a national agenda for food and agricultural policy (jointly sponsored by the Agricultural Sciences program for a total of \$40,000).

\$15,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for planning an international conference on Polish agriculture (jointly sponsored by the Agricultural Sciences program for a total of \$50,000).

\$25,000

The Fellowship Program is designed to provide talented young men and women with opportunities for career development through work overseas relating to the anticipation, management, and resolution of international conflict. Procedures have been developed for eliciting nominations through a worldwide network of correspondents and through the screening and interviewing of candidates with the assistance of an advisory panel.

The following awards were continued in 1984:

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

GILLIAN GUNN, *Business International, London, England. U.S. Policy toward Mozambique and Angola.*

JANICE McCORMICK, *Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Labor-management relations in the computer and electronics industries of Japan, the United States, and France.*

J. MOHAN RAO, *Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts. Growth, equity, and employment in Asian agriculture.*

GHASSAN SALAME, *Saint Joseph University, Bēirut, Lebanon. An evaluation of U.S. strategies in the Middle East.*

SUSAN L. SHIRK, *University of California, San Diego, California. An analysis of the domestic political constraints on foreign economic policy making in China since 1979.*

The Rockefeller Foundation continues its efforts to improve the options available to developing countries in setting population policies and to individuals wishing to control their own fertility. The Population Sciences program emphasizes research and training to advance knowledge in the population field and to increase the pool of skilled professionals able to make the best use of the latest scientific information under three components:

- Research in reproductive biology—strengthening of basic research related to fertility regulation, with emphasis on application of molecular biology, and expansion of scientific and technical capacity in developing countries.

- Research on contraceptive technology—the application of basic research results to contraception research and technology; the development of new contraceptive methods, including testing for acceptability; and the exploration of health and safety issues relating to existing and new methods.

- Policy studies—to improve the understanding of fertility determinants, with emphasis on the status and roles of women; of determinants and consequences of population growth in developing countries; and of selected population issues in the United States.

**REPRODUCTIVE
BIOLOGY**

The Foundation continues to give special attention to how concepts of molecular biology—the biochemistry of protein synthesis, molecular genetics, membrane and receptor biology, and molecular immunology—may be of use to scientists trying to solve the problems of human reproduction. With Foundation support, research is underway at laboratories in Chile, Brazil, India, Israel, and China on topics as diverse as efforts to develop a vaccine that acts only to suppress the motility of sperm, studies on how hormones control the passage of the egg in the oviduct and uterus, and the responsiveness of the pituitary gland to gonadotropin-releasing hormone.

The officers endeavour to make awards to those institutions which can make best use of the Foundation's limited resources and are following the most exciting leads in reproductive biology. It is an added plus if such research support helps to strengthen institutions in the developing world, where population problems are most severe, or trains third-world scientists in the process. Of special note is the Foundation's continuing assistance to the Institute of Developmental Biology at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. The Foundation helped to establish this Institute and continues to assist Chinese biomedical science by providing funds for training, equipment, and supplies. Many of the smaller research projects currently funded by the Foundation at laboratories in the United States are led by third-world scholars or have visiting scientists from such nations as collaborators.

Foundation grants in the field of reproductive biology not only have produced significant results and aided in the training of professionals able to do advanced work, but have also enabled institutions in countries plagued by hard-currency problems to purchase laboratory equipment.

In this same vein, the Foundation provides small grants for supplies and equipment to the home institutions of selected returning Foundation fellows so that they can continue to use the talents they acquired abroad. During 1984, 12 fellowships were awarded to biomedical scientists for advanced study either in the United States or Europe, and seven scientists will be completing the second year of their studies.

In 1984, a new fellowship program was initiated specifically designed to train scientists from developing countries in the field of biotechnology. Under this program, promising scientists in developing-country institutions will be able to spend about three months a year for several years in an advanced laboratory in the developed world. This venture, undertaken in collaboration with the Health and Agricultural Sciences Programs, meets an important need for developing-country scientists.

GRANTS

CENTRO DE PESQUISAS E CONTROLE DAS DOENCAS MATERNO-INFANTIS DE CAMPINAS (CEMICAMP), Campinas, Brazil, for a meeting of Latin American scientists engaged in research on human reproduction.

\$10,000

CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Beijing, People's Republic of China:
In further support of its Institute of Developmental Biology.

\$300,000

For use by its Shanghai Institute of Cell Biology toward the costs of a research project on antisperm antibodies and human sperm membrane proteins: immunoreactive carcinoembryonic antigen.

\$75,000

To purchase equipment for three research projects in reproductive biology at its Institute of Zoology.

\$75,000

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for studies to be conducted at its Medical College on immunological consequences of sperm antibody formation.

\$25,000

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF BAHIA, Salvador, Brazil:

For research on hormonal regulation of prostaglandin synthesis in preovulatory human follicles.

\$25,000

To study in vitro fertilization, using human eggs and sperm.

\$20,000

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C., to provide for summer employment of minority-group high school students as apprentices in life-sciences research laboratories at universities (jointly sponsored with the Equal Opportunity program for a total of \$300,000).

\$100,000

KYOTO UNIVERSITY, Kyoto, Japan, for research on factors regulating mammalian oocyte maturation.

\$25,000

MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Woods Hole, Massachusetts:

Toward the costs of a symposium entitled "Origin and Evolution of Sex." **\$5,000**

For pilot projects to study the biological effects of ultrasound. **\$35,000**

POPULATION COUNCIL, New York, New York, for research on hormone action and oocyte maturation, conducted at its Center for Biomedical Research.

\$25,000

ALEXANDRE PSYCHOYOS, Paris, France, to conduct research on uterine blastotoxic factors.

\$25,000

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Stanford, California, for research on the ultrastructural effects of an LHRH agonist.

\$25,000

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to provide research training in developmental biology for Chinese scientists.

\$25,000

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE CUYO, Mendoza, Argentina, for research on the effect of gossypol on flagellate cells.

\$2,000

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, Ibadan, Nigeria, for research on sperm-egg binding during fertilization.

\$5,000

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, toward the costs of a research and training program in reproductive biology and endocrinology for physicians and scientists from Latin America and Africa.

\$500,000

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Connecticut, for studies of hormonal contraceptive agents and anomalous embryonic development.

\$28,844

**CONTRACEPTIVE
TECHNOLOGY**

During 1984, the Foundation continued its support of the Population Council's International Committee for Contraception Research. Composed of physicians and scientists from Chile, India, Canada, Finland, Sweden, France, and the United States, the ICCR has developed intrauterine devices and the subdermal implant method of contraception named NORPLANT. This progestin-based implant allows five to seven years of contraceptive protection and is reversible. NORPLANT has been tested in Egypt, Thailand, and Indonesia; and a 1984 appropriation to the Population Council is enabling that organization to give technical assistance to China's State Family Planning Commission, as it tests this method of birth control throughout China.

The Foundation continues to consider research on the male contraceptive agent, gossypol, of considerable importance. With Foundation support, research on this compound is underway at universities in the United States as well as in Norway, Austria, Australia, and China to answer fundamental questions regarding gossypol's metabolism, sites of action, and safety.

GRANTS

ASSIUT UNIVERSITY, Cairo, Egypt, to update the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics Manual on Human Reproduction.

\$25,000

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL, Atlanta, Georgia, to provide support services for a joint International Training Program in Family Planning Evaluation and Epidemiology.

\$28,000

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

To conduct further evaluative studies of gossypol as a male contraceptive agent at its Capital Hospital.

\$119,000

Toward the costs of a clinical pharmacokinetic study of gossypol conducted at its Institute of Materia Medica.

\$44,000

For the purchase of research equipment.

\$198,037

DUKE UNIVERSITY, Durham, North Carolina, for research on the metabolism and pharmacokinetics of gossypol.

\$25,000

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts:

For further investigations on the site of action of gossypol and its derivatives in the male reproductive tract.

\$25,000

Toward the cost of biochemical studies on the antispermatogenic effects of gossypol.

\$37,448

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY, Raleigh, North Carolina, toward the costs of a research project entitled "Effect of Gossypol on Nuclear Protein Synthesis and Histone Replacement in Rat Testes."

\$36,165

POPULATION COUNCIL, New York, New York:

To provide technical assistance for a field trial and evaluation in China of the NORPLANT contraceptive system, conducted by the State Planning Commission of China.

\$270,000

Toward the costs of the research program of the International Committee for Contraception Research.

\$900,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, to establish a Biotechnology Career Fellowship program for outstanding young third-world scientists (jointly sponsored for a total of \$800,000 also by the Agricultural Sciences and Health Sciences programs, and Special Interests and Explorations).

\$100,000

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON, *London, England, for research on the mitochondrial role in the inhibition of spermatogenesis by gossypol, conducted at its Department of Genetics and Biometry.*

\$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, *San Diego, California, for research at its School of Medicine to identify the nucleophine(s) on rat alpha-fetoprotein that are important for gossypol binding.*

\$20,000

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Chapel Hill, North Carolina:*

To study the effect of gossypol on spermatogenesis in vitro.

\$25,000

For research on the distribution and effects of gossypol in reproductive tissue.

\$20,000

UNIVERSITY OF SALZBURG, *Salzburg, Austria, for research on the mechanism of action of gossypol and a study of gossypol as a possible compound for male fertility control.*

\$35,000

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, *Sydney, Australia, for a study of the antifertility activity of gossypol in the male.*

\$25,000

POPULATION POLICY

Under this program component, the Foundation supports the strengthening of graduate-level training and research programs in developing countries, provides fellowships for developing-country nationals, and awards grants for research and dissemination on selected population and development issues.

Population dynamics are influenced by and, in turn, shape economic and social development. Developing countries need social scientists trained in population studies both to develop the data and analysis base and to participate in the development policy process, but there continues to be a dearth of scientists in most of the developing world who can undertake this work. To increase the number of scholars in the developing world with expertise in demography, the Foundation has supported graduate programs at the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil, the University of Ife, Nigeria, and the University of Nairobi, Kenya. In 1984, the Foundation gave renewed support to a training and research program based at the University of Pennsylvania, which is training African scholars in demography.

In addition to its support of training, the Foundation has also provided funds for research on the determinants and consequences of population behavior in developing countries. Of special interest is the relationship between the status and roles of women in developing countries and their fertility levels. To improve understanding in this field, the Foundation established, in 1983, a research program to explore the effects of gender inequality within households and communities on family-size decision making. In 1984, 12 awards were made under this program on issues

ranging from the effects of the economic and social mobility of women on fertility in Pakistan, Indonesia, and the Philippines, to the importance of household and occupational roles for fertility behavior in Nigeria, Taiwan, Thailand, India, and Malaysia. Attention is also being given to the synthesis of existing knowledge and the dissemination and critique of research findings through workshops and publications.

**RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
THE
INTERRELATIONS
BETWEEN
STATUS OF
WOMEN AND
FERTILITY**

- JOHN A. BALLWEG**, *Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg*, for research on the status and role change of Philippine women during pregnancy. \$24,700
- CAROLINE H. BLEDSOE**, *University of New Mexico, Albuquerque*, to study the relationship of child fosterage to female fertility in West Africa. \$35,000
- CENTRE FOR WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**, *New Delhi, India*, for a workshop on women's work and family strategies in South and Southeast Asia (jointly sponsored with Special Interests and Explorations for a total of \$30,000). \$15,000
- BIH-ER CHOU**, *Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan*, and **GRETCHEN T. CORNWELL**, *Pennsylvania State University, University Park*, for research on the links between women's work, status, and fertility in the context of Chinese family structure. \$31,462
- JULIE DaVANZO**, *Santa Monica, California*, and **ELIZABETH KING**, *New Orleans, Louisiana*, to undertake a comparative study of the social and economic mobility of women and fertility in Pakistan, Indonesia, and the Philippines (jointly sponsored with Special Interests and Explorations for a total of \$68,411). \$48,411
- MAURA MARIA GUIMARAES DE ALMEIDA**, *Federal University of Bahia, Brazil*, to study the role played by female professionals in the fields of nursing and family planning in Brazil. \$7,500
- DENNIS P. HOGAN**, *University of Chicago, Illinois*, for a study entitled "Changing Women's Status and Fertility Over the Life Course: The Case of Thailand." \$34,329
- SHIREEN J. JEJEEBHOY**, *Family Planning Association of India, Bombay*, to undertake research on women's status and fertility in Tamil Nadu, India, from 1970 to 1980. \$15,255
- MICHAEL A. KOENIG** and **GILLIAN H.C. FOO**, *Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland*, for a study of patriarchy and high fertility in rural North India. \$33,592

CHRISTIANA OKOJIE, *University of Benin, Nigeria, for research on women's status and fertility in selected communities of Bendel State, Nigeria.*

\$30,000

CONSTANTINA SAFILIOS-ROTHSCHILD, *The Population Council, New York, New York, for a research project entitled "Empirical Tests of a Stratification Grounding of Women's Status and Its Relationship to Fertility."*

\$33,000

UNIVERSITY OF THE ANDES, *Bogota, Colombia, for an international workshop on the status and roles of women in the third world, held in Bogota in August 1984.*

\$10,000

**OTHER
GRANTS**

ASSOCIATION FOR VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION, *New York, New York, toward the costs of publishing an international factbook on sterilization as a means of birth control.*

\$25,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, *New York, New York, to assist its Center for Population and Family Health to develop a data management and program evaluation system for U.S. agencies that provide reproductive health care.*

\$150,000

GLOBAL COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT, *New York, New York, to hold a meeting of the steering committee for the International Parliamentary Assembly.*

\$25,000

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, *The Hague, Netherlands, for use by the World Fertility Survey for a symposium to assess its main findings.*

\$15,000

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, *Baltimore, Maryland, for a project at the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Dhaka, Bangladesh, to create longitudinal data files for the Matlab demographic surveillance system from 1978-1982 (jointly sponsored with the Health Sciences program for a total of \$49,915).*

\$24,915

MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, *Bangkok, Thailand, for a study to integrate qualitative and quantitative analyses of fertility decline in Thailand.*

\$10,042

EDWARD K. MBURUGU, *University of Nairobi, Kenya, to undertake research on socioeconomic and contextual determinants of fertility in Meru District, Kenya.*

\$17,493

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, *Washington, D.C., towards the costs of holding a symposium and publishing a report on levels and trends in fertility, mortality, and nuptiality in China, 1952-82.*

\$10,000

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, New York, New York, to hold a symposium on human fertility regulation: technological frontiers and their implications.	\$27,000
POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of holding briefings on demographic trends.	\$15,000
POPULATION COUNCIL, New York, New York:	
<i>Toward the costs of publication and distribution of the proceedings of a workshop on strategies for research on child survival.</i>	\$12,314
<i>For a study of the impact of socioeconomic development on fertility in Kenya.</i>	\$25,000
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a workshop on population growth and labor absorption in the developing world: 1960-2000, held in Bellagio, Italy.	\$35,000
JOSEPH, W. SENNYONGA, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya, to complete the data analysis and write-up of his research findings on the relations between social, economic, and population factors in the Kerio Valley, Kenya.	\$4,300
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, Michigan:	
<i>Toward the costs of a mid-career study award for a Thai scholar at its Population Studies Center.</i>	\$5,500
<i>For a study of fertility decline in Thailand.</i>	\$14,958
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for use by the Population Studies Center toward the costs of a program in African demography that emphasizes the training of African students.	\$450,000
UNIVERSITY OF THE ANDES, Bogota, Colombia, for a research project entitled "The Existence of a Pattern of Latin American Mortality: An Analysis of the Colombian and Venezuelan Cases," at its Faculty of Economics.	\$28,000

**SPECIAL
INTERESTS
AND
EXPLORATIONS**

○ Foundation explorations, including commissions and grants to other organizations, to examine opportunities or support activities of importance not covered by existing Foundation programs.

○ Support of 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 the program guidelines.

GRANTS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, *Washington, D.C., toward the costs of special programs relevant to the New York community to be scheduled during the 150th National Meeting.*

\$7,500

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON GERMANY, *New York, New York, in support of the John J. McCloy memoirs.*

\$25,000

ASIA SOCIETY, *New York, New York, toward the costs of its China Council and Asian Agenda programs (jointly sponsored with the International Relations program for a total of \$300,000).*

\$150,000

BRYANT PARK RESTORATION CORPORATION, *New York, New York, toward the costs of a restoration and construction plan for Bryant Park.*

\$25,000

CENTER FOR COMMUNICATION, *New York, New York, seminar series exploring how the media can stimulate public interest in global issues.*

\$5,000

CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, *Santiago, Chile, research and seminar program on the "Economic Order and Democracy."*

\$27,200

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, *New York, New York, studies on Soviet international behavior at the W. Averell Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union (jointly sponsored with the International Relations program for a total of \$987,500).*

\$975,000

DANCE THEATER FOUNDATION, *New York, New York, toward the costs of a one-year dance training scholarship for a black South African dancer.*

\$4,500

FILM NEWS NOW FOUNDATION, *New York, New York, toward the costs of a film entitled "Overseas Chinese."*

\$5,000

FUNDACION PARA LA APLICACION Y ENSEÑANZA DE LAS CIENCIAS (FUNDAEC), <i>Cali, Colombia, toward the preparation of textbooks.</i>	\$100,000
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, <i>Washington, D.C., in support of the Dean and Virginia Rusk Fellowship Fund.</i>	\$10,000
FASSIL KIROS, <i>Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia, to write a book on rural development in Africa that will feature Ethiopia as a major case study.</i>	\$7,500
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, <i>Bangkok, Thailand, in support of a study evaluating the programs and administration at its Salaya campus.</i>	\$7,060
MICHAEL McMANUS, <i>Stamford, Connecticut, research for newspaper columns about religion in the Soviet Union.</i>	\$2,000
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, <i>Washington, D.C.:</i>	
<i>Continuation of a program of long-term independent studies of national issues in which science and technology figure prominently.</i>	\$450,000
<i>Toward the costs of a study of the Institute of Medicine.</i>	\$20,000
NEW YORK HOSPITAL-CORNELL MEDICAL CENTER, <i>Westchester Division, White Plains, New York, toward the Poetry Project for the Mentally Ill.</i>	\$7,500
ANN OLSON AND JONI SEAGER, <i>visiting scholars, Institute for Policy Studies, Washington, D.C., toward a project entitled "Women in the World: An International Atlas."</i>	\$40,000
OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, <i>Washington, D.C., general support.</i>	\$187,500
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, <i>Princeton, New Jersey, in support of the Belknap Visitors program.</i>	\$5,000
REGIONAL PLAN ASSOCIATION, <i>New York, New York, for work on an effective plan for the redevelopment of 42nd Street/Times Square.</i>	\$7,500
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, <i>New York, New York:</i>	
<i>Toward the costs of meetings of the independent advisory committee for the Biotechnology Career Fellowships program.</i>	\$10,000
<i>Exchange project between U.S. and Soviet women.</i>	\$48,400
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, <i>New Brunswick, New Jersey, toward the costs of a documentary film on women state legislators (jointly sponsored with the Arts and Humanities program for a total of \$100,000).</i>	\$50,000

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, Albany, New York, toward the costs of an independent commission on the University's future.	\$25,000
MARTHA STUART, New York, New York, to produce and distribute videotaped programs of interviews in the USSR.	\$25,000
TOWN HALL FOUNDATION, New York, New York, toward the costs of its restoration.	\$30,000
UNIVERSITIES FIELD STAFF INTERNATIONAL, Hanover, New Hampshire, toward the costs of establishing and operating a South-North News and Feature Service.	\$75,000
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley and STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Stanford, California, in support of the joint program on Soviet International Behavior (jointly sponsored with the International Relations program for a total of \$987,500).	\$12,500
UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver, Colorado, for use by its Graduate School of International Studies toward the costs of a conference on Africa's development prospects.	\$2,500
UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE, Harare, Zimbabwe:	
<i>Faculty development.</i>	\$51,530
<i>Study visits to Egerton Agricultural College, Kenya.</i>	\$2,125
WASHINGTON CENTER, Washington, D.C., for a nationwide survey and study of internship practices in the humanities at the postsecondary level.	\$7,500
WOMEN'S DIVISION OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF GLOBAL MINISTRIES OF THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, New York, New York, dissemination and interpretation activities provided by the NGO Forum, 1985 World Conference, UN Decade for Women.	\$50,000
WOMEN'S LEGAL DEFENSE FUND, Washington, D.C., for a project to implement strategies to equalize child support responsibilities.	\$50,000
WOMEN'S RESEARCH AND EDUCATION INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C., joint project on tax policy with the Family Impact Seminar.	\$7,500
YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Connecticut, for a symposium entitled "The Current State of Development Economics: Progress and Perspectives."	\$25,000

**BLACK SOUTH
AFRICAN
LEADERSHIP
DEVELOPMENT**

Since 1982, following a recommendation in the Foundation-sponsored report *South Africa: Time Running Out*, the RF has supported a program of modest grants to assist young black South Africans who are showing leadership potential in a range of community-based organizations responsive to black aspirations. In 1984, the following grants were made:

COUNCIL OF UNIONS OF SOUTH AFRICA, Johannesburg, South Africa, toward the costs of its project for working women.

\$32,000

GRASSROOTS PUBLICATIONS, Cape Town, South Africa, in support of its media training program.

\$13,000

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, New York, New York, support of its research study on the outcomes of the South African Education Program.

\$10,000

TRUST FOR CHRISTIAN OUTREACH AND EDUCATION, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa:

Appointment of training officer.

\$32,000

Appointment of a doctor and nursing sister to the Ithuseng Community Health Centre.

\$27,000

**FELLOWSHIPS
FOR THIRD
WORLD
SCHOLARS TO
RESEARCH
FUNDAMENTAL
DEVELOPMENT
ISSUES**

The development process is much more complex and uncertain than was foreseen 25 years ago: development-oriented organizations have realized relatively few of the high hopes with which they began their efforts to improve the quality of life in the poorer countries. Even where dramatic growth has been achieved, concomitant impacts on the social and political fabric were unexpected and are still poorly understood. Through these competitive fellowships, the Foundation creates opportunities for scholars, themselves from the third world, to put aside narrowly defined obligations in order reflect deeply and broadly on the consequences and interrelationships of development efforts with which they are familiar.

GRANTS

PETER ANYANG' NYONG'O, United Nations, New York, New York, to undertake a research project tentatively entitled "State and Society in Kenya from Independence to the Present."

\$24,000

NANTAWAN BOONPRASAT-LEWIS, Payap College, Chiang Mai, Thailand, research project tentatively entitled "Rural Development: Its Effect on Developing the Quality of Women's Lives in Northern Thailand."

\$23,150

ARIEF BUDIMAN, Satya Wacana Christian University, Salatiga, Indonesia, research project tentatively entitled "The Indonesian Economy in the 1970s: Toward a New Strategy of Development."

\$24,000

- PETER PALMER EKEH, *University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria, research project tentatively entitled "Colonialism and Social Formations in Africa."*
\$24,000
- LIM TECK GHEE, *Center for Policy Research, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia, research project tentatively entitled "Nongovernmental Organizations in the ASEAN Region, 1970-1982: Studies in Citizen Participation."*
\$23,400
- RAYNALDO C. ILETO, *De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines, research project tentatively entitled "Towards a Critique of Developmentalist Historiography: Reflections on Suppressed Voices in the Philippine Past, 1860-1960."*
\$22,266
- YAA LUCKAM, *England, for a research project tentatively entitled "Migrant Workers' Human Rights and Development in West Africa."*
\$24,000
- MAHMOOD MAMDANI, *Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda, to undertake a research project tentatively entitled "The Peasant Question in Uganda."*
\$24,000
- MAHAR MANGAHAS, *Development Academy of the Philippines, Metro Manila, Philippines, for a research project tentatively entitled "Distributive Justice in the Philippines: Ideology, Policy, and Surveillance."*
\$23,350
- ASSEFA MEHRETU, *Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, research project tentatively entitled "Space and Development in Africa."*
\$24,000
- MABEL MILIMO, *University of Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia, research project tentatively entitled "Women, Development, and Population."*
\$23,960
- FELIX MNTHALI, *University of Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana, to undertake a research project tentatively entitled "Perceptions of Change: A Critical Study of the Concepts of Development in the Work of Creative Writers in Africa."*
\$24,000
- CHANDRA MUZAFFAR, *Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia, a research project tentatively entitled "Islamic Resurgence and Southeast Asia."*
\$24,000
- ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, *New York, New York, workshops for the Social Science Fellowship Program on Development Issues.*
\$90,000
- SOMBOON SUKSAMRAN, *The Social Science Association of Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand, to undertake a research project entitled "Buddhist Approaches to Development."*
\$15,900
- KANOK WONGTRANGAN, *Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, research project tentatively entitled "Development and its Bureaucratic Constraints."*
\$24,000

**RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
U.S.
IMMIGRATION**

In 1982, the Foundation established a research program to develop the knowledge and analysis base necessary for assessing the causes and effects of current immigration to the United States, including refugee migration, and to disseminate these findings to the policy community. Since immigration and refugee issues cross-cut the Foundation's activities, all the programs joined together in support of this effort. Social scientists, policy analysts, and humanists have been invited to submit proposals for research that will clarify the public policy debate in the United States on immigration and refugee issues. During 1984, 13 grants were made for scholarly research in this field:

GRANTS

ROBERT L. BACH, *State University of New York, Binghamton, New York, research on private sponsorship and the resettlement of Southeast Asian refugees in the United States.*

\$19,570

THOMAS BAILEY, *Columbia University, New York, New York, for a study of labor-market competition between immigrant and native born workers in U.S. industries: a synthesis of quantitative and case-study approaches.*

\$27,773

CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST (East-West Center), *Honolulu, Hawaii, to hold a conference on Asian and Pacific Immigration to the United States.*

\$15,000

LAWRENCE H. FUCHS, *Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, for research on the future of American pluralism: immigration, ethnicity, and public policy.*

\$24,896

PETER KOEHN AND GIRMA NEGASH, *University of Montana, Missoula, Montana, research on determinant factors in post-revolution exile migration to the United States.*

\$33,235

JOHANNA LESSINGER, *fellow of the Research Institute for the Study of Man, New York, New York, for a study of entrepreneurship among recent immigrants in New York City from India.*

\$26,500

SARAH R. MASON, *University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, toward the costs of research on publicly and privately funded training programs for Southeast Asian refugee women.*

\$26,526

SUSAN I. RANNEY, *University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, and SHERRIE A. KOSSOUDJI*, *University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, for a research project entitled "Male and Female Temporary Labor Migration: The Case of Mexican Migration to the United States."*

\$28,543

REFUGEE POLICY GROUP, Washington D.C., research on policies and procedures regarding U.S. refugee admissions.

\$31,702

PETER I. ROSE, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, for a study on the agents of assimilation, the makers and implementers of refugee resettlement policy in the United States.

\$30,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, San Diego, California, for research on government attempts to regulate the use of Mexican labor in the U.S. economy.

\$32,372

XINYANG WANG, Nankai, China, and DAVID MONTGOMERY, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, for a study of the impact of Chinese politics on Chinese immigrants in New York, 1911-49.

\$20,500

RAYMOND B. WILLIAMS, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, research on the role of Asian Indian religious organizations in the formation and preservation of ethnic identity among recent immigrants to the United States from India.

\$14,000

EXPLORING LONG-TERM IMPLICATIONS OF CHANGING GENDER ROLES

Through this initiative, a major contribution of the Foundation's Task Force on Women's Programming, the Foundation seeks to contribute to greater understanding of the profound social and economic phenomena associated with the rapidly changing status of women. Particular attention is given to:

- Continuing trends in women's employment and family responsibilities;
- Differences in the allocation of income and time between men and women within the household and their implication for the social welfare of the family and, in particular, children;
- The psychological dimensions of gender roles and changing patterns of socialization.

The following actions were taken in 1984:

GRANTS

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION, Washington, D.C., for a conference on women and men at work (jointly sponsored with the Equal Opportunity program for a total of \$45,000).

\$15,000

BROWN UNIVERSITY, Providence, Rhode Island, for a multidisciplinary discussion on the assumptions shaping gender research in third-world countries (jointly sponsored with the International Relations and Arts and Humanities programs for a total of \$21,000).

\$7,000

CENTRE FOR WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, New Delhi, India, toward a workshop on women's work and family strategies in South and Southeast Asia (jointly sponsored with the Populations Sciences program for a total of \$30,000).

\$15,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for a study entitled "Mother-Only Families and Social Policy" (jointly sponsored with the Equal Opportunity program for a total of \$68,227).

\$28,000

JULIE DAVANZO, Santa Monica, California, and ELIZABETH KING, New Orleans, Louisiana, to enable them to undertake a comparative study of the social and economic mobility of women and fertility in Pakistan, Indonesia, and the Philippines (jointly sponsored with the Population Sciences program for a total of \$68,411).

\$20,000

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for a study to examine the differing moral orientations in boys and girls and the impact of this difference.

\$49,812

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FOR NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, The Hague, Netherlands, toward the costs of seminars on women and agricultural technology (jointly sponsored with the Agricultural Sciences program for a total of \$65,000).

\$15,000

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, Cambridge, Massachusetts, toward the costs of a project entitled "Women's Quest for Equality."

\$100,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, toward the publication costs of a program brochure for the Program to Explore Long-Term Implications of Changing Gender Roles.

\$4,000

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, New York, New York, for use by its Economic Policy Council toward the costs of the Family Policy Panel.

\$18,000

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, Wellesley, Massachusetts, for use by its Center for Research on Women, toward a study on women and stress.

\$16,157

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN KENYA AND TANZANIA

The governments of these two countries, having established the provision of education as a major national goal, are spending a very high proportion of their budgets on education, yet little knowledge exists of the influence of education on personal well-being and national goals. The broad purpose of this project, begun in 1977, is to work with the Universities of Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, as well as the ministries of education, to build up a

core of East African scholars to carry out the requisite research and evaluation projects. In 1984, the following actions were approved:

GRANTS

<i>RUTH KAGIA, Kenya National Examinations Council, Nairobi, Kenya, to carry out her doctoral research on secondary education at Kenyatta University College.</i>	\$16,760
<i>GRACE KAGONDU, Kenya Institute of Administration, Lower Kabete, Kenya, to enable her to complete her graduate studies at Stanford University, California.</i>	\$3,457
<i>KENYATTA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Nairobi, Kenya, for use by its Bureau of Educational Research toward the costs of the Kenya Educational Research Awards program.</i>	\$30,000
<i>MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES, Nairobi, Kenya, toward the costs of two seminars on youth development policy.</i>	\$8,500
<i>UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania:</i>	
<i>For support of the Ph.D. research of two Tanzanian scholars.</i>	\$14,650
<i>Evaluation study of the Education for Self-Reliance program.</i>	\$10,000
<i>Three-day seminar entitled "Educational Research as a Vehicle in National Development."</i>	\$10,000
<i>UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, Nairobi, Kenya, to enable a faculty member of the Department of Sociology to carry out research on early childhood education in Kenya.</i>	\$10,525

STRENGTHENING THE PHILANTHROPIC SECTOR

Since the 1930s, when Beardsley Ruml attempted unsuccessfully to form a national association of foundations, the Rockefeller Foundation and Rockefeller family representatives have played leadership roles in encouraging foundations—and the voluntary sector more generally—to strive for higher standards of public responsibility.

In consequence, the Foundation has a special interest in strengthening what has come to be called the third sector, annually providing support to major organizations that serve the sector and on occasion assisting activities designed to contribute to its effectiveness. The Foundation Center is the only independent, not-for-profit organization dedicated entirely to gathering, analyzing, and disseminating information about philanthropic foundations. The grant to the Urban Institute continues funding for Lester Salamon's research on the effects of changing governmental policies on non-profit organizations. The grant to Yale University, to be used by its Program on Non-Profit Organizations, institutionalizes high-quality academic research on the voluntary sector.

In addition, the Foundation is a member and special contributor of the Council on Foundations, an association of 950 private and corporate grant-making organizations that functions in part as a major spokesman for foundations. It also belongs to the Independent Sector, a national coalition of voluntary organizations, foundations, and corporations; the New York Regional Association of Grantmakers, a forum for exchange of information among 100 private, corporate, and community grant-making organizations in the region; and the National Charities Information Bureau, whose purpose is to maintain sound standards in the field of philanthropy and to provide advisory reports on not-for-profit organizations to its contributors and the general public. Since 1982, the Foundation has also made grants to Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy, a national association that encourages philanthropic organizations to address the specific and under-recognized issues of importance to women and girls.

GRANTS

ADVERTISING COUNCIL, *New York, New York, toward the production and distribution cost of the Council's "Magic Lantern" project—an audio-visual presentation on public service announcements.*

\$5,000

FOUNDATION CENTER, *New York, New York, toward its relocation expenses and general support.*

\$85,000

NONPROFIT COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK, *New York, New York, to assist nonprofit organizations in carrying out their charitable and educational missions for the public benefit.*

\$7,500

RAND CORPORATION, *Santa Monica, California, for producing and distributing a layperson's guide to understanding direct and indirect costs.*

\$5,000

URBAN INSTITUTE, *Washington, D.C., research on effects of changing governmental policies on nonprofit organizations.*

\$100,000

WOMEN AND FOUNDATIONS/CORPORATE PHILANTHROPY, *New York, New York, support for 1984 program activities.*

\$25,000

YALE UNIVERSITY, *New Haven, Connecticut, for use by its Program on Non-Profit Organizations toward support of its Management Studies project.*

\$120,000

**BELLAGIO
STUDY AND
CONFERENCE
CENTER**

The Bellagio Study and Conference Center is an historic estate in the Italian Alps located high on the promontory that divides Lake Como and overlooks the town of Bellagio. Bequeathed to the Foundation in 1959, the Center, also known as the Villa Serbelloni, is administered from the Foundation's New York office by a committee; Nan S. Robinson was the chairman in 1984.

The center has been the venue for a great variety of stimulating meetings for scholars from all over the world who meet in small groups to examine issues of international importance. Bellagio conferences have been the modest beginnings of worldwide cooperative undertakings in agricultural research, population stabilization efforts, and the development and strengthening of universities and training institutes in the developing world. Conferences held at the Center are generally related to the Foundation's own programs. In 1984, the following 32 meetings were convened:

INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT TO REVIEW PROGRESS IN MEETING OBJECTIVES OF THE 1974 WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE AND PRIORITY TASKS AHEAD—Maurice J. Williams, executive director, World Food Council, United Nations, Rome, Italy.

RED BLOOD CELL CARRIERS: A METHOD FOR DISSEMINATING CHEMICALS VIA THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—John R. DeLoach, research leader, Scabies and Mange Mite Research Unit, U.S. Livestock Insects Laboratory, Kerrville, Texas, and Ulrich Sprandel, University of Munich School of Medicine, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany.

INTRA-HOUSEHOLD PROCESSES AND FARMING SYSTEMS ANALYSIS—Joyce L. Mook, assistant director for agricultural sciences and program officer, Office of the Vice-President, Rockefeller Foundation, and Katharine McKee, program officer, Ford Foundation, New York, New York.

PROTECTION OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN—Kenneth S. Warren, director for health sciences, Rockefeller Foundation.

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROBLEMS OF DATA PROTECTION: NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR AND AFTER—David H. Flaherty, professor of history and law, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada.

EUROPE IN A CHANGING WORLD—Ezra Talmor, professor of philosophy, Haifa University, and Sascha Talmor, associate editor, *History of European Ideas*, both of Haifa, Israel.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF EUROPEAN SOCIETY—Konrad H. Jarausch, Lurcy professor of history, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

INCOME TRANSFER POLICIES AND THE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF THE POOR—Eugene Smolensky, professor of economics, and Sheldon Danziger, professor of social work and director, both of the Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

CAPITALISM AND SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES: THE CONTRIBUTION OF ERIC WILLIAMS—Barbara L. Solow, associate professor of economics, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, and Stanley L. Engerman, professor of economics and history, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York.

AMERICAN HISTORY: THE VIEW FROM ABROAD—Stanley I. Kutler, E. Gordon Fox professor of American institutions, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, and Stanley N. Katz, Class of 1921 Bicentennial professor of history of American law and liberty, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

TAXATION OF CONTROLLED FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—Brian J. Arnold, professor of law, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada.

SOCIETAL AGING IN THE UNITED STATES AND WESTERN EUROPE—Alan Pifer, president emeritus and senior consultant, and D. Lydia Brontë, consultant and staff director, both of the Aging Society Project, Carnegie Corporation, New York, New York.

POPULATION GROWTH AND LABOR ABSORPTION IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD: 1960-2000—W. Parker Mauldin, senior scientist in population sciences, Rockefeller Foundation, and Paul Demeny, director, Center for Policy Studies, Population Council, New York, New York.

POLITICO-MILITARY RELATIONS: WHO MAKES SECURITY POLICY?—William H. Kincade, executive director, Arms Control Association, Washington, D.C., and Robert O'Neill, director, International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, England.

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION—Richard L. Abel, professor of law, University of California, Los Angeles, California; Philip S. C. Lewis, senior research fellow, All Souls College, Oxford, England; and Terence Halliday, American Bar Foundation, Chicago, Illinois.

THE ACADEMIC PROFESSION: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE—Burton R. Clark, Allan M. Cartter, professor of higher education and sociology and chairman, Comparative Higher Education Research Group, University of California, Los Angeles, California.

THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL STEEL INDUSTRY—Charles O. Verrill, chairman of the board, International Law Institute, Georgetown University, and partner, Patton, Boggs & Blow, Washington, D.C.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL EDUCATION IN HUMAN REPRODUCTION—Mahmoud F. Fathalla, professor and dean, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University, and chairman, Committee on Socio-Medical Aspects of Human Reproduction, International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Assuit, Egypt, and Ulf Soren M. Borell, professor and former chairman, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Karolinska Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden.

SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL TRENDS AND CYCLES IN CHINESE ECONOMIC HISTORY, 980-1980—Robert M. Hartwell, professor of history, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Robert F. Dernberger, professor of economics; and Albert Feuerwerker, professor of history, both of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

FOLKLORE AND THE STATE: CONTEMPORARY EASTERN EUROPE—Yvonne R. Lockwood, Michigan folklife specialist, the Museum, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, and Gail Kligman, assistant professor of anthropology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

THE HEALING ROLE OF THE ARTS: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE—Michael Jon Spencer, executive director, Hospital Audiences, Inc., New York, New York, and Geoffrey Lord, secretary and treasurer, Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, Dunfermline Fife, Scotland.

THEATRE RESEARCH DATA—Irving M. Brown, executive director, Theatre Research Data Center, and Benito Ortolani, professor and chairman, Theatre Department, both of Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York.

PROBLEM OF LINKING IN COMPARISONS OF PURCHASING POWER OF CURRENCIES AND REAL PRODUCT—Alan Heston, chief, International Price Statistics Section, Statistical Office, United Nations, New York, New York.

EXPERIMENTING WITH SCALE: CHANGES IN THE UNITS OF PRODUCTION, CULTURE, AND GOVERNANCE IN WESTERN EUROPE—Philippe C. Schmitter, European University Institute, Florence, Italy, and professor of political science, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

THE WORLD BANK AND DEVELOPMENT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—Dunstan M. Wai, senior public affairs specialist, and Frank Vogl, acting vice-president, External Relations, both of the World Bank, Washington, D.C.

THE ANTI-PROGESTATIONAL COMPOUND, RU 38486—Sheldon J. Segal, director for population sciences, Rockefeller Foundation, and Etienne Baulieu, faculty of medicine, University of South Paris and Hopital de Bicêtre, Paris, France.

NUTRIENTS, MEDICINES, AND AGING—Stuart C. Hartz, director, Epidemiology, Biometry, and Scientific Computing, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts.

SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY IN AN UNCERTAIN WORLD—John Stremlau, acting director for international relations, Rockefeller Foundation.

NUCLEAR WAR: CONSEQUENCES AND PREVENTION—Thomas F. Malone, International Council of Scientific Unions Liaison to the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment, West Hartford, Connecticut, and Landrum Bolling, Inter-Faith Academy of Peace, Washington, D.C.

CHANGING ROLES OF WOMEN AND MEN IN MODERN AGRICULTURE—Irene Tinker, Equity Policy Center, Washington, D.C.

IN WOMEN'S INTEREST: CONTROVERSIES AND COMMONALITIES IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE—Libby Antarsh, director, National Programs, Association for Voluntary Sterilization, New York, New York; Sallie Craig Huber, director of special projects, Population Crisis Committee, Washington, D.C.; and Peggy Curlin, vice-president and program director, and Kaval Gulhati, president, both of the Centre for Development and Population Activities, Washington, D.C.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS AND CHANGES IN PUBLIC POLICY—Arvonne S. Fraser, senior fellow and project director, Women, Public Policy and Development Project, Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

RESIDENCIES

In addition to conferences, the Foundation offers competitive, four-week residencies to scholars, writers, composers, and artists engaged in major projects. As in previous years, modest funds were made available to assist selected applicants, principally from developing countries, in meeting travel costs to undertake residencies. During 1984, the Center was able to accommodate the following 91 men and women from 14 countries.

ALAN ALEXANDER, lecturer in politics, University of Reading, Reading, England—*Local Government and Politics: A Study of Reading 1835-1985*.

THOMAS J. ANDERSON, Austin Fletcher Professor of Music, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts—a musical composition entitled "Thomas Jefferson's Orbiting Minstrals and Contraband."

ROBERTA J. APFEL, assistant professor of psychiatry, Beth Israel Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts—*To Do No Harm: DES and the Dilemmas of Modern Medicine*.

DAVID P. BARASH, professor of psychology and zoology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington—*Overcoming the Neanderthal Mentality: Evolution, Human Nature and Nuclear War* (joint project with Judith Eve Lipton).

JAMES BARR, regius professor of Hebrew, Oriental Institute, University of Oxford, Oxford, England—"The Recognition of a Holy Scripture as a Formative Force in Social World-Views."

WARREN C. BAUM, vice-president, World Bank, Washington, D.C.—
a history of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

JANET I. BEATON, associate professor of nursing, University of
Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada—*Life-Death Decisions in Health
Care* (joint project with Lesley F. Degner).

ERNST BEHLER, professor and chairman, Department of Comparative
Literature, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington—"Friedrich
Nietzsche's Impact on Contemporary Critical and Social Theory: A Critical
Examination."

BEN BELITT, professor of English, Bennington College, Bennington,
Vermont—poetry, translation, and the Italian language.

PAUL BERLINER, associate professor of ethnomusicology, Northwestern
University, Evanston, Illinois—the creative processes in jazz improvisation.

EDGARDO BOENINGER, Centro de Estudios del Desarrollo, Santiago,
Chile—"Political and Social Compromise: A Necessary Requirement and
Challenge for the Consolidation of Democracy" (an analysis based on the
Chilean case).

DEREK BOK, president, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mas-
sachusetts—*Education in the Contemporary University*.

SISSELA BOK, lecturer, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts—
the psychological and political obstacles of arms negotiations and
international cooperation.

RONALD CALTABIANO, chairman, Composition Forum, Teaching
Fellowship, Juilliard School, New York, New York—"Poplars" and "Duo
for Piano Trio."

ABRAM CHAYES, Felix Frankfurter professor of law, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts—alternative legal conceptions of arms control
agreements (joint project with Antonia Chayes).

ANTONIA CHAYES, partner, Csaplar & Bok, Boston, Massachusetts—
alternative legal conceptions of arms control agreements (joint project with
Abram Chayes).

MASUDUL ALAM CHOUDHURY, visiting professor of social econom-
ics, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada—*Contributions to Islamic Economic Theory: A Study
in Social Economics*.

BILIANA CICIN-SAIN, associate professor of political science, University
of California, Santa Barbara, California—*Toward a U.S. Ocean Management
Regime: The Evolution of Marine Resources Management in the Seventies and
Eighties* (joint project with Robert W. Knecht).

R.O. CLARKE, principal administrator, Social Affairs and Industrial
Relations Division, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Develop-
ment, Paris, France—the interrelationship of collective bargaining and
government economic policies in advanced market-economy countries.

WILLIAM CLIFFORD, executive director, Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators, Mawson, Australia—*Developmental Criminology*.

ANN JENNALIE COOK, associate professor of English, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee—*Courtship in Shakespeare and His Society*.

H.M. DALESKI, professor of English, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel—*Unities: Studies in the English Novel*.

LESLEY F. DEGNER, associate professor of nursing, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada—*Life-Death Decisions in Health Care* (joint project with Janet I. Beaton).

RUTH B. DIXON, professor of sociology, University of California, Davis, California—"The Role of Women in Agricultural Production in Third World Countries."

RONNIE DUGGER, New York, New York—second volume of a biography of Lyndon Johnson.

DAPHNE C. ELLIOTT, senior demonstrator, School of Biological Sciences, Flinders University, Bedford Park, South Australia—*Data for Biochemical Research* (joint project with W.H. Elliott).

W.H. ELLIOTT, professor of biochemistry, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia—*Data for Biochemical Research* (joint project with Daphne C. Elliott).

THOMAS FARBER, Berkeley, California—nonfiction stories about the writer's vocation.

JOHN O. FIELD, associate professor of nutrition, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts—policy and program implementation in relation to concerns of primary health care and nutrition planning.

HERBERT FRIEDMAN, chairman, Commission on Physical Sciences, Mathematics and Resources, National Research Council, Washington, D.C.—"The Science of Global Change: An Overview."

CLARK GARDNER, New York, New York—hand-colored photographs: variations on Italian themes.

ARTURO GOMEZ-POMPA, former director general, National Institute for the Study of Biological Resources of Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico—*Reflections on the Biotic Resources of Mexico*.

LEONARD GORDON, professor and chairman, Department of Sociology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona—"Racial and Ethnic Stereotypes of American College Students Over a Half Century."

LT. GEN. IHSAN GURKAN (RET.), lecturer in international relations and Turkish foreign policy, University of Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey—"The Geopolitics of Energy and Raw Materials and the Security of the Gulf."

R. GAURTH HANSEN, provost and distinguished professor of nutrition and food sciences and biochemistry, Utah State University, Logan, Utah—"Nutrient Quality of Food."

PETER HARDI, professor of economics, MKKE University of Economics, Budapest, Hungary—the relation of pluralism and communism; also, American theories and practice of pluralism.

CURTIS HARNACK, executive director, Corporation of Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York—a novel, *Heartworm*.

LOIS WLADIS HOFFMAN, professor of psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan—how the psychological satisfactions that children provide affect childrearing patterns; also, the roles of genetics and environment in intellectual and personality development.

PAUL HOLLANDER, professor of sociology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts—domestic and foreign critiques of American society.

IRVING HOWE, distinguished professor of English, City University of New York, New York—*The Failure of the American Left*.

IRVING L. JANIS, professor of psychology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut—the psychological sources of miscalculations, misperceptions, and other errors in decision making by national leaders during periods of high international tension.

BRYANT KEARL, vice-chancellor for academic affairs, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin—"Human Capital Development in the Social Sciences: Insights From the Experience in Asia" (joint project with Abraham M. Weisblat).

BRUCE A. KING, Albert Jonston professor of literature, University of North Alabama, Florence, Alabama—the emergence of postindependence English-language poetry in India, especially since 1960.

JAMES B. KITZMILLER, Florida Medical Entomology Laboratory, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Vero Beach, Florida—*A Lexicon of Culicine Names*.

ROBERT W. KNECHT, visiting professor of political science, University of California, Santa Barbara, California—*Toward a U.S. Ocean Management Regime: The Evolution of Marine Resources Management in the Seventies and Eighties* (joint project with Biliiana Cicin-Sain).

JOAN D. KOSS, associate professor of psychiatry and anthropology, School of Medicine, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico—*Women As Healers, Women As Patients*.

ARNOLD KRAMISH, Reston, Virginia—*The Griffin: Paul Rosbaud and the Secret of Hiroshima*.

GAIL KRIEGEL, instructor of writing, Department of English, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York—a dramatic play entitled *Daniel Jenkins*.

WENDY LESSER, editor and publisher, *The Threepenny Review*, Berkeley, California—the underground as a powerful force in modern Western thought and society.

JUDITH EVE LIPTON, psychiatrist in private practice, Seattle, Washington—*Overcoming the Neanderthal Mentality: Evolution, Human Nature and Nuclear War* (joint project with David P. Barash).

DAVID LODGE, professor of modern English literature, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England—*A New History of English Fiction*.

JOHN O. McCORMICK, professor of comparative literature, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey—a biography of George Santayana.

WILLIAM LEE MILLER, chairman, Department of Rhetoric and Communication Studies, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia—religion and the American republic.

HILDA MORLEY (WOLPE), New York, New York—three long poems.

A. DAVID NAPIER, visiting assistant professor of art, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont—*Masks, Transformation, and Paradox*.

RODERICK NASH, professor of history and environmental studies, University of California, Santa Barbara, California—whether environmentalism can be understood as an extension of traditional American concerns for natural rights and the liberties of oppressed groups.

JOHN LEONARD NICHOLSON, senior fellow, Policy Studies Institute, London, England—*Inequalities in the Incomes and Needs of Families*.

WILLIAM L. NYHAN, professor and chairman, Department of Pediatrics, School of Medicine, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, California—*Abnormalities of Amino Acid Metabolism in Clinical Medicine and Diagnostic Recognition of Genetic Disease*.

PETER R. ODELL, director, Centre for International Energy Studies, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Netherlands—the political economy of international energy; also, the eighth edition of *Oil and World Power*.

JERZY PELC, head, Department of Logical Semiotics, Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland—the elements of theoretical semiotics.

GEORGE PERLE, professor of music, Queens College, City University of New York, New York—*Dorian Wind Quintet*.

ROLAND PERUSSE, professor of political science and director, Inter-American Institute of Puerto Rico, University of Puerto Rico, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico—*U.S.-Puerto Rican Relations: Options and Prospects*.

MAURICE PLASKOW, Design Education Unit, Royal College of Art, London, England—*The Design Dimension in the Curriculum*.

DOUGLAS H. POWELL, clinical psychologist, Harvard University Health Services, Cambridge, Massachusetts—*Understanding Teenagers*.

DAVID RAY, Editor, *New Letters*, University of Missouri, Kansas City, Missouri—translation of *gathas* from German into English; also, 70 new poems for *Eating the Iron* and *The Maharani's New Wall*.

SUZANNE RAZAFINIRINA RAZAFINDRALANDY, head, Division for Africa and Asia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Madagascar—"The Indian Ocean, Zone of Peace."

FUAD RIFKA, professor of philosophy and cultural studies, Beirut University College, Beirut, Lebanon—translation of contemporary American poetry into Arabic.

AMELIE RORTY, professor of philosophy, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey—*From Passions to Emotions and Sentiments: Descartes, Spinoza, Hume and Rousseau*.

GEORGE ROSEN, professor of economics, University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois—*Industrial Policy and Change in India, 1960-1980*.

ALAN A. RUBIN, president, Partners of the Americas, Washington, D.C.—a future plan for Partners of the Americas.

JOHAN SARAVANAMUTTU BIN ABDULLAH, lecturer, Political Science Program, University of Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia—*ASEAN: The Limits of Dependent Regionalism*.

TOBIAS SCHNEEBAUM, New York, New York—*Asmat Images: From the Collection of the Asmat Museum of Culture and Progress*.

STEPHEN SCHULTZ, associate professor of art, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa—drawings and two large paintings.

RUTH SCHWARTZ, professor of nutritional sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York—stable (nonradioactive) isotopes in nutritional and biomedical research.

DANIEL B. SHEA, professor of English, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri—*The American Metamorphosis*.

FADLOU SHEHADI, professor of philosophy, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey—*Aesthetic Theories of Music in Islamic Philosophy*.

BENNETT SIMON, clinical associate professor of psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, Massachusetts—*Psychoanalysis and Tragedy: An Essay on Literary and Psychoanalytic Interpretation*.

EILEEN SIMPSON, New York, New York—autobiographical and psychological themes.

WILFRED CANTWELL SMITH, chairman, The Study of Religion, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts—*Scripture as Form and Concept: A Comparative and Historical Investigation*.

ELIZABETH SPENCER, adjunct professor of creative writing, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada—short stories.

CHEYWA R. SPINDEL, senior researcher, Institute of Economic Studies, and assistant professor of economics, Catholic University, São Paulo, Brazil—migrant minors and their occupational integration.

ROSEMARY STEVENS, professor of history and sociology of science, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—the development of the American hospital system in the 20th century.

GONUL TANKUT, chairman, Department of City and Regional Planning, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey—*Urban Growth and Administrative Bureaucratic Response*.

C. MARY TURNBULL, professor of history, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong—the transition from Empire to Commonwealth, with emphasis on Southeast Asia in the immediate postwar decade.

SYLVIA VATUK, professor of anthropology, University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois—change in Muslim family life, marriage, kinship, and the roles of women over the past 180 years.

SIDNEY VERBA, Carl H. Pforzheimer university professor, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts—a comparative study of elite ideologies in relation to equality.

ABRAHAM M. WEISBLAT, visiting professor of agricultural economics and marketing, Cook College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey—*“Human Capital Development in the Social Sciences: Insights From the Experience in Asia”* (joint project with Bryant Kears).

HARRY H. WELLINGTON, dean and Sterling professor of law, Yale University Law School, New Haven, Connecticut—groups, politics, and the First Amendment.

GINA S. WERFEL, assistant professor of art, Colby College, Waterville, Maine—paintings based on the Italian landscape and the study of Italian Art.

ROBERT WILLIAMSON, professor of sociology, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania—*Maintenance and Shift in Minority Languages: A Sociolinguistic Study*.

ALEXANDER JOHN YOUNGSON, chairman, Royal Fine Art Commission, Edinburgh, Scotland—*The Art and Practice of Cities*.

The 1984 Annual Report of the Bellagio Study and Conference Center can be requested by writing to the Manager, Conference Office, Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036.

**ROCKEFELLER
ARCHIVE
CENTER**

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

Since it opened in August 1975, a total of 3,512 scholar visits have been made to the Center. The authors of 73 articles and 40 books have acknowledged use of the records at the Center in their writing. In 1984, 125 scholars made 646 visits to do research. The topics investigated included the history of science, higher education for women, the social sciences, public health, nursing, agricultural development, philanthropy,

population control, psychiatry, and biographies of prominent scientists and educators.

Research grants were made to assist 25 scholars.

In May 1984, the Center sponsored a conference on research and education in 20th-century China, which was attended by 23 educators and specialists.

GRANT

ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY, *New York, New York, toward the operating costs of the Rockefeller Archive Center.*

\$382,865

FELLOWSHIPS

Grants made to individuals, either directly or through selected organizations, are an important means of achieving the Foundation's goals. Such fellowships are made either for the purpose of advanced training, or to enable the individual to produce a piece of work.

Individual awards funded in 1984 directly by the Foundation's programs and through Special Interests and Explorations are listed in the specific sections of this report. Details may be obtained by writing to the directors. In addition, the Foundation continued to award in 1984 a number of Social Science Research Fellowships and continued its General Fellowships.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

This competitive program provides opportunities for young North American social scientists to conduct research at foreign institutions in agriculture or population studies. Five fellows were appointed in 1984.

KAREN A. DVORAK—an agricultural economist conducting research on component fertilizer practices in the semi-arid tropics for the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), while located at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICR-ISAT), Hyderabad, India.

DAVID J. GROENFELDT—an anthropologist assisting the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI), Colombo, Sri Lanka, in developing its research program

SCOTT E. GUGGENHEIM—an anthropologist conducting research on input use in Andean farming systems for the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), while located at the International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Palmira, Colombia.

STEVEN A. ROMANOFF—an anthropologist conducting research to evaluate farmer organizational forms and appropriate institutional configurations in the development of integrated cassava production-drying-marketing projects in Colombia, while located at the International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Palmira, Colombia.

STEPHEN A. VOSTI—an economist conducting research on determinants of mortality and fertility in Brazil, while located at the Center for Regional Planning and Development (CEDEPLAR), Federal University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

GENERAL FELLOWSHIPS

The Rockefeller Foundation has had a general fellowship program for more than 70 years. The functions of these fellowships have been to select from all over the world men and women of outstanding promise in fields of interest to the Foundation, and to help prepare them to make significant contributions to research and teaching or public service. More than 12,000 individuals have held such fellowships.

During 1984 a total of 125 persons held general fellowships. Of this total, 109 that began in previous years were continued in 1984; 16 new awards became active during the years. Their distribution is as follows:

**AGRICULTURAL
SCIENCES**

(Previous awards
continued into
1984: 42. New
awards: 3)

CHINA

WANG SHAO-KE—Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, 1982. Plant physiology. Appointed from Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing. Place of study: U.S.A.

ZHAO ZHIFAN—Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, 1982. Plant Physiology. Appointed from Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing. Place of study: U.S.A.

KENYA

KIMANANI, EBBY KALAH—University of Nairobi, 1984. Mathematical statistics. Appointed from the University of Nairobi. Place of study: U.S.A.

**POPULATION
SCIENCES**

(Previous awards
continued into
1984: 33. New
awards: 13)

ARGENTINA

ROLDAN SCHUTH, EDUARDO—University of Buenos Aires, 1984. Reproductive biology. Appointed from the National Research Council (CONICET), Buenos Aires. Place of study: U.S.A.

BRAZIL

ARAGON VACA, LUIS—Michigan State University, 1978. Demography. Appointed from the Federal University of Para, Belem, Brazil. Place of study: U.S.A.

CHILE

REYES, JUAN GUILLERMO—Harvard University, 1984. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Harvard Medical School. Place of study: U.S.A.

CHINA

LI YOU-LAN—Fudan University, 1958. Reproductive biology. Appointed from the Institute of Developmental Biology, Beijing. Place of study: U.S.A.

LIU YI-XUN—Academia Sinica, 1967. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Academia Sinica, Beijing. Place of study: U.S.A.

INDIA

AGARWAL, ASHOK—Banaras Hindu University, 1983. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Banaras Hindu University, India. Place of study: U.S.A.

JAPAN

UENO HIROSHI—Iowa State University, 1982. Reproductive biology. Appointed from The Rockefeller University. Place of study: U.S.A.

KOREA

LEE SUN-HEE—University of Hawaii, 1983. Demography. Appointed from the East-West Population Institute, Honolulu. Place of study: U.S.A.

THAILAND

PRAPAPORN TOOWICHARANONT—Mahidol University, 1982. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Prince of Songkla University, Thailand. Place of study: U.S.A.

SOMSAK SUTHUTVORAVUT—Mahidol University, 1976. Family planning evaluation and epidemiology. Appointed from Mahidol University, Bangkok. Place of study: U.S.A.

YONGYOUT KACHONPADUNKITTI—Mahidol University, 1983. Demography. Appointed from Mahidol University, Bangkok. Place of study: U.S.A.

U.S.A.

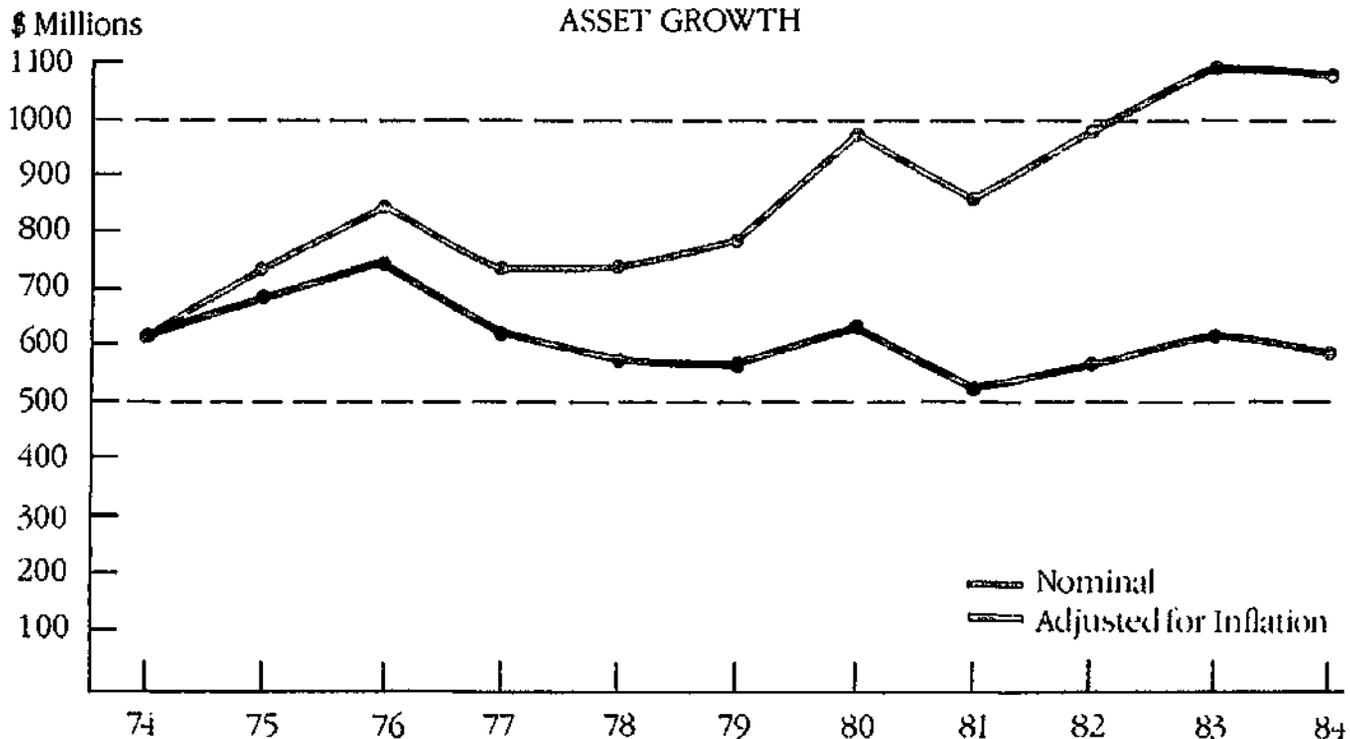
SHERWOOD, STEVEN WILLIAM—University of California, Berkeley 1983. Reproductive biology. Appointed from the University of Michigan. Place of study: U.S.A.

STACK, GARY EDWARD—The Johns Hopkins University, 1981. Reproductive biology. Appointed from The Johns Hopkins University. Place of study: France

**FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

The market value of the Foundation's investments declined 1.1% during 1984, from \$1107 million to \$1095 million. Weak stock prices during the first half of the year drove market values down to slightly under \$1000 million, but the sharp August rally recaptured most of the losses.

The graph below places year-end 1984 asset values into ten year historical perspective. While assets have grown at a 6% annual rate over the ten year period in nominal dollars, growth of assets adjusted for inflation has been slightly negative.



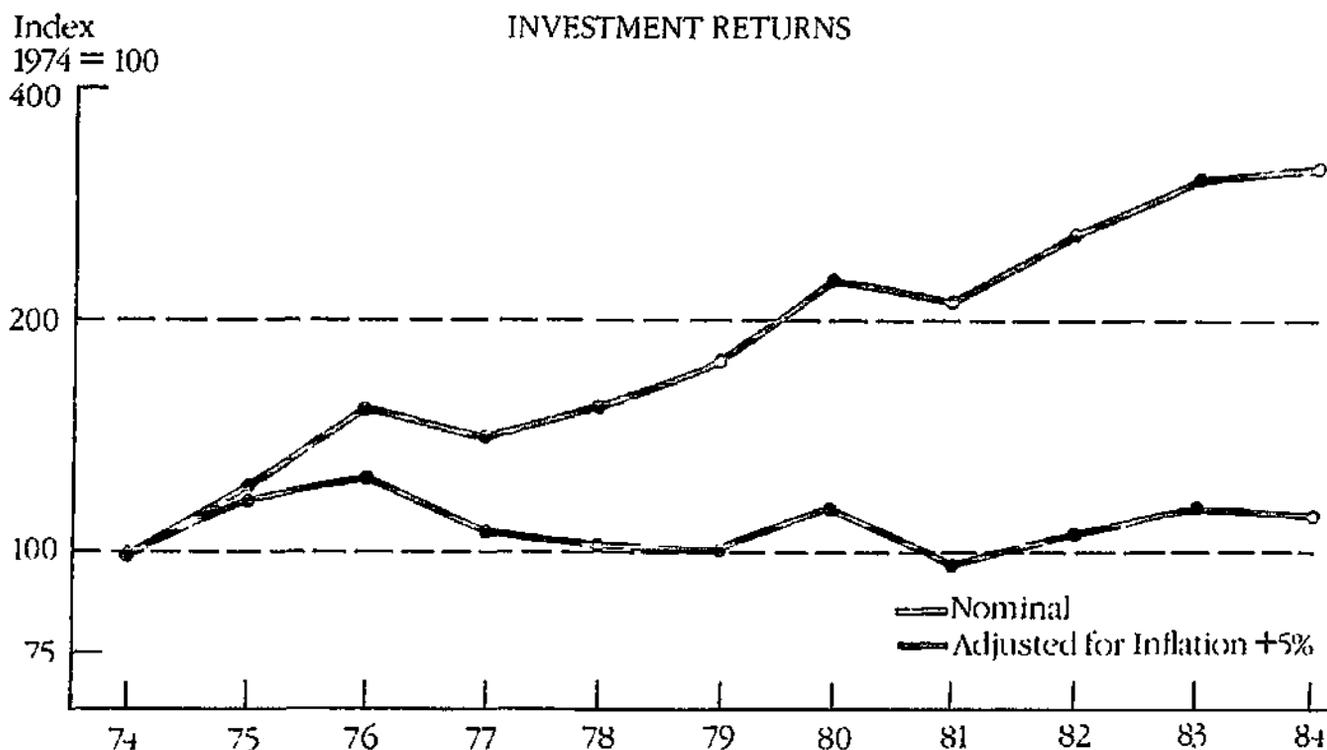
As the table below indicates, the Foundation began to diversify into foreign securities and real estate during 1984. Further commitments to these two asset categories is expected in 1985 as well as a small commitment to venture capital partnerships.

	<i>Asset Mix</i>			
	<i>12/31/83</i>		<i>12/31/84</i>	
	<i>\$ Millions</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>\$ Millions</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Equities	\$ 721	65.1%	\$ 689	62.9%
Bonds	172	15.5	187	17.1
Cash	215	19.4	162	14.8
Foreign Securities	---	---	43	3.9
Real Estate	---	---	14	1.3
	<u>\$1,107</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$1,095</u>	<u>100%</u>

INVESTMENT RETURNS

The total return on assets for 1984 was +3.8%. Bonds provided the highest returns followed by cash and real estate.

Cumulative returns for the past ten years are shown in the graph below. The average compound rate of return for this period was +12.3%. The lower line on the graph compares returns against a benchmark of inflation +5%. The inflation +5% benchmark represents the minimum return that would permit the Foundation to make the minimum payout under current law and still maintain the value of remaining assets in real dollar terms. As the graph indicates, returns have slightly exceeded the inflation +5% benchmark over this ten year period.

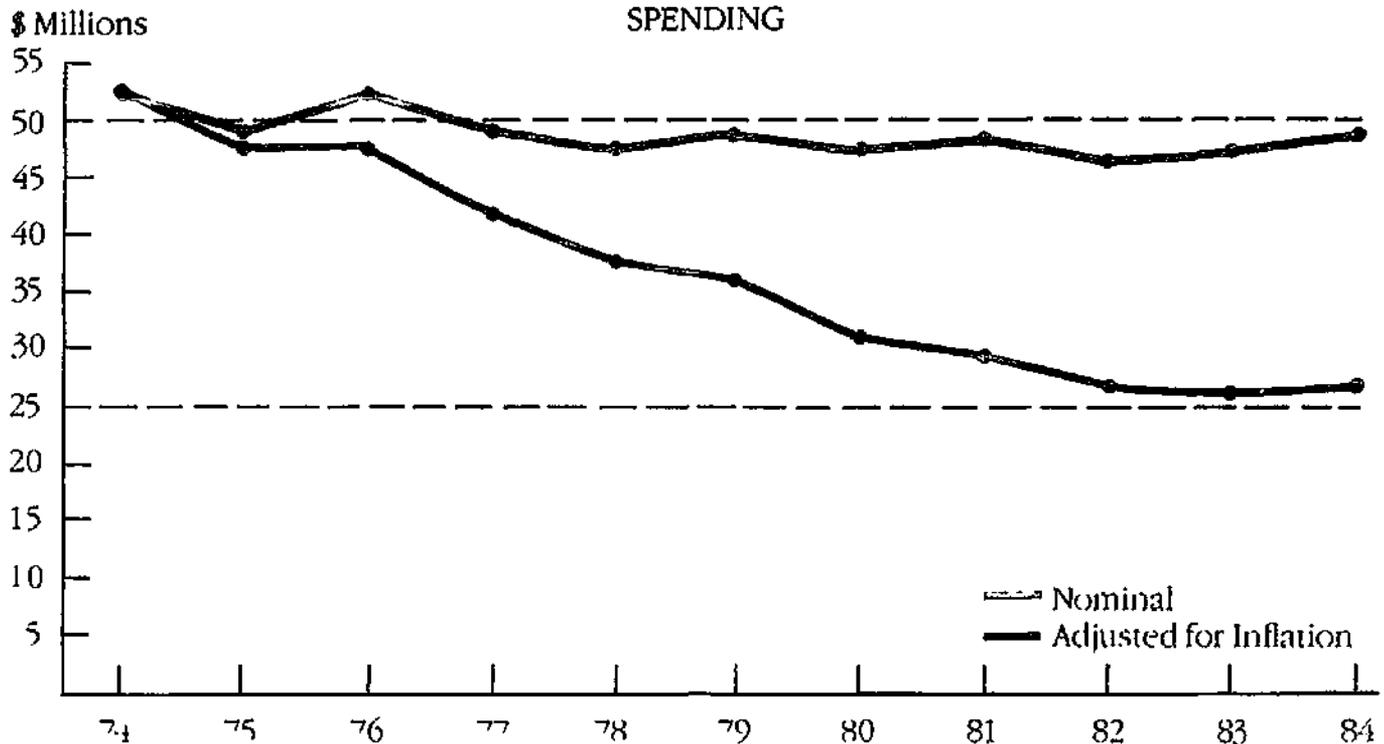


INVESTMENT MANAGERS

The Foundation had seven equity managers at the end of 1984: Alliance Capital; Batterymarch Financial; Campbell Advisors; Chase Special Equity; State Street Research; Warburg, Pincus Counsellors; and Wells Fargo. Bonds are managed by two firms: Oppenheimer Capital and Rosenberg Capital. Two firms were retained during 1984 to manage foreign securities: Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Geneva) and Morgan Grenfell (London). A portion of cash reserves is managed internally. Citibank is custodian for domestic assets. Chase Manhattan Bank (London) is custodian for foreign securities.

SPENDING

Spending in 1984 totalled \$48.8 million, up 3.6% over the \$47.1 million spent in 1983. The graph below places 1984 spending into ten-year historical perspective. Spending in nominal dollars has been relatively flat, hovering around the \$50 million level. In real terms, however, spending has been cut roughly in half since 1974.



SPENDING BY PROGRAM

Spending by program for the three years 1982-1984 is shown in the table below.

GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDITURES					
	1982		1983*		1984*	
	\$ Mil	Percent	\$ Mil	Percent	\$ Mil	Percent
Agricultural Sciences	\$ 7.9	17.0%	\$ 6.3	13.5%	\$ 4.8	9.9%
Arts and Humanities	5.7	12.3	5.5	11.7	5.6	11.4
Health Sciences	4.3	9.2	4.2	9.0	4.4	9.0
International Relations	3.0	6.4	2.9	6.1	4.6	9.3
Population Sciences	5.1	10.9	5.1	10.8	4.9	10.0
Equal Opportunity	5.3	11.5	5.9	12.5	7.0	14.3
Education for Development	4.0	8.5	3.3	7.0	1.5	3.0
Special Interests and Explorations	1.8	3.8	2.0	4.3	3.5	7.3
Interprogram	1.5	3.3	1.5	3.2	1.5	3.1
TOTAL GRANTS PROGRAMS	38.6	82.9	36.8	78.1	37.8	77.5
General Administration	5.8	12.4	5.7	12.2	5.4	11.1
Capital Items	—	—	1.6	3.3	2.1	4.4
Federal Excise Taxes Paid	2.2	4.7	3.0	6.5	3.4	7.1
TOTAL	\$46.6	100%	\$47.1	100%	\$48.8	100%

*Figures rounded.

ACCOUNTANTS'
OPINION

THE
ROCKEFELLER
FOUNDATION
1983-84
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS

The financial statements for 1983 and 1984 are presented on the following pages. The opinion of Arthur Young & Company, certified public accountants, is presented below.



A MEMBER OF ARTHUR YOUNG INTERNATIONAL

ARTHUR YOUNG

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

The Board of Trustees
The Rockefeller Foundation

We have examined the accompanying statement of assets, obligations and principal fund of The Rockefeller Foundation at December 31, 1984 and 1983 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, 1984 and 1983, 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, 1985

STATEMENT OF
ASSETS,
OBLIGATIONS
AND
PRINCIPAL
FUND
DECEMBER 31,
1984 AND 1983

ASSETS	<u>1984</u>	<u>1983</u>
Investments (Note 6)	\$1,096,680,726	\$1,104,906,025
Cash	512,697	157,003
Accounts receivable (primarily security sales)	1,325,249	5,114,106
Dividends and interest receivable	7,479,180	7,306,632
Property—at depreciated cost	<u>3,337,341</u>	<u>1,879,932</u>
Total assets	<u>\$1,109,335,193</u>	<u>\$1,119,363,698</u>
OBLIGATIONS AND PRINCIPAL FUND		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (primarily security purchases)	\$ 5,028,450	\$ 2,601,553
Federal excise tax payable (Note 2)	2,285,663	3,443,427
Deferred federal excise tax (Note 2)	1,765,063	3,358,397
Appropriations by the Trustees, announced and released for specific purposes but not yet paid (Note 4)	<u>27,785,843</u>	<u>24,332,458</u>
Total obligations	<u>36,865,019</u>	<u>33,735,835</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)	70,729,056	65,917,795
Unappropriated	<u>1,001,741,118</u>	<u>1,019,710,068</u>
Total principal fund	<u>1,072,470,174</u>	<u>1,085,627,863</u>
Total obligations and principal fund	<u>\$1,109,335,193</u>	<u>\$1,119,363,698</u>

See accompanying notes.

**STATEMENT OF
OPERATIONS
AND CHANGES
IN PRINCIPAL
FUND
YEARS ENDED
DECEMBER 31,
1984 AND 1983**

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1983</u>
Investment income		
Dividends	\$ 23,105,415	\$ 21,731,247
Interest	40,782,659	34,442,813
Other	<u>170,516</u>	<u>108,847</u>
	64,058,590	56,282,907
Less: investment expenses	<u>3,918,808</u>	<u>4,041,125</u>
Investment income before federal excise tax	60,139,782	52,241,782
Less: provision for federal excise tax (Note 2)	<u>1,198,267</u>	<u>1,049,831</u>
Net investment income	<u>58,941,515</u>	<u>51,201,951</u>
Grants announced and program costs incurred during the year	40,738,790	37,368,201
General administrative expenses	<u>1,473,627</u>	<u>5,565,168</u>
	<u>15,212,417</u>	<u>12,933,369</u>
Net investment income over grants announced and program costs and general administrative expenses incurred	13,729,098	8,268,582
Principal fund at beginning of year	1,085,627,863	971,626,882
Capital items, major improvements and related expenses	(2,137,513)	(1,544,897)
Decrease in unrealized appreciation of marketable securities net of reduction for deferred federal excise tax—1984: \$1,595,000, 1983: \$40,000 (Note 2)	(74,816,879)	(9,653,829)
Realized gain on sale of marketable securities net of provision for federal excise tax—1984: \$1,089,062; 1983: \$2,387,387 (Note 2)	50,067,605	116,925,095
Contributions to the Foundation	<u>—</u>	<u>5,130</u>
Principal fund at end of year	<u>\$1,072,470,174</u>	<u>\$1,085,627,863</u>

See accompanying notes.

**STATEMENT OF
CHANGES IN
FINANCIAL
POSITION
YEARS ENDED
DECEMBER 31,
1984 AND 1983**

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1983</u>
<i>Sources of funds:</i>		
Investment income before federal excise tax	\$ 60,139,782	\$ 52,241,782
Net change in accounts, receivable, dividends and interest receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6,043,206	(12,550,303)
Cash contributions to the Foundation	<u>—</u>	<u>5,130</u>
	<u>66,182,988</u>	<u>39,696,609</u>
<i>Applications of funds</i>		
<i>Securities and repurchase agreement transactions</i>		
Purchases	7,272,643,871	8,992,128,178
Less: proceeds from sales	<u>7,255,613,958</u>	<u>8,999,479,130</u>
	17,029,913	(7,350,952)
<i>Expenditures for grants and programs</i>		
Agricultural Sciences	4,842,627	6,343,312
Arts & Humanities	5,581,113	5,492,829
Health Sciences	4,111,039	4,223,738
International Relations	4,556,263	2,892,150
Population Sciences	4,879,511	5,106,950
Social Sciences — Equal Opportunity	6,991,362	5,889,260
Education for Development	1,483,617	3,297,011
Special Interests & Explorations	3,544,345	2,017,755
Interprogram	1,529,476	1,523,151
Quality of the Environment	<u>(283)</u>	<u>16,000</u>
	37,819,400	36,802,186
General administrative expenditures	5,397,011	5,729,652
Capital items, major improvements and related expenses	2,137,513	1,544,897
Federal excise tax paid	<u>3,433,427</u>	<u>3,037,897</u>
	<u>65,827,294</u>	<u>49,763,680</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash	355,694	(67,071)
Cash balance at beginning of year	<u>157,003</u>	<u>221,071</u>
Cash balance at end of year	<u>\$ 512,697</u>	<u>\$ 157,003</u>

See accompanying notes

NOTES TO
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31,
1984 AND 1983

1. SUMMARY OF
SIGNIFICANT
ACCOUNTING
POLICIES

Marketable securities are reported on the basis of quoted market value, and investment income and expenses are reported on the accrual basis. The limited partnership interest is accounted for using the equity method which provides that the investment is recorded at cost and adjusted for the Foundation's share of the limited partnership income or loss. Realized gains and losses are calculated based on the average cost method for financial statements and the FIFO cost method for tax return purposes.

Appropriations by the Trustees are charged to operations when grants are announced and released for specific grantees. Program costs 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. The net change in the property account in 1984 was caused by an increase of \$2,136,252, mainly attributable to headquarters renovation, and to acquisition of a new computer system, and a decrease of \$678,843 attributable to depreciation, amortization and the write-off of the old computer system. The total depreciation, amortization expense and the write-off amounted to \$1,220,415 in 1983.

2. FEDERAL
EXCISE TAX

The Foundation qualifies as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and accordingly is not subject to federal income tax. However, the Foundation is classified as a private foundation and is subject to a federal excise tax of 2% on investment income less investment expenses, and on net realized taxable gains on security transactions. Deferred federal excise tax arises from timing differences between financial and tax reporting relating to investment income and the difference between the tax basis and market value of marketable securities.

Not less than the fair market value at December 31, 1969 of securities owned at that date is used as the basis for determining taxable gains on subsequent sales of such securities. Accordingly, net realized gains on disposition of securities subject to federal excise tax were \$54,453,081 in 1984 and \$119,369,344 in 1983. The basis for calculating taxable gains on securities held at December 31, 1984 is approximately \$1,015,400,000.

3. PENSION PLAN

The Foundation has a non-contributory pension plan with vesting for regular salaried employees who are at least 25 years old and have completed one year of service or have attained the age of 40. The Foundation makes annual contributions to the Plan equal to the amounts accrued for pension expense which were \$1,115,000 in 1984 and \$1,600,000 in 1983. Annual pension expense under this Plan is calculated on a basis which determines costs for future pension benefit accruals and for amortization of the unfunded value of accrued benefits as a level percentage of payroll of plan participants. A comparison of accumulated plan benefits and plan net assets is presented below.

	<u>1/1/84</u>	<u>1/1/83</u>
	(In Thousands)	
Actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits		
Vested	\$22,825	\$22,762
Nonvested	<u>709</u>	<u>711</u>
	<u>\$23,534</u>	<u>\$23,473</u>
Net assets available for benefits	<u>\$27,185</u>	<u>\$23,309</u>

The actuarially assumed annual interest rates underlying the determination of the value of accrued benefits was 8.00%, with 3.35% used at January 1, 1984 for the expected period of pension cost-of-living augmentation (3.00% at January 1, 1983). The change in interest assumption was made taking into account experience to date under the cost-of-living formula.

At December 31, 1984 the total of annual premiums payable through March 1, 1987 to complete the purchase of supplementary annuities for personnel who retired under the Rockefeller Foundation's retirement plans in effect prior to April 1, 1975 was approximately \$894,000.

4. APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Appropriations and expenditures for the year are summarized as follows:

	<u>Total Appropriated</u>	<u>Announced and Released</u>	<u>Appropriated but not Released</u>
Balance, January 1, 1984	\$90,250,253	\$24,332,458	\$65,917,795
Appropriations by the Trustees	55,900,000	15,290,878	40,609,122
Less: lapses and refunds	(2,223,686)	(282,416)	(1,941,270)
reversions	—	(162,465)	162,465
Releases from appropriations	—	34,019,056	(34,019,056)
Expenditures for grants, program costs, general administrative expenses and capital items	<u>(15,411,668)</u>	<u>(15,411,668)</u>	<u>—</u>
Balance, December 31, 1984	<u>\$98,514,899</u>	<u>\$27,785,833</u>	<u>\$70,729,056</u>

5. LONG TERM LEASES

At December 31, 1984 minimum base rental commitments under non-cancellable leases for headquarters office space, aggregate approximately \$6,689,000 and are payable approximately \$720,000 annually until 1994. The Foundation also is required to pay additional amounts for maintenance, electricity and taxes for the headquarters office. Rental expense

included in the statement of operations was approximately \$986,800 in 1984 and \$1,291,000 in 1983. The rental expense was reduced as a result of rental income received under the subleases. Net rental income under the first sublease will be approximately \$1.2 million and under the second approximately \$0.5 million during the period of the leases.

6. INVESTMENTS

	<u>December 31, 1984</u>		<u>December 31, 1983</u>	
	<u>Ledger Amount*</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Ledger Amount*</u>	<u>Market Value</u>
Marketable securities				
Repurchase agreements	\$ 12,362,000	\$ 12,362,000	\$ 12,150,000	\$ 12,150,000
U.S. Government obligations	144,912,132	148,233,084	174,225,808	171,358,391
Money market fund	820,235	820,235	—	—
Foreign currency-short-term	4,719,600	4,707,245	—	—
Certificate of deposit	—	—	8,000,212	8,000,000
Corporate notes	114,939,334	114,967,824	131,515,972	131,515,972
Corporate bonds	56,937,639	58,724,911	61,768,213	59,502,795
Other investments	1,296,910	450,000	1,296,910	450,000
Preferred stock	2,145,899	1,946,591	—	—
Common stock	<u>620,842,413</u>	<u>727,703,188</u>	<u>528,598,085</u>	<u>721,928,867</u>
Sub-total	<u>958,976,162</u>	<u>1,069,915,078</u>	<u>917,555,230</u>	<u>1,104,906,025</u>
Limited partnership interest at equity, which approximates market value	<u>26,765,648</u>	<u>26,765,648</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$985,741,810</u>	<u>\$1,096,680,726</u>	<u>\$917,555,230</u>	<u>\$1,104,906,025</u>

*Fair market value at date of gift, purchase cost or equity

During 1984, the Foundation made an investment of \$25,000,000 in a real estate limited partnership. The increase in value of the limited partnership in 1984 reflects the Foundation's share of interest earned on short term investments and net income from real estate investments realized by the partnership.

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