

**PRESIDENT'S REVIEW
& ANNUAL REPORT
1988**

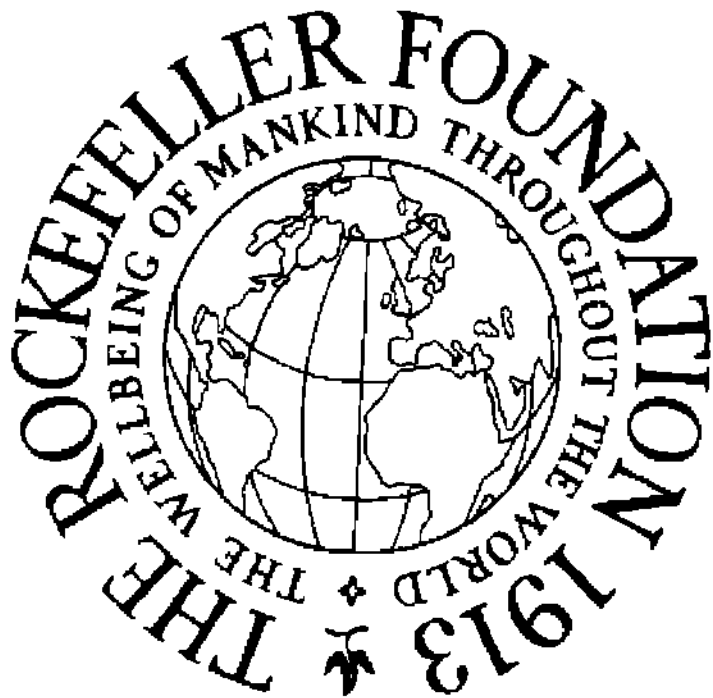


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The Rockefeller Foundation

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The Rockefeller Foundation



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1988 Annual Report

Contents

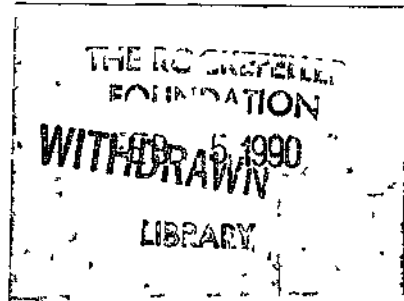
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2	<i>Introduction</i>
3	<i>The President's Review</i>
7	The Programs
8	<i>International Program to Support Science-Based Development</i>
	<i>Agricultural Sciences</i>
	<i>Health Sciences</i>
	<i>Population Sciences</i>
	<i>Special Programming and Fellowships</i>
27	<i>Arts and Humanities</i>
32	<i>Equal Opportunity</i>
37	<i>Other Interests and Initiatives</i>
41	Grants and Fellowships
95	Financial Report and Statements, Trustees, and Staff
	<i>Board of Trustees</i>
	<i>Officers and Staff</i>
	<i>Report of the Secretary</i>
110	<i>Index</i>
115	<i>Applying for Grants and Fellowships</i>

On the Cover:

*The Katwanaa village
family planning clinic
in Machakos District,
Kenya.*

The Rockefeller Foundation 1988 Annual Report



The Rockefeller Foundation
1133 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N Y 10036

Printed in the United States of America
Library of Congress Card Number 16-7148

Introduction



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

Today the Foundation works in three areas: international science-based development and, in the United States, the arts and humanities and equal opportunity. Its programs are carried out through grants and fellowships to institutions and individuals.

The Foundation concentrates its efforts on selected programs with well-defined goals,

but tries to remain flexible by adjusting its course to reflect new needs and opportunities. In addition, the Foundation maintains the Bellagio Study and Conference Center in northern Italy for conferences of international scope and for residencies for artists and scholars.

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

This report describes our projects and programs for 1988 in detail. For information on applying for grants and fellowships, please see the last page of this book.

Grants and Fellowships in 1988

Grants Summary

Science-Based Development

Agricultural Sciences	\$11,412,895
Health Sciences	11,947,739
Population Sciences	10,125,041
Special Programming	2,966,640

Arts and Humanities	12,190,421
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Equal Opportunity	10,912,217
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Other Interests and Initiatives (includes Special Interests and Explorations and the Rockefeller Archives)	4,910,491
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Total	\$64,465,444
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The President's Review

In 1988 the world moved politically toward accommodation. Global divisiveness eased; regional disputes moved toward settlement; world leaders turned to the language of tolerance and the machinery of cooperation.

At the same time the signs of deeper instabilities and imbalance persisted. For millions, 1988 was a year of famine. Drought in some areas, floods in others, and deforestation throughout the tropical zone underlined warnings of environmental deterioration. And for many of the poorer developing countries 1988 was again, in the perverse logic governing the cycle of international investment, trade, debt, and aid, a year of net capital outflow to the First World and donor agencies.

At home, our own country was wealthier—and less at ease. We were less certain about what to do about the underclass, about the homeless, about drugs.

We appeared increasingly unsure of the terms of the national social compact. Our leadership was ambivalent and our people hesitant to affirm fully the values of racial equality and open opportunity defined and adopted in the past two decades.

1988 was also the year that the Rockefeller Foundation celebrated its 75th anniversary. As one new to the world of organized philanthropy, I was particularly struck by the characterization of foundations by one of the 75th anniversary speakers, Dr. Adolpho Martinez-Palomo, a distinguished Mexican scientist who has been an active participant and adviser in a number of Foundation-supported programs, and whose father was a Rockefeller Foundation fellow. He said: "The ancient and noble will

to share has become rational in American foundations through the application of objective criteria to determine useful goals through appropriate means. Thus, the mind blends with the heart in the difficult search for meaningful actions."

The search for "useful goals" reminds us that the human race for the first time faces three ultimatums with relatively short deadlines. We must develop institutions and patterns of cooperation that will allow us to avoid blowing ourselves up; we must understand and reverse the destruction we are wreaking upon the fragile, 20-mile-thin film of air, soil, and water around the globe in which all life takes place; and within this biofilm we inhabit, humankind must find a workable balance among food production, family size, and health.

Realities insist. In a world and a nation like ours, a foundation must assess its position clearly and pick its targets carefully.

Our resources are small.

The problems are large and complex.

The terrain is crowded with other actors.

Many are bigger and command greater resources; few enjoy more flexibility or independence.

No foundation can be strong without a deep commitment to its own society. For 25 years the Foundation has worked to help assure full participation of minorities in American life. Most recently we have selected the underclass as the principal target of this commitment, directed through our equal opportunity division.

The term underclass refers to the two to three million Americans who live in areas marked by almost complete alienation from





the institutions of mainstream America. The Foundation has set out to fund action at the ground level and learning at universities and research centers to increase sharply the number of Americans studying this problem and working to find answers. During 1988, we followed in the footsteps of the Ford Foundation and other foundations by adding a community development dimension to our equal opportunity program to encourage local centers of capital, competence, and clout in poor neighborhoods.

In the arts and humanities we are on a course encouraging scholarship and experimentation that explore and advance our understanding of the diversity of our own country and the global interconnections that shape our lives. Philadelphia school superintendent Constance E. Clayton, another speaker at the 75th anniversary, cited her fellowship under an earlier equal opportunity program as “making a difference” in her career. And on our arts and humanities program in the schools, Dr. Clayton was equally positive:

“I implemented the teaching of humanities and the first across-the-curriculum writing program through seed money from the Rockefeller Foundation. . . . That opportunity not only launched a national emphasis (which has been adapted in 10 other large school systems

with Foundation assistance), but served as a catalyst for our teachers to recommit themselves to the reality that urban students can learn, can read, can write, compute and think, and understand and appreciate their culture and the cultures of others. The arts and humanities brought balance to our curriculum.”

Dr. Martinez-Palomo was one of several anniversary speakers who also reminded us of the Foundation’s most distinctive tradition— its work in the developing world. He noted that we live in “a world that day by day becomes more Asian, more Latin American, and more African in terms of the sheer number of people and the magnitude and depth of their problems, a world in which inequality is on the rise.”

A critical undertaking of this century and the next is the drive by new and developing countries to achieve economic prosperity, social fairness, and political stability against handicaps and under conditions sharply different from those faced by the economically advanced countries in their early development.

The Foundation has targeted the challenge of assisting the South to develop its own capacity to employ modern science and technology, primarily in the areas of agriculture, health, and population. This International Program to Support Science-Based Develop-

Worldwide Population by Region (in thousands)

	1950	1970	1980	1990	2000	2050
Sub-Saharan Africa	185,602	291,655	382,864	514,303	699,402	2,255,036
Near East and North Africa	119,500	199,424	263,727	350,662	461,359	1,190,226
Asia	1,343,326	1,995,959	2,439,880	2,906,291	3,380,786	5,172,933
Latin America and the Caribbean	165,847	285,722	364,656	454,906	551,109	966,822
Northern America, Europe, and Soviet Union	738,247	929,266	1,002,715	1,067,311	1,118,274	1,177,238
Oceania	12,476	19,286	22,613	26,247	29,818	42,951

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base

ment also focuses on cultural and the other non-scientific factors that determine whether in practice the results of science contribute to equitable development.

The strategy is two-pronged: helping to redirect some share of the best scientific minds and facilities in the North to the problems of the South, and helping the South acquire the facilities and trained cadres of scientists and technologists necessary to meet its challenges directly.

We continue, for example, work that succeeded in genetically transforming rice by introducing new genes; underwriting the testing and introduction of a range of contraceptive devices to allow women more choice in determining family size; funding a multi-country investigation into the production, harvesting, and use of cassava, a food staple for millions of the rural and urban poor in Africa; supporting affiliations and training agreements, in cooperation with the World Health Organization, under which 40 First- and Third-World schools of medicine and public health are jointly seeking ways to prevent or treat tropical diseases.

These ongoing programs were joined in 1988 by several new emphases—among them planning for a health transition initiative that would be based on bringing together the medical and social sciences concerned with reducing morbidity and mortality rates in poorer countries, and efforts to bring the AIDS epidemic under control in selected African countries. More generally, the Foundation expanded its field-based programs in Africa by adding professional staff in agriculture, health, and population and by increasing its funding commitments.

During the course of 1989, we will also seek to define and put in place a program concerned with the fragile biofilm. It will be

important to integrate concern for the global environment with the international and technical dimensions of our Science-Based Development program, and to insist that the issues of development and the environment are structured as part of one overall framework. We will also add a small program supporting innovative approaches to limit the spread and use of nuclear arms and other weapons of superordinate destructiveness.

A final lesson underscored during our 75th anniversary celebration deserves attention here. David Rockefeller, Sr., expressed his hope that “the Foundation will find ways to cooperate with like-minded public and private groups throughout the world, so as to leverage its resources and create the effective partnerships needed to generate the sustainable economic growth that is certainly required if the Foundation is to address the staggering problems before us.”

This sentiment and strategy is shared by our board and staff alike. Much of what the Foundation has been able to accomplish in the past and present has been the result of such partnerships. Examples abound.

One of the most productive partnerships has been the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), which grew out of Ford and Rockefeller Foundation programs and meetings at our Bellagio Study and Conference Center. Today the CGIAR is an association of 13 international agricultural research centers and a roster of 40 donors, including the World Bank, the U.S. Agency for International Development and its counterparts in scores of other countries, plus the Ford, Rockefeller, and W. K. Kellogg foundations in this country.





By the time the Foundation's Great Neglected Diseases program concluded last year, the MacArthur and Clark foundations, the World Bank, the U.S. National Institutes of Health, and numerous other donors had joined in support of the 17 participating research laboratories. The program that succeeded it — Health Sciences for the Tropics — is jointly underwritten by the Foundation and the World Health Organization.

More than 10 other donor organizations are helping to fund the International Clinical Epidemiology Network (INCLEN), which was begun by the Foundation but is now an independent entity working through 27 Third-World medical schools to help their countries identify, track, and develop community-based, affordable approaches to their most important health problems.

We are one of six funders, including the World Bank, the International Development Research Centre of Canada, and the Ford Foundation, supporting the African Economic Consortium to improve macroeconomic policy analysis and training in sub-Saharan Africa. Similarly, but in this country and over a period of years, we have been but one of a large group of funders supporting the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and other groups at the forefront of securing and protecting the basic rights of America's minorities.

At last count, our initiative to improve the teaching of the arts and humanities in U.S. public schools had 97 cooperating institutions and donor groups assisting the 11 participating school system projects. These included 19 colleges and universities, 25 national and international business corporations, and the Pew Charitable Trusts,

the Danforth and Gannett foundations, and 16 other foundations. And the fund to enable U.S. artists to participate in international exhibitions and festivals could not have been launched without the joint participation of the National Endowment for the Arts, the U.S. Information Agency, and the Foundation; it can reach its full potential only if other private foundations become partners in the years ahead.

None of our program areas is exempt from this need for partners. It is a need that can only grow over the years ahead as complexity grows, as the number of actors multiplies, and as our own funds continue to shrink in relation to the scale of the problems that we have chosen to tackle.

During a transition in leadership a new executive comes to understand the strengths and depth created by past leadership and accomplishment. My colleagues and I are deeply in the debt of Richard Lyman. During the difficult years of this decade, when our ideas and our nation generally were unsettled and unsure, he steered the Foundation with great integrity and with deep care for its people, program, and values.

The trustees and staff of the Rockefeller Foundation enter 1989 understanding that the problems and challenges are great, and recognizing that our resources are limited and our knowledge incomplete. Knowing this, and strengthened by those who have worked before, we set out deliberately and thoughtfully to wrestle with the toughest problems, to seek the best ideas, to enlist the widest possible cooperation.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Peter Goldmark'.

Peter C. Goldmark, Jr.

The Programs

International Program to Support Science-Based Development

Agricultural Sciences

Health Sciences

Population Sciences

Special Programming and Fellowships

Arts and Humanities

Equal Opportunity

Other Interests and Initiatives



International Program to Support Science-Based Development

The premise of this program is that the well-being of people in developing nations can be advanced with the help of science and technology. Many countries in the developing world are eager to use the results of modern science and technology in bringing food, health, education, housing, and work to their people, and we believe that by building partnerships between industrial and developing nations this can be accomplished.

Although the program is science-based, it also emphasizes other factors—local culture and values, equitable policymaking, competent management, and production capability—that can determine whether science and technology effectively contribute to the well-being of people in the developing world. As a result, we encourage work that connects the products of research with adopting strategies that are both effective and equitable.

This program provides the focus for three of our divisions: agricultural sciences, health sciences, and population sciences.

Science-Based Development: Agriculture The agricultural sciences division supports work: using biotechnology to improve crops that are developing-country staples, improving family food production systems in Africa, and enhancing international collaboration in agricultural research.

Highlights of the Year

The agricultural sciences division this year expanded its work in the field and added staff overseas to manage its growing program. John O'Toole, a crop drought specialist working from a post in New Delhi, will manage the rice biotechnology programs in Asia. Economist John Lynam will run the east African programs, including the cassava research project launched last year. And Malcolm Blackie, former dean of the faculty of agriculture at the University of Zimbabwe, will be responsible for programs in southern Africa.

Progress in Rice Biotechnology

Projections indicate that in the 1990s and beyond, rice production in many developing countries will be unable to keep pace with demand unless new ways of improving the genetics of this vital crop are used. The Foundation's program to improve rice by using biotechnology shows steady progress. This year Foundation-supported scientists made several discoveries that will be central to introducing useful traits, such as resistance to insect pests, cold, and flooding, into cultivated rice. They also continued their frontier work to understand the genetic nature of the developing world's most important crop.



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Rice production in many parts of the world will not keep pace with demand unless new ways

are found to improve the developing world's most important crop. Here, rice farmers in Indonesia.

Milestones in the program this year include:

- The genetic transformation of rice by introducing new genes, at laboratories in the U.S., Great Britain, and Japan. Many of the transformed plants are fertile, a first for any cereal.
- The transfer of genes for resistance to an insect pest from a wild relative of rice into cultivated rice, an effort headed by Foundation cytogeneticist Lesley Sitch, at the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines.
- Successful use of anther culture, a shortcut technique, to obtain higher-yielding lines tolerant to cold in half the time required with traditional plant-breeding techniques.
- Progress in working with tropical rice, which is always more resistant to genetic manipulation than its temperate cousin, by researchers at Purdue University.
- Completion of a genetic map of rice based on DNA markers, an aid to identifying important genetic traits, and the establishment of

a repository and distribution center for these and other DNA clones at Cornell University.

Support of biotechnology this year also included work in two other crops important in the developing world: maize and cassava. We funded a group of Mexican scientists looking for ways to improve maize using molecular genetic maps and markers. Their laboratory—the Center for Research and Advanced Studies at Mexico’s National Polytechnic Institute—is on its way to becoming a center of excellence in Latin America for research and training in plant genetic engineering.

The Foundation is also funding a program at Washington University in St. Louis to see whether biotechnology techniques successful with tomato and tobacco plants can be applied to improving cassava, an edible root that is the main staple food for millions in Africa. Using this program as a starting point, we are also supporting the establishment of a small international research network for biotechnology research on cassava.

Drs. Roger N. Beachy and Keith Gough examine a genetic map at Washington University in St. Louis. These and other researchers are looking for ways to improve cassava, a food staple for millions of the poor in Africa, by using biotechnology.



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Measuring the Impact of Technical Change

How much or how little new technology improves the lives of poor and vulnerable people is a complex issue. Even how to measure its effect is not clear. Some observers, for example, have criticized new agricultural methods, with their dependence on new varieties, irrigation, and fertilizers, for failing to improve the lives of the poor in developing countries. But the impact of this new technology has generally been examined from the limited perspective of a single discipline or factor.

To help set useful and realistic priorities for future research, the Foundation has been supporting comprehensive assessments of new agricultural technologies in terms of

their impact on a range of important factors, including labor, nutrition, income, prices, and the environment. Such comprehensive studies on rice are under way in China, India, the Philippines, Indonesia, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Thailand. Funds approved in 1988 will be used to continue the rice studies and to begin similar work on other crops.

Crops in Africa

Bananas, the principal starchy crop of Uganda, supply 17 percent of that country's food and are a major source of income for many peasant farmers. But yields have been declining in recent years because of pests, disease, and loss of soil fertility.

Funds from the Foundation, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the International Development Research Centre of Canada will enable Uganda's Makerere University and the Ministry of Agriculture improve banana productivity in that country. By conducting experiments, identifying the factors constraining productivity, and launching on-farm trials with bananas, researchers will evaluate possible methods to overcome these constraints.

Maize, the most important food crop in Malawi, will receive Foundation attention through a research program to develop new varieties of the crop more acceptable to small farmers. Maize is planted on three-quarters of the land owned by small farmers in Malawi, but its production is failing to keep pace with demand because farmers find available improved varieties (which are soft-grained) unsuited to their processing and storage methods and more susceptible to insect attack and disease than traditional lower-yield, hard-grain varieties. This research will seek to increase the yields of the maize varieties favored by the farmers.



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Soil, Water, and Livestock

Soil fertility and water management have received little attention in Africa, where it has seemed more important to concentrate on crops themselves. This year an appropriation will fund work on these resource issues as well. One grant will support international efforts in field research, training, and scientific exchange to examine problems of soil fertility. Another will enable researchers in Zimbabwe to compare the various kinds of irrigation systems in that country to see which design and management characteristics are best.

The health of livestock is a key factor in determining the well being of African farm families. Researchers at ILRAD (International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases) inject a cow with an experimental serum against East Coast fever, a livestock disease common in Africa.



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Although economic growth in the developing world depends on preserving natural resources, tropical forests, like this one in Brazil, are increasingly destroyed. The Foundation is funding the World Wildlife Fund to establish a program to study the issues facing governments as they try to improve the management of forests.

Another key factor in determining whether African families can feed themselves is the health of their livestock. Animal diseases cause losses to millions of farmers in the developing world, and in Africa disease control methods have not been tailored to local conditions and needs or have involved expensive drugs and pesticides.

The International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases in Nairobi is making progress in the search for vaccines for two devastating livestock diseases— trypanosomiasis (the animal form of human sleeping sickness) and East Coast fever. Our funds will be used to continue the design of more appropriate vaccines and to assess in advance

the likely consequences, positive and negative, of introducing such vaccines in Africa.

Preserving Tropical Forests

Although the preservation of forests is vital to economic growth in the developing world, forest resources are increasingly squandered and destroyed. Billions of people depend on forest products for construction, cooking, and heating, yet widespread policies that profoundly affect local groups are often made without a sense of local context.

This year the Foundation funded the World Wildlife Fund to establish a program of small grants that will enable specialists in developing countries to conduct studies on timber leasing, agricultural expansion, land tenure, energy, and other problems and issues facing their governments in tropical forestry management. The aim is to move such research into the countries that must manage these natural resources and to demonstrate the potential value of forestry to economic development as well as the benefits of improved forestry management. The grants, of up to \$25,000 for one or two years, will be given through the Osborn Center for Economic Development, a joint program of the World Wildlife Fund and the Conservation Foundation.

Science-Based Development: Health The health sciences division supports work that uses pharmacology and vaccinology to treat and prevent major diseases of the developing world. The division also supports work that builds capacity in the developing world for population-based health care.

Highlights of the Year

In 1988, 40 laboratories in 16 collaborative groups received their first grants under the initiative “Health Sciences for the Tropics,” a joint program with the World Health Organization (WHO). Within each group of laboratories, selected in open competition, scientists from the developed and developing worlds are seeking preventive or therapeutic means to control amebiasis, Chagas’, childhood diarrheas, malaria, and schistosomiasis—major diseases of the developing world.

Health Sciences for the Tropics is the follow-up program to the Foundation’s Great Neglected Diseases initiative, which ended in 1987. The earlier program had successfully brought research on developing world disease out of the backwaters of scientific investigation and into some of the most sophisticated laboratories in the world. The task now is to continue to pursue research leads on these diseases by linking laboratories in both the developed and developing world, a strategy designed to forge

strong scientific bases in the developing world for controlling diseases there.

During the coming year, the development of research competencies will be advanced at each developing-world site through collaborative research, training programs, and the exchange of personnel. Foundation and WHO officers, together with the leaders of the participating groups, will also work with the program’s advisory council to organize and implement a schedule of periodic site visits and scientific meetings to assess and report progress.

Start-up funding was also provided for the Pan American Health Organization’s plans to form two regional research centers for the development and testing of vaccines in Latin America. Health ministers in the western hemisphere have selected Brazil and Mexico as sites where program priorities will be established on the basis of epidemiological and cost-effectiveness considerations.

A health worker in South America draws blood from a child to test for malaria. Mosquitoes carrying malaria are increasingly resistant to pesticides, and as a result, the disease continues to affect huge parts of the globe.



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Working to Control Malaria

In the battle against malaria, the balance of power has swung toward the disease. Mosquitoes carrying malaria have become resistant to insecticides, and the parasite itself has developed resistance to the major antimalarial drugs. As a result, the disease remains endemic in areas of the world inhabited by an estimated 2.7 billion people.

An appropriation approved in 1988 supports continuation of promising work, also begun under the Great Neglected Diseases program, to uncover the fundamental biochemistry of the malaria parasite, knowledge that is vital to drug and vaccine development. The endeavor was initiated by a group of scientists at Rockefeller University and New York University, now organized as the Malaria Consortium. Scientists at four other institutions are scheduled to join the consortium as additional grant funds become available.

Population-Based Health Care

Understanding the ebb and flow of health and disease in populations, and the importance of devising cost-effective strategies for health interventions, are powerful themes within the health sciences division. They are basic to the Foundation's International Clinical Epidemiology Network (INCLIN), which now encompasses 27 units in African, Latin American, and Asian medical schools and five training centers in Canada, Australia, and the United States. In addition, a group of French fellows who began studies this year under INCLIN auspices will establish a training center at Claude Bernard University in Lyon, which can seed medical school units in francophone areas of the developing world.

Faculty cadres in the developing-country medical schools are trained in the developed-world university centers. These cadres then return to staff their medical school units. They conduct research and training programs focusing on their countries' most serious, large-scale health problems and on the development of less costly and more effective health measures and policies.

By the end of this year, 111 fellows from 25 medical schools in 15 developing countries had completed their studies, and most were already at work in their units. Research projects include efforts to shorten the duration of hospital treatment for spinal tuberculosis in Thailand and, in Colombia, a study to determine if better household ventilation of woodsmoke from cooking stoves might reduce the high incidence of lung disease in women.

INCLIN was incorporated as a not-for-profit entity in 1988 as the first step toward planned administrative and financial independence for the growing network. In addition to our support, which was continued this year, INCLIN now receives assistance from 10 national and international aid agencies.

Another element in the strategy for enhancing national capabilities for population-based health care is the linkage of ministries of health with local educational and research

institutions to mobilize resources for identifying solutions to major health problems.

The first of these initiatives—the National Epidemiology Board of Thailand—has been organized, and has identified a short list of priority health problems, appointed disease-specific committees to collect further data and advise on control programs, designed research projects, and begun awarding research and training grants and contracts. A 1988 appropriation provides two years of additional support for this initiative.



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Dr. Lamsudin Rusdi, who participated in the Newcastle, Australia, INCLIN program, is now a member of the Clinical Epidemiology Unit at Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Dr. Rusdi, a specialist in caring for stroke victims, examines a participant in a study to determine what factors may contribute to strokes.

Mobilizing Community and Government Support

The *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which breeds in and around people's dwellings, carries both yellow fever and dengue. There is a vaccine for yellow fever, but because earlier efforts to control this urban mosquito foundered, dengue has become the world's most serious insect-borne virus disease. Dengue is endemic in Mexico, Central America, and countries of the Caribbean basin, and large dengue outbreaks have recently occurred throughout Brazil, Paraguay, northern Argentina, and Bolivia. In Southeast Asia, 1.5 million children have been hospitalized with dengue hemorrhagic fever over the past 25 years, and countless other victims of the disease have been beyond the reach of hospital care.

Most recently, however, in some tropical countries there has been a resurgence of interest in trying once again to eradicate the *A. aegypti*. A 1988 appropriation will enable Johns Hopkins University specialists to work with teams from Mexico and Honduras in seeking more effective ways to mobilize com-

munity support for mosquito eradication and then apply this knowledge in national control programs intended to be demonstrations for all Latin America.

Continuing support was approved for WHO's program to engage the ministries of health, education, agriculture, and other government sectors in joint programs to improve the health of their country's people. Our funds will underwrite demonstration programs in Indonesia, Gambia, Egypt, and Zambia. In Gambia, for example, the challenge is to coordinate a variety of health projects that have been operating independent of each other in an area where mortality rates for women and children remain high.

Support was also continued for the Task Force for Child Survival's effort to help the Ugandan Ministry of Health develop and conduct a nationwide immunization program against diphtheria, neonatal tetanus, whooping cough, polio, and measles. The task force is a coordinating agency for efforts funded jointly by the Foundation, WHO, the World Bank, and the United Nations Development Programme. This year the provision of equipment, technical advice, and resident advisers has been expanded to meet the challenge of the country's AIDS epidemic. This has included design of a national case detection system and a number of surveys.

To help the Ugandan ministry continue and expand these programs, a task force team has made a detailed survey of external sources of funds earmarked for the health sector. A "donor coordination unit" has been formed, guidelines have been set for coordinating external assistance, and funding sources have been identified for specific health projects.

The Task Force for Child Survival focused its efforts this year on helping the Ugandan Ministry of Health conduct a national immunization program against childhood diseases. The task force coordinates efforts by the Foundation, WHO, the World Bank, and the United Nations Development Programme to improve the life chances of children in developing countries.



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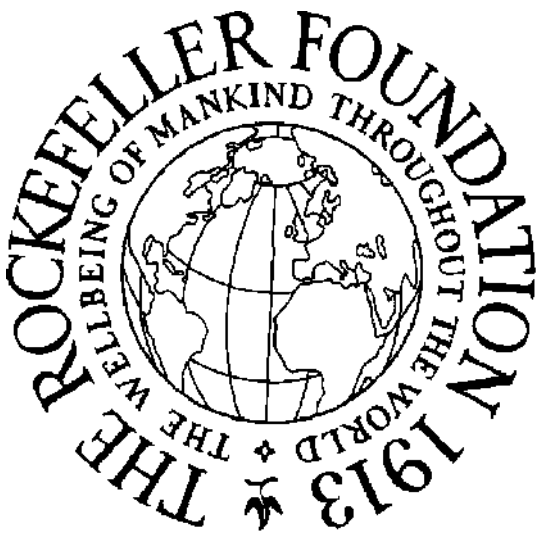
A Brazilian health worker vaccinating a child against yellow fever, 1938. The vaccine, developed in a Rockefeller Foundation laboratory, was introduced fifty years ago in Brazil. The anniversary was marked by an international scientific meeting in Rio de Janeiro this year.

In the months ahead, the team will assist the ministry with an AIDS information and education campaign and continue to bolster the immunization effort, including an improved disease reporting system. As information becomes more reliable, this system can serve as a basis for determining what program areas need to be reinforced, evaluating intervention efforts for effectiveness, and expanding training in health districts as needed.

And finally, a celebration this year served as a reminder that while efforts to control the major diseases of the developing world can be enormously costly in terms of time

and resources—and occasionally lives—success can be the reward of perseverance. The occasion was an international scientific meeting in Rio de Janeiro to mark the 50th anniversary of the introduction of yellow fever vaccine in Brazil. The vaccine was developed in a Rockefeller Foundation laboratory. Five members of our staff died in the quest; in 1950, Foundation scientist Max Theiler won the Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology for his work in developing the vaccine. Today, Brazil produces and exports the vaccine, most recently to Africa, where outbreaks of yellow fever are occurring.

Science-Based Development: Population The population sciences division seeks to enhance reproductive choice in the developing world by supporting work to develop new contraceptive technologies, increase the availability of existing technologies, and identify the constraints, risks, and barriers that affect contraceptive use. The division also supports selected developing countries in strengthening the professional competence needed to establish population policies and effective management of family planning programs.



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The population of tropical Central and South America will grow by an estimated 97 million by the year 2000. The Foundation is supporting

doctoral-level programs in Latin America to study the social science aspects of population growth.

Highlights of the Year

In 1988 the emphasis in population sciences was to expand capacity in the developing world for contraceptive development and related research and for defining and implementing national population policies.

Included were major appropriations for new initiatives in China and Latin America and continued funding on a similar scale for a sub-Saharan Africa program and a research network involving biomedical and social scientists from 12 developing countries.

New Initiatives in China and Latin America

One of the division's largest funding commitments will assist the Chinese Academy of Sciences, which administers 124 research institutes, to implement its plans for creating centers of excellence in reproductive and developmental biology. The country's record for originating biological research on methods of fertility regulation is impressive. The aim is to move three of its best training

and research institutes into the newest and most advanced areas of reproductive and developmental biology, to support advanced research projects at other institutes, and to encourage cooperation among Chinese reproductive biologists.

The population of tropical Central and South America, now 277 million, will grow by 97 million by the year 2000. This compares with the combined U.S. and Canadian population of 272 million, which will grow by 23 million in the same period. In response to the need for Latin American professionals trained in Latin America to develop and implement national population policies, the Foundation is supporting doctoral-level programs in Brazil and Mexico in the social-science aspects of population studies. These programs are now attracting students from other countries in the region. In addition, we provided partial support for the formation, in 1985, of a network of over 40 Latin American social science centers carrying out research on population issues.

This year the Foundation appropriated funds to expand training, research, and intra-regional cooperation in reproductive biomedicine and family planning. This new initiative will assist three leading Latin American institutions to become regional centers for advanced training—ranging from fundamental research in reproductive biology to clinical studies on women's health to applied family planning. In addition, a new regional organization created by Latin American scientists will use our funds to begin a fellowship program matching promising young scientists with appropriate training centers both in the clinical subspecialties of human reproduction and in demography and other relevant social sciences.



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An African Focus

The Foundation extended its support this year for a program to strengthen the capacity of African institutions and improve understanding of population trends in sub-Saharan Africa, known as AFPOP. The program addresses some of the most important factors impeding the development of effective population policies in sub-Saharan Africa: the shortage of personnel trained in the population sciences, the generally weak institutional capacity for undertaking training and research, and the lack of basic demographic trend data.

AFPOP is helping a number of institutions in sub-Saharan Africa to strengthen training and research in the population sciences, and, ultimately, to improve population policies in the region. In the most recent round of the AFPOP research competition, studies selected for funding will investigate such topics as the effects of agricultural development on women's access to employment and contraceptive services in Nigeria, whether family planning services should be extended to adolescents in Zambia, and the

AFPOP, a program to improve understanding of population trends in sub-Saharan Africa, is helping a number of institutions strengthen training and research in the population sciences. Here, a family planning clinic in Kenya.

socioeconomic and cultural determinants of family size in Malawi. Additionally, a number of regional meetings were supported to promote the exchange of information and networking of individuals. Among these was the African Council on Communication Education's workshop on the use of theater to reach young people in rural areas with information about reproductive health.

The Foundation also approved an appropriation concluding its support of the University of Pennsylvania's African demography training and research program. Begun in 1979 with Foundation assistance, and now solidly established and attracting support from a number of other sources, this program has been a leading source for doctoral-level training for the sub-Saharan region. Most of the 30 Africans earning doctorates to date have returned home to academic or government posts, and the program has been an important factor in expanding the ability of African states to undertake their own research in demography.

Status of Women and Fertility

Ten new projects were launched this year under the competitive research component of the Foundation's program on the status of women and fertility (SWAF). In 1989, the SWAF competition will continue to encourage applications from developing-country and other scholars on how women's position, autonomy, and status influence whether couples have large or small families and whether they use modern contraceptives.

Another SWAF component, a comparative research project, is being conducted by scholars from India, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and the United States. They will analyze: (1) the extent to which women's status is improving and the socio-economic and cultural context in which such improvement is most likely to occur; (2) the role of education and other formal programs and services in speeding up this change; and (3) the interrelations between improvements in women's status and patterns of fertility and contraceptive use.

The Foundation's competitive research program on the status of women and fertility resulted in 10 new projects this year. Each examines how women's position, autonomy, and status affect the size of their families and whether they use modern contraceptives.



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South-to-South Cooperation

Launched last year, South-to-South Cooperation is a consortium of developing-country scientists in the social and biomedical sciences that is conducting collaborative research projects designed to develop and test new contraceptives and to improve family planning programs and population policies. Scientists in 12 countries are participating.

Projects underway include a study in Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Zambia, and Zimbabwe of the health benefits of contraceptive counseling for young women at risk of repeated abortions, the clinical trial in 10 countries of a contraceptive pill that women use vaginally—thus reducing health risks and side effects of oral contraceptives—and a clinical trial in Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and China of gossypol as a male contraceptive.

Enhancing Population Awareness

Three-year funding for the Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development will assist the information exchange activities of this association, which includes world parliamentary leaders, a number of former heads of state, and experts from different development sectors. The committee has assisted the formation of 10 national parliamentary committees in Africa and intends to expand this number substantially. These national groups are involved in a wide range of population and development initiatives within their countries, from proposing legislation to sponsoring public health workshops for women and children.

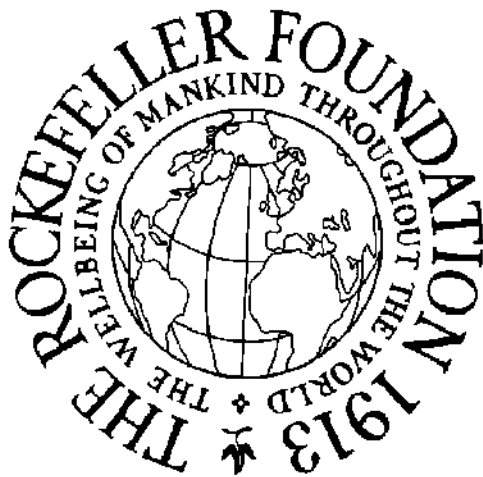
In addition, national seminars are being planned in Africa on such topics as infant mortality and the relationship of population growth and development. Regional workshops will be continued to enable parliamentarians to interact with scientists, journalists, lawyers, spiritual leaders, and others with diverse viewpoints on issues of child survival, population dynamics, and the environment. Our funds will also support *Update*, the committee's quarterly published in French, Spanish, and English.

South-to-South Cooperation Centers

<i>Brazil</i>	Centro de Pesquisa e Assistancia em Reproducao Humana, Bahia
<i>China</i>	Shanghai Institute of Materia Medica
<i>Cuba</i>	Instituto Nacional de Endocrinologia y Enfermedades Metabolicas
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia, Inc
<i>Egypt</i>	Assiut University
<i>India</i>	National Institute of Immunology
<i>Kenya</i>	University of Nairobi
<i>Mexico</i>	National Institution of Nutrition
<i>Nigeria</i>	University of Ibadan
<i>Thailand</i>	Chulalongkorn University
<i>Zambia</i>	University of Zambia
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	University of Zimbabwe

Update on New Methods

NORPLANT implants, contraceptive capsules placed under a woman's skin that prevent pregnancy for three to five years, are now approved for marketing in 12 countries, where more than 150,000 women have used them. An additional 45,000 women are using the implants in clinical or pre-introduction trials in 37 countries. Foundation support continues for studies of NORPLANT's introduction and use in developing countries.



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The Tcu-380, a non-hormonal intrauterine device, is now available to American women. It is a research product of

the Foundation-supported International Committee for Contraception Research

Gossypol, a natural substance found in the cotton plant, continues to show promise as an oral contraceptive for men. Because it suppresses sperm production without affecting sex hormone levels, it is unique among the experimental approaches to fertility control in men. Foundation-funded scientists worldwide have assembled an array of information about how gossypol works, and studies continue on a wide variety of its clinical applications. Dose reduction is being investigated to reduce health risks associated with the use of gossypol.

India's National Institute of Immunology successfully completed in 1988 the first phase of trials with three versions of an anti-fertility vaccine for women. Sponsored by the government of India and supported by the Foundation, the trials established that with each of the tested vaccines, at least one year of protection against pregnancy could be expected, based on the levels of antibodies formed in response to the immunization schedule.

American women once again have the opportunity to include a non-hormonal intrauterine device (IUD) among their contraceptive choices. The Tcu-380 has been licensed by the Population Council to a company newly formed to market this single product, and distribution began in 1988. It is a research product of the International Committee for Contraception Research, which continues to receive Foundation support.

Joint Programs in Health and Population

Although AIDS is a global disease, transmission patterns may differ from country to country, and approaches to prevention and control must be geared to local circumstances. However, many AIDS-afflicted countries do not have sufficient resources—money or trained professionals and workers—to do the epidemiological and behavioral research so urgently needed to design these strategies.

To help meet this need, the Foundation's divisions of health sciences and population sciences are jointly funding a variety of initiatives that are enabling scientists from developed and developing countries to work together on aspects of the AIDS problem that have not received the attention required.

AIDS and reproductive health is the focus of an international network of scientists organized, with assistance from the Foundation and other donors, by Harvard University's Department of International Health. With an emphasis on the developing world, the network's research agenda probes the relationship between AIDS and other reproductive health issues, such as other sexually transmitted diseases, contraceptive effectiveness and use, and maternal-infant transmission of AIDS.

A second joint appropriation will support research projects in Africa to identify factors that may intensify heterosexual transmission of the HIV virus that causes AIDS, measures that are effective in preventing HIV transmission, and ways to communicate project results to policymakers and program managers.

Improving Women's Health in Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa is the geographic focal point for another joint appropriation, this one to the International Women's Health



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Coalition. Its aim is to encourage and assist local organizations and institutions to help free women from the disease, disability, and death often associated with reproduction and sexuality. In sub-Saharan Africa, a woman has a 1 in 19 chance of dying from pregnancy-related causes—almost 2 times the risk in India, 3.5 times the risk in Brazil, and more than 300 times the risk in the United States.

The coalition will adapt its experience in 11 Asian and Latin American countries to develop African country-specific programs to strengthen women's organizations, encourage health professionals to take an interest in neglected reproductive health problems, and improve the quality of care offered by reproductive health services.

AIDS affects each country it strikes differently and approaches to its control must be geared to local circumstances. Here a health educator gives an AIDS lecture in a Ugandan school.

Science-Based Development: Special Programming and Fellowships Special programming supports a small number of projects in science-based development that cross the traditional boundaries of the agriculture, health, and population divisions.

The Foundation also supports a series of fellowship programs in science-based development: advanced training fellowships, social science research fellowships, biotechnology career fellowships, and an African dissertation internship program.

Highlights of the Year

The first group of African scholars enrolled in U.S. university doctoral programs was selected this year to receive Foundation-supported internships for supervised dissertation research conducted in Africa. The 19 individuals selected will pursue research topics as varied as history of land conflict, policy-relevant determinants of infant survival, and environmental control of schisto-

somiasis (a major parasitic disease of the developing world). The Foundation's sub-Saharan Africa dissertation internship program is designed to counteract the prevailing pattern of young Africans' overseas graduate education, which is centered around research issues outside Africa and has resulted in a generation of African scientists better prepared to work in the host country than to contribute effectively to development objectives at home.

A mother and child in Mexico City. About 40 percent of the world's children under five years of age are malnourished; this year the Foundation funded an exploration of developing-world efforts to monitor and improve child nutrition.



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Looking for Answers About Nutrition

Combining the Foundation's interests in agriculture, health, and population sciences, an exploration was funded this year of developing-world efforts to monitor and improve child nutrition. About 40 percent of the world's children under five years of age—some 141 million human beings—are chronically undernourished. Many die from diarrhea, measles, and other lesser diseases and conditions that are often fatal when combined with malnutrition. Those who survive may suffer lifelong reductions in their capacity to learn and to work. Yet there

is little widespread use of nutritional data combined with such relatively simple and affordable correctives as vitamin and mineral supplements.

Popularizing Science

Popularization of scientific and technological understanding is essential if expanded programs of immunization, agricultural innovation, environmental protection, and family planning are to be adopted by the people for whom they are intended. Yet there is clear evidence from Africa that scientific concepts provided through school, extension services, and the media have generally not become embedded in home and village life. Current initiatives are fragmented, and scientific and technological premises are still being imposed from outside rather than being meshed with local concepts and economic realities.

An appropriation approved this year will be used to establish a consortium of prominent African scientists, educators, and innovators committed to making science and technology come alive in African education and culture. The consortium's challenge will include encouraging Africa-based scientific institutions to become more active in popularizing technological literacy; expanding the role of schoolteachers in bridging the gap between school and community-based science learning; and promoting and testing technological and media innovations that appear to be affordable and have the potential to change the ways that children and young adults learn science.

A Voice for Africa in the United States

The Foundation has initiated a program designed to strengthen the voice for Africa in the United States. This initiative repre-



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African scientists at work in Nairobi. To strengthen the African presence in the world scientific community, the Foundation

is supporting the African Academy of Sciences, an organization receiving growing support worldwide.

sents a companion strategy to the Foundation's activities on the African continent. Our goal is to deepen American understanding of African developments, to strengthen interactions in areas of mutual interest, and to stimulate effective U.S. policy.

This idea grows out of the Foundation's recognition that U.S. relations with Africa are a matter of low priority for many Americans, even those relatively informed on other public policy issues; that policy toward Africa is fashioned without benefit of deep knowledge and multiple connections of the sort that characterize policy toward Asia and Latin America; and that issues in U.S.-African affairs—including issues of foreign and commercial policy, development, human rights, environmental management, health, and cultural affairs—tend to be treated in isolation from one another.

A healthy family in South America. A "health transition" driving down morbidity and mortality rates—may be as much a result of social factors, such as the status of women, as medical ones. This year the Foundation decided to investigate whether this idea is valid.



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Exploring the 'Health Transition'

The board of trustees approved funds to explore the validity of the proposition—and the program possibilities embedded in it—that an array of social and economic factors now have as much to do with overall health levels as do health care and biomedical interventions. Proponents of this view contend that morbidity and mortality rates can be driven down to the levels of industrialized nations—termed a “health transition”—only if improvements in health care and medical technology are accompanied by social changes. They also contend that social change required for such a “health transition” is within reach, but that it is not likely to be implemented unless and until persuasive evidence is put forth demonstrating direct links between, for example, investment in raising the economic and educational status of women and sharp improvements in child mortality.

Building a Science Infrastructure

The African Academy of Sciences was founded in 1985 with grants from the MacArthur Foundation, the Carnegie

Corporation, and the Rockefeller Foundation, and is now receiving project support from a growing number of donor agencies around the world. An appropriation for core support approved this year is intended to strengthen the academy’s capacity to establish an African presence in the international scientific community, improve communication among existing pockets of scientific talent in Africa, encourage new talent and leadership, and inform the development policy debate.

Fellowships

The Rockefeller Foundation has had an advanced training fellowship program for more than 70 years. Its purpose is to select from all over the world men and women of outstanding promise in fields of interest to the Foundation, and to help prepare them to contribute to research, teaching, and public service in these fields. More than 12,000 people have held such fellowships; in 1988 a total of 81 persons held advanced training fellowships—53 that were continued from previous years, and 28 new awards that became active during the year.

Social science research fellowships provide opportunities for young North American and African social scientists to conduct collaborative research in agriculture or population studies at foreign institutions. Biotechnology career fellowships—totaling 13 in 1988 (10 new, 3 renewals)—help Third World scientists to maintain leadership in the development and application of new biotechnology in agriculture, health, and population sciences. The program establishes relationships between biotechnology scientists working at Third World institutions and research teams at advanced laboratories.

Arts and Humanities The arts and humanities division encourages creative artists and scholars and teachers in the humanities whose work can advance international and intercultural understanding in the United States. The division therefore supports activities extending international and intercultural scholarship, increasing artistic experimentation across cultures, and improving international perspectives in American public schools.



Highlights of the Year

Central to the division's activities in support of its guideline to extend international and intercultural scholarship are the Humanities Fellowships. These fellowships are currently offered through residency programs at 26 colleges, universities, museums, and research libraries. Each program is funded in three- to five-year cycles to encourage new areas of humanistic scholarship in diverse areas of international studies, non-Western cultures, and American cultural pluralism. In addition to supporting outstanding individual specialists, the residencies strengthen institutional commitment to this kind of scholarship.

In 1988, eight new fellowship sites were selected by an advisory panel and approved for funding. They include the Center for Advanced Feminist Studies at the University

of Minnesota and the Center for the Study of Black Literature and Culture at the University of Pennsylvania, a program at the University of Hawaii on identity and change in contemporary Pacific cultures, and a program at the University of Maryland reexamining Latin American literary expressions.

Extending the reach of scholarship in one area supported by the Humanities Fellowships, the Foundation and the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton co-sponsored a conference this year on "The Impact of Women's Studies Research on Academic Discourse." The discussions by some of the leading scholars in the field of women's studies resulted in a broad analysis of the field and an exploration which will help scholars outside the field apply gender theory to their work.

A costume from Trinidad in the St. Louis Art Museum's exhibition "Caribbean Festival Arts." The exhibit is part of the Foundation's effort to support innovative museum exhibits representing non-Western cultures.



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Scholarship in Other Settings

Scholarship extends beyond campus lecture halls and libraries, and it is not the exclusive property of scholars. Especially in the arts and humanities, other venues and products of scholarship—museums, film, and television—reach wider and larger audiences.

The Foundation made 21 grants in 1988 to museums and co-sponsored a major conference with the Smithsonian Institution entitled “The Poetics and Politics of Representation.” Grants supporting innovative exhibitions representing non-Western cultures and American populations included awards to the St. Louis Art Museum for an exhibition entitled “Caribbean Festival Arts”, the Studio Museum in Harlem for an exhibition of contemporary African art, and the Smithsonian Institution for establishment of an experimental gallery.

In television and film, two large-scale projects were of particular note. WGBH, Boston’s public television station, received support toward “The Other Americas.” Produced in consultation with a distinguished team of scholars, this series of 10 one-hour documentaries explores the contemporary history of Latin America and the Caribbean. Significant scholarly participation was also supported by the Foundation to produce the film version of Peter Brook’s theater adaptation of *The Mahabharata*, which will be screened internationally.

Encouraging Artistic Experimentation Across Cultures

A second guideline in Arts and Humanities—increasing artistic experimentation across cultures—has attracted proposals that range



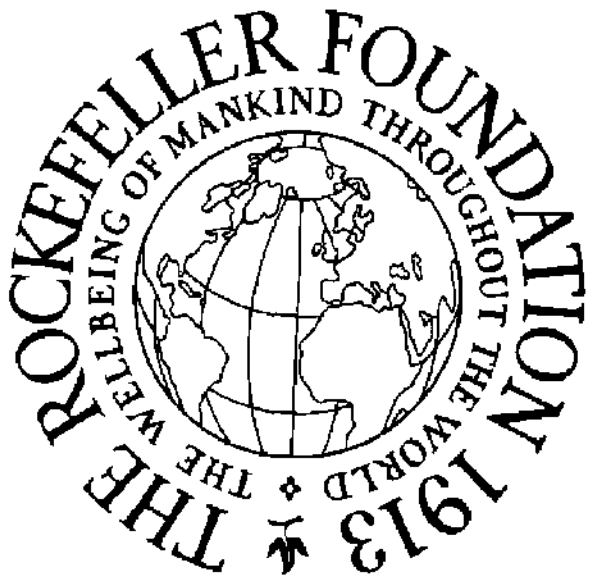
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across a spectrum of imaginative possibilities. Grants approved in 1988 included support to

- Appalshop in Whitesburg, Kentucky, for its Open Windows Festival bringing together artists from Roadside Theater, the Traveling Jewish Theatre, Liz Lerman/Dance Exchange, and Urban Bush Women;
- Repertorio Español in New York, for residencies by Latin American stage directors;
- Choreographer David Gordon’s Pick Up Company, for an ambitious two evening work that profiles America, co-sponsored by 27 presenting organizations from across the country; and
- Baltimore’s Theatre Project, for a six-month tour/residency of Teatro del Sur, a theater collective from Argentina.

The volume of grants activity in the performing arts has doubled since the introduction of this guideline last year, prompting plans for a new grants competition in 1989.

“The Other Americas,” a series of 10 documentaries about Latin America and the Caribbean, was produced this year by WGBH in Boston with Foundation support. This scene from the production shows a crowd attending a festival in Cuzco, Peru.



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Trinh T Minh-ha, left, a video artist from Berkeley, California, was a 1988 Film/Video Fellowship winner and served on the program's selection panel in 1989. The fellowships program was expanded this year to include documentaries.

A performing arts production fund will offer support for 20 to 25 projects that promote the creation of adventurous new work reflecting the diversity of American cultural heritage or encouraging interaction with artists from the Southern Hemisphere. By offering a well-publicized competition for projects, the Foundation will seek to reach the most innovative performing artists and arts groups, and through them, their audiences. Further, this format will involve forward-thinking artists, producers, and presenters from around the country to provide peer review in the grant-selection process.

Another new competition scheduled for 1989—a program of fellowships for jazz composers—was designed and funded this year. It will be administered by Meet the Composer. Eight to 10 fellows will be selected annually to receive commissions and residencies for 3 to 12 months with performing arts organizations. Most fellowships will

conclude with a finished performance of the commissioned work. The aim of this program is to help create an environment in which jazz composers are accorded new creative and professional opportunities.

The Fund for U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions was jointly launched in 1988 by the Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the U.S. Information Agency. Competition for funding was intense. Grantees included the Philadelphia Museum of Art for a critically acclaimed Jasper Johns exhibition at the Venice Biennale, the Sydney Biennale for its presentation of 18 American visual artists, and 64 performing artists or organizations attending 61 festivals around the world. Unlike other nations, the United States previously had no formal system of support to enable its artists to participate in international arts festivals and exhibitions. These gatherings are recognized as major vehicles of cultural exchange, providing venue, training ground, and stimulation for creative artists throughout the world.

In 1988, the Foundation's Intercultural Film/Video Fellowships program was expanded to include documentaries. The review panel selected seven documentary-makers and seven media artists in the second round of this fellowship competition. The widely divergent projects supported include a narrative feature portraying the lives of three women at the turn of the century in the Sea Islands, a documentary examining Western influence on China's cultural identity, an experimental treatment of the current cultural polarization dividing Puerto Rican youth, and a video project exploring images of Egyptian myths, gospels and creation stories.

Education Reform From Inside the Classroom

The Foundation's program to assist in the reform of arts and humanities teaching in the public schools is known by its acronym CHART (Collaborative for Humanities and Arts Teaching). Its fifth year was marked by the addition of the San Francisco and Arkansas state school systems to the other nine sites in the network: Atlanta, Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, St. Paul, Seattle, and 10 school districts in South Carolina.

Consortia made up of the participating public school systems and nearby colleges and universities, museums, and businesses enable teachers to expand their knowledge in the discipline they teach and then to reform arts and humanities offerings within their classrooms and school systems. The emphases at each site vary, but interest in intercultural and international work has deepened, with the increasingly multi-ethnic background of the students themselves

inspiring greater attention in the classroom to American cultural pluralism and to the roles of other countries in the American experience. Arkansas, for instance, entered the CHART network with a state mandate to incorporate global education into the high school curriculum. San Francisco's project reflects the superintendent's commitment to improving the speaking and writing skills of the city's high school students, 64 percent of whom are not native speakers of English.

CHART was the subject of a widely distributed report by the Foundation this year. It was also featured in a book published by Teachers College Press of Columbia University, *The Empowerment of Teachers: Overcoming the Crisis of Confidence*, by Gene Maeroff, a former *New York Times* education writer and past consultant to the Foundation. Now in its second printing, Maeroff's book makes a case for recognizing teachers as key agents in school reform and for giving them greater educational authority and professional involvement.

Washington Irving High School student Kemi Sijuwade addresses her classmates as Jack K Cohen, international studies project director, looks on. Washington Irving is part of the Foundation's network to improve public school teaching in the arts and humanities — CHART. CHART was featured this year in a book and a widely distributed report.



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Equal Opportunity The equal opportunity division seeks to assure full participation of minorities in American life. It supports three approaches attacking persistent poverty in urban America: programs of planning and action in a few selected cities, research and policy analysis, and research and action to strengthen basic skills and family support. To protect basic rights, the division supports litigation and advocacy, voter registration and education, and related research in policy analysis.

Highlights of the Year

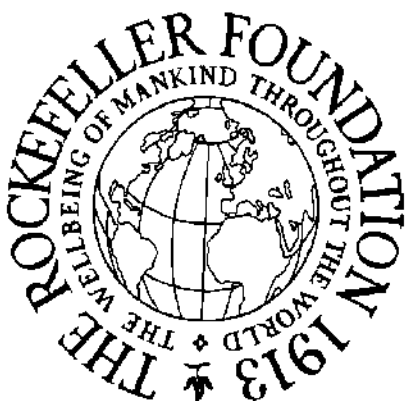
The underclass in this country — several million severely distressed individuals who live in poverty and social chaos in neighborhoods nearly totally isolated from mainstream society — continues to grow at an alarming rate, after more than tripling between 1970 and 1980. While a precise accounting of what has happened since 1980 must await results of the 1990 census, it is apparent that an increasing number of families and children are on the edge of falling into the underclass. Minorities are disproportionately represented in this group.

Evidence clearly shows that the group ties down a disproportionate share of public resources, and traditional antipoverty, welfare, and public education programs and institutions have not been effective in changing these conditions.

Beyond this is a growing debate and little agreement. No one knows precisely why the underclass seems to have come into existence so quickly, and no one knows what policies and programs will keep the group from becoming a permanent feature of American society. However, the Foundation and a number of its grantees have taken major steps to learn more about the conditions that give rise to the underclass and what can be done to combat them.

Building New Understanding

In the program so far, the Foundation has supported the development of an operational definition of the underclass; helped create a new project at Washington's Urban Institute to respond to the needs of policymakers who are studying this phenomenon; helped establish a new interdisciplinary committee of the Social Science Research Council to mobilize scholars to survey work on the underclass; supported field research by University



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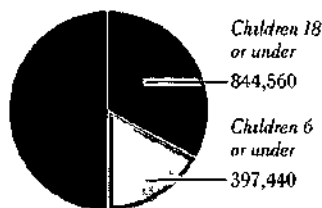
America's growing underclass contains an increasing number of families and children. Here children play in an abandoned building in New York's lower east side.

of Chicago professor William Julius Wilson, who is perhaps the best known theorist and researcher on the problems of structural urban poverty; and provided grants to the Joint Center for Political Studies and the National Council of La Raza for policy analysis and information dissemination about persistent poverty and underclass conditions in the black and Hispanic communities.

We have also launched a fellowship and training program to support young scholars concerned with persistent poverty and the underclass. The program, conducted by the Social Science Research Council, will fund 15 research assistantships, five dissertation grants, and two postdoctoral grants in 1989, expanding to 30 research assistantships, 10 dissertation grants, and 4 postdoctoral grants in 1990.

Children in the Underclass (1980)

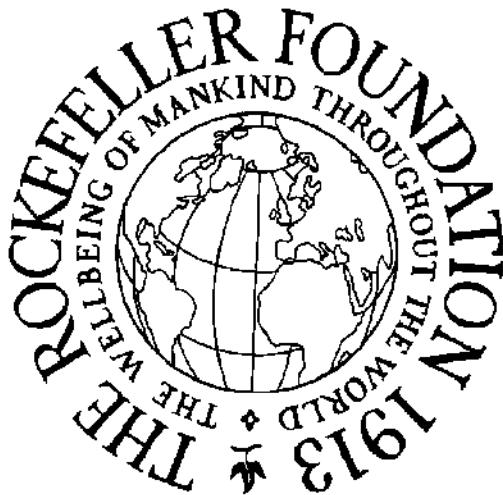
Total number of people living in underclass areas
2,484,000



Source: The Urban Institute

Community Planning and Action

Community demonstration projects being planned or operating in six cities are designed to mobilize leaders from the public and private sectors both to build metropolitan consensus around an agenda for eradicating underclass conditions and to play an information-gathering, planning, and advocacy role for the adoption of effective policies and pro-



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This young woman and her daughter were featured in the Oakland Urban Strategies Council report A Chance for Every Child, issued in

February. With help from an Oakland case manager, the young mother was able to finish high school and now attends a local college.

grams. The six cities are Boston, Cleveland, Denver, Oakland, San Antonio, and Washington, D.C. Some of the year's milestones include:

- In Oakland, a report issued in February by the Urban Strategies Council, called *A Chance for Every Child*, received widespread media attention. The report identified vulnerable points in the poverty cycle at which support and intervention strategies could improve the lives of at-risk children and youth. It was followed in September by a "blueprint" report, *Changing the Odds: Expanding Early Childhood Development Programs for Oakland's Low-Income Families*.
- The Washington project has issued reports on several topics, including employment and training programs, employment opportunities for persons with limited skills, characteristics employers look for in unskilled applicants, and what poor people think of earning their way out of poverty. Two "professional exchanges" were initiated to examine systems issues related to services for the poor, and the Washington Board of Trade has created a Presidential Task Force on Poverty that is mobilizing area employers to recruit and train residents with low skills.
- The Denver project has made especially strong connections to the city's business, political, and social service network. The project has completed five published reports, including a statistical profile of persistent poverty, an analysis of existing youth services in Denver, and statewide surveys of welfare clients and workers.

The Boston, Cleveland, and San Antonio projects, still in their early stages, have hired staff directors and have begun early research activities.

Adding a Community Development Dimension

Community Development Corporations (CDCs), which arose in the 1960s and now number about 1,000 throughout the United States, work from within poor neighborhoods and are directed by local residents, business people, and other community leaders. They undertake projects such as constructing and renovating apartments and houses, starting up businesses, and creating jobs. They build leaders, capital, and power in communities marked by a loss of all three.

At the close of the year, the Foundation's trustees approved a new initiative to support community development activities. The program will operate through national intermediary organizations that assist CDCs with low-rate loans, loan guarantees, grants, and technical assistance. The trustees also approved the Foundation's first "program-related investment," a low-rate, \$5-million loan in 1989 to the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), the largest of the national intermediary organizations. Both LISC and the program-related investment strategy were created by the Ford Foundation and have been supported and adapted by a number of other foundations.

Basic Skills and Family Support

Another major social challenge in the United States is to find effective ways to integrate low-income families into society's mainstream through better preparation for jobs and schooling and support for families. Since 1981, the Foundation has assisted community-based organizations in Atlanta, San Jose, Providence, and Washington, D.C., in a program that provides single mothers on welfare with job training, basic skills education,



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counseling, and child care. This Minority Female Single Parent (MFSP) program includes a rigorous evaluation conducted by Mathematica Policy Research to see whether the cluster of services can help the women find and keep full-time jobs that pay enough to make up for their loss of welfare benefits.

Support by the Foundation for operations in the four community projects has concluded, but follow-up and evaluation will continue through 1991. Only then will there be answers to the key issues in the evaluation: whether the participating women will find and keep jobs paying 30 percent more than the minimum wage, and how their families will be affected. What can be re-

A community garden in New York's South Bronx. Community development corporations work from within poor neighborhoods and are directed by local residents.

The Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund announces at a press conference its suit against the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. The organization received a "stabilization support" grant this year designed to reduce their dependence on foundation assistance



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ported now, however, are some of the factors that can cause serious problems in programs like these and some of the approaches that look promising:

- Employment-training programs for minority single mothers should have a clear focus on jobs as the motivating goal of participation;
- Remedial education should be integrated with occupational training simultaneously rather than sequentially;
- Participants should be given a range of skill training services from which to choose;
- Providing comprehensive services in a single "one-stop" program is desirable;
- Child care assistance should be comprehensive and flexible; and
- Program intake should minimize delays, preferably through open entry and open exit to training and education services, and create a warm, supportive environment that follows through job placement.

In addition to the MFSP, other efforts to strengthen basic skills and family support policies this year included support for a national conference on welfare reform; projects encouraging "intergenerational" approaches in human services that address the needs of parents and their children as a unit; and a project fostering improved child support guidelines and enforcement.

Protecting Basic Rights

In the past two years, the Foundation has pursued a new funding strategy with two organizations important in our long-standing program to secure and protect basic rights of America's minorities: the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. We have given these groups large "stabilization support" grants that decline over five years and that are being used to fund planning, fund-raising, and other activities intended to reduce their dependence on foundation assistance. This year a similar major appropriation was approved for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

Although this new strategy accounts for much of the Foundation's support in the area of protecting basic rights, appropriations were also made to the National Council of La Raza for public policy analysis on issues affecting Hispanics and to the employment litigation program of the NAACP Special Contribution Fund. The fund supports public interest employment litigation and affirmative action activities designed to overcome the effects of past discrimination and unfair labor practices.

In addition, smaller grants went to support such activities as an in-depth survey by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund of racial attitudes in America, the New York State Judicial Commission on Minorities, and "Eyes on the Prize—Part II," a coming television series on the civil rights movement.

Other Interests and Initiatives Although most of the Foundation's work is done through its established programs, a special interests and explorations fund is used to support a very small number of projects of exceptional merit that do not fall within these programs.

The Foundation also operates the Bellagio Study and Conference Center on Northern Italy's Lake Como, for international conferences and scholarly residencies.



Highlights of the Year

When the public television series “Eyes on the Prize” aired during the winter of 1987, this six-part documentary on black Americans’ struggle for civil rights during the period 1954-65 attracted wide public attention and critical acclaim. Underwritten by grants from a wide range of public and private sources, it won more than 25 national and international awards and was rebroadcast early this year. The Foundation contributed toward the cost of educational materials used in conjunction with its subsequent distribution through schools, church and community groups, colleges, and universities.

Executive producer Henry Hampton is now taking on the much more demanding task of producing an eight-part sequel depicting the evolution of the civil rights struggle from 1965 to 1980. As he points out, the first

civil rights decade, which reshaped the American South, “occurred at a time and in a place where injustice was palpable, where villains and victories were easy to define.” The succeeding 15 years represent “a far more complex story, less celebratory...[in which] the ‘morally correct’ positions are often difficult to identify.”

“Eyes on the Prize—Part II” is scheduled for PBS broadcast in 1990. Major supporters in 1988 included PBS and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Lilly Endowment, and the Ford, MacArthur, and William Penn foundations. A 1988 Rockefeller Foundation appropriation is earmarked for the basic production, educational materials, and archive development for the 100,000 feet of historical film and videotape and the more recently videotaped and filmed interviews with key figures of the period.

“Eyes on the Prize,” a critically acclaimed documentary on the history of the American civil rights movement, won more than 25 national and international awards. The Foundation is joining a group of funders to support “Eyes on the Prize II,” scheduled for PBS broadcast in 1990. Here federal troops guard a group of black students as they enter a Little Rock, Arkansas, high school in September 1957.



Photograph Excised Here

Changing Gender Roles

In addition to continuing support for the Changing Gender Roles competitive grants program, funds have been included in the appropriation for an evaluation of this five-year-old effort, which has assisted 73 research projects examining the facts and consequences of the rapid changes that have occurred in postindustrial society in men and women's traditional work and family roles. The evaluation will include an independent assessment not only of the quality of the research completed, but also the prospects that this research will have significant effects in educational and policy arenas.

New York Public Education Fund

In 50 cities across the country over the past 10 years, independent tax-exempt organizations have been established to encourage support for their public schools and to foster public-private collaborative efforts enhancing the quality of local public education. These organizations, taking widely differing forms, enable cooperating foundation and corporate funders to work effectively with public education leaders in identifying and meeting school system needs in ways that complement public funding.

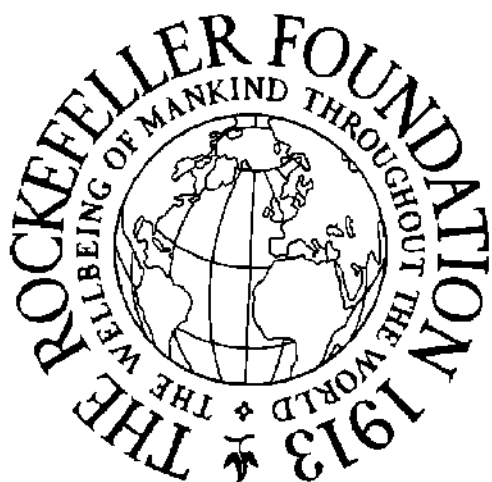
This year, with the arrival of a new chancellor of education for New York City and with school reform a current priority of local grantmakers, staff of the Rockefeller Foundation and the New York Community Trust began exploring the feasibility of a local initiative. By the year's end, the Fund



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With the arrival in New York of a new chancellor of education, Richard Green, the Foundation is helping launch the Fund for New York City Public Education. The fund will enable cooperating foundation and corporate donors to work together with the public schools.

for New York City Public Education was established with support from the Ford Foundation, the Aaron Diamond Foundation, and the Charles Hayden Foundation, as well as the Rockefeller Foundation and the New York Community Trust. While additional donors were being sought and a board of directors was being formed, an executive director was assembling a staff and administering the first two grants in support of school system projects, from the Samuel and May Rudin Foundation and the AT&T Foundation.



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Critiques of papers went on unabated during coffee breaks on the terrace during this year's Bellagio Center meeting of the Foundation's Reflections on Development program. Here exchanging their points of view are, from left, M. Crawford Young, of the University of Wisconsin; Michael Chege, of the University of Nairobi; and Kernal Sandhu, of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore.

Other Projects and Programs Supported

Among the other Special Interests and Explorations grants and appropriations approved in 1988, support was provided for:

- A research unit being established in Zimbabwe by the Cold Comfort Farm Trust for economic and political analyses of events in South Africa for policymakers in southern Africa.
- Preparation and distribution of the final report of Duke University's International Commission for Central American Recovery and Development, which has explored the problems confronting that region and assessed steps that could be taken regionally and internationally to create an economic and social environment in which peace could take root.
- The Synergos Institute and its program of mobilizing and documenting collaborative approaches at the local level to specific problems of poverty in the developing world and the United States.

The Bellagio Study and Conference Center
The Foundation operates the Bellagio Study and Conference Center on Lake Como, Italy. During the year, the center was host to 24 conferences with a total of 545 participants from 66 countries. These conferences ranged from "Leadership in Bioethics" to "The Challenge of Simultaneous Economic Relations with the East and West" and from "Manuscripts and Literary History" to "Scientific Exploration of Aging." In addition, 129 scholars and artists were in residence to work on a wide variety of month-long projects, including a series of landscape paintings, a biochemistry monograph, several novels, a book on medicinal and toxic plants of the northwest Amazon, a concerto for piano and chamber orchestra, and a political memoir. (*An annual report describing the Bellagio Center in 1988 is available by contacting the Foundation.*)

A Foundation staff committee is responsible for reviewing applications for conferences and residencies, which are then selected on a competitive basis. Conferences are scheduled for up to seven days; the number of participants, limited to 25, must include substantial international representation. The month-long residencies are intended for scholars and artists whose projects do not require laboratory or extensive library resources.

Grants and Fellowships

International Program to Support Science-Based Development

Agricultural Sciences

Health Sciences

Population Sciences

Special Programming

Arts and Humanities

Equal Opportunity

Other Interests and Initiatives

Fellowships

Agricultural Sciences Grants

Brackets show the years and original amounts of appropriations from which grants have been made. Appropriations may be made entirely to a single institution or they may be allocated to a number of recipients. Such allocations may be made over a period of years until the appropriation is expended. Listings without brackets are grants-in-aid, each of which is made to a single recipient for \$100,000 or less.

	<i>Grants in 1988</i>
Genetically Improving Developing-Country Cereals	
Academia Sinica, <i>Beijing, China</i> <i>For use by the Institute of Genetics in supporting publication of the <u>Genetic Manipulation in Crops Newsletter</u></i>	\$ 30,000
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts</i> <i>Toward the costs of a conference and publications entitled "The Genetic Revolution: Scientific Prospects and Public Perceptions" (Joint grant with Health Sciences, Population Sciences, and Special Programming, for a total of \$40,000)</i>	10,000
Biotechnology Development for Rice Improvement in Developing Countries [1988—\$1.5 million, in addition to 1987—\$1,000,000]	
China National Center for Biotechnology Development, <i>Beijing</i> <i>To help the center establish and support a comprehensive Chinese research network on rice biotechnology</i>	500,000
Foundation-administered project <i>Program support expenses</i>	50,000
Li Xiang-hui, <i>Institute of Genetics, Beijing, China</i> <i>To study protoplast uptake of chimeric genes and regeneration in the genetic transformation of rice plants under the direction of T. W. Okita, Institute of Biological Chemistry, Washington State University</i>	26,500
Rural Development Administration, <i>Suwon, Korea</i> <i>For research on development of rice biotechnologies and their application</i>	180,000
Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, <i>Ithaca, New York</i> <i>In support of a scientific symposium on "Biotechnology, Biological Pesticides, and Novel Plant Pest Resistance for Insect Pest Management"</i>	20,380
Center of Research and Advanced Studies of the National Polytechnic Institute of Mexico (CINVESTAV), <i>Mexico City</i> [1988—\$345,000] <i>For collaborative research with CIMMYT on the use of molecular markers to assess the role of heterozygosity in yield performance of tropical maize varieties</i>	345,000
Development of an International Network for Biotechnology Research on Cassava [1988—\$500,000]	
Washington University, <i>St. Louis, Missouri</i> <i>For an international biotechnology program</i>	278,500
Genetic Map of Rice [1988—\$1,000,000, in addition to 1986—\$1,000,000]	
Cornell University, <i>Ithaca, New York</i> <i>To facilitate the transfer of rice DNA clones and the RFLP genetic map to the International Rice Research Institute and developing countries</i>	29,040
University of Georgia Research Foundation, <i>Athens</i> <i>For research by the university on the characterization and mapping of repeated sequence DNA in rice</i>	180,000
University of Missouri-Columbia <i>For research on the cloning of species-specific spacer sequences of DNA that can be used as markers in the rice wide-crossing programs</i>	115,000

International Program on Rice Biotechnology [1988—\$1,400,000, in addition to 1987—\$2,500,000]	
Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, Cali, Colombia <i>In support of a project to develop anther culture in its rice breeding program</i>	\$ 175,300
Foundation-administered project <i>Program support expenses</i>	50,000
International Rice Research Institute, Manila, Philippines <i>Toward the costs of its wide hybridization program for rice improvement</i>	273,200
<i>To support collaborative research on the use of <u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u> toxin genes to control insect pests of rice</i>	106,800
<i>For research involving the application of molecular techniques in rice pathology</i>	100,000
Kansas State University, Manhattan <i>For research on genes coding for inhibitors of rice weevil digestive enzymes</i>	40,300
Louisiana State University-Baton Rouge <i>For research on the heritability of somaclonal variation in rice</i>	47,250
Philippine Rice Research Institute, Laguna <i>To initiate international collaboration with scientists and laboratories in Japan and Thailand</i>	13,600
Plant Genetic Systems, Ghent, Belgium <i>For collaborative research with the International Rice Research Institute on the use of <u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u> toxin genes to control insect pests of rice</i>	160,000
Salk Institute for Biological Studies, San Diego, California <i>For research on the molecular mechanisms in rice that induce defense responses to microbial disease</i>	359,100
Texas A&M University System, College Station <i>For use by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in conducting research on the measurement of genotypic variation in root characteristics in rice</i>	21,420
University of California-Davis <i>Toward the cost of research on the development of microinjection and liposome encapsulation techniques for the genetic transformation of rice</i>	145,465
University of Georgia Research Foundation, Athens <i>For research by the university on transposable elements and molecular characterization of phenotypic and genomic instability in rice</i>	71,480
University of Nottingham, England <i>For research on rice protoplasts for plant regeneration and genetic manipulation</i>	146,000
University of Tsukuba, Japan <i>For research on the genetic transformation of rice</i>	150,000
University of Wisconsin-Madison <i>Toward the cost of research on the genome organization of <u>Pyricularia oryzae</u>, the causative organism of blast disease in rice</i>	50,000
Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut <i>Toward the costs of research on the isolation and characterization of rice genes for carotenoid biosynthesis</i>	174,160
International Rice Research Institute, Manila, Philippines <i>Toward the costs of the second international symposium on genetic manipulation in crops</i>	30,000
<i>Toward the costs of an international symposium and workshop on biological nitrogen fixation associated with rice production and rice culture</i>	15,100

Li Liangcai, <i>Institute of Genetics, Academia Sinica, Beijing, China</i> <i>To enable him to participate in an international conference related to his work in rice biotechnology</i>	\$ 1,450
Ling Ding-hou, <i>South China Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, Guangzhou, China</i> <i>To enable him to participate in international conferences related to his work in rice biotechnology</i>	6,400
Panos Institute, <i>Alexandria, Virginia</i> <i>To prepare an introductory dossier on biotechnology and sustainable development for distribution in developing countries (Joint grant with Health Sciences, Population Sciences, and Special Programming, for a total of \$92,000)</i>	36,000
Priorities for Rice Biotechnology [1986—\$225,000]	
Brown University, <i>Providence, Rhode Island</i> <i>For use by its World Hunger Program in preparing an overview of agrobiotechnological choices and opportunities for developing countries</i>	89,500
Foundation-administered project <i>Program support expenses</i>	3,000
Resources Development Foundation, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>Toward the cost of its international biotechnology program (Joint grant with Health Sciences and Special Programming, for a total of \$50,000)</i>	12,500
Studies on the Impact of Agricultural Technical Change [1988—\$400,000, in addition to 1986—\$1,200,000]	
Chen Dabai, <i>Institute of Agricultural Economics, Beijing, China</i> <i>To complete his Ph D dissertation in agricultural economics</i>	15,560
Development Institute, <i>Research Center for Rural Development of the State Council of China, Beijing</i> <i>To conduct a study, "Differential Impact of Modern Rice Technology in Favorable and Unfavorable Production Environments and Limited Rural Factor Markets in China "</i>	125,000
Foundation-administered project <i>Development of proposals for studies that would incorporate externalities in the evaluation of agricultural technologies</i>	12,570
International Rice Research Institute, <i>Manila, Philippines</i> <i>For a cooperative study with Montana State University on environmental costs of agricultural chemical use in Southeast Asian rice production</i>	91,700
<i>For a study of the differential impact of modern rice technology on favorable and unfavorable production environments in Tamil Nadu, India</i>	40,000
Montana State University, <i>Bozeman</i> <i>For a cooperative study with the International Rice Research Institute on environmental costs of agricultural chemical use in Southeast Asian rice production</i>	68,400
Stanford University, <i>California</i> <i>For use by John H Barton, professor of law, for an analysis of the regulatory and intellectual property issues significant to developing countries' plant biotechnology research</i>	21,750
University of Georgia Research Foundation, <i>Athens</i> <i>For use by the university toward the costs of research on the cellular and molecular biology of apomictic <i>Pennisetum</i> species and interspecific hybrids</i>	75,080
University of Zimbabwe, <i>Harare</i> <i>For training workshops in advanced biology</i>	24,000

Improving Family Food Production Systems in Africa

American Farmland Trust, <i>Washington, D C</i>	\$ 15,000
<i>To assist the African Development Bank in expanding the role of borrowing-country nongovernmental organizations in policy dialogue and project implementation related to activities funded by the bank</i>	
Association of Faculties of Agriculture in Africa, <i>Rabat, Morocco</i>	15,000
<i>For a workshop to explore issues surrounding genetics and genetic engineering and the effective incorporation of these subjects into college curriculums and extension work</i>	
David Phiri Chimimba, <i>University of Malawi, Lilongwe</i>	10,000
<i>Toward the costs of a study, "State Intervention and Agricultural Development in Malawi: An Economic Analysis of the Marketing and Pricing Policy"</i>	
Cornell University, <i>Ithaca, New York</i>	14,800
<i>For use by Martin Meltzer, doctoral candidate from Zimbabwe, toward the costs of field research for a study, focused on Zimbabwe, of the economic benefits of livestock biotechnology</i>	
Foundation-administered project	17,100
<i>Toward the costs of developing a summer institute on African agricultural research for African doctoral students enrolled in U S universities</i>	
International Food Policy Research Institute, <i>Washington, D C [1988—\$400,000]</i>	400,000
<i>To improve Zimbabwe's capacity to evaluate the performance of different irrigation systems and determine the likely effect on these of modified management and design</i>	
International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), <i>Nairobi, Kenya [1988—\$715,000]</i>	715,000
<i>Toward the costs of initiating a project relevant to the development and application of vaccines for animal diseases in Africa</i>	
Makerere University, <i>Kampala, Uganda [1988—\$200,000]</i>	200,000
<i>To enable researchers at the university and the Ministry of Agriculture to work together on a joint project to improve banana-based cropping systems</i>	
Maize Research in Malawi <i>[1988—\$625,000]</i>	
<i>To strengthen the capacity of Malawi to design and conduct a maize research program that addresses the needs of smallholders (Grants will be made in subsequent years)</i>	
Kay Muir-Leresche, <i>University of Zimbabwe, Harare</i>	6,000
<i>Toward the costs of research for a project on comparative advantage as a basis for price policy in Zimbabwe</i>	
Social Science Research Council, <i>New York, New York [1988—\$400,000]</i>	400,000
<i>To advance understanding of the factors affecting agricultural performance in Africa, and to stimulate collaborative interdisciplinary research between U S and African scholars in the process</i>	
University of Botswana, <i>Gaborone</i>	40,000
<i>Toward the costs of a project to investigate income and employment generation in rural Botswana</i>	
University of Wisconsin Madison <i>[1988—\$380,000]</i>	
<i>To provide academic enrichment to African graduate students enrolled in agricultural programs in United States universities with a view to improving the quality and relevance to African development of their doctoral research. (Grants will be made in subsequent years)</i>	
University of Zimbabwe, <i>Harare</i>	
<i>For a maize pathology project</i>	50,000
<i>Toward the costs of a research project on rural food security in Zimbabwe</i>	50,000

	<i>Grants in 1988</i>
Enhancing International Agricultural Research Collaboration	
Agricultural Economics Society of Southeast Asia, <i>Manila, Philippines</i> <i>Toward the costs of its seventh biennial meeting</i>	\$ 25,000
Mehmet Bulbul, <i>University of Ankara, Turkey</i> <i>To enable him to participate in the 1988 International Conference on Dryland Farming, Amarillo/Bushland, Texas</i>	4,900
Foundation-administered projects	
<i>Preparation of reports by the Bellagio Forestry Task Force and expenses involved in a Bellagio conference on strategies for addressing research needs in tropical forestry</i>	100,000
<i>Preparation of a report on nongovernmental, nonacademic organizations concerned with problems of environmental degradation in developing countries</i>	25,000
Institute of International Development and Education in Agriculture and Life Sciences, <i>Beltsville, Maryland</i> <i>In support of an agricultural science symposium between China and Taiwan</i>	40,000
Inter American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, <i>San Jose, Costa Rica</i> <i>Toward the costs of a meeting on decentralizing specific wheat research and training activities in Latin America sponsored by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research</i>	7,000
International Federation of Agricultural Producers, <i>Paris, France</i> <i>Toward the costs of participation by representatives from developing countries in the 1988 Seminar and World Farmers' Congress held in Adelaide, Australia, in May</i>	10,000
International Food Policy Research Institute, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>For a study of population change in the wake of agricultural improvement (Joint grant with Population Sciences, for a total of \$61,470.)</i>	30,730
International Fund for Agricultural Research, <i>Arlington, Virginia</i> <i>Toward the costs of an overview study, "Tropical Forests and Crop Genetic Resources"</i>	50,000
Missouri Botanical Garden, <i>St Louis [1988—\$300,000]</i> <i>To initiate the formation of a Latin American plant sciences network to expand graduate training opportunities, stimulate research in new disciplines, and promote intraregional collaboration</i>	300,000
Resources for the Future, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>Toward the development of the International Policy Council on Agriculture and Trade</i>	50,000
Rutgers University, <i>New Brunswick, New Jersey</i> <i>In support of participation by representatives from developing countries in an agricultural technology management workshop held at Rutgers July 6-8, 1988</i>	15,000
<i>For a workshop, "Markets for Vegetables in the Western Hemisphere Trends, Policies, and Linkages"</i>	12,000
Soil Fertility in Africa [1988—\$600,000]	
International Fertilizer Development Center, <i>Muscle Shoals, Alabama</i> <i>Toward costs of the project "African Agriculture Crisis and Transformation"</i>	360,000
North Carolina State University, <i>Raleigh</i> <i>Toward a workshop and training project on African soil management</i>	100,000

University of Zimbabwe, Harare	\$ 100,000
<i>Toward the costs of the Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Programme workshop and follow-up activities</i>	
United Nations Development Programme, New York, New York	
<i>Toward the costs of the Bellagio Forestry Task Force to prepare reports for a conference on strategies for addressing research needs in tropical forestry</i>	51,170
<i>For use by its Division for Global and Interregional Projects to coordinate agricultural research at the international level</i>	50,000
<i>Toward the travel and conference costs of the Bellagio II Tropical Forestry meeting at Wiston House, Great Britain</i>	48,830
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	30,000
<i>Toward the costs of participation by developing-country scientists in the eighth annual Farming Systems Research/Extension Symposium</i>	
University of California Davis	5,000
<i>In support of participation by key scientists from developing countries in an international symposium, "Population Genetics and Germplasm Resources in Crop Improvement," held at Davis, August 11-13, 1988</i>	
Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee	60,000
<i>For use by James Lang in support of a book on the role of the international agricultural research system in developing-world food production</i>	
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development, Morrilton, Arkansas	
<i>To develop a coupon scheme for publications of international agricultural organizations</i>	34,000
<i>Toward the costs of distributing to developing-country institutions copies of <u>Underground Crops</u>, a comprehensive and uniform data set on root and tuber crops</i>	2,000
World Bank, Washington, D C [1988—\$250,000]	250,000
<i>For use by the CGIAR to make available to the developing world modern information technology and current scientific information in agriculture</i>	
World Development Productions, Cambridge, Massachusetts [1988—\$150,000]	150,000
<i>Toward the production costs of the series "Breakthrough on Hunger"</i>	
World Wildlife Fund, Washington, D C [1988—\$1,000,000]	1,000,000
<i>To establish a small grants program that will support forest policy studies and related field research conducted by developing-country specialists</i>	

Fellowships

Biotechnology Career Fellowships [1988—\$300,000]	
<i>Fellowships</i>	\$ 188,700
<i>General support</i>	34,100
Social Science Research Fellowships [1988—\$750,000, in addition to 1987—\$860,000]	
<i>Fellowships</i>	529,375
<i>General support</i>	30,000

Health Sciences Grants

Brackets show the years and original amounts of appropriations from which grants have been made. Appropriations may be made entirely to a single institution or they may be allocated to a number of recipients. Such allocations may be made over a period of years until the appropriation is expended. Listings without brackets are grants-in-aid, each of which is made to a single recipient for \$100,000 or less.

Grants
in 1988

Preventing Developing-Country Diseases Through Vaccinology and Pharmacology

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Cambridge, Massachusetts <i>Toward the costs of a conference and publications on "The Genetic Revolution: Scientific Prospects and Public Perceptions" (Joint grant with Agricultural Sciences, Population Sciences, and Special Programming, for a total of \$40,000)</i>	\$10,000
Ana Maria Ambrosio, Pergamino, Argentina <i>For travel and living expenses while at the Scripps Clinic to learn the techniques of <i>in situ</i> hybridization and monoclonal antibody screening for arenaviruses in lymphocytes and other tissues</i>	8,400
Cao Ya, Hunan Medical College, Chang-sha, China <i>For a research project on the molecular etiology of cancer</i>	20,850
Cuyahoga County Hospital Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio <i>Toward the cost of a study entitled "Desferrioxamine Therapy for Cerebral Malaria: Preliminary Testing in Adults with Uncomplicated Falciparum Malaria" to be carried out at the Macha Mission Hospital, Zambia</i>	17,400
Phyllis Freeman, Boston, Massachusetts <i>For research on means of achieving the distribution and effective use of vaccines in the developing world</i>	50,000
Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil <i>Toward the costs of an international symposium on yellow fever and dengue, held in Rio de Janeiro May 15-19, 1988</i>	20,000
General Foundation for Medicine, San Francisco, California <i>Toward the costs of a symposium on vaccines held in Napa, California, September 26-29, 1987</i>	5,000
Sharoma Handunnetti, DNAX Research Institute of Molecular and Cellular Biology, Palo Alto, California <i>For molecular studies on the cytoadherence of erythrocytes infected with <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> and <i>P. fragile</i></i>	30,000
Health Sciences for the Tropics [1988—\$1,600,000, in addition to 1987—\$1,300,000]	
Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island <i>For a research project, "A Multidisciplinary Approach to Philippine Schistosomiasis"</i>	35,000
Cambridge University, England <i>For a research and training project to develop a vaccine for schistosomiasis</i>	40,000
Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio <i>For a research and training project to develop a method of disease control for schistosomiasis in Kenya</i>	70,000
Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Investigations, Cuernavaca, Mexico <i>Toward support of a research project entitled "The Application of Biotechnology to the Enteric Infections of Childhood"</i>	90,000
Center of Research and Advanced Studies (CINVESTAV) of the National Polytechnic Institute of Mexico, Mexico City <i>For a research and training project to analyze the biological and epidemiological factors of amebiasis and giardiasis in Mexico</i>	75,000
Foundation-administered project <i>Meetings of a joint World Health Organization/Rockefeller Foundation committee of experts</i>	10,000

Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts <i>Toward support of a research project entitled "A China-U.S. Partnership for Training and Research on Schistosomiasis and Filariasis."</i>	\$70,000
Institut Pasteur, Lille, France <i>For a research and training project to develop a vaccine for schistosomiasis.</i>	30,000
Institut Pasteur, Paris, France <i>Toward support of a research and training project to study the immunological and epidemiological aspects of malaria.</i>	40,000
New England Medical Center Hospitals, Boston, Massachusetts <i>For a research and training project to investigate aspects of diarrheal diseases in India.</i>	60,000
New York University, New York <i>Toward support of a research and training project to integrate studies on malaria and Chagas' disease.</i>	60,000
Oxford University, England <i>For a research and training project on clinical, pathophysiological, and genetic aspects of <i>P. falciparum</i> malaria in Melanesia.</i>	80,000
Stanford University, California <i>Toward support of a research project entitled "The Application of Biotechnology to the Enteric Infections of Childhood."</i>	60,000
University of California-Los Angeles <i>For a research and training project to investigate problems of diagnosis, epidemiology, and classification of parasitic protozoa, as in Chagas' disease.</i>	50,000
University of California-San Francisco <i>For a research and training project to develop a malaria drug and examine <i>Plasmodium</i> resistance.</i>	45,000
<i>For a research and training project to analyze the biological and epidemiological factors of amebiasis and giardiasis in Mexico.</i>	75,000
University of Edinburgh, Scotland <i>For a research and training project on the immunological and epidemiological aspects of malaria.</i>	20,000
University of Rome, Italy <i>For a research and training project to develop effective methods of malaria control in Africa.</i>	45,000
University of Stockholm, Sweden <i>For a research and training project to develop a malaria vaccine.</i>	50,000
University of Uppsala, Sweden <i>For a research and training project to study genetic aspects of Chagas' disease parasites.</i>	35,000
Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Melbourne, Australia <i>For collaborative research on schistosomiasis surveillance and control.</i>	25,000
International Health and Biomedicine, Norman, Oklahoma <i>Toward the costs of research and development of a book and three films for television on medical problems in the developing world with a focus on vaccine development and plans to immunize the world's children.</i>	17,000
Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand <i>Toward the development of the Division of Parasite Biochemistry in its Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Science.</i>	25,000
Max Planck Institute for Immunobiology, Freiburg-Zahringeren, West Germany <i>For a research project on cellular immunity in malaria.</i>	60,000
National University of Singapore <i>Toward the costs of the first Asia-Pacific Congress of Medical Virology, held in Singapore November 6-11, 1988.</i>	15,000

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Washington, D C [1988—\$300,000] To foster competence in basic and applied biotechnology in Latin America	\$300,000
<i>Toward the costs of a conference on dengue held in Havana, Cuba</i>	6,800
Panos Institute, Alexandria, Virginia <i>To prepare an introductory dossier on biotechnology and sustainable development for distribution in developing countries (Joint grant with Agricultural Sciences, Population Sciences, and Special Programming, for a total of \$92,000)</i>	10,000
Queensland Institute of Technology, Brisbane, Australia <i>For research on the antigenic properties of dengue viruses</i>	15,000
Resources Development Foundation, Washington, D C <i>Toward the cost of its international biotechnology program (Joint grant with Agricultural Sciences and Special Programming, for a total of \$50,000)</i>	12,500
Rockefeller University, New York, New York [1988—\$300,000] <i>To foster a new initiative in malaria prophylaxis and therapy through a consortium of medical biochemists working with molecular biologists and immunologists</i>	300,000
Alan Sher, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland <i>Toward the costs of organizing a conference on complement-parasite interactions</i>	10,000
Transfer of Viral Vaccine Production Technology to Developing Countries [1987—\$750,000, in addition to 1986—\$500,000]	
Ministry of Health of China, Beijing, China <i>Toward the cost of phase one safety and immunogenicity studies on the 14-14 2 strain of Japanese encephalitis</i>	100,000
University of Quebec, Canada <i>For use by its Institut Armand Frappier in transferring to Colombia new technology for manufacturing rabies vaccine</i>	739,230
<i>Grant in aid for the same purpose</i>	100,000
<i>For the purchase of equipment for vaccine production and quality control facilities in Colombia</i>	100,000
University of Georgia, Athens <i>Toward the costs of developing oral vaccination techniques for wildlife rabies</i>	25,000
University of London, England <i>Toward the costs of a study of bancroftian filariasis in southern India</i>	10,000
University of Missouri-Columbia <i>Toward the costs of a research project on molecular approaches to germ line determination in <u>Ascaris lumbricoides</u></i>	25,000
University of Stockholm, Sweden <i>Toward the costs of a research project on <u>Plasmodium falciparum</u> antigens relevant to the development of a malaria vaccine</i>	30,000
Kerr L. White, Stanardsville, Virginia <i>Toward the costs of preparing a monograph on the history of the International Clinical Epidemiology Network</i>	25,000
World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland [1988—\$500,000] <i>To conduct applied research to improve the potency of and reduce the costs of delivering vaccines (Joint grant with Population Sciences, for a total of \$500,000)</i>	250,000
[1985—\$1,000,000] <i>For its new special program on vaccine development</i>	200,000
<i>Toward the costs of a workshop, "Manpower Development in Vector Biology and Control"</i>	10,000
Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut <i>Toward a research project on the molecular epidemiology of dengue viruses</i>	30,000

Enhancing National Capability for Population-Based Health Care

Cambridge University, <i>England</i> <i>Toward the costs of preparing a book entitled <u>A History of Public Health Education Britain and the United States Contrasted</u></i>	\$ 50,000
Centers for Disease Control, <i>Atlanta, Georgia</i> <i>Toward the costs of a study of the pathophysiology of dengue hemorrhagic fever</i>	25,000
Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>Toward the costs of a regional conference of women leaders on "Options for a Better Life for Young Women" in Nairobi, Kenya, January 1989</i>	10,000
Chulalongkorn University, <i>Bangkok, Thailand</i> <i>Toward support of a master's degree program in health development</i>	21,600
Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates, <i>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</i> <i>Toward the costs of publishing and distributing a directory of the international activities of US schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and public health</i>	15,000
Emory University, <i>Atlanta, Georgia</i> <i>Toward the costs of the Public Health Fellows Summer Program for Black and Other Minority College Students (Joint grant with Equal Opportunity, for a total of \$60,000)</i>	30,000
Family Care International, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward the costs of preparing and producing case studies for the series of Safe Motherhood Initiative regional workshops</i>	35,000
Foundation-administered projects	
<i>Conference on nursing education held in Africa July 11-13, 1988, to explore the potential for a network involving American colleges of nursing and African midwifery schools</i>	24,600
<i>Meeting on "Medical Education and Cost-Effective Health Care" held at Bellagio March 21-25, 1988</i>	45,000
<i>Meeting on nursing education and the potential of a network between American colleges of nursing and midwifery schools in Africa, July 1988</i>	26,650
<i>Meeting to plan conferences in Africa on Women for Women's Health</i>	4,400
<i>Purchase of microform libraries for medical schools and research units in the developing world</i>	5,568
<i>Purchase of reader-printers for four medical school libraries in Indonesia, Egypt, Mexico, and Colombia</i>	28,000
<i>Travel and in-transit expenses of participants in a Foundation-sponsored Bellagio conference on hookworm disease, September 1988</i>	30,000
<i>Travel expenses of a Foundation-sponsored commission investigating sites for the Foundation program on control of the mosquito vector <u>Aedes aegypti</u></i>	20,000
Government of Tamilnadu, <i>India</i> <i>Toward the costs of a pilot project for training of medical officers to reduce the maternal mortality in the state</i>	35,000
Harvard University, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts</i> <i>For a planning project to focus social science research on the "health transition"</i>	99,500
<i>For support of a study, "Costs of Ambulatory Surgery in Cali, Colombia"</i>	30,800
<i>Toward the costs of a collaborative and exchange program on the Chinese psychiatric care system established between the Department of Social Medicine and Health Policy, Harvard Medical School, and the Chinese Ministry of Public Welfare</i>	20,000
<i>Toward the costs of "Project 88 A Survey on Respiratory Infections in Mactan, the Philippines"</i>	8,000
Information Systems for Developing-Country Ministries of Health [1987—\$300,000]	
Foundation-administered project <i>Management and evaluation costs of the program to provide five selected ministries of health in the developing world with access to the core literature in public health, medicine, and related disciplines</i>	50,000

International Center for Research on Women, <i>Washington, D C</i>	\$ 5,000
<i>Toward preparation of book on women's work and child welfare in the developing world</i>	
International Clinical Epidemiology Network (INCLEN)	
[1988—\$1,400,000, in addition to 1987—\$1,050,000]	
Chulalongkorn University, <i>Bangkok, Thailand</i>	25,000
<i>Toward continuing support of its Clinical Epidemiology Unit</i>	
Escola Paulista de Medicina, <i>São Paulo, Brazil</i>	
<i>Toward support of a collaborative study on <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> as a cause of moderate and severe respiratory disease in Brazilian children</i>	
	19,700
<i>In support of research in clinical epidemiology</i>	
	10,000
Foundation-administered projects	
<i>Toward the costs of the seventh annual meeting of INCLEN, to be held in Goa, India, January 1989</i>	
	150,000
<i>Costs of INCLEN interchange activities</i>	
	100,000
Gadjah Mada University, <i>Yogyakarta, Indonesia</i>	25,000
<i>Toward continuing support of its Clinical Epidemiology Unit</i>	
Hospital General de Mexico, <i>Mexico City</i>	
<i>Toward continuing support of its Clinical Epidemiology Unit</i>	
	25,000
<i>In support of research in clinical epidemiology</i>	
	5,000
Johns Hopkins University, <i>Baltimore, Maryland</i>	
<i>To provide faculty advice and consultancy aimed at strengthening the training of INCLEN fellows, and to provide long-term support for research and teaching at the network's clinical epidemiology units</i>	
	65,900
<i>In support of an INCLEN multicenter evaluation of clinical signs as indicators of lower respiratory tract infection in children</i>	
	38,600
Khon Kaen University, <i>Thailand</i>	
<i>Toward continuing support of its Clinical Epidemiology Unit</i>	
	25,000
<i>In support of research in clinical epidemiology</i>	
	5,000
Mahidol University, <i>Bangkok, Thailand</i>	25,000
<i>Toward continuing support of its Clinical Epidemiology Unit</i>	
McMaster University, <i>Hamilton, Canada</i>	33,600
<i>Toward the costs of an INCLEN mini-library of educational materials and an INCLEN newsletter</i>	
Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, <i>Bogotá, Colombia</i>	10,000
<i>In support of research in clinical epidemiology</i>	
Shanghai Medical University, <i>China</i>	
<i>Toward continuing support of its Clinical Epidemiology Unit</i>	
	25,000
<i>In support of research in clinical epidemiology</i>	
	5,000
Suez Canal University, <i>Ismailia, Egypt</i>	
<i>Toward continuing support of its Clinical Epidemiology Unit</i>	
	25,000
<i>In support of research in clinical epidemiology</i>	
	5,000
Universidad de La Frontera, <i>Temuco, Chile</i>	25,000
<i>Toward continuing support of its Clinical Epidemiology Unit</i>	
University of Nairobi, <i>Kenya</i>	25,000
<i>Toward continuing support of its Clinical Epidemiology Unit</i>	

University of Newcastle, <i>Australia</i> <i>Toward the costs of a multicenter study of stroke and ischemic heart disease</i>	\$ 31,500
University of Pennsylvania, <i>Philadelphia</i> <i>Toward the costs of the INCLEN executive office</i>	87,000
University of the Philippines, <i>Manila</i> <i>In support of research in clinical epidemiology</i>	5,000
West China University of Medical Sciences, <i>Chengdu</i> <i>Toward continuing support of its Clinical Epidemiology Unit</i>	25,000
International Confederation of Midwives, <i>London, England</i> <i>Toward the cost of a workshop, "Action Plan for Midwifery in Reduction of Maternal Mortality" held in Ghana, January 1989</i>	65,000
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, <i>Boston, Massachusetts</i> <i>Toward the costs of the pre-Eighth Congress medical student meeting held in Canada in May 1988</i>	35,000
	15,000
Johns Hopkins University, <i>Baltimore, Maryland</i> <i>[1988—\$1,000,000] To support research and training in community-based approaches to control of <i>Aedes aegypti</i>, the urban mosquito vector of dengue fever</i>	1,000,000
<i>Toward support for a critical review of health care demand studies in developing countries</i>	13,000
<i>Toward the costs of preparing a research program in community-based approaches to <i>Aedes aegypti</i> control</i>	10,000
<i>Toward the costs of a colloquium, "International Health in Development"</i>	7,500
McGill University, <i>Montreal, Canada</i> <i>For support for faculty exchanges in family medicine with the University of Costa Rica</i>	4,550
McMaster University, <i>Hamilton, Canada</i> <i>Toward support of the District Focus Consortium, a population-based approach to health professions education involving community, university, and government partnership</i>	39,000
<i>In support of a study of electronic information systems for clinical use</i>	40,000
<i>For support of the International Union of Clinical Pharmacology meeting, to be held in London, England, March 1989</i>	25,000
Ministry of Public Health, <i>Thailand [1988—\$700,000]</i> <i>To support the grantmaking activities and further development of the National Epidemiology Board of Thailand (Grants will be made in subsequent years)</i>	
Moi University, <i>Eldoret, Kenya</i> <i>Toward the costs of a study, "Indigenous Medical Systems for Maternal and Child Health in Kenya"</i>	37,000
National Academy of Sciences, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>Toward the costs of a symposium on acute respiratory infections in children, organized by the Board on Science and Technology for International Development</i>	20,000
National Academy of Sciences Institute of Medicine, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>Toward the salaries of staff required for developing the institute's Division of International Health and its external advisory board</i>	75,000
National Council for International Health, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>Toward the costs of preparing a special issue of its publication <i>International Health News</i>, in honor of the 40th anniversary of the World Health Organization.</i>	5,000
National Foundation for Infectious Diseases, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>Toward the costs of a fellowship for a minority-group physician to conduct research in tropical medicine</i>	20,000

The Netherlands Society of Tropical Medicine, <i>Amsterdam</i> <i>Toward the costs of travel for Third World scientists participating in the 12th International Congress for Tropical Medicine and Malaria</i>	\$ 25,000
People-to-People Foundation (<i>Project Hope</i>), <i>Millwood, Virginia</i> <i>For an educational research program in pediatric critical care in Indonesia</i>	50,000
Pew Charitable Trusts/Rockefeller Foundation Health of the Public Program [1988—\$1,000,000, in addition to 1987—\$900,000]	
University of California-San Francisco <i>Toward the support of programs of public health care at the University of Washington, the University of New Mexico, and Columbia University</i>	1,000,000
<i>For costs of managing the program</i>	71,850
Rutgers University, <i>New Brunswick, New Jersey</i> <i>Toward support of an analysis of data compiled on the use of the Selective Medical Libraries on Microfiche (SMLM) in Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, and Colombia</i>	7,000
Brooke Schoepf, <i>Woods Hole, Massachusetts</i> <i>In support of a research project on control of AIDS in Zaire at the Centre de Recherche en Sciences Humaines, Kinshasa</i>	50,000
Task Force for Child Survival, <i>Atlanta, Georgia</i> [1988—\$250,000] <i>To provide the Ugandan Ministry of Health with technical assistance in reestablishing the country's primary health care system</i>	250,000
University of California-San Francisco <i>In support of a planning grant for a collaborative study with Makerere University of heterosexual transmission of AIDS in Africa</i>	26,250
University of Hawaii at Manoa <i>In support of the Pacific Basin Medical Officer Training Program</i>	5,220
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill [1988—\$950,000] <i>Toward establishing a clinical epidemiology resource and training center (CERTC) in its school of medicine</i>	950,000
<i>Toward support of a conference on nurse-midwifery and women's organizations for health</i>	89,000
University of Pennsylvania, <i>Philadelphia</i> [1988—\$950,000] <i>Toward the costs of training candidates from developing countries in clinical epidemiology</i>	950,000
University of Wisconsin-Madison <i>In support of its project on epidemiologic surveillance and health manpower training in the Lao People's Republic</i>	50,000
World Bank, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>Toward the costs of its review of "Health Sector Priorities in the Developing World" (Joint grant with Special Programming, for a total of \$50,000)</i>	40,000
World Health Organization, <i>Geneva, Switzerland</i> [1988—\$300,000] <i>To improve the health status of the very poor, especially women and children, through demonstration projects in Indonesia, Gambia, Egypt, and Zambia that foster cooperation among national health, education, and agriculture ministries</i>	300,000
<i>For the development of a database for adolescent health indicators and the holding of two workshops in Africa on adolescent health</i>	48,600
<i>Toward the costs of publishing a health systems newsletter</i>	60,000

Cooperative Initiatives in Health and Population

African Fertility Society, <i>Nairobi, Kenya</i> <i>To compile information on AIDS research projects in Africa (Joint grant with Population Sciences, for a total of \$27,150)</i>	\$ 13,500
Luis Rosero Bixby, <i>University of Michigan, Ann Arbor</i> <i>Toward the costs of a research project on the effect of fertility decline upon infant mortality in Costa Rica (Joint grant with Population Sciences, for a total of \$16,000)</i>	8,000
Foundation-administered project <i>Conference held in April on how to reduce rates of morbidity and mortality and effect a "health transition" in developing countries (Joint grant with Population Sciences, for a total of \$60,000)</i>	30,000
Harvard University, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts [1988—\$330,000]</i> <i>To help the School of Public Health establish an international scientific network on AIDS and reproductive health (Joint grant with Population Sciences, for a total of \$330,000)</i>	165,000
International Women's Health Coalition, <i>New York, New York [1988—\$300,000]</i> <i>To extend its reproductive health program to selected countries of sub-Saharan Africa (Joint grant with Population Sciences, for a total of \$300,000)</i>	150,000
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH), <i>Seattle, Washington</i> <i>For the development of a dipstick assay for HIV screening in the developing world (Joint grant with Population Sciences, for a total of \$100,000)</i>	27,400
Rand Corporation, <i>Santa Monica, California</i> <i>Toward the costs of a study on birth spacing and maternal and child health using longitudinal data from Malaysia and Guatemala (Joint grant with Population Sciences, for a total of \$80,000)</i>	35,000

Fellowships

Biotechnology Career Fellowships [1988—\$400,000]	\$ 48,067
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Population Sciences Grants

Brackets show the years and original amounts of appropriations from which grants have been made. Appropriations may be made entirely to a single institution or they may be allocated to a number of recipients. Such allocations may be made over a period of years until the appropriation is expended. Listings without brackets are grants-in-aid, each of which is made to a single recipient for \$100,000 or less.

Grants
in 1988

Developing Technology for Fertility Regulation

Frank Alvarez-Sanchez, <i>Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia, Inc</i> , Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	\$ 44,870
<i>To complete research on endocrine profiles of women using NORPLANT contraceptive implants</i>	
Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing	1,250,000
<i>[1988—\$1,250,000] To assist the academy's plan for strengthening research in reproductive and developmental biology in the system of institutes it administers</i>	
<i>For use by its Zhejiang Academy of Medicine for three projects concerning the development of spermatozoa</i>	28,000
Federal University of Bahia, Salvador, Brazil <i>[1988—\$300,000]</i>	300,000
<i>For research and training in reproductive biology</i>	
Georgetown University, Washington, D C	21,910
<i>For research on monoclonal antibodies against epididymal epithelial cells</i>	
Harvard University, Cambridge Massachusetts	46,280
<i>For a study at its Center for Population Studies on the relationship between body fat and estrogen metabolism</i>	
<i>For a colloquium to be held in honor of Robert H. Ebert and his role in establishing joint M.D.-Ph.D. programs</i>	
Instituto de Biología y Medicina Experimental, Buenos Aires, Argentina	25,000
<i>For further research on immunological approaches to male contraception</i>	
Instituto Nacional de la Nutrición Salvador Zubirán, Mexico City	12,500
<i>For a meeting of Latin American scientists studying human reproduction</i>	
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland	100,000
<i>For a study of the histological and physiological regulation of the corpus luteum</i>	
Kenya Medical Research Institute, Nairobi	13,130
<i>For a laboratory and clinical evaluation of a traditional contraceptive medicine of plant origin</i>	
Latin American Population Sciences Network <i>[1988—\$1,200,000]</i>	
<i>To expand training, research, and intraregional collaboration in reproductive biomedicine and family planning in Latin America (Grants will be made in subsequent years)</i>	
Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts	100,000
<i>In support of its course in embryology</i>	
Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon	43,940
<i>For a study of the mechanism of attachment of very early embryos to the maternal uterine lining</i>	
Panos Institute, Alexandria, Virginia	23,000
<i>To prepare an introductory dossier on biotechnology and sustainable development for distribution in developing countries (Joint grant with Agricultural Sciences, Health Sciences, and Special Programming, for a total of \$92,000)</i>	
Population Council, New York, New York	50,000
<i>For study of a sperm immobilizing factor found in human serum</i>	
<i>For research on human antisperm antibodies and the development of an antifertility vaccine</i>	
<i>For research on a potential contraceptive vaccine based on beta-hCG synthesized in bacteria</i>	

Alexandre Psychoyos, <i>Laboratory of Reproductive Physiology, National Center of Scientific Research, Bicêtre, France</i>	\$ 50,000
<i>For a study of the effects of antiprogestins, particularly the compound RU 486, on various preovulatory and preovulatory phenomena</i>	
Research and Training in the Population Sciences in Sub-Saharan Africa [1988—\$1,500,000, in addition to 1987—\$1,300,000]	
<i>(Other grants from this appropriation are listed under the division's second guideline, Improving Population Policies and Programs)</i>	
National Museums of Kenya, <i>Nairobi</i>	25,110
<i>For use by its Institute of Primate Research to enable Mohamed Isahakia to study the development and application of antispermatogenic monoclonal antibodies</i>	
Research on Topics Related to the Clinical Applications of Gossypol [1988—\$400,000, in addition to 1987—\$300,000]	
Catholic University of Louvain, <i>Belgium</i>	50,000
<i>For a study of gossypol toxicity in dogs</i>	
Cornell University, <i>Ithaca, New York</i>	55,000
<i>For gossypol research at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center</i>	
North Carolina State University, <i>Raleigh</i>	26,660
<i>For research on biological activity in rat spermatogonia after the withdrawal of gossypol treatment</i>	
Rockefeller University, <i>New York, New York</i>	31,000
<i>For research on the interaction of gossypol with proteins for <i>Spisula</i> and bull sperm</i>	
St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, <i>Memphis, Tennessee</i>	10,000
<i>To complete the development of an assay to be used in conjunction with administration of the racemic mixture of gossypol</i>	
Research Support for Population Scientists in Reproductive Biology and Policy Studies Returning to Developing Countries [1985—\$400,000]	
<i>(Other grants from this appropriation are listed under the division's second guideline, Improving Population Policies and Programs)</i>	
Chinese Academy of Sciences, <i>Beijing</i>	25,000
<i>For further research on human sperm membrane proteins at the Shanghai Institute of Cell Biology</i>	
	44,240
<i>For the production of monoclonal antibodies to sperm antigens at the Kunming Institute of Zoology and a study of their effects on sperm function and fertilization</i>	
Federal University of Bahia, <i>Salvador, Brazil</i>	25,000
<i>For a study to be undertaken at its Maternidad Climerio de Oliveira to measure estrogen and progesterone receptor deficiency in the endometrial tissue of infertile women</i>	
Instituto de Biología y Medicina Experimental, <i>Buenos Aires, Argentina</i>	25,000
<i>For a study of factors from human follicular fluid which affect follicular maturation and the capacitation of spermatozoa</i>	
Salk Institute for Biological Studies, <i>San Diego, California</i>	21,700
<i>For research on oocyte meiosis inhibitor</i>	
South-to-South Cooperation in the Population Sciences and Reproductive Health [1988—\$1,000,000, in addition to 1986—\$1,000,000]	
<i>(Other grants from this appropriation are listed under the division's second guideline, Improving Population Policies and Programs, and the Cooperative Initiatives guideline)</i>	

Assiut University, <i>Egypt</i> <i>To enable its faculty of medicine to participate in an international multicentered study to develop a vaginal contraceptive pill</i>	\$ 25,740
Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia, Inc , <i>Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic</i> <i>For participation in an international multicentered study using a low dose of gossypol as a male contraceptive</i>	29,310
<i>For participation in an international multicentered study to develop a vaginal contraceptive pill</i>	25,130
Centro de Pesquisa e Assistencia em Reprodução Humana, <i>Salvador, Brazil</i> <i>To coordinate and participate in an international multicentered study to develop a vaginal contraceptive pill</i>	101,500
<i>For participation in an international multicentered study using a low dose of gossypol as a male contraceptive</i>	33,760
Chulalongkorn University, <i>Bangkok, Thailand</i> <i>To enable the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology to undertake a study on the acceptability of gossypol-lubricated condoms among prostitutes in Bangkok</i>	4,540
Foundation-administered project <i>Organizational costs, meetings, and consultants</i>	100,000
National Museums of Kenya, <i>Nairobi</i> <i>To enable the Institute of Primate Research to study in baboons a contraceptive vaccine developed by the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, India</i>	30,250
University of Nairobi, <i>Kenya</i> <i>To enable its Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology to participate in an international multicentered study to develop a vaginal contraceptive pill</i>	63,300
<i>To enable its Department of Community Health to undertake a study on the acceptability of gossypol-lubricated condoms among prostitutes in Nairobi</i>	5,570
University of Zambia, <i>Lusaka</i> <i>To enable its Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology to participate in an international multicentered study to develop a vaginal contraceptive pill</i>	36,400
Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, <i>Haifa, Israel</i> <i>For a study on uterine angiogenesis factor, to be conducted at its faculty of medicine</i>	29,000
Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, <i>Mendoza, Argentina</i> <i>For research on factors affecting the maturation and motility of spermatozoa, to be conducted at the Institute of Histology and Embryology</i>	910
University of Chile, <i>Santiago</i> <i>For research on the effect on the human corpus luteum of growth factors secreted by ovarian cells</i>	60,000
World Health Organization, <i>Geneva, Switzerland [1988—\$500,000]</i> <i>To conduct applied research to improve the delivery and reduce the costs of all vaccines (Joint grant with Health Sciences, for a total of \$500,000)</i>	250,000

Improving Population Policies and Programs

Alan Guttmacher Institute, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward the costs of updating the information included in its publication <u>Induced Abortion—A World Review</u> (Joint grant with Special Interests and Explorations, for a total of \$70,000)</i>	\$ 35,000
<i>For the publication of the 20th anniversary edition of its journal <u>Family Planning Perspectives</u></i>	10,000
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts</i> <i>Toward the costs of a conference and publications entitled "The Genetic Revolution Scientific Prospects and Public Perceptions" (Joint grant with Agricultural Sciences, Health Sciences, and Special Programming, for a total of \$40,000)</i>	10,000

Centre for Development and Population Activities, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>For programs designed to provide family planning and reproductive health care education to young women in developing countries</i>	\$ 100,000
Columbia University, <i>New York, New York [1988—\$700,000]</i> <i>To provide technical assistance to selected African institutions that will strengthen their ability both to carry out and to improve family planning and health programs</i>	700,000
Commonwealth Regional Health Secretariat for East, Central and Southern Africa, <i>Arusha, Tanzania</i> <i>For a meeting on the introduction of reproductive health research into national institutes of medical research</i>	7,000
Foundation-administered project <i>For a joint task force to plan the organization and evaluation of the introduction of new contraceptives in China</i>	50,000
Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, <i>New York, New York [1988—\$300,000]</i> <i>To enhance developing country leaders' awareness of the importance of population policies for development</i>	300,000
Hebrew University of Jerusalem, <i>Israel</i> <i>For a study of fertility decline and its determinants among Moslem women in Israel</i>	29,000
Instituto Internacional de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo (IIED-America Latina), <i>Buenos Aires, Argentina</i> <i>For a study of population and urban change in Latin America</i>	89,900
International Food Policy Research Institute, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>For a study of population change in the wake of agricultural improvement (Joint grant with Agricultural Sciences, for a total of \$61,470)</i>	30,740
Latin American Social Science Research Council, <i>Buenos Aires, Argentina</i> <i>For its regional collaborative program on population (PROLAP)</i>	100,000
National Opinion Research Center, <i>Chicago, Illinois</i> <i>For a project entitled "Demographic Aspects of Social Change and Inequality in Latin America Comparative Perspectives"</i>	24,800
Peking University, <i>Beijing, China</i> <i>To strengthen graduate research and training in population studies at its Institute of Sociology</i>	94,550
Research and Training in the Population Sciences in Sub-Saharan Africa <i>(Other grants from this appropriation are listed under the division's first guideline, Developing Technology for Fertility Regulation)</i>	
African Council on Communication Education, <i>Nairobi, Kenya</i> <i>For a workshop on the use of theater as a method of communicating information about reproductive health to young people in rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa</i>	41,300
Foundation-administered project <i>Costs of consultants and general support of the program</i>	10,000
E. Kalipeni and M. L. Srivastava, <i>University of Malawi, Zomba</i> <i>For a study of the socioeconomic and demographic determinants of family size in Malawi</i>	21,220
Asmerom Kidane, <i>Department of Statistics, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia</i> <i>To study economic and demographic household behavior in rural Ethiopia</i>	38,100
Cecil Magembe, <i>Muhimbili Medical Center, Dar es Salaam, and Maurice Mbago, Department of Statistics, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</i> <i>For a study of husbands' attitudes toward and perception of their wives' use of contraception in rural and urban Tanzania</i>	23,500

Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda <i>To strengthen its population research and training program</i>	\$283,050
Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, Ibadan <i>For a study of the determinants of female migration to urban centers in Nigeria</i>	40,280
V G Nyirenda and S. P. C. Moyo, University of Zambia, and M. M. Mufwaya, Ministry of Health, Lusaka, Zambia <i>To study Zambian attitudes toward supplying family planning services to adolescents and unmarried persons</i>	35,260
Gbolahan A. Ohi, Department of Epidemiology and Community Health, University of Ilorin, Nigeria, and James McCarthy, Department of Population Dynamics, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland <i>For a study of the determinants of fertility in Ilorin</i>	44,130
Sahel Institute, Bamako, Mali <i>For graduate fellowships to enable scholars from the Sahel region to study population and development abroad</i>	350,000
<i>For a study of the effects of drought on population dynamics in the Senegal river valley</i>	50,000
A. Soyibo and T. A. Oyejide, Department of Economics, and B. F. Iyun, Department of Geography, University of Ibadan, Nigeria <i>To evaluate the effects of agricultural development projects on the status of rural women in Oyo and Ekiti-Akoko, Nigeria</i>	50,870
E. O. Udjo, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Maiduguri, Nigeria <i>For a study of trends in the determinants of fertility in a northern Nigerian community</i>	25,800
Union for African Population Studies, Dakar, Senegal <i>For programs designed to foster collaboration between African experts in population and assist in the formulation of effective population policies for the region</i>	150,000
University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania <i>For an African regional training program in reproductive epidemiology</i>	71,760
<i>For a meeting to be held in Tanzania for population scholars based in universities in eastern and southern Africa</i>	40,000
University of Kinshasa, Zaire <i>For a study of the interrelationships between employment, education, and fertility in urban Zaire</i>	52,540
<i>For a symposium entitled "Population Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa: Drawing on International Experience"</i>	30,000
University of Nairobi, Kenya <i>To establish a microcomputer laboratory at its Population Studies and Research Institute</i>	145,000
<i>For an African regional training program in reproductive health</i>	52,770
University of Zimbabwe, Harare <i>For graduate training in population studies at its Department of Sociology</i>	123,620
Research on the Evaluation of Family Planning Programs in Developing Countries [1987—\$500,000]	
Foundation-administered project <i>Program support costs</i>	60,000
Gujarat Institute of Area Planning, Ahmedabad, India <i>For research on program effort and performance of family planning services in the state of Gujarat</i>	62,320
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh <i>For a study of program effort and performance of family planning in Bangladesh</i>	17,000

Research on the Relationship between the Status of Women in Developing Countries and Fertility [1988—\$500,000, in addition to 1987—\$500,000]	
Bruce Christenson, <i>University of Michigan, Ann Arbor</i> <i>For a study of the relationship between women's status, fertility, and female labor force activity in Mexico</i>	\$17,130
Foundation-administered projects	
<i>Publications, consultancies, and program support costs of the program</i>	35,000
<i>Workshops and meetings</i>	65,000
Brigida Garcia and Orlandia de Oliveira, <i>El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico City</i> <i>For a study of the interrelationships between fertility, education, employment, and women's subordination in Mexico</i>	52,100
Hill Gates, <i>Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Central Michigan University, Mount Pleasant</i> <i>For a comparative study of fertility and women's capital in Taiwan and Sichuan, China</i>	9,850
Institute for Resource Development, <i>Columbia, Maryland</i> <i>To include a women's employment module in the questionnaires to be used in three developing countries participating in the demographic and health surveys program</i>	12,000
Simeen Mahmud, Sharifa Begum, M. A. Mannan, and Kazi J. Hossain, <i>Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, Dhaka</i> <i>To study how the status and fertility of Bangladeshi women are affected by their participation in income-earning projects</i>	49,600
Anne R. Pebley, <i>Princeton University, New Jersey</i> , Sajeda Amin, <i>Dhaka, Bangladesh</i> , and Jane Menken, <i>University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia</i> <i>For a study of the relationship between women's status, health, and nutrition in Bangladesh</i>	46,000
Pennsylvania State University, <i>University Park</i> <i>For a study of community variations in women's status and fertility in Colombia</i>	97,400
Dudley Poston, Jr., <i>Cornell University, Ithaca, New York</i> , and HanGon Kim, <i>Yeungnam University, Gyongsan, Republic of Korea</i> <i>For a study of women's status and fertility in the Republic of Korea</i>	40,000
Zeba A. Sathar, <i>Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad</i> <i>To measure changes in women's status and fertility in Karachi</i>	18,800
Ruth Simmons, <i>University of Michigan, Ann Arbor</i> , and Rezina Mita, <i>International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Dhaka, Bangladesh</i> <i>For a study of the effects of a family planning program in rural South Asia on women's status</i>	35,000
Abbas Tashakkori, <i>Shiraz University, Iran</i> , and Vaida D. Thompson, <i>Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill</i> <i>For a study of how the Islamic revolution has changed Iranian adolescents' attitudes regarding marriage, fertility, and the status of women</i>	33,200
<i>University of Michigan, Ann Arbor</i> <i>For a study of women's status and fertility in five Asian countries</i>	99,700
<i>University of Washington, Seattle</i> <i>For a study of development, the status of women, and fertility in Iran</i>	39,500

Research Support for Population Scientists in Reproductive Biology and Policy Studies Returning to Developing Countries	
<i>(Other grants from this appropriation are listed under the division's first guideline, Developing Technology for Fertility Regulation)</i>	
Peking University, Beijing, China	
For a study of population problems and the two-child policy in rural China	\$ 25,000
For research on the determinants of fertility in China, to be conducted in the Department of Sociology	21,940
Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey	8,000
For a project to study reproductive rights law and policy	
South-to-South Cooperation in the Population Sciences and Reproductive Health	
<i>(Other grants from this appropriation are listed under the division's first guideline, Developing Technology for Fertility Regulation, and the Cooperative Initiatives guideline)</i>	
University of Lagos, Nigeria	25,700
To enable its Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology to participate in an international study to quantify the health benefits of contraceptive counseling for young women at risk of repeated abortions	
University of Nairobi, Kenya	100,000
For its Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology to participate in an international study to quantify the health benefits of contraceptive counseling for young women at risk of repeated abortions	
University of Zambia, Lusaka	25,400
To participate in an international multicentered study to quantify the health benefits of contraceptive counseling for young women at risk of repeated abortions	
Universidad Externado de Colombia, Bogota	50,000
For a study of the knowledge and attitudes of Colombian teenagers toward contraception and family size	
University of California-Berkeley	20,000
For a study of the societal costs associated with the birth of children in developing countries	
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	60,000
For a symposium on politics and population policies in developing countries	
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia [1988 — \$450,000]	450,000
For a training and research program in African demography	
University of Southern California, University Park	70,000
For a study of the effects on Latin American audiences of a Mexican television soap opera promoting family planning	
Wuhan University, China	49,880
For a study of the interrelations among migration, fertility, and economic change in Hubei Province	

Cooperative Initiatives in Health and Population**AIDS Initiatives in Africa [1988—\$450,000]**

To identify factors that intensify heterosexual transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in Africa, interventions that can be effective there in preventing transmission, and mechanisms for communicating project results to policymakers and program managers (Joint appropriation with Health Sciences, for a total of \$750,000 Grants will be made in subsequent years)

Luis Rosero Bixby, <i>University of Michigan, Ann Arbor</i>	\$ 8,000
<i>Toward the costs of a research project on the effect of fertility decline upon infant mortality in Costa Rica (Joint grant with Health Sciences, for a total of \$16,000)</i>	
Commonwealth Regional Health Secretariat for East, Central, and Southern Africa, <i>Arusha, Tanzania</i>	94,200
<i>For the introduction of reproductive health research in national research institutions</i>	
Foundation-administered project	30,000
<i>Conference held in April on how to reduce rates of morbidity and mortality and effect a "health transition" in developing countries (Joint grant with Health Sciences, for a total of \$60,000)</i>	
Harvard University, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts [1988—\$165,000]</i>	165,000
<i>To help the School of Public Health establish an international scientific network on AIDS and reproductive health (Joint grant with Health Sciences, for a total of \$330,000)</i>	
International Women's Health Coalition, <i>New York, New York [1988—\$300,000]</i>	150,000
<i>To extend its reproductive health program to selected countries of sub-Saharan Africa (Joint grant with Health Sciences, for a total of \$300,000)</i>	
Kenya Medical Research Institute, <i>Nairobi</i>	17,080
<i>For a training program in laboratory techniques applicable to the study of human immunodeficiency virus</i>	
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH), <i>Seattle, Washington</i>	72,600
<i>For the development of a dipstick assay for HIV screening in the developing world (Joint grant with Health Sciences, for a total of \$100,000)</i>	
Rand Corporation, <i>Santa Monica, California</i>	45,000
<i>Toward the costs of a study on birth spacing and maternal and child health using longitudinal data from Malaysia and Guatemala (Joint grant with Health Sciences, for a total of \$80,000)</i>	
South-to-South Cooperation in the Population Sciences and Reproductive Health	
<i>(Other grants from this appropriation are listed under the division's first guideline, Developing Technology for Fertility Regulation, and second guideline, Improving Population Policies and Programs)</i>	
African Fertility Society, <i>Nairobi, Kenya</i>	13,550
<i>To compile information on AIDS research projects in Africa (Joint grant with Health Sciences, for a total of \$27,150)</i>	

Fellowships

Biotechnology Career Fellowships [1988—\$300,000]	\$141,533
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Special Programming Grants

Brackets show the years and original amounts of appropriations from which grants have been made. Appropriations may be made entirely to a single institution or they may be allocated to a number of recipients. Such allocations may be made over a period of years until the appropriation is expended. Listings without brackets are grants-in-aid, each of which is made to a single recipient for \$100,000 or less.

	Grants in 1988
Africa Leadership Foundation, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward the 1989 activities of the Africa Leadership Forum</i>	\$ 25,000
African Academy of Sciences, <i>Nairobi, Kenya</i> [1988—\$250,000] <i>To support the academy's effort to establish a core program of activities designed to mobilize and strengthen the African scientific community's contribution to development</i>	250,000
African Dissertation Internship Awards [1988—\$875,000, in addition to 1987—\$750,000]	
Addis Ababa University, <i>Ethiopia</i> <i>For administrative costs associated with Alexander Naty's affiliation with the university</i>	2,500
African Academy of Sciences, <i>Nairobi, Kenya</i> <i>To explore and institute mechanisms for ensuring the integration of internship awardees into the African scientific community once they have finished their graduate work</i>	25,000
Agricultural Research Corporation of Sudan, <i>Wad Medani</i> <i>For administrative costs associated with Mirghani S. Mohamed's affiliation with the organization</i>	2,500
Ahmadu Bello University, <i>Zaria, Nigeria</i> <i>For administrative costs associated with Phindile E. Olorunju's affiliation with the university</i>	2,500
Tierno Bah, <i>doctoral candidate from Guinea, award administered by the University of Texas at Austin</i> <i>To conduct dissertation research at the University of Conakry, Guinea. Research title "A Speech Community of Verbal Artists: The Nyamahala of Futa Jaloo"</i>	21,700
Sosten Chiotha, <i>doctoral candidate from Malawi, award administered by the University of Maryland, College Park</i> <i>To conduct dissertation research at the University of Malawi. Research title "Biological Control of Schistosomiasis by Snail-Eating Fish from Lake Malawi"</i>	18,440
Seshi Chonco, <i>doctoral candidate from South Africa, award administered by Michigan State University, East Lansing</i> <i>To conduct dissertation research at the University of Witwatersrand. Research title "Political Trade Unionism in South Africa: An Historical and Socioeconomic Analysis, 1955-1980"</i>	29,000
Hassan El Mahdi El Bushra, <i>doctoral candidate from Sudan, award administered by the University of California-Los Angeles</i> <i>To conduct dissertation research at the University of Khartoum, Sudan. Research title "A Study of the Interrelationship Between Diarrhea and Vitamin A Deficiency in Sudanese Children Under 5"</i>	27,500
Mugangu Trinto Enama, <i>doctoral candidate from Zaire, award administered by the University of Maine at Orono</i> <i>To conduct dissertation research at the Lulumbi Research Center, Virunga National Park, Zaire. Research title "Habitat Selection by the African Buffalo in Virunga National Park, Zaire"</i>	22,900

Arthur Eshiwani, <i>doctoral candidate from Kenya, award administered by the University of California-Berkeley</i>	\$ 17,500
<i>To conduct dissertation research at the University of Nairobi, Kenya Research title "Fiscal Revival of Local Authorities A Quest for Government Authorities"</i>	
Institut Supérieur Pédagogique de Bukavu, Zaire	2,500
<i>For administrative costs associated with Bucyalmwe Mararo's affiliation with the institute</i>	
Institut Zairois pour la Conservation de la Nature, Kinshasa, Zaire	2,500
<i>For administrative costs associated with Mugangu Trinto Enama's affiliation with the institute</i>	
Karungari Kiragu, <i>doctoral candidate from Kenya, award administered by Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland</i>	26,000
<i>To conduct dissertation research at the University of Nairobi, Kenya Research title "The Determinants of Premarital Sexual and Contraceptive Behavior Among Adolescents in Kenya"</i>	
Samuel Kisseadoo, <i>doctoral candidate from Ghana, award administered by Lehman College, City University of New York</i>	23,600
<i>To conduct dissertation research at the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi Research title "The Taxonomy and Ecology of Trees of Bobiri Forest Reserve, Ghana"</i>	
Mubiana Macwan g, <i>doctoral candidate from Zambia, award administered by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill</i>	26,000
<i>To conduct dissertation research at the University of Zambia Research title "The Effects of Communication about Family Size on Contraceptive Intentions and Use Among Low Income Couples in Zambia"</i>	
Gerald Magutu, <i>doctoral candidate from Kenya, award administered by the University of California-Berkeley</i>	15,200
<i>To conduct dissertation research at the University of Nairobi, Kenya Research title "Urban Low-Income Housing and Community Development A Nairobi Case Study"</i>	
Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda	2,500
<i>For administrative costs associated with John Ssekamatte Ssebuliba's affiliation with the university</i>	
Bucyalmwe Mararo, <i>doctoral candidate from Zaire, award administered by Indiana University, Bloomington</i>	22,450
<i>To conduct dissertation research at the Institut Supérieur Pédagogique de Bukavu, Zaire Research title "Land Conflict in Masisi 1928 1973 Impact and Aftermath of Belgian Colonial Policy"</i>	
David Mazambani, <i>doctoral candidate from Zimbabwe, award administered by Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts</i>	22,500
<i>To conduct dissertation research at the University of Zimbabwe Research title "Relationship Between Rural Urban Labor Migration Culture and Agriculture Manicaland Province, Zimbabwe"</i>	
Mirghani S Mohamed, <i>doctoral candidate from Sudan, award administered by the University of Nebraska Lincoln</i>	23,700
<i>To conduct dissertation research at the Agricultural Research Corporation of Sudan Research title "Yield, Bio-Nitrogen Availability and Water Use of Grain Sorghum and Millet Growth in Rotation with Legumes"</i>	

Davison Munodawafa, <i>doctoral candidate from Zimbabwe, award administered by the University of Arkansas Foundation, Fayetteville</i>	\$ 23,900
<i>To conduct dissertation research at the University of Zimbabwe Research title "Use of Student Nurses on Community Assignment in the Implementation of Health Instruction in Rural Secondary Schools of Zimbabwe"</i>	
Alexander Naty, <i>doctoral candidate from Ethiopia, award administered by Stanford University, California</i>	23,850
<i>To conduct dissertation research at Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia Research title "An Historical Approach to Ethnic Processes The Case of the Majangir People of Southwest Ethiopia"</i>	
Cyrille Niameogo, <i>doctoral candidate from Burkina Faso, award administered by Cornell University, Ithaca, New York</i>	28,000
<i>To conduct dissertation research at the Universite Nationale du Benin Research title "Monitoring and Promotion of Child Growth in Primary Health Setting of Pahou, Oudah, Benin"</i>	
Folu Ogundimu, <i>doctoral candidate from Nigeria, award administered by Indiana University, Bloomington</i>	25,800
<i>To conduct dissertation research at the University of Lagos Research title "Communication and Structural Determinants of Vaccine Acceptance Among Nursing Mothers in Northern and Southern Nigeria"</i>	
Phindile E. Olorunju, <i>doctoral candidate from Nigeria, award administered by the University of Georgia, Athens</i>	24,700
<i>To conduct dissertation research at Ahmadu Bello University Research title "Groundnut Rosette Inheritance of Resistance and Reaction of Peanut Genotypes to the Causal Agents"</i>	
Justin Rushemeza, <i>doctoral candidate from Rwanda, award administered by Cornell University, Ithaca, New York</i>	21,100
<i>To conduct dissertation research at the Universite Nationale du Rwanda Research title "Economics of Rice Production in Rwanda A Cost-Return and Comparative Advantage Analysis"</i>	
Ladislav Semali, <i>doctoral candidate from Tanzania, award administered by the University of California Los Angeles</i>	24,950
<i>To conduct dissertation research at the University of Dar es Salaam Research title "Communication Media An Analysis of Their Role in Post Literacy Programs in Tanzania"</i>	
John Ssekamatte-Ssebuliba, <i>doctoral candidate from Uganda, award administered by Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island</i>	26,250
<i>To conduct dissertation research at Makerere University, Uganda Research title "Some Policy Relevant Determinants of Infant Survival in Uganda"</i>	
Universite Nationale du Benin, <i>Cotonou</i>	2,500
<i>For administrative costs associated with Cyrille Niameogo's affiliation with the university</i>	
Université Nationale du Rwanda, <i>Butare</i>	2,500
<i>For administrative costs associated with Justin Rushemeza's affiliation with the university</i>	
University of Conakry, <i>Guinea</i>	2,500
<i>For administrative costs associated with Tierno Bah's affiliation with the university</i>	
University of Dar es Salaam, <i>Tanzania</i>	2,500
<i>For administrative costs associated with Ladislav Semali's affiliation with the university</i>	

University of Ilorin, <i>Nigeria</i> <i>For administrative costs associated with Ezekiel Walker's affiliation with the university</i>	\$ 2,500
University of Khartoum, <i>Sudan</i> <i>For administrative costs associated with Hassan El Madhi El Bushra's affiliation with the university</i>	2,500
University of Lagos, <i>Nigeria</i> <i>For administrative costs associated with Folu Ogundimu's affiliation with the university</i>	2,500
University of Malawi, <i>Zomba</i> <i>For administrative costs associated with Sostein Chutha's affiliation with the university</i>	2,500
University of Nairobi, <i>Kenya</i> <i>For administrative costs associated with Arthur Eshwani's affiliation with the university</i>	2,500
<i>For administrative costs associated with Gerald Magutu's affiliation with the university</i>	2,500
<i>For administrative costs associated with Karungari Kiragu's affiliation with the university</i>	2,500
University of Science and Technology, <i>Kumasi, Ghana</i> <i>For administrative costs associated with Samuel Kisseadoo's affiliation with the university</i>	2,500
University of Witwatersrand, <i>Johannesburg, South Africa</i> <i>For administrative costs associated with Seshi Chonco's affiliation with the university</i>	2,500
University of Zambia, <i>Lusaka</i> <i>For administrative costs associated with Mubiana Macwan'gi's affiliation with the university</i>	2,500
University of Zimbabwe, <i>Harare</i> <i>For administrative costs associated with David Mazambani's affiliation with the university</i>	2,500
<i>For administrative costs associated with Davison Munodawafa's affiliation with the university</i>	2,500
Ezekiel Walker, <i>doctoral candidate from Nigeria, award administered by Michigan State University, East Lansing</i> <i>To conduct dissertation research at the University of Ilorin, Nigeria Research title "Transformation and Crisis A Study of Agricultural History of Southwestern Nigeria, 1945-1980"</i>	23,450
Foundation-administered project <i>Program support costs for the African Dissertation Internship Awards program</i>	25,000
African Economic Research Consortium Program [1987 — \$550,000]	
Foundation-administered project <i>Operating costs of the program in Nairobi, Kenya</i>	200,000
African Forum on Children's Technological Literacy [1988 — \$300,000] <i>To generate popular understanding in Africa of the practical applications of science and technology by children and young adults (Grants will be made in subsequent years)</i>	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts</i> <i>Toward the costs of a conference and publications on "The Genetic Revolution Scientific Prospects and Public Perceptions" (Joint grant with Agricultural Sciences, Health Sciences, and Population Sciences, for a total of \$40,000)</i>	10,000

Special Programming Grants (continued)

	Grants in 1988
American Association for the Advancement of Science, <i>Washington, D.C.</i> <i>Toward the costs of presenting a course for Chinese policymakers on the interactions of law, science, and technology.</i>	\$ 25,000
Arms Control Association, <i>Washington, D.C.</i> <i>Toward the costs of its joint program with the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, England, for the 13th annual "New Faces" conference.</i>	82,200
Beyond Child Survival [1988—\$485,000] <i>To help developing countries generate and use information on program management and mothers' behavior to improve nutritional status for high-risk preschool children, thereby ensuring that technical knowledge about nutritional deficiencies can be translated into action. (Grants will be made in subsequent years.)</i>	
British Medical Association, <i>London</i> <i>Toward the costs of a bibliometric study of the BMA Nuffield Library.</i>	4,500
Center for Applied Studies in International Negotiations, <i>Geneva, Switzerland</i> <i>Toward the costs of a workshop entitled "Subsidies and Countervailing Measures: Critical Issues Faced in the Uruguay Round."</i>	25,000
Centre for Economic Policy Research, <i>London, England</i> <i>For a series of workshops on "North-South Macroeconomic Interactions."</i>	98,800
Centro de Investigacion y de Estudios Avanzados del IPN, <i>Mexico City, Mexico</i> <i>To enable CINVESTAV to publish the Spanish version of the proceedings of the New York Academy of Sciences' conference entitled "Under the Volcano: Biomedical Science and the Third World."</i>	15,000
Council on Foreign Relations, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward the costs of a conference on rethinking strategy for southern Africa.</i>	8,750
Eisenhower Medical Research and Education Center, <i>Rancho Mirage, California</i> <i>Toward the costs of the Structural Biology Research Communication Network.</i>	80,000
Ethics and Public Policy Center, <i>Washington, D.C.</i> <i>Toward the costs of a project on conflict resolution within Islam.</i>	15,000
Foundation-administered projects <i>Toward the costs of a series of small, innovative projects relevant to the Foundation's science-based development program, administered by the field office in Nairobi.</i>	100,000
<i>Exploration resulting from a Foundation-sponsored meeting, "Scientific Literacy in African Primary Schools."</i>	12,000
<i>Meeting on "Scientific Literacy in African Primary Schools." (Joint grant with Special Interests and Explorations, for a total of \$22,000.)</i>	2,000
The Health Transition [1988—\$450,000] Australian National University, <i>Canberra</i> <i>Toward support of the "health transition" secretariat in Canberra and the costs of a workshop on the cultural and social context of health.</i>	292,000
Kurt Hoffman, <i>Isfield, England</i> <i>For preparation of a literature review entitled "New Modes of Management and Production Organization: Exploring the Possibilities in Developing Countries."</i>	25,000

Institute for International Economics, Washington, D C	
<i>Toward the costs of a study entitled "Debt Relief for Low Income Africa: Issues and Options for the United States"</i>	\$ 99,000
<i>Toward the costs of a study entitled "Trade Liberalization, International Finance, and International Institutions: The Vital Linkages"</i>	75,000
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore	100,000
<i>Toward the costs of a project entitled "The Scientific and Technological Revolution and its Bearing on Regional and International Affairs and Stability"</i>	
International Extension College, London, England	50,000
<i>Toward the costs of an evaluatory review of distance education in the Third World and of IEC's contribution to its development</i>	
International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, England [1988—\$320,000]	320,000
<i>To continue support for the institute's regional security studies program and its interaction with centers of international affairs in developing countries</i>	
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland	
<i>Toward the costs of a study entitled "Political Economy of African Countries"</i>	28,200
<i>Toward the costs of the phase one evaluation of the Mahaweli development project in Sri Lanka</i>	18,700
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts	35,000
<i>Toward the costs of a study entitled "A Debt Relief Agenda for the 1990s"</i>	
Medical Research Council, Cambridge, England	75,000
<i>To enable the council to participate in the World Molecular Engineering Network</i>	
National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts [1988—\$200,000]	200,000
<i>To support the establishment of a program involving collaborative policy research by U S and Latin American economists on issues central to Latin America's economic recovery and long-term growth</i>	
National University, San Jose, Costa Rica	20,000
<i>Toward the travel costs of Latin American participants in the Eighth Latin American Meeting of the Econometric Society, held in San Jose, August 2-5, 1988</i>	
New York Academy of Sciences, New York	25,000
<i>Toward the costs of 1,000 copies of the proceedings of the academy's conference "Under the Volcano: Biomedical Science and the Third World" for distribution by the World Health Organization throughout the developing world</i>	
Philip Ndegwa, Nairobi, Kenya	35,000
<i>For a research and writing project on nationalism and development in Africa</i>	
Panos Institute, Alexandria, Virginia	
<i>To prepare an introductory dossier on biotechnology and sustainable development for distribution in developing countries (Joint grant with Agricultural Sciences, Health Sciences, and Population Sciences, for a total of \$92,000)</i>	23,000
<i>For a program definition study on biotechnology and the Third World</i>	10,000
Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	10,000
<i>Toward the travel costs of the Latin American participants in the Inter-American Seminar on Economics</i>	

Reflections on Development [1988—\$600,000, in addition to 1985—\$530,000 from Special Interests and Explorations]	
<i>To encourage outstanding Third World scholars to focus on the most recent lessons, experiences, and challenges to development in different developing countries, and in the process to foster greater collaboration among scholars across countries and regions (Fellowships to be awarded in 1989)</i>	
Foundation-administered project	\$ 10,000
<i>Program support expenses for the Reflections on Development program</i>	
Research on Improved Conservation and Management of Tropical Forest Resources [1987—\$400,000]	
Oxford University, England	45,000
<i>To be used by the Oxford Forestry Institute for research on incentives for smallholder tree growing in East Africa</i>	
World Resources Institute, Washington, D C	50,000
<i>To initiate a program that will establish a conceptual framework for and help launch a global cooperative effort to maintain biological diversity</i>	
Resources Development Foundation, Washington, D C	25,000
<i>Toward the cost of its international biotechnology program (Joint grant with Agricultural Sciences and Health Sciences, for a total of \$50,000)</i>	
Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, La Jolla, California	
<i>To enable the Research Institute of Scripps Clinic to participate in the World Molecular Engineering Network</i>	
	75,000
<i>Toward the costs of a symposium, "Frontiers in Biomedical Research"</i>	
	40,000
<i>For a graduate program in molecular engineering</i>	
	10,000
<i>For a meeting on "Structural and Chemical Basis for Cell Biological Function"</i>	
	10,000
SNS-Center for Business and Policy Studies, Stockholm, Sweden	25,000
<i>Toward the costs of its "Workshop on International Textile Trade, the Multi-Fibre Arrangement, and the Uruguay Round"</i>	
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva, Switzerland	25,000
<i>Toward the costs of a conference, "Economic Crisis and Third World Countries Impact and Response"</i>	
University of California-Berkeley	50,000
<i>Toward the cost of a study entitled "Public Sector Performance in Latin America"</i>	
University of California-San Francisco	75,000
<i>To enable the university to participate in the World Molecular Engineering Network</i>	
University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	30,000
<i>Toward the costs of a science camp for high school students in Tanzania</i>	
A Voice for Africa in the U S [1988—\$1,200,000]	
<i>To strengthen a voice for Africa in the United States, with particular focus on the U S foreign and development policy communities (Grants will be made in subsequent years)</i>	
World Bank, Washington, D C	
<i>To support the attendance of developing country participants at the World Bank's first annual conference on development economics</i>	
	29,000
<i>Toward the costs of its review of "Health Sector Priorities in the Developing World" (Joint grant with Health Sciences, for a total of \$50,000)</i>	
	10,000

Arts and Humanities Grants

Brackets show the years and original amounts of appropriations from which grants have been made. Appropriations may be made entirely to a single institution or they may be allocated to a number of recipients. Such allocations may be made over a period of years until the appropriation is expended. Listings without brackets are grants-in-aid, each of which is made to a single recipient for \$100,000 or less.

	Grants in 1988
Extending International and Intercultural Scholarship	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Cambridge, Massachusetts <i>Toward the costs of preparing and editing a special issue of <u>Daedalus</u> entitled "Gender Perspectives on Education and Development"</i>	\$ 25,000
American Association of Museums, Washington, D C <i>Toward the costs of its Museum Data Collection Program</i>	30,000
American Council of Learned Societies, New York, New York <i>[1988 — \$300,000] To support basic scholarly research toward the production of the "American National Biography"</i>	300,000
<i>For use by its International Research and Exchanges Board to continue scholarly projects associated with an archival exchange between the United States and the Soviet Union</i>	30,000
Bronx Museum of the Arts, New York <i>Toward costs associated with the exhibition "The Latin American Spirit in the United States 1920-1970"</i>	80,000
California Afro-American Museum Foundation, Los Angeles <i>Toward the costs of an exhibition entitled "Introspectives Contemporary Art by Americans and Brazilians of African Descent"</i>	50,000
Council of American Overseas Research Centers, Washington, D C <i>Toward the further development of its programs on behalf of American scholars working abroad</i>	25,000
Foundation administered projects <i>Costs of two conferences, jointly organized by the Foundation and the Smithsonian Institution, on intercultural museums practice</i>	100,000
<i>A study of possible community-wide programming to feature Mexican cultural achievements in the context of a major exhibition being developed by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York</i>	30,000
Friends of Puerto Rico, New York, New York <i>For use by the Museum of Contemporary Hispanic Art toward exhibition costs and accompanying educational materials for the exhibition <u>Homage to Jose Campeche</u></i>	10,000
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts <i>In support of a program in development history</i>	62,000
Indiana University, Bloomington <i>For use by its African studies program toward the cost of its African ethnomusicology curriculum program</i>	10,800
International African Institute, London, England <i>Toward the development of training programs in documentation and educational activities, and toward the development of exchange and networks among museums</i>	60,000
Joint Center for Political Studies, Washington, D C <i>Toward the costs of a study entitled "Black Americans and International Law" (Joint grant with Equal Opportunity, for a total of \$75,000)</i>	25,000
Mary McLeod Bethune Museum Archives, Washington, D C <i>Toward the further costs of its development efforts</i>	50,000
Mexican Museum, San Francisco, California <i>For the participation of humanities scholars in the symposium "From the Inside Out Mexican Folk Art in a Contemporary Context"</i>	5,000

Arts and Humanities Grants (continued)

	<i>Grants in 1988</i>
Performing Arts Journal, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward a series of publications that focus on interculturalism</i>	\$ 35,000
Research Foundation of the State University of New York, <i>Buffalo</i> <i>For use by SUNY-Buffalo toward the costs of the First International Women's Playwrights Conference</i>	25,000
Resident Fellowships in the Humanities [1988—\$2,000,000] <i>To support humanistic scholarship intended to illuminate and assess international and intercultural issues</i>	
Harvard University, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts</i> <i>Toward the costs of its program of resident fellowships at the Women's Studies in Religion program, Harvard Divinity School</i>	145,000
Institute for Advanced Study, <i>Princeton, New Jersey</i> <i>Toward the costs of a conference entitled "The Impact of Women's Studies Research on Academic Discourse"</i>	24,500
Johns Hopkins University, <i>Baltimore, Maryland</i> <i>Toward the costs of its program of resident fellowships in the history of art and anthropology</i>	220,400
Newberry Library, <i>Chicago, Illinois</i> <i>Toward the costs of its program of resident fellowships at its D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian</i>	144,600
Queens College, the City University of New York, <i>New York</i> <i>Toward the costs of its program of resident fellowships at the Asian-American Center</i>	225,000
Rice University, <i>Houston, Texas</i> <i>Toward the costs of its program of resident fellowships at its Center for Cultural Studies</i>	225,000
University of Hawaii at Manoa <i>Toward the costs of its program of resident fellowships at its Center for Pacific Island Studies</i>	83,400
University of Maryland Foundation, <i>College Park</i> <i>Toward the costs of its program of resident fellowships in the University's Department of Spanish and Portuguese and Research Center for Arts and Humanities</i>	82,700
University of Minnesota, <i>Minneapolis</i> <i>Toward the costs of its program of resident fellowships at its Center for Advanced Feminist Studies</i>	225,000
University of New Mexico, <i>Albuquerque</i> <i>Toward the costs of its program of resident fellowships at its Southwest Hispanic Research Institute</i>	224,000
University of Pennsylvania, <i>Philadelphia</i> <i>Toward the costs of its program of resident fellowships at the Center for the Study of Black Literature and Culture</i>	219,100
Wayne State University, <i>Detroit, Michigan</i> <i>Toward the costs of its program of resident fellowships at its Walter P Reuther Library of Labor and Urban Affairs</i>	145,000
Foundation-administered project <i>Program support expenses</i>	48,000
St Louis Art Museum, <i>Missouri</i> [1988—\$150,000] <i>To mount an exhibition devoted to the art and social context of the Caribbean festival tradition</i>	150,000
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts</i> <i>Toward the costs of its August 1988 international session on "Gender and the Humanities"</i>	60,000

Smithsonian Institution, <i>Washington, D.C.</i> [1988—\$150,000] <i>To conduct experiments in exhibitions presenting non-Western cultures and American cultural minorities.</i>	\$150,000
<i>For use by the National Museum of African Art in further planning for an exhibition on nomadic architecture.</i>	25,000
Southport Institute of Policy Analysis, <i>Southport, Connecticut</i> <i>Toward development of an overall national plan to promote adult literacy.</i>	10,000
Studio Museum in Harlem, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>To continue research for an exhibition of contemporary African art.</i>	25,000
University of California-Los Angeles <i>For use by the Wight Art Gallery toward the planning costs of an exhibition entitled "Defining Chicano Art."</i>	50,000
Vanderbilt University, <i>Nashville, Tennessee</i> <i>For use by its Center for Latin American and Iberian Studies toward the costs of completing "The Cambridge History of Latin American Literature."</i>	25,000
Washington Project for the Arts, <i>Washington, D.C.</i> <i>Toward its research and development of the exhibition "The Blues Aesthetic: Black Culture and Modernism," which examines the influence of Afro-American culture on 20th century modernism.</i>	20,000
WGBH Educational Foundation, <i>Boston, Massachusetts</i> [1988—\$250,000] <i>To enhance public knowledge of Latin America through support of a prime-time public television series on its contemporary history, entitled "The Other Americas."</i>	250,000
<i>Toward the costs of "New Television," a series of experimental works by video artists.</i>	25,000

Increasing Artistic Experimentation Across Cultures

African Theatre Exchange, <i>London, England</i> <i>Toward expenses relating to the African symposium workshop in Mauritius.</i>	\$ 20,000
American Council for the Arts, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward the publication and dissemination of a book entitled <u>Aspects of International Cultural Exchange: Looking to the Year 2000</u>. (See complementary grant to the Institute of International Education.)</i>	18,500
American Dance Festival, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward the continuation of its International Choreographers Workshop.</i>	76,000
American Music Center, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>For coordination of American Music Week activities in the U.S.</i>	20,000
American Music Theater Festival, <i>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</i> <i>Toward commissioning and workshop expenses for the "Latin Connection" project.</i>	65,000
American Place Theatre, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward its further development and production of original theater pieces that illuminate American history and culture.</i>	25,000
American Repertory Theatre Company, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts</i> <i>Toward expenses of two theatrical workshop/residencies to facilitate collaboration with international artists.</i>	50,000
Appalshop, <i>Whitesburg, Kentucky</i> <i>In support of its American Festival of regional and ethnic work.</i>	17,500
Arts and Business Council, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward costs of the Sybil Simon Multicultural Arts Administration Internship Program.</i>	25,000

Association of College, University, and Community Arts Administrators, Washington, D C <i>For the establishment of a national task force on the presenting and touring of contemporary artists</i>	\$100,000
Association of Hispanic Arts, New York, New York <i>For the further development of <u>AHA's Hispanic News</u></i>	30,000
Baltimore Theatre Project, Maryland <i>Toward the costs of a residency and touring project involving Argentina's Teatro del Sur</i>	44,360
Boston Dance Umbrella, Massachusetts <i>Toward the humanities conferences and contextual activities surrounding the presentation of <u>Tour de Fuerza</u> and <u>Africa Oye</u></i>	25,000
Brooklyn Academy of Music, New York <i>For the planning and development of a Pacific Rim Festival</i>	50,000
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, New York <i>For use by the Brooklyn Museum toward costs of a three-day conference and educational programs related to the <u>Hispanic Art in the United States</u> exhibition</i>	25,000
Center for Contemporary Arts of Santa Fe, New Mexico <i>Toward the organization and touring expenses of <u>Ceremony of Memory</u></i>	25,000
Center for Puppetry Arts, Atlanta, Georgia <i>For expenses of the international participants in its "Puppetry of the Americas" festival and accompanying conference</i>	15,000
City University of New York <i>To enable CUNY-TV to acquire and broadcast a series of films dealing with Latin America</i>	25,000
Collective for Living Cinema, New York, New York <i>Toward a conference, publication, and touring package based on "Misrepresentations A Corrective Film Series"</i>	10,000
Colonus, Inc., Brooklyn, New York <i>Toward artistic and production expenses of part IV of <u>The Warrior Ant</u></i>	10,000
Dance Theater Workshop, New York, New York <i>[1988—\$225,000] In support of its Suitcase Fund, a program of reciprocal touring by artists and companies from the United States and abroad</i>	225,000
	25,000
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET), New York, New York <i>Toward continuation of "Channel Crossings," its television series of dramas and documentaries produced abroad</i>	87,500
	25,000
Foundation-administered project <i>[1988—\$225,000] To support a Foundation task force to bring to a decision point Can one redress the chronic underrepresentation of international and intercultural film and video materials in libraries, educational institutions, museums, and homes through exploration of new strategies for videocassette distribution and exhibition?</i>	225,000
	70,000
Foundation for Independent Video and Film, New York, New York <i>To continue research for a directory of resources for independent film and video production in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and to publish a Latin American resource guide</i>	30,000
Fund for U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions <i>[1988—\$300,000, in addition to 1987—\$250,000]</i>	
<i>To improve and increase the role of American artists in international visual arts exhibitions and performing arts festivals throughout the world</i>	

Biennale of Sydney, <i>Australia</i> <i>For the participation of American entries in the 1988 Biennale</i>	\$ 20,000
Boston Camerata, <i>Massachusetts</i> <i>Toward its participation in the Singapore Festival for the Arts in June 1988</i>	3,000
Budapest New York Theatre Arts Foundation, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward costs of the participation of its Squat Theatre in the Milan Oltre Festival in October 1988</i>	5,000
California Institute of the Arts, <i>Valencia, California</i> <i>Toward performance costs of <u>Hungers</u>, an interdisciplinary theater piece, at the Ars Electronica festival in Linz, Austria, September 1988</i>	5,000
Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles, <i>California</i> <i>For use by the Mark Taper Forum's Improvisational Theatre Project toward the costs of theatrical performances at Munich's Theater of the World ASSITEJ Festival and at the Vienna Festival in May 1988</i>	8,000
Dance Exchange, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>Toward participation of the Liz Lerman/Exchange and Dancers of the Third Age in the London Dance Umbrella's 10th anniversary festival in November 1988</i>	5,000
Dance Futures Foundation, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>For presenting <u>Invisible Languages</u> by Ruby Shang and Dancers at the Toga International Arts Festival, Japan, in August 1988</i>	2,000
Anthony Davis, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>For the performance of Anthony Davis/Episteme at the Made in America Festival, Geneva, Switzerland</i>	2,000
Dean Dance and Music Foundation, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward participation by Laura Dean Dancers and Musicians in the Festival De Otono de Madrid in October 1988</i>	2,000
E. Monte Motion, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward the costs of participating in the Solo Mini Arts Festival, Java, in October 1988</i>	2,500
International Congress on Women in Music, <i>La Crescenta, California</i> <i>Toward the costs of participating in the 1988 International Congress on Women in Music in Bremen and Heidelberg, Germany, in June 1988</i>	5,000
Jose Limon Dance Foundation, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward participation in the Festival Internacional Cervantino and the Festival Cultural Sinalda in Mexico in October and November 1988</i>	20,000
Mary Luft and Co., <i>Miami, Florida</i> <i>Toward the costs of coordinating American participation in two festivals celebrating modern music "1988 Año Internacional de la Musica Argentina Congreso y Festival" in September 1988 and "New York Days in Rotterdam" in December 1988</i>	7,500
Milwaukee Repertory Theater, <i>Wisconsin</i> <i>Toward its presentation of <u>The Tale of Lear</u> at the Toga International Arts Festival, Japan, in August 1988</i>	5,000
Carman L. Moore, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward participation by the Carman L. Moore Skymusic Ensemble in the Made in America Festival, Geneva, Switzerland</i>	2,000
Music-Theatre Performing Group, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>To participate in the Festival de Otono, Madrid, and the Festival de Ville, Paris</i>	7,500
Original Ballets Foundation, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>For the Feld Ballet's participation in the following Italian festivals Estate Palermitana, Pistoria Piazza del Duomo, Festvale Estivo, Ferrara, Festive Nervi, and L'Orta Botanico della Citta di Roma, in July 1988</i>	15,000

Orpheus Chamber Orchestra, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>To enable it to participate in the Bath International Festival of Music and Arts, May 1988</i>	\$ 10,000
Pan Asian Repertory Theatre, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>For its participation in the 1988 Edinburgh Festival Fringe in August 1988</i>	7,500
Philadelphia Museum of Art, <i>Pennsylvania</i> <i>Toward the exhibition "Jasper Johns Work Since 1974," presented in the US pavilion at the 43rd Venice Biennale</i>	50,000
Players Project, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward participation in the Cervantino Festival in Mexico City and Guanajuato in October 1988</i>	10,000
Rod Rodgers Dance Company, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward participation in the first International Festival of Contemporary Dance in Mexico City, in August and September 1988</i>	2,500
Stephen Petronio Dance Company, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>For participation in the Holland Festival and the Festival International Montpellier-Danse</i>	5,000
Syracuse University, <i>New York</i> <i>Toward costs of preparing the US entries at the Second Biannual International Video Festival in Medellín, Colombia, in August 1988</i>	5,000
Billy Taylor, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>For the participation of the Billy Taylor Trio in the Third International Music Festival-Music for Humanism, Peace and Friends among Nations in Leningrad, U S S R , in May and June 1988</i>	5,000
Trisha Brown Dance Company, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward the costs of participating in the 1988 National Theatre Dance Festival in Taipei Taiwan, in October 1988</i>	5,000
Urban Bush Women, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward the costs of presenting <u>Heat</u> at the Festival International Montpellier-Danse in June and July and at the London Dance Umbrella's Tenth Annual Festival in October</i>	9,000
Randy Warshaw, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward participation of the Randy Warshaw Dance Company at the London Dance Umbrella's Tenth Annual Festival in October and November 1988</i>	2,500
S F Zaccho, <i>San Francisco, California</i> <i>For the participation of the Zaccho Dance Theatre in the Festival d'Arles in France in July 1988</i>	2,000
Great Lakes Theater Festival, <i>Cleveland, Ohio</i> <i>Toward artistic expenses and costs relating to the production of <u>Blood Wedding</u> and the four-month "Festival Fantastico"</i>	40,000
Independent Committee on Arts Policy, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward its 1988 activities and the preparation of a national arts policy briefing paper</i>	22,000
Institute of Contemporary Art, <i>Boston, Massachusetts</i> <i>For curatorial research on Latin American art and development of a series of small exhibitions</i>	25,000
Institute of International Education, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>For the development of a comprehensive information clearinghouse on international arts exchange</i>	50,000
<i>Toward the further development of its international exchange activities</i>	25,000
<i>Toward the publication and dissemination of a book entitled <u>Aspects of International Cultural Exchange Looking to the Year 2000</u> (See complementary grant to the American Council for the Arts)</i>	23,750

Intercultural Film/Video Fellowships [1988—\$500,000, in addition to 1987—\$375,000]

*For the development of innovative international and intercultural film/video work.
(This is only a partial listing of grantees. The remaining grants will be made in 1989.)*

St. Clair Bourne, <i>New York, New York.</i>	\$ 35,000
Tony Buba, <i>Braddock, Pennsylvania.</i>	35,000
Julie Dash, <i>Atlanta, Georgia.</i>	35,000
Haile Gerima, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	35,000
Jill Godmilow, <i>New York, New York.</i>	35,000
DeeDee Halleck, <i>San Diego.</i>	35,000
John Marshall, <i>Peterborough, New Hampshire.</i>	35,000
Enrique Oliver, <i>Boston, Massachusetts.</i>	35,000
Yvonne Rainer, <i>New York, New York.</i>	35,000
Marlon T. Riggs, <i>Berkeley, California.</i>	35,000
Foundation-administered project <i>Program support expenses.</i>	80,000

Interdisciplinary Artists Program [1988—\$215,000]

To assist American regional artists, especially minority and interdisciplinary artists, to develop collaborative projects and reach new audiences.

Contemporary Arts Center, <i>New Orleans, Louisiana.</i>	24,000
Diverse Works, <i>Houston, Texas.</i>	18,000
80 Langton Street, <i>San Francisco, California.</i>	24,000
Hallwalls, <i>Buffalo, New York.</i>	18,000
Intermedia Arts Minnesota, <i>Minneapolis.</i>	16,000
Los Angeles Contemporary Exhibitions, <i>California.</i>	24,000
Nexus, <i>Atlanta, Georgia.</i>	18,000
Painted Bride Art Center, <i>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.</i>	24,000
Randolph Street Gallery, <i>Chicago, Illinois.</i>	18,000
Real Art Ways, <i>Hartford, Connecticut.</i>	16,000
Foundation-administered project <i>Program support expenses.</i>	15,000

International Arts Relations, *New York, New York* 17,500
Toward the costs of the David Avalos exhibition.

International Centre of Theatre Research, *Paris, France* [1988—\$200,000] 200,000

To make available to international television audiences the English-language version of the Indian epic The Mahabharata, as adapted by Peter Brook and the International Centre of Theatre Research.

International House of Philadelphia, *Pennsylvania* 30,000
For the dissemination of a film series entitled Latin American Visions.

Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival, *Lee, Massachusetts* 60,000
Toward the costs of international and intercultural dance projects.

Jose Limon Dance Foundation, *New York, New York* 25,000
Toward the revival and presentation of Missa Brevis at the Festival del Centro Historico de la Ciudad de Mexico.

Arts and Humanities Grants (continued)

Grants
in 1988

La MaMa Experimental Theatre Club, <i>New York, New York</i> [1988—\$200,000] <i>To take an aggressive role in producing and presenting the next generation of important Third World artists</i>	\$ 200,000
<i>In support of an intercultural theater production</i>	25,000
Mary Luft and Co, <i>Miami, Florida</i>	40,000
<i>Toward the costs of the 1988 New Music America Festival, to be held in Miami</i>	
Meet the Composer, <i>New York, New York</i> [1988—\$150,000] <i>To bridge the distance between jazz and the rest of the serious music community by initiating a national fellowship program for jazz composers</i>	150,000
Movement Theatre International, <i>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</i> <i>For participation by African artists in its 1988 Festival</i>	18,000
Multicultural Arts Project [1988—\$500,000] <i>To support performing arts activity that reflects the boldest and most creative approaches to international and/or intercultural representation in contemporary art (Grants will be made in subsequent years)</i>	
Museum of Fine Arts, <i>Houston, Texas</i>	40,000
<i>Toward the development of an exhibition of outstanding artists of Argentina and Uruguay from the late 19th century to the present</i>	
Music-Theatre Performing Group, <i>New York, New York</i>	25,000
<i>Toward the development of intercultural music-theater works</i>	
National Jazz Service Organization, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>In support of its program activities</i>	30,000
Negro Ensemble Company, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward initiating the pilot phase of a theater collaborative as well as an institutional evaluation and planning project</i>	25,000
New Radio and Performing Arts, <i>Brooklyn, New York</i> <i>Toward the costs of a radio series featuring work by minority and international artists</i>	35,000
New York Community Trust, <i>New York</i> <i>Toward the costs of the 1988 Grantmakers in the Arts conference in Chicago</i>	3,000
New York Foundation for the Arts, <i>New York</i> <i>Toward the costs of a second national conference on systems of support for individual artists</i>	25,000
<i>For use by Wendy Lidell, director of the International Film Circuit, in continuing a touring exhibition of international films</i>	15,000
New York Shakespeare Festival, <i>New York</i> [1988—\$175,000] <i>In support of its Festival Latino</i>	175,000
Oberlin College, <i>Ohio</i> <i>Toward the planning for Jazz Masterwork Editions</i>	25,000
Original Ballets Foundation, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>To expand the services of its New Ballet School and to undertake a thorough evaluation of its past and present activity</i>	60,000
Pick-Up Performance Company, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward the development, production, and touring of a large-scale choreographic work by David Gordon entitled "Made in U S A"</i>	35,000
Readers International, <i>Columbia, Louisiana</i> <i>Toward the costs of a library marketing campaign for its translations of contemporary world literature</i>	30,000
Social and Public Arts Resource Center, <i>Venice, California</i> <i>For educational activities to accompany an exhibition of contemporary mural art entitled "World Wall"</i>	15,000

Spanish Theatre Repertory Company, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward Repertorio Español's Latin American Director's Project</i>	\$100,000
Spoletto Festival U.S.A., <i>Charleston, South Carolina</i> <i>For its production and presentation of <u>The Warrior Ant</u></i>	50,000
Studio Museum in Harlem, <i>New York</i> <i>Toward planning for "The Decade Show," a major exhibition and survey of the art of the 1980s</i>	45,000
Sundance Institute for Film and Television, <i>Salt Lake City, Utah</i> <i>To increase production opportunities for American minority filmmakers and the distribution within the United States of works by Latin American filmmakers</i>	60,000
Theatre for a New Audience, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward the educational components of its "Shakespeare Celebration"</i>	10,000
Twin Cities Public Television (KTCA/TV), <i>Minneapolis, Minnesota [1988—\$150,000]</i> <i>In support of the performing arts television series "Alive From Off Center"</i>	150,000
Urban Bush Women, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward expenses for the training of company members and research and development of new works</i>	25,000
WHYY Inc., <i>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</i> <i>Toward the costs of the 1988 INPUT conference</i>	65,000
WNYC Foundation, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>For continuation of "Window on World Television," a series of foreign television programming presented to U.S. viewers</i>	65,000
World Music Productions, <i>Washington, D.C.</i> <i>Toward the costs of a nationally distributed public radio series on contemporary African music</i>	35,000
Yale University, <i>New Haven, Connecticut</i> <i>Toward artistic expenses relating to the production of <u>The Warrior Ant</u> at Yale University</i>	50,000

Improving International Perspectives in American Public Schools

Associated Colleges of the Midwest, <i>Chicago, Illinois</i> <i>Toward continuation of its Urban Education Program</i>	\$ 47,500
Association for Asian Studies, <i>University of Michigan, Ann Arbor</i> <i>Toward the costs of an institute for secondary school teachers of Asian studies</i>	22,200
Civil Rights Project, <i>Boston, Massachusetts</i> <i>[1988—\$100,000] To help (1) the production, with accompanying educational materials, of a sequel to the "Eyes on the Prize" public television series that documented the early years of the civil rights movement, and (2) the establishment of an archive based on the two series (Joint grant with Equal Opportunity and Special Interests and Explorations, for a total of \$400,000)</i>	100,000
<i>Toward the costs of reprinting and distributing educational materials to accompany its public television series "Eyes on the Prize" (Joint grant with Equal Opportunity, for a total of \$94,600)</i>	47,300
Collaboratives for Humanities and Arts Teaching <i>[1988—\$1,250,000, in addition to 1987—\$1,475,000]</i>	
American Forum, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>In support of a teacher training program in international education</i>	150,000

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COMPAS, St Paul, Minnesota <i>For a program to improve writing instruction in the St Paul secondary schools</i>	\$ 90,000
Global Perspectives in Education, New York, New York <i>In support of a teacher training program in international education</i>	150,000
International Education Consortium, St Louis, Missouri <i>Toward continuation of a program of teacher training to strengthen international education in St Louis secondary schools</i>	115,000
Los Angeles Educational Partnership, California <i>To foster professional renewal of teachers through interdisciplinary activity in the arts and humanities</i>	150,000
Philadelphia Alliance for Teaching Humanities in the Schools (PATHS), Pennsylvania <i>For administration of the CHART network</i>	170,000
<i>For its project to revise the world history curriculum in the Philadelphia School District</i>	150,000
<i>Toward the costs of the CHART administration's evaluation project</i>	58,300
<i>Toward the cost of CHART's technical assistance meetings</i>	25,000
Pittsburgh Public School District, Pennsylvania <i>Toward the costs of the Arts PROPEL Dissemination Project</i>	150,000
South Carolina Committee for the Humanities, Columbia <i>Toward the costs of its rural education project in the arts and humanities</i>	150,000
University of Arkansas at Little Rock <i>For use by its Arkansas International Center in support of an interdisciplinary teacher training program in global education</i>	142,000
Connecticut College, New London [1988—\$600,000] <i>To support a program of Rockefeller Foundation Fellowships for High School Foreign Language Teachers</i>	600,000
Council on Foundations, Washington D C <i>Toward the costs of the Precollegiate Education Group's newsletter (Joint grant with Equal Opportunity, for a total of \$3,000)</i>	1,500
Hampshire College, Amherst, Massachusetts <i>Toward the costs of workshops on the social, economic, and health dimensions of population growth in Africa for integration into high school and college curricula</i>	20,000
Independent Broadcasting Associates, Littleton, Massachusetts <i>Toward the adaptation for classroom use of a 10-part series of half-hour radio broadcasts on Indian culture and society</i>	39,000
Modern Language Association of America, New York, New York <i>Toward activities to strengthen foreign language instruction in the United States</i>	85,000
National Council for the Social Studies, Washington, D C <i>For continuation of its National Commission to review social studies education in the country's elementary and secondary schools</i>	100,000
Organization of American Historians, Bloomington, Indiana <i>Toward the costs of producing a magazine for secondary school teachers of history and social studies</i>	58,000
Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York <i>Toward the costs of a review and analysis of the federal role in education over the next decade (Joint grant with Equal Opportunity, for a total of 40,000)</i>	20,000
University of Florida, Gainesville <i>Toward the History Teaching Alliance's central office costs and seed grants for local projects involving world history and the multiethnic dimensions of American history</i>	50,000

Other

These grants were approved under former guidelines.

Brooklyn Academy of Music, New York <i>[1988—\$200,000] To continue support of its Next Wave Festival.</i>	\$200,000
Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey [1988—\$215,000] <i>To continue collaborating with Harvard University's Project Zero on the development of new approaches to instruction and testing in the arts and humanities.</i>	215,000
Fellowships for American Playwrights [1988—\$260,000, in addition to 1986—\$520,000] <i>For a playwrights-in-residence program that identifies and supports talented writers and encourages presentation of their work in resident theaters.</i> <i>For playwrights to select a resident theater:</i>	
Appalshop, Whitesburg, Kentucky <i>For the residency of playwright John O'Neal.</i>	25,000
Capital Repertory Company, Albany, New York <i>For the residency of playwright Lynne Alvarez.</i>	25,000
Children's Theatre Company and School, Minneapolis, Minnesota <i>For the residency of playwright Constance Congdon.</i>	25,000
International Arts Relations, New York, New York <i>For the residency of playwright Jose Rivera.</i>	25,000
Mabou Mines Development Foundation, New York, New York <i>For the residency of playwright Eric Overmyer.</i>	25,000
Playwrights Horizons, New York, New York <i>For the residency of playwright Craig Lucas.</i>	25,000
River Arts Repertory Co., New York, New York <i>For the residency of playwright Richard Nelson.</i>	25,000
Theater for the New City Foundation, New York, New York <i>For the residency of playwright Harry Kondoleon.</i> <i>For playwrights-in-residence to be named by the theater:</i>	25,000
Available Potential Enterprises, Northampton, Massachusetts.	5,000
Cast Theatre, Hollywood, California.	5,000
Chocolate Bayou Theater Company, Houston, Texas.	5,000
Eureka Theatre, San Francisco, California.	5,000
Illusion Theater and School, Minneapolis, Minnesota.	5,000
Playwrights Unlimited, Mill Valley, California.	5,000
Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre Company, New York, New York.	5,000
Roadside Attractions, Detroit, Michigan.	5,000
Victory Gardens Theater, Chicago, Illinois.	5,000
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts [1988—\$235,000] <i>To continue collaborating with the Educational Testing Service on the development of new approaches to instruction and testing in the arts and humanities.</i>	235,000
Meet the Composer, New York, New York [1988—\$350,000] <i>For the continuation of its composers-in-residence program.</i>	350,000
OPERA America, Washington, D.C. [1988—\$200,000] <i>To enable it to continue its program "Opera for the Eighties and Beyond."</i>	200,000

Equal Opportunity Grants

Brackets show the years and original amounts of appropriations from which grants have been made. Appropriations may be made entirely to a single institution or they may be allocated to a number of recipients. Such allocations may be made over a period of years until the appropriation is expended. Listings without brackets are grants-in-aid, each of which is made to a single recipient for \$100,000 or less.

	Grants in 1988
Equal Opportunity for the Urban Poor	
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>Toward the cost of commissioning a series of papers for a convening entitled "Seminar on Children's Issues for New Executive Branch Appointees"</i>	\$ 21,400
American Planning Association, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>Toward the cost of commissioning a paper on social indicators for cities</i>	2,800
Catholic University of America, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>Toward the cost of a study entitled "Washington Latinos at the Crossroads: A Study of Youths at Risk for Persistent Poverty"</i>	40,000
Center for Community Change, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>Toward the cost of a meeting concerned with the gross inadequacy of services and programs for children in state care</i>	30,000
Community Information Exchange, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>Toward its general operating expenses</i>	100,000
Community Planning and Action [1988—\$2,425,000, in addition to 1987—\$1,225,000]	
Brandeis University, <i>Waltham, Massachusetts</i> <i>Toward the cost of designing a monitoring plan for the community planning and action projects funded by the Foundation</i>	177,100
Case Western Reserve University, <i>Cleveland, Ohio</i> <i>To support the development and operation of planning and action projects dedicated to reducing persistent poverty</i>	325,000
Greater Washington Research Center, <i>Washington, D C.</i> <i>To support the development and operation of planning and action projects dedicated to reducing persistent poverty</i>	500,000
Piton Foundation, <i>Denver, Colorado</i> <i>To support the development and operation of planning and action projects dedicated to reducing persistent poverty</i>	343,700
San Antonio Cares, <i>Texas</i> <i>To support the development and operation of planning and action projects dedicated to reducing persistent poverty</i>	62,900
Urban Strategies Council, <i>Oakland, California</i> <i>To support the development and operation of planning and action projects dedicated to reducing persistent poverty</i>	283,670
Cornell University, <i>Ithaca, New York</i> <i>Toward the cost of a project entitled "A Study of the Urban Economy, the Persistently Poor, and City Governance"</i>	50,000
Council of Chief State School Officers, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>Toward initiatives to meet the educational needs of at-risk children and youth</i>	100,000
Council on Foundations, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>Toward the cost of professional personnel for its project Grantmakers for Children and Youth</i>	10,000
<i>Toward the costs of the Precollegiate Education Group's newsletter (Joint grant with Arts and Humanities, for a total of \$3,000)</i>	1,500
Emory University, <i>Atlanta, Georgia</i> <i>Toward the cost of the Public Health Fellows Summer Program for Black and Other Minority College Students (Joint grant with Health Sciences, for a total of \$60,000)</i>	30,000

Enterprise Foundation, <i>Columbia, Maryland</i>	\$ 77,000
<i>Toward the cost of delivering comprehensive housing and support services in the Middle-East neighborhood of Baltimore</i>	
First Unitarian Universalist Association, <i>Boston, Massachusetts</i>	40,000
<i>For use by its Cambridge Forum toward the cost of producing a series of 10 half-hour programs that deal with issues of racism</i>	
Foundation-administered projects	
<i>Toward the cost of a two-day conference on welfare reform held in February 1988</i>	100,000
<i>Toward supervision and coordination of a field network research team to monitor and document the activities of the six Community Planning and Action projects</i>	97,610
<i>Toward the cost of organizing a national Forum on Persistent Poverty</i>	83,340
<i>Toward planning meetings and research on anti-poverty policy in the US and Europe</i>	35,000
Hispanic Policy Development Project, <i>New York, New York</i>	50,000
<i>For analyses of the High School and Beyond Survey database and publication and dissemination of two research bulletins on its findings</i>	
illuminating Intergenerational Perspectives [1988—\$440,000]	
FAMILIAS (<i>National Council for the Enhancement of Hispanic Children and Families</i>), <i>San Antonio, Texas</i>	10,225
<i>For a planning meeting of its Organizing Task Force</i>	
Harvard University, <i>Cambridge, Massachusetts</i>	100,000
<i>Toward the cost of a project entitled "New Public Policies and Evaluation Strategies for Family Support and Education Initiatives"</i>	
Ounce of Prevention Fund, <i>Chicago, Illinois</i>	92,765
<i>For research on the psychological and developmental dimensions of adolescent pregnancy and parenting</i>	
Pacific Oaks, <i>Pasadena, California</i>	25,000
<i>Toward the cost of a National MATCH Resource Center to address the needs of children of incarcerated parents</i>	
University of Pennsylvania, <i>Philadelphia</i>	9,500
<i>Toward the cost of research on the role of unmarried fathers in a study of teenage mothers</i>	
Institute for American Values, <i>New York, New York</i>	5,000
<i>Toward the cost of a briefing on child care for the media entitled "Is There A Child Care Shortage?"</i>	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, <i>Cambridge</i>	2,700
<i>Toward the cost of a seminar, "Puerto Ricans in the Northeast and the Changing Economy"</i>	
Minority Female Single Parent Program [1988—\$1,441,000, in addition to 1987—\$1,550,000]	
American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy Research and Education Foundation, <i>Washington, D C</i>	38,780
<i>To disseminate findings from the Minority Female Single Parent Program through child care policy seminars organized by the Family Impact Seminar</i>	
Center for Employment Training, <i>San Jose, California</i>	
<i>Toward the cost of its employability development program for minority female single parents</i>	78,000
<i>Toward the cost of completing the renovation of the CET Montessori Child Development Center</i>	50,000

	Grants in 1988
Foundation-administered project <i>Toward the cost of investigating child care policy issues and evaluation designs.</i>	\$ 56,185
Opportunities Industrialization Center of Rhode Island, Providence, Rhode Island <i>Toward additional program costs of the Minority Female Single Parent Program.</i>	50,000
Wider Opportunities for Women, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward the cost of implementing a literacy program for low-income single mothers.</i>	50,000
National Public Radio, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward the cost of six one-month residencies for ethnic-minority journalists.</i>	30,300
Sunita Parikh, University of Chicago, Illinois <i>Toward the cost of a study of preference policies devised to promote the socioeconomic mobility of blacks in the U.S. and of the untouchables in India.</i>	10,000
Piton Foundation, Denver, Colorado <i>To enable it to commission a Hispanic community profile of persistent poverty from the Latin American Research and Service Agency, Denver.</i>	32,000
Public/Private Ventures, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania <i>Toward the cost of replicating its Summer Training and Education Program.</i>	100,000
Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California <i>Toward the costs of studying the role of illegal activities in the economic life of the underclass in Washington, D.C.</i>	150,000
San Antonio Cares, Texas <i>For development and initiation of community planning and action projects dedicated to reducing persistent poverty in San Antonio.</i>	99,380
Social Science Research Council, New York, New York [1988—\$552,000] <i>To mobilize the academic community around a multi-year, interdisciplinary research program on persistent poverty and the underclass that includes fellowship and training components.</i>	552,000
Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York <i>Toward the cost of a review and analysis of the federal role in education over the next decade. (Joint grant with Arts and Humanities, for a total of \$40,000.)</i>	20,000
University/Community Research [1988—\$215,000]	
University of Texas, Austin <i>To link university research with community planning and action programs addressing persistent poverty.</i>	68,000
Urban Strategies Council, Oakland, California <i>To link university research with community planning and action programs addressing persistent poverty.</i>	147,000
University of California-Los Angeles <i>Toward the cost of research connected with the Foundation's program of sponsoring employability training for minority female single parents at selected community-based organizations, including: (1) a follow-up study of program retention at Wider Opportunities for Women, Washington, D.C., and (2) ethnographic studies at the Center for Employment Training, San Jose.</i>	50,000
<i>Toward the cost of a study on the relationship between the AIDS epidemic and crime.</i>	25,000
University of Chicago, Illinois <i>Toward the cost of a comprehensive examination of poverty and family structure in Chicago's inner city.</i>	100,000
University of Colorado at Denver <i>Toward the cost of a study of persistent poverty in Denver's low-income areas.</i>	41,230
University of Maryland Foundation, College Park <i>Toward the cost of a post-doctoral program in public policy analysis.</i>	50,000

University of Massachusetts, Amherst <i>Toward the costs of a study entitled "Child Care Dilemmas and Coping Strategies Among Low-Income Mothers."</i>	\$ 69,240
Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. [1988—\$377,800] <i>To enable researchers to conduct analysis of persistent poverty and the underclass and to provide the results to policymakers and opinion leaders.</i>	377,800
Urban Strategies Council, Oakland, California <i>Toward the cost of an Academic Roundtable on Early Childhood Education.</i>	25,000
Women's Legal Defense Fund, Washington, D.C. [1988—\$150,000] <i>Toward the cost of its National Child Support Project.</i>	150,000
<i>Grant-in-aid toward the same project.</i>	100,000
Women's Research and Education Institute, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward the cost of publishing and distributing a series of papers on family-leave policies in Europe and the United States.</i>	20,000

Protecting Basic Rights

Civil Rights Project, Boston, Massachusetts [1988—\$100,000] <i>To help (1) the production, with accompanying educational materials, of a sequel to the "Eyes on the Prize" public television series that documented the early years of the civil rights movement, and (2) the establishment of an archive based on the two series. (Joint grant with Arts and Humanities and Special Interests and Explorations, for a total of \$400,000.)</i>	\$ 100,000
<i>Toward the cost of reprinting and distributing educational materials to accompany its public television series "Eyes on the Prize." (Joint grant with Arts and Humanities, for a total of \$94,600.)</i>	47,300
Joint Center for Political Studies, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward the cost of a study entitled "Black Americans and International Law." (Joint grant with Arts and Humanities, for a total of \$75,000.)</i>	50,000
<i>Toward the cost of its Fifth National Policy Institute.</i>	25,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Washington, D.C. [1987—\$1,250,000] <i>Toward the cost of technical assistance and administrative reforms.</i>	187,500
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Los Angeles, California [1988—\$1,300,000] <i>To provide stable support for the fund's litigation activities in the field of civil rights, and to help the fund improve financial planning and management practices and initiate fundraising strategies that will attract new donors, thereby lessening its dependence on private foundations' support.</i>	1,150,000
<i>Toward the cost of technical assistance and administrative reforms.</i>	150,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, New York, New York <i>For an in-depth survey of racial attitudes in the U.S.</i>	75,000
NAACP Special Contribution Fund, Baltimore, Maryland [1988—\$300,000] <i>To continue support for the NAACP's public interest, employment litigation, and affirmative action activities designed to overcome the effects of past discrimination and unfair labor practices.</i>	300,000
National Center for Immigrants' Rights, Los Angeles, California <i>For a project to develop leadership among Spanish-speaking immigrants.</i>	100,000
National Council of La Raza, Washington, D.C. [1988—\$625,000] <i>To continue support for its Policy Analysis Center.</i>	625,000
<i>Toward the cost of research on issues of persistent poverty and the underclass as these affect the Hispanic population.</i>	29,780
<i>Toward the cost of an assessment of its overall organizational status, to be conducted by the Management Assistance Group.</i>	14,000

Phelps Stokes Fund, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>In support of the New York State Judicial Commission on Minorities</i>	\$50,000
Program to Explore Long-Term Implications of Changing Gender Roles [1988—\$800,000, in addition to 1987—\$800,000. Jointly funded with Special Interests and Explorations]	
Carole A Beere, <i>Central Michigan University, Mount Pleasant</i> <i>For a study entitled "Measurement in Gender Role Research A Handbook of Quality Instruments"</i>	31,000
Wendy Chavkin, <i>Bureau of Maternity Services and Family Planning, New York City Department of Health</i> <i>For a study entitled "The Social Construction of Conflict Between Mother and Fetus and Its Impact on the Health of Poor Women"</i>	62,500
Kathleen Daly, <i>Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut</i> <i>For a study entitled "Gender and Conceptions of Justice in the Criminal Court"</i>	26,000
Mark A Fossett, <i>Population Research Center, University of Texas at Austin</i> <i>For a study entitled "Family Formation and Gender-Role Attitudes Among Blacks A Multi-Level Analysis of the Effects of the Sex Ratio"</i>	24,500
Foundation-administered projects	
<i>Program support expenses</i>	28,000
<i>Toward the costs of the selection committee for the program</i>	25,000
Naomi Ruth Gerstel, <i>University of Massachusetts-Amherst</i> <i>For a study entitled "Women's Charity Work and the Transformation of Gender Roles"</i>	63,000
Alice Kessler-Harris, <i>Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</i> <i>For a study entitled "A History and Politics of Difference"</i>	49,000
K Jill Kiecolt, <i>Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge</i> <i>For a study entitled "Family Formation and Gender-Role Attitudes Among Blacks A Multi-Level Analysis of the Effects of the Sex Ratio"</i>	24,500
Gail Kligman, <i>University of Texas, Austin</i> <i>Toward the costs of a study entitled "The Handmaids' Tale Policy, Gender, and the Body Politic in the Socialist Republic of Romania"</i>	44,000
Miriam M Johnson, <i>University of Oregon, Eugene</i> <i>For a study entitled "Gender, Structural Differentiation, and the Family"</i>	23,500
Kyriakos Markides, <i>University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston</i> <i>For a study entitled "Employment and Mental Health in Mexican American Women"</i>	35,000
Memphis State University, <i>Tennessee</i> <i>Toward the costs of a study by Julia Heath, assistant professor of economics, entitled "An Econometric Analysis of the Determinants of Poverty Spells Following Divorce"</i>	24,000
Gwendolyn Mink, <i>University of California-Santa Cruz</i> <i>Toward the costs of a study entitled "The Wages of Motherhood Gender, Race, and Citizenship in the Development of the Welfare State, 1900-1937"</i>	42,000
Harriet B Presser, <i>University of Maryland, College Park</i> <i>For a study entitled "The Changing Work Shifts of Americans in a Family Context A Focus on Gender Differences" (Grant administered by Transnational Family Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland)</i>	25,000
Margaret Rossiter, <i>Cornell University, Ithaca, New York</i> <i>Toward the cost of a study entitled "Gender Roles in Science in Post-Industrial America, 1940-1970"</i>	45,500
Judith Stacey, <i>University of California-Davis</i> <i>For a study entitled "Postmodern Gender and Kinship Relationships in the Silicon Valley"</i>	35,000

University of Virginia, Charlottesville	\$ 65,000
<i>Toward costs of a study by Dr Thomas M Guterbock entitled "Political Participation of Women in the United States Causal Analyses of Change and Stability, 1967-1987"</i>	
Sylvia Junko Yanagisako, Stanford University, California	50,000
<i>For a study entitled "Gender and the New Industrialism The Impact of Changing Gender Roles on Italian Family Firms"</i>	
Public Education Association, New York, New York	2,590
<i>Toward the cost of reprinting a report entitled "Governing the New York City Schools Roles and Relationships in the Decentralized System"</i>	
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, New York, New York	100,000
<i>Toward the cost of its litigation activities</i>	
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D C	15,000
<i>Toward the cost of a symposium entitled "Afro-Americans and the Evolution of a Living Constitution"</i>	
Trends, Inc , Washington, D C	
<i>Toward the cost of sponsoring a series of Fair Housing Check-ups</i>	
	25,820
<i>Toward the costs of conducting a subscription campaign</i>	
	49,180
Urban Institute, Washington, D C	45,000
<i>Toward the cost of a study on impediments to residential mobility faced by working-class and lower-income minority families</i>	
Voter Registration Education Activities [1987 — \$355,000]	
American Citizenship Education Project, Washington, D C	45,000
<i>To conduct nonpartisan voter registration education and monitoring activities among minority-group citizens</i>	
Center for Community Change, Washington, D C	15,000
<i>For use by its Funders' Committee for Voter Registration and Education Project to increase support for nonpartisan voter registration education and monitoring activities among minority-group citizens</i>	
Midwest Voter Registration Education Project, Columbus, Ohio	100,000
<i>To conduct nonpartisan voter registration education and to monitor activities among minority-group citizens</i>	
National Coalition on Black Voter Participation, Washington, D C	75,000
<i>To conduct nonpartisan voter registration education and to monitor activities among minority-group citizens</i>	
Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, San Antonio, Texas	75,000
<i>To conduct nonpartisan voter registration education and to monitor activities among minority-group citizens</i>	
Voter Education Project, Atlanta, Georgia	45,000
<i>Toward the cost of its voter registration education and monitoring activities</i>	

Other

These grants were approved under former guidelines

Howard University, Washington, D C	
<i>[1988 — \$150,000] To provide terminal support for a Foundation-initiated program providing minority-group school students with summer employment as apprentices in life-science research laboratories at universities</i>	
	\$150,000
Grant-in aid to provide support for this program	100,000

Other Interests and Initiatives Grants

Brackets show the years and original amounts of appropriations from which grants have been made. Appropriations may be made entirely to a single institution or they may be allocated to a number of recipients. Such allocations may be made over a period of years until the appropriation is expended. Listings without brackets are grants-in-aid, each of which is made to a single recipient for \$100,000 or less.

Grants
in 1988

Special Interests and Explorations

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

Africa Fund, New York, New York <i>In support of the Africa Fund's television project "South Africa Now."</i>	\$100,000
African-American Institute, New York, New York <i>Toward the costs of a program of educational assistance to South Africans for training in Zimbabwe and Zambia.</i>	40,000
Alan Guttmacher Institute, New York, New York <i>Toward the costs of updating the information included in its publication <u>Induced Abortion — A World Review</u>. (Joint grant with Population Sciences, for a total of \$70,000.)</i>	35,000
American Farmland Trust, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward the cost of identifying appropriate African nongovernmental organizations and involving them in the design phase of the African Development Bank Nongovernmental Organization Outreach Program.</i>	15,000
Ashoka, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward support of its Brazil fellowship program.</i>	100,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, New York, New York <i>Toward the costs of its Inter-American Dialogue.</i>	100,000
Better World Society, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward the costs of producing a television program entitled "Babies Having Babies," about adolescent pregnancy in the United States and overseas.</i>	25,000
Center for Foreign Journalists, Washington, D.C. <i>In support of a program shifting the training of Third World journalists to their own regions and emphasizing the reporting of development.</i>	85,000
Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, New York <i>Toward the costs of development of a prototype Child Information System.</i>	30,000
Civil Rights Project, Boston, Massachusetts [1988—\$200,000] <i>To support (1) the production, with accompanying educational materials, of a sequel to the "Eyes on the Prize" public television series that documented the early years of the civil rights movement, and (2) the establishment of an archive based on the two series. (Joint grant with Arts and Humanities and Equal Opportunity, for a total of \$400,000.)</i>	200,000
Cold Comfort Farm Trust, Harare, Zimbabwe [1988—\$150,000] <i>For support of a research unit that will provide economic and political analysis of events in South Africa for policymakers in the six "front-line" states.</i>	150,000
Columbia University, New York, New York <i>Toward the costs of a study by its East Asian Institute, "Organized Philanthropy in East and Southeast Asia."</i>	27,000
Conflict Management Fund, Cambridge, Massachusetts <i>Toward the costs of providing negotiation training for South Africans at Harvard Law School and at the Salzburg Seminar in Austria.</i>	10,000
Council on Foundations, Washington, D.C. <i>Toward its general operating expenses during 1988.</i>	24,700

Duke University, <i>Durham, North Carolina</i> <i>In support of the Duke University Center for the Study of Philanthropy and Voluntarism.</i>	\$100,000
<i>In support of its International Commission for Central American Recovery and Development.</i>	225,000
European Cooperation Fund, <i>Oxford, England [1987—\$150,000]</i> <i>Toward establishing a program of support for publishing and translating Central European writing.</i>	150,000
Foundation-administered project <i>Rockefeller Foundation Matching Gift program.</i>	50,000
Foundation Center, <i>New York, New York [1988—\$550,000]</i> <i>To support the center's five-year program to enhance its information services.</i>	550,000
Independent Sector, <i>Washington, D.C.</i> <i>[1988—\$150,000] To support a five-year program to promote substantial growth in giving and volunteering in America.</i>	150,000
<i>Toward general support.</i>	7,400
Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales, <i>Geneva, Switzerland</i> <i>For the planning phase of a study entitled "Networks in International Cooperation: Responding to AIDS."</i>	17,300
Institute for East-West Security Studies, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>To enable the institute to establish a Third World dimension to its East-West Task Force on Seeking Security in the 1990s.</i>	40,000
Institute for Research in History, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward the costs of a conference examining recent developments in human rights.</i>	43,000
Institute of International Education, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward the costs of its South African Education Program.</i>	100,000
International Center for Research on Women, <i>Washington, D.C.</i> <i>For the development and distribution of a volume entitled "Women and Economic Progress in the Third World: An Agenda," to be published as part of the Foreign Policy Association's Headline Series.</i>	25,000
Interphil (International Standing Conference on Philanthropy), <i>Yalding, England</i> <i>Toward its program activities in 1988.</i>	25,000
Makerere University, <i>Kampala, Uganda</i> <i>Toward the strengthening of research capacity at the university through installation of microcomputers.</i>	55,000
<i>Toward the purchase and installation of the sculpture "The War Victim," by Francis Naggenda.</i>	10,000
Market Theatre Foundation, <i>New York, New York [1988—\$150,000]</i> <i>To help an established forum for social change in South Africa, the Market Theatre in Johannesburg, expand its outreach activities with a workshop/laboratory project. (Grants will be made in subsequent years.)</i>	
Mediators Foundation, <i>Lexington, Massachusetts</i> <i>Toward the costs of the PARTNERS project.</i>	100,000
National AIDS Network, <i>Washington, D.C.</i> <i>Toward operating costs of its National AIDS Fund.</i>	100,000
National Charities Information Bureau, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward its 1988 operating budget.</i>	4,900
National Public Radio, <i>Washington, D.C. [1988—\$200,000]</i> <i>Toward general support.</i>	200,000
New York Academy of Sciences, <i>New York</i> <i>Toward the costs of the academy's Science Policy Association and Hi-Tech/Business Forum.</i>	4,000

Other Interests and Initiatives Grants (continued)

	<i>Grants in 1988</i>
New York Community Trust, <i>New York</i> [1988—\$500,000] <i>To establish a public education fund in New York City that will enable private and corporate funders to help the new chancellor of the board of education reach his goals for the schools</i>	\$ 500,000
New York Regional Association of Grantmakers, <i>New York</i> <i>Toward general support</i>	7,125
Nonprofit Coordinating Committee of New York, <i>New York</i> <i>Toward its general operating expenses</i>	25,000
Operation Crossroads Africa, <i>New York, New York</i> [1988—\$150,000] <i>Toward the cost of establishing a program of internships in international development for minority graduate students.</i>	150,000
<i>For general support</i>	100,000
Program to Explore Long-Term Implications of Changing Gender Roles (<i>See grants listing in Equal Opportunity</i>)	
Reflections on Development Program [1985—\$530,000] (<i>See description under Special Programming</i>)	
Rutgers University, <i>New Brunswick, New Jersey</i> <i>Toward the costs of a project entitled "An Economic Evaluation of Corporate Philanthropic Support"</i>	14,520
South African Relief, <i>Boston, Massachusetts</i> <i>Toward general support</i>	30,000
South-North News Service, <i>Hanover, New Hampshire</i> <i>Toward a marketing project to expand and stabilize the organization's funding base</i>	50,000
Southern African Development Coordination Conference, <i>Gaborone, Botswana</i> <i>Toward the costs of a seminar for SADCC ambassadors</i>	50,000
Synergos Institute, <i>New York, New York</i> [1988—\$225,000] <i>To support collaborative approaches at the local level to specific problems of poverty in the Third World and the US (Grants will be made in subsequent years)</i>	
Desmond M Tutu, <i>Archbishop of Cape Town, South Africa</i> <i>In recognition of his work furthering peace and justice in South Africa and in troubled countries throughout the world</i>	50,000
United Nations Association of the United States of America, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward the costs of a project reexamining the mission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, entitled "Revitalizing International Scientific and Intellectual Cooperation"</i>	50,000
Wider Opportunities for Women, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>Toward the costs of its Resource Development Plan</i>	100,000
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy, <i>New York, New York</i> <i>Toward its general operating expenses during 1988</i>	25,000
Woods Hole Research Center, <i>Massachusetts</i> <i>To support a series of conferences in developing countries on global climate change</i>	100,000
World Priorities, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>In support of continued publication of <u>World Military and Social Expenditures</u>.</i>	85,000
<i>Toward the costs of distributing 3,000 copies of <u>World Military and Social Expenditures</u> to organizations and individuals in the Third World and Eastern Europe</i>	14,000
World Resources Institute, <i>Washington, D C</i> <i>To distribute complimentary copies of <u>World Resources 1988-89</u> to nongovernmental organizations</i>	20,000

Rockefeller Foundation Archives

Rockefeller University, <i>New York, New York</i> [1988—\$385,000] <i>For the operation of the Foundation's archives at the Rockefeller Archive Center</i>	\$385,000
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The Rockefeller Foundation

Advanced Training Fellowships

Agricultural Sciences

China

Chen Dabai, *agricultural economics*. Appointed from Iowa State University. Place of study: Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

Chen Mingshun, *biochemistry*. Appointed from the China National Rice Research Institute, Hangzhou. Place of study: Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas.

Jiang Jiping, *plant pathology*. Appointed from the China National Rice Research Institute, Hangzhou. Place of study: University of California, Riverside, California.

Wu Kunsheng, *plant breeding*. Appointed from South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou. Place of study: Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Zhang Wanggen, *rice biotechnology*. Appointed from Zhejiang Agricultural University, Hangzhou. Place of study: Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Zhu Qun, *rice biotechnology*. Appointed from Shanghai Institute of Plant Physiology. Place of study: the Salk Institute, La Jolla, California.

Korea

Ahn Sang Nag, *tissue culture/cytogenetics*. Appointed from the Rural Development Administration, Suweon. Place of study: Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Kim Donghern, *cellular and molecular biology of rice*. Appointed from the Rural Development Administration, Suweon. Place of study: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Philippines

Rolando Cruz, *agronomy*. Appointed from Texas A&M University. Place of study: Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas.

Zaire

Matungulu Kande Mutanda, *soil science*. Appointed from the National Maize Program, Lubumbashi. Place of study: North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Zimbabwe

Muntubani Nzima, *plant physiology*. Appointed from the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Chiredzi. Place of study: University of California, Davis, California.

Health Sciences

Ghana

Kojo Mensa-Wilmot, *molecular parasitology*. Appointed from Johns Hopkins University. Place of study: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Population Sciences

Burkina Faso

Clement Ahiadeke, *demography*. Appointed from the University of Ghana, Legon. Place of study: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Cameroon

Kuate Defo Barthélémy, *demography*. Appointed from the Ministry of Planning and Regional Development, Yaoundé. Place of study: University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Chile

Hernan Lara, *reproductive biology*. Appointed from the University of Chile, Santiago. Place of study: Oregon Regional Primate Research Center, Beaverton, Oregon.

China

Chen Yi, *reproductive biology*. Appointed from Shanghai Medical University. Place of study: Columbia University, New York, New York.

Fang Xue-Guang, *contraceptive technology*. Appointed from the National Institute for the Control of Pharmaceutical and Biological Products, Beijing. Place of study: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Guo Shenyang, *demography*. Appointed from Fudan University. Place of study: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Yang Haiou, *sociology*. Appointed from Beijing University. Place of study: University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Ghana

Kofi Benefo, *sociology*. Appointed from the University of Michigan. Place of study: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

India

Atmaram Bandivdekar, *reproductive biology*. Appointed from the Institute for Research in Reproduction, Bombay. Place of study: Population Council, New York, New York.

Vinod Singh, *reproductive biology*. Appointed from North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong. Place of study: Clinical Research Institute of Montreal, Montreal, Canada.

Manjula Thapar, *reproductive biology*. Appointed from the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi. Place of study: Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois.

Nigeria

Bolanle Akande, *demography*. Appointed from Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife. Place of study: Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Peter Nwakeze, *sociology*. Appointed from the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Place of study: Fordham University, Bronx, New York.

Philippines

Aurora Perez, *demography*. Appointed from the University of the Philippines, Diliman. Place of study: Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

Senegal

François Diop, *demography*. Appointed from the Ministry of Economics and Finance, Dakar. Place of study: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Sierra Leone

Joseph Kamara, *demography*. Appointed from the University of Sierra Leone, Freetown. Place of study: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom.

Uganda

James Ntozi, *demography*. Appointed from Makerere University, Kampala. Place of study: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Social Science Research Fellowships

Agricultural Sciences

- Akinwumi Adesina, *an agricultural economist participating in the West African sorghum program, while located at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) project in Bamako, Mali.*
- James Delehanty, *a geographer studying the role of geographic information systems in studies of the impact of livestock diseases and their control in Africa, while located at the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), Nairobi, Kenya.*
- Les Field, *an anthropologist conducting research on seed production by small farmers in Latin America, while located at the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), Cali, Colombia.*
- Mitchell Renkow, *an agricultural economist studying the macrolevel and distributional impacts of technological change, while located at the Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT), Mexico City, Mexico.*
- Louise Sperling, *an anthropologist assisting the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) in its regional bean program in central Africa, while located at Butare, Rwanda.*
- Richard Tutwiler, *an anthropologist participating in the Farm Resource Management Program project on the adoption and impact of technology, while located at the International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA), Aleppo, Syria.*

Population Sciences

- Charles Hammerslough, *a sociologist conducting research on the contextual and community determinants of demographic processes, while located at the Population Studies and Research Institute, University of Nairobi, Kenya.*
- Susan Hunter, *an anthropologist conducting research on health and population trends in Uganda, while located at the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda.*
- Mark Montgomery, *an economist participating in the teaching and research activities of the Department of Geography and Planning, University of Lagos, Nigeria.*
- Carl Schmertmann, *an economist conducting research on economic determinants of migration in Brazil, and the interactions between migration and other demographic phenomena, while located at the Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional (CEDEPLAR), Belo Horizonte, Brazil.*
- Edward Telles, *a sociologist conducting research on migration, employment, and development, while located at the Instituto de Filosofia e Ciências Sociais, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil.*

Biotechnology Career Fellowships

Agricultural Sciences

Egypt

Yehia A.I. Abdel-Aal, *Assiut University. Molecular approaches to investigating the toxicological significance of glutathione S-transferase, at North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina.*

China

Fang Rong-Xiang, *Institute of Microbiology, Beijing. Molecular characterization of rice Yellow Stunt virus, at Rockefeller University, New York, New York.*

Hong Guo-fang, *Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry. Regulation of nodulation genes of Rhizobium, at John Innes Institute, Norwich, United Kingdom. (Renewal)*

Ma Qing-Sheng, *Guangxi Agricultural College, Nanning. Genetics of plant-microbe interactions, at John Innes Institute, Norwich, United Kingdom. (Renewal)*

Xie Wei-dong, *Zhongshan University, Guangzhou. Use of a baculovirus expression vector for production of an antigen of Babesia bovis that protects against challenge, at Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, United Kingdom.*

Zhu Lihuang, *Institute of Genetics, Beijing. Completion and application of the rice RFLP map, at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

Zhu Zhen, *Institute of Genetics, Beijing. Procedures for liposome-mediated transformation of rice protoplasts, at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.*

India

Devaki Bhaya, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Anoxygenic photosynthesis in cyanobacteria and its possible role in increasing yields from rice paddies, at Carnegie Institution of Washington, Stanford, California.*

Korea

Kang Seong-Mo, *Gyeongsang National University, Chinju. Manipulation of the nitrogen and carbohydrate economy of plants and their productivity by modifying the senescence process, at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. (Renewal)*

Health Sciences

Nigeria

Adelani Ogunrinade, *University of Ibadan. Development of an antigen detection assay in onchocerciasis, at the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis, Missouri.*

Population Sciences

India

M.R.S. Rao, *Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Molecular mechanisms in mammalian meiotic recombination, at Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, Massachusetts.*

Mexico

Maria del Carmen Clapp, *National University of Mexico, Mexico City. Role of 16K prolactin as an angiolytic agent on the development of estradiol-induced prolactinomas, at the University of California, San Francisco.*

Gonzalo Martinez de la Escalera, *National University of Mexico, Mexico City. Mechanisms involved in regulating the secretion of prolactin, at the University of California, San Francisco.*

Financial Reports and Statements, Trustees, and Staff

Financial Report

1988-87 Financial Statements

Board of Trustees

Officers and Staff

Report of the Secretary

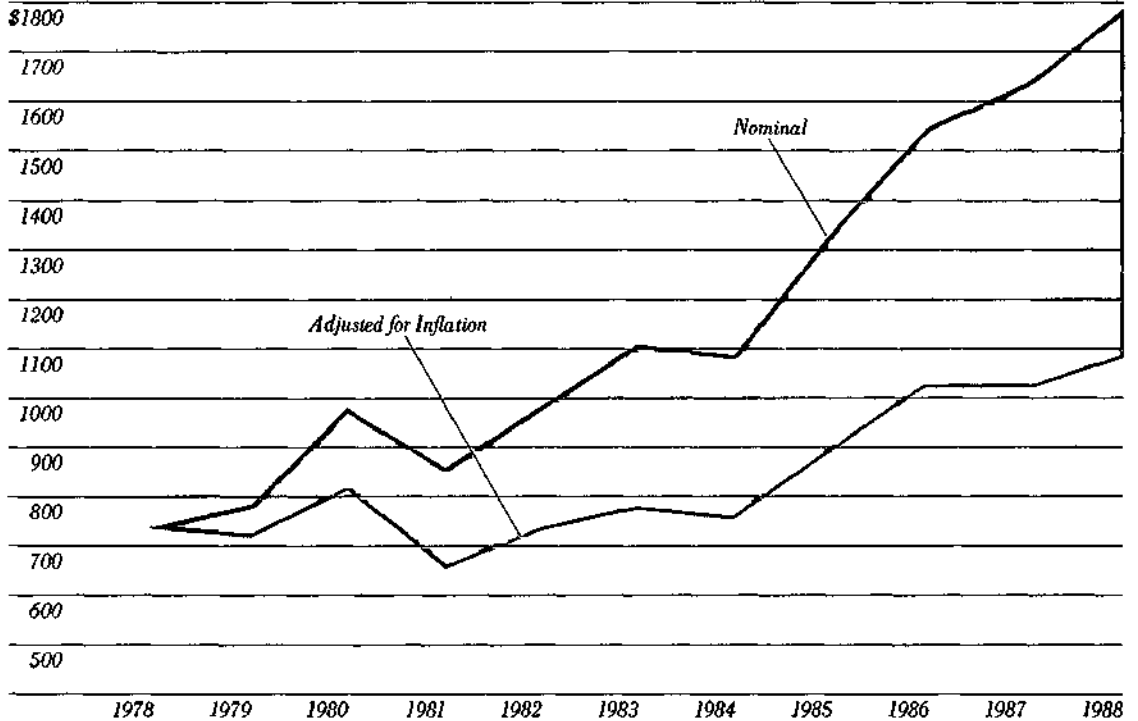
Financial Report and Statements

Asset Growth

The market value of the Foundation's investments increased 9.6 percent during 1988. The year-end market value of \$1,797 million was a record level for the Foundation.

The graph below places year-end 1988 asset values into 10-year historical perspective. Assets in nominal dollars have grown at a 9.2 percent annual rate over the 10-year period. Adjusted for inflation, assets grew at a 3.8 percent annual rate.

(Dollars in Millions)



Asset Mix

As this table indicates, the Foundation continued diversifying into real estate and venture capital during 1988.

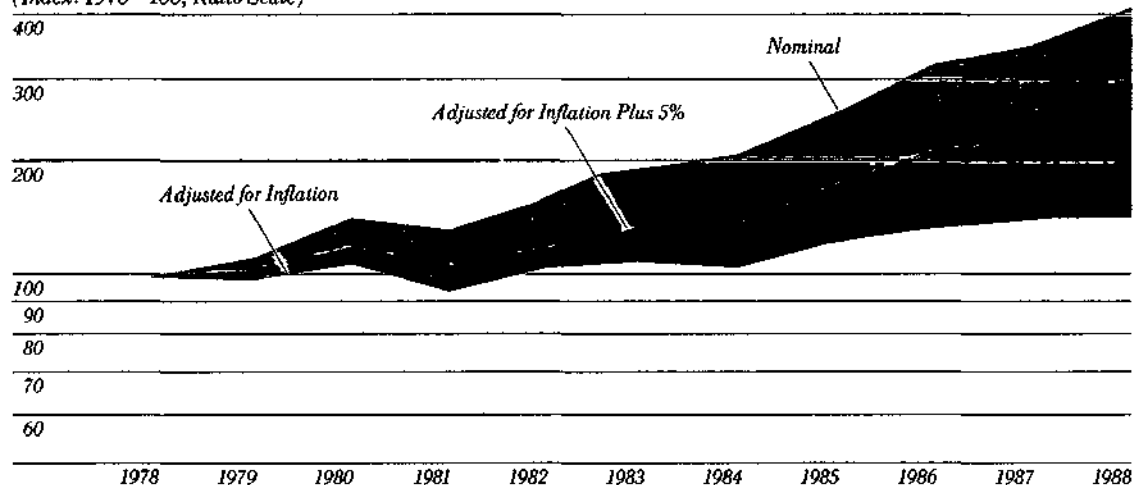
	December 31, 1988		December 31, 1987	
	\$ Millions	Percent	\$ Millions	Percent
Equities	\$ 966	53.8%	\$ 914	55.7%
Bonds	230	12.8	288	17.6
Cash	255	14.2	201	12.3
Foreign Securities	155	8.6	135	8.2
Real Estate	121	6.7	65	3.9
Venture Capital	70	3.9	37	2.3
Total Assets	\$1,797	100.0%	\$1,639	100.0%

Investment Returns

The total return on assets for 1988 was +14.2 percent. Cumulative returns for the past 10 years are shown by the top line in the graph below. The average compound rate of return for this period was 15.1 percent.

The graph also shows returns adjusted for inflation and returns adjusted for inflation plus 5 percent. The inflation plus 5 percent benchmark represents the minimum return that would permit the Foundation to make the minimum payout under current law and still maintain the value of remaining assets in real dollar terms. As the graph indicates, returns have exceeded the inflation plus 5 percent benchmark over this 10-year period.

(Index: 1978=100, Ratio Scale)



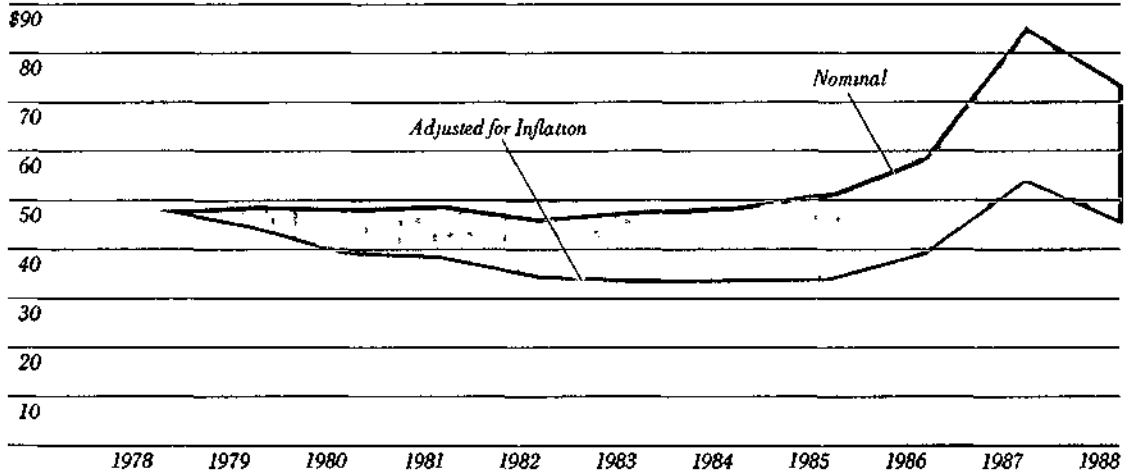
Investment Managers

The Foundation had five equity managers at the end of 1988: Concord Capital; Geewax Terker; Rosenberg Institutional Equity Management; Warburg, Pincus Counsellors; and Wells Fargo Investment Advisors. Bonds are managed by three firms: Rosenberg Capital, Security Capital, and Wells Fargo. Foreign securities are managed by Wells Fargo. A portion of cash reserves is managed internally. Northern Trust is custodian for domestic assets.

Spending

Spending in 1988 totaled \$73.7 million, down 14 percent from the \$85.7 million spent in 1987. The graph below places 1988 spending into 10-year historical perspective. Spending in nominal dollars had been relatively flat for the first seven years of this period. In real dollar terms, the sharp jump in the past three years has regained the ground lost during the late 1970s and early 1980s.

(Dollars in Millions)



Expenditures by Categories

Expenditures by categories for the three years 1986-88 are shown in the table below.

	1988		1987		1986	
	\$ Millions	Percent	\$ Millions	Percent	\$ Millions	Percent
Grants and Operations						
Agricultural Sciences	\$ 9.8	13.3%	\$ 9.7	11.3%	\$ 6.9	11.5%
Arts and Humanities	12.4	16.8	8.8	10.3	7.8	13.1
Equal Opportunity	12.5	17.0	12.4	14.5	9.7	16.2
Health Sciences	10.6	14.4	9.5	11.1	6.6	11.1
International Relations	1.0	1.4	3.2	3.7	5.6	9.4
Population Sciences	7.1	9.6	15.4	18.0	6.3	10.5
Education for Development	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Special Interests and Explorations	4.2	5.7	6.6	7.7	2.7	4.5
Special Programming	4.3	5.8	1.9	2.2	—	—
Interprogram*	2.6	3.5	3.1	3.6	1.8	3.0
Subtotal	64.6	87.6	70.9	82.7	47.7	79.8
General Administration	6.4	8.7	5.7	6.7	5.5	9.2
Major Renovations and Equipment	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.6	2.4	4.0
Federal excise tax paid for previous year	2.4	3.3	7.7	9.0	4.2	7.0
Total	\$73.7	100.0%	\$85.7	100.0%	\$59.8	100.0%

*Bellagio Study and Conference Center and Rockefeller Archive Center.

1988-87 Financial Statements

Report of Independent Public Accountants

The Board of Trustees

The Rockefeller Foundation

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets, obligations and principal fund of the Rockefeller Foundation at December 31, 1988 and 1987, and the related statements of operations and changes in principal fund and changes in financial position for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Rockefeller Foundation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Rockefeller Foundation at December 31, 1988 and 1987, 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.

Arthur Young & Company

February 15, 1989

Statement of Assets, Obligations and Principal Fund

(December 31, 1988 and 1987)

	1988	1987
Assets		
Investments (Note 1)	\$1,792,590,743	\$1,625,827,495
Cash	183,066	119,471
Accounts receivable (primarily security sales)	26,715,680	30,921,348
Dividends and interest receivable	16,574,259	10,766,102
Refundable federal excise tax for 1987 (Note 2)	4,341,710	4,341,710
Property—at depreciated cost (Note 3)	1,982,030	2,447,158
Other assets (Note 4)	3,083,000	1,592,000
Total assets	\$1,845,470,488	\$1,676,015,284
Obligations and Principal Fund		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (primarily security purchases)	\$ 35,062,989	\$ 29,475,964
Federal excise tax payable for 1988 (Note 2)	238,810	-
Deferred federal excise tax (Note 2)	1,353,668	-
Appropriations by the trustees, approved for specific grantees/purposes but not yet paid (Note 5)	44,559,577	36,861,187
Total obligations	81,215,044	66,337,151
Principal fund:		
Appropriations by the trustees (Note 5):		
For allocation to future grantees	27,956,283	18,950,027
Budget for operations and new grants of the following year	102,580,000	87,200,000
	130,536,283	106,150,027
Unappropriated	1,633,719,161	1,503,528,106
Total principal fund	1,764,255,444	1,609,678,133
Total obligations and principal fund	\$1,845,470,488	\$1,676,015,284

See accompanying notes.

Statement of Operations and Changes in Principal Fund
(Years Ended December 31, 1988 and 1987)

	1988	1987
Dividends	\$ 23,886,262	\$ 20,624,310
Interest	71,864,480	66,317,030
Other	298,343	859,166
	<hr/> 96,049,085	<hr/> 87,800,506
Realized gain on sale of marketable securities	66,793,211	205,235,414
	<hr/> 162,842,296	<hr/> 293,035,920
Less: investment expenses	5,862,644	4,959,760
Net realized investment income	156,979,652	288,076,160
Less: provision for federal excise tax <i>(Note 2)</i>	1,572,331	2,454,731
Less: approved grants, and program and administrative costs	77,975,889	73,862,804
	<hr/> 77,431,432	<hr/> 211,758,625
Increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation of marketable securities net of provision (reduction) for deferred federal excise tax—1988: \$1,144,000; 1987: (\$1,092,798) <i>(Note 1)</i>	77,145,879	(117,644,698)
Principal fund at beginning of year	1,609,678,133	1,515,564,206
Principal fund at end of year	<hr/> \$1,764,255,444	<hr/> \$1,609,678,133

See accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Financial Position

(Years Ended December 31, 1988 and 1987)

	1988	1987
Sources of cash		
Net realized investment income	\$ 156,979,652	\$ 288,076,160
Total sources of cash	156,979,652	288,076,160
Applications of Cash		
Expenditures for grants and operations:		
Agricultural Sciences	9,784,460	9,724,204
Arts and Humanities	12,369,554	8,786,111
Equal Opportunity	12,564,026	12,442,935
Health Sciences	10,572,418	9,530,170
International Relations	1,009,518	3,208,121
Population Sciences	7,092,684	15,404,794
Education for Development	83,355	254,520
Special Interests and Explorations	4,191,075	6,568,188
Special Programming	4,348,100	1,849,642
Interprogram	2,585,953	3,098,129
	64,601,143	70,866,814
General administrative expenditures	6,392,419	5,678,167
Special maintenance—Bellagio Center	309,809	1,395,116
Subtotal	71,303,371	77,940,097
Federal excise tax paid (Note 2):		
For previous year	-	7,696,476
For estimated taxes for current year	1,330,000	6,764,000
	1,330,000	14,460,476
Securities and repurchase agreement transactions, exclusive of realized gains	88,267,222	231,136,157
Net change in accounts receivable, dividends and interest receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(3,984,536)	(35,133,178)
Total applications of cash	156,916,057	288,403,552
Increase (decrease) in cash	63,595	(327,392)
Cash balance at beginning of year	119,471	446,863
Cash balance at end of year	\$ 183,066	\$ 119,471

See accompanying notes.

Notes to Financial Statements

(December 31, 1988 and 1987)

1. Investments

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

	December 31, 1988		December 31, 1987	
	Cost	Market Value	Cost	Market Value
Marketable securities:				
Repurchase agreements	\$ 11,100,000	\$ 11,100,000	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. Government obligations	222,849,212	219,448,953	303,571,196	300,944,510
Money market funds	48,858,762	48,851,488	55,157,613	55,157,613
Foreign currency— short-term	28,690	28,690	34,257,012	34,257,012
Certificates of deposit	12,999,422	13,228,484	-	-
Corporate notes	59,323,713	59,638,316	131,989,144	133,235,747
Corporate bonds	60,149,551	59,271,908	46,674,689	46,022,297
Other investments	1,296,910	450,000	1,296,910	450,000
Preferred stock	212,722	192,714	-	-
Common stock*	1,136,550,405	1,189,988,908	975,878,934	955,269,252
Subtotal	1,553,369,387	1,602,199,461	1,548,825,498	1,525,336,431
Limited partnership interests	182,010,882	190,391,282	98,287,549	100,491,064
Total	\$1,735,380,269	\$1,792,590,743	\$1,647,113,047	\$1,625,827,495

*Common stock includes \$545,140,315 and \$398,022,501 in money market funds attributable to an arbitrage of S&P 500 Index Futures versus the S&P 500 on December 31, 1988 and December 31, 1987, respectively.

2. Federal excise tax

The Foundation qualifies as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and, accordingly, is not subject to federal income tax. However, the Foundation is classified as a private foundation and is subject to a federal excise tax of 2% on investment income less investment expenses, and on net realized taxable gains on security transactions. In accordance with Section 4940(e) of the Internal Revenue Code, during the years ended December 31, 1988 and 1987, the Foundation has met the specified distribution requirements and is subject to a federal excise tax of 1% in place of the 2% tax.

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

3. Property

Expenditures for capital items are included in the property account and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lives of the respective assets or amortized over the term of the lease. The net change in the property account in 1988 was caused by additions of \$235,481 and a decrease of \$700,609 attributable to depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization totalled \$568,626 in 1987.

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

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

The plan's funded status and the amounts recognized in the Foundation's statement of financial position at December 31, 1988 and 1987 are as follows:

	1988	1987
Accumulated benefit obligation, including vested benefits of \$26,366,000 in 1988 and \$25,417,000 in 1987	\$ 26,628,000	\$ 25,645,000
Plan assets at fair value	\$ 46,372,000	\$ 40,633,000
Less: Projected benefit obligation	(29,414,000)	(28,334,000)
Funded status—surplus	16,958,000	12,299,000
Less: Unrecognized net gain relative to actuarial assumptions	(4,629,000)	(580,000)
Less: Unrecognized net asset at beginning of year Portion amortized (at 12.5 years)	(10,127,000) 881,000	(11,008,000) 881,000
Balance unrecognized at end of year	(9,246,000)	(10,127,000)
Prepaid pension cost included in Other Assets	\$ 3,083,000	\$ 1,592,000

Program and administrative costs incurred in 1988 and 1987 were reduced by a net pension credit consisting of the following components:

	1988	1987
Projected return on plan assets (<i>\$7,135,000 actual earnings, less \$3,540,000 of investment return overrun in 1988; \$279,000 actual earnings, plus \$3,399,000 of investment return shortfall in 1987</i>)	\$ 3,595,000	\$ 3,678,000
Amortization of unrecognized net asset	881,000	881,000
Less: Service cost	(498,000)	(535,000)
Less: Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	(2,487,000)	(2,432,000)
Pension cost credit	\$ 1,491,000	\$ 1,592,000

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

The Foundation also maintains a Trusteed Savings Plan for regular salaried employees under which Foundation contributions are made to equal employee contributions of up to 5% of pay. The combined contributions are credited to the employees' accounts. These accounts are invested and at termination of employment, the employee receives the account balance. The Foundation's contributions to this plan were \$205,880 for 1988 and \$175,630 for 1987.

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

5. Appropriations and expenditures

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

Appropriations and expenditures for the year are summarized as follows:

	Appropriated for specific grantees/ purposes	Appropriated for allocation and next year's budget	Total Appropriated
Balance, January 1, 1988	\$ 36,861,187	\$106,150,027	\$143,011,214
Approved grants, and program and administrative costs	78,190,586	(78,190,586)	-
Special maintenance—Bellagio	-	407,624	407,624
Lapses and refunds	(379,177)	(410,782)	(789,959)
Expenditures for grants and operations	(71,333,019)	-	(71,333,019)
Subtotal	43,339,577	27,956,283	71,295,860
1989 Budget	1,220,000	102,580,000	103,800,000
Balance, December 31, 1988	\$ 44,559,577	\$130,536,283	\$175,095,860

6. Long-term leases

At December 31, 1988, base rental commitments under non-cancellable leases for headquarters office space aggregate approximately \$3,810,000 and are payable at approximately \$720,000 annually until 1994. Under the leases, the Foundation is required to pay additional amounts for maintenance, electricity and taxes. The Foundation has subleased portions of its space under two separate sublease agreements. Net rental income under the first sublease will be approximately \$630,000 and under the second approximately \$260,000 during the remaining period of the leases. Rental expense included in the statement of operations was approximately \$1,076,000 in 1988 and \$1,027,000 in 1987.

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Report of the Secretary

The annual meeting of the board of trustees for 1988 was held on March 29, and regular meetings of the board were held on June 14, September 15-16, and December 13. Special meetings of the board were held on January 8, April 30, and October 4. There were no meetings of the executive committee during 1988.

Karen N. Horn, chairman and chief executive officer of Bank One, Cleveland, was elected a trustee, effective September 15.

Richard W. Lyman, president of the Foundation since 1980, retired, effective June 30. Peter C. Goldmark, Jr., senior

vice-president of the Times Mirror Company, was elected president of the Foundation, effective July 1.

Hugh B. Price, senior vice-president and director of the Production Center at WNET/Thirteen, was elected vice-president of the Foundation, effective November 28.

Kenneth S. Warren, associate vice-president for molecular biology and information sciences during 1988 and director of the health sciences division from 1977 through 1987, retired, effective December 31.

Index

A

Academia Sinica, 42
Addis Ababa University, 64
Advanced Training Fellowships, 26, 91 92
Aedes aegypti mosquito, 16
Affirmative action policy, 116
AFPOP, 20
Africa Fund, 88
Africa Leadership Foundation, 64
Africa, *AIDS* in, 17 23, 63, *population growth* in, 19 20, *science* in, 25, 26, *women's health* in, 23, *U S understanding of*, 25
African Academy of Sciences, 26, 64
African-American Institute, 88
African Council on Communication Education, 59
African Dissertation Internship Awards program, 24, 64-67
African Economic Research Consortium program, 67
African Fertility Society, 55, 63
African Theatre Exchange, 73
African forum on children's technological literacy, 25, 67
Agricultural Economics Society of Southeast Asia, 46
Agricultural Research Corporation of Sudan, 64
Agricultural sciences division, 2 9-12, 42 47
Agricultural technical change, impact of, 10 11, 44
Ahmadu Bello University, 64
AIDS initiatives in Africa, 17, 23 63
Alan Guttmacher Institute, 58, 88
Alvarez Sanchez, Frank, 56
Ambrosio, Ana Maria, 48
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 42, 48, 58, 67 71
American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy Research and Education Foundation, 83
American Association for the Advancement of Science, 68
American Association of Museums, 71
American Citizenship Education Project, 87
American Council for the Arts, 73
American Council of Learned Societies, 71
American Dance Festival, 73
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 82
American Farmland Trust, 45, 88
American Forum, 79
American Music Center, 73
American Music Theater Festival, 73
American Place Theatre, 73
American Planning Association, 82
American Repertory Theatre Company, 73
Amin, Sajeda, 61
Antifertility vaccines, 22
App, Alva A., 108
Appalshop, 30, 73, 81
Archives, Foundation, 2, 90
Arms Control Association, 68
Arthurs, Alberta, 108
Artistic experimentation across cultures, 29
Arts and Business Council, 73
Arts and humanities division, 2 4, 27 31

Ashoka, 88
Asociación Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia, Inc., 21, 58
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, 88
Assets, Foundation, 96 97
Assiut University, 21, 58
Associated Colleges of the Midwest, 79
Association for Asian Studies, 79
Association of College, University, and Community Arts Administrators, 74
Association of Faculties of Agriculture in Africa, 45
Association of Hispanic Arts, 74
Australan National University, 68
Available Potential Enterprises, 81
Averill, Meredith S., 108

B

Bah, Tierno, 64
Baltimore Theatre Project, 74
Bananas, research on, 11
Basic rights, 36
Basic skills, 35 36
Beasley, W B Rogers, 108
Beere, Carole A., 86
Begum, Sharifa, 61
Bellagio Study and Conference Center, 2, 40, 116
Better World Society, 88
Beyond Child Survival, 68
Biennale of Sydney, 30, 75
Biotechnology Career Fellowships, 26, 47, 55, 63, 94
Biotechnology, 9 10, 42, 44
Bixby, Luis Rosero, 55, 63
Blackie, Malcolm J., 9, 108
Blackstone, Lyon Terren, 108
Board of trustees, 107
Bookmyer, Joseph R., 108
Borlaug, Norman E., 108
Boston Camerata, 75
Boston Dance Umbrella, 74
Bourne, St Clair, 77
Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, 42
Brademas, John, 107
Brandeis University, 82
British Medical Association, 68
Bronx Museum of the Arts, 71
Brook, Peter, 29
Brooklyn Academy of Music, 74 87
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, 74
Brown University, 44, 48
Brown, Harold, 107
Buba, Tony, 77
Buchwalter, Ellen S., 108
Budapest New York Theatre Arts Foundation, 75
Bulbul, Mehmet, 46
Burkhart, Lynne C., 108

C

California Afro-American Museum Foundation, 71
California Institute of the Arts, 75
Cambridge University, 48, 51
Cao Ya, 48

Capital Repertory Company, 81
Case Western Reserve University, 48, 82
Cassava, genetic research on, 10, 42
Cast Theatre, 81
Catholic University of America, 82
Catholic University of Louvain, 57
CEDPA—see *Centre for Development and Population Activities*
Celli, Roberto, 108
Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles, 75
Center for Applied Studies in International Negotiations, 68
Center for Community Change, 82, 87
Center for Contemporary Arts of Santa Fe, 74
Center for Employment Training, 83
Center for Foreign Journalists, 88
Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Investigations, 48
Center for Puppetry Arts, 74
Center of Research and Advanced Studies (CINVESTAV) of the National Polytechnic Institute of Mexico, 42, 48
Centers for Disease Control, 51
Central America, *population growth* in, 18-19
Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), 51, 59
Centre for Economic Policy Research, 68
Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), 43
Centro de Investigacion y de Estudios Avanzados del IPN, 68
Centro de Pesquisa e Assistencia em Reprodução Humana, 21, 58
CGIAR—see *Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research*
Changing gender roles, program in, 38 39, 86
CHART (Collaboratives for Humanities and Arts Teaching), 31, 79 80
Chavkin, Wendy, 86
Chen Daba, 44
Child care, 35 36
Child nutrition, 24
Childhood diseases, 17
Children's Theatre Company and School, 81
Children's Village, 88
Chimimba, David Phiri, 45
China National Center for Biotechnology Development, 42
Chinese Academy of Sciences, 18, 56, 57
Chiotha, Sostein, 64
Chocolate Bayou Theater Company, 81
Chonco, Seshi, 64
Christenson, Bruce, 61
Chulalongkorn University, 21, 51 52, 58
CIAT—see *Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical*
CINVESTAV—see *Center of Research and Advanced Studies of the National Polytechnic Institute of Mexico*
City University of New York, 74
Civil Rights Project, 79, 85, 88
Clinical epidemiology, 6, 14 15
Cold Comfort Farm Trust, 40, 88
Collaboratives for Humanities and Arts Teaching (CHART), 31, 79 80
Collective for Living Cinema, 74
Colonus, Inc., 74

Columbia University, 59 88
 Commonwealth Regional Health Secretariat for East, Central, and Southern Africa, 59 63
 Community Development Corporations, 35
 Community Information Exchange, 82
 Community Planning and Action program, 82
 COMPAS, 80
 Conflict Management Fund, 88
 Connecticut College, 80
 Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), 5
 Contemporary Arts Center, 77
 Contraceptive development and research, 22
 Cooperative initiatives in health and population, 23
 Cornell University, 42, 45, 52, 82
 Cottingham, Phoebe H., 108
 Council of American Overseas Research Centers, 71
 Council of Chief State School Officers, 82
 Council on Foreign Relations, 68
 Council on Foundations, 80, 82, 88
 Court, David, 107
 Cuyahoga County Hospital Foundation, 48

D

Daly, Kathleen, 86
 Dance Exchange, 75
 Dance Futures Foundation, 75
 Dance Theater Workshop, 74
 Dash, Julie, 77
 Davis, Anthony, 75
 de Oliveira, Orlandia, 61
 Dean Dance and Music Foundation, 75
 Demography in Africa, 20
 Dengue, 16
 Development Institute, Research Center for Rural Development of the State Council of China, 44
 Diverse Works, 77
 Duke University, 89

E

East Coast fever, 12
 Education, programs in, 4, 6, 31 39
 Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET), 74
 Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates, 51
 Educational Testing Service, 81
 80 Langton Street, 77
 Eisenhower Medical Research and Education Center, 68
 El Bushra, Hassan El Mahdi, 64
 Emory University, 51, 82
 Employment training programs, 35 36
 Enama, Mugangu Trinto, 64
 Enterprise Foundation, 83
 Epidemiology—see *Clinical epidemiology*
 Equal opportunity division, 2 32 36
 Escola Paulista de Medicina, 52
 Eshwani, Arthur, 65
 Ethics and Public Policy Center, 68

Eureka Theatre, 81
 European Cooperation Fund, 89
 Evans, John R., 107
 "Eyes on the Prize," 36, 38

F

FAMILIAS (National Council for the Enhancement of Hispanic Children and Families), 83
 Family Care International, 51
 Family planning programs, evaluation of, 60
 Federal University of Bahia, 56, 57
 Fellowships for American Playwrights, 81
 Fellowships, 24, 26, 91 94, *Advanced Training Fellowships*, 26, 91 92, *African Dissertation Internship Awards*, 24, *American Playwrights Fellowships*, 81, *applying for*, 115, *Biotechnology Career Fellowships*, 26 47, 55, 63, 94, *Film and video fellowships*, 30, *in the arts*, 30, 77, *in the humanities*, 28, 72, *Social Science Research Fellowships*, 26, 47, 93
 Ferris, Sally Ann, 108
 Festivals and exhibitions, fund for U.S. artists, 6, 30, 74 76
 Film and video fellowships, 30, 77
 Financial report and statements, 95 106
 Findley, Sally Evans, 108
 First Unitarian Universalist Association, 83
 FitzGerald, Frances, 107
 Food production in Africa, 11 12
 Ford Foundation, 5
 Forestry, tropical, 12
 Fossett, Mark A., 86
 Foundation Center, 89
 Foundation collaboration, 5 6
 Foundation for Independent Video and Film, 74
 Freeman, Phyllis, 48
 Friends of Puerto Rico, 71
 Fund for U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions, 30, 74 76
 Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, 48

G

Gadjah Mada University, 52
 Gallegos, Herman E., 107
 Garcia, Brigida, 61
 Garfield, Susan E., 108
 Gates, Hill, 61
 Gender roles, 38 39, 86
 General Foundation for Medicine, 48
 Genetic map of rice, 10, 42
 Georgetown University, 56
 Gerima, Haile, 77
 Gerstel, Naomi Ruth, 86
 Gibson, James O., 108
 Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, 21, 59
 Global Perspectives in Education, 80
 Godmilow, Jill, 77
 Goldmark, Peter C., Jr., 107, *president's review*, 3 6
 Gossypol, research on, 22 57
 Government of Tamilnadu, 51
 Grants, 42 90, 99, *applying for*, 115, *"stabilization support,"* 36, *summary of*, 2

Great Lakes Theater Festival, 76
 Great Neglected Diseases program, 5 6, 13, 14
 Greater Washington Research Center, 82
 Grunberg, Adrienne, 108
 Guffey, Mary Jane, 108
 Gujarat Institute of Area Planning, 60
 Gwin, Catherine, 107

H

Halleck, DeeDee, 77
 Hallwalls, 77
 Halstead, Scott B., 108
 Hampshire College, 80
 Handunnett, Sharoma, 48
 Harvard University, 49, 51, 55, 56, 63, 71, 72, 81, 83
 Health Sciences for the Tropics, 6, 13, 48-49
 Health of the Public program, 54
 Health sciences division, 2, 13 17
 "Health transition," 26, 68
 Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 59
 Herdt, Robert W., 108
 Hinton, Katherine Ch'iu, 108
 Hispanic Policy Development Project, 83
 Hoffman, Kurt, 68
 Hopper, William David, 107
 Horn, Karen N., 107
 Hospital General de Mexico, 52
 Hossain, Kazi J., 61
 Howard University, 87
 Humanities fellowships, 28, 72

I

Ichman, Alice Stone, 107
 Illuminating Intergenerational Perspectives program, 83
 Illusion Theater and School, 81
 ILRAD—see *International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases*
 INCLEN—see *International Clinical Epidemiology Network*
 Independent Broadcasting Associates, 80
 Independent Committee on Arts Policy, 76
 Independent Sector, 89
 Indiana University, 71
 Information systems for developing-country ministries of health, 51
 Institut Pasteur, 49
 Institut Supérieur Pédagogique de Bukavu, 65
 Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales, 89
 Institut Zairois pour la Conservation de la Nature, 65
 Institute for Advanced Study, 28, 72
 Institute for American Values, 83
 Institute for East-West Security Studies, 89
 Institute for International Economics, 69
 Institute for Research in History, 89
 Institute for Resource Development, 61
 Institute of Contemporary Art, 76
 Institute of International Development and Education in Agriculture and Life Sciences, 46
 Institute of International Education, 76, 89
 Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 69

Instituto Internacional de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo (IIED America Latina), 59
 Instituto Nacional de Endocrinología y Enfermedades Metabólicas, 21
 Instituto Nacional de la Nutrición Salvador Zubiran, 56
 Instituto de Biología y Medicina Experimental, 56, 57
 Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, 46
 Intercultural Film and Video Fellowships, 30, 77
 Interdisciplinary Artists Program, 77
 Intermedia Arts Minnesota, 77
 International African Institute, 71
 International Arts Relations, 77, 81
 International Center for Research on Women, 52, 89
 International Centre of Theatre Research, 77
 International Clinical Epidemiology Network (INCLEN), 6, 14, 15, 52, 53
 International Confederation of Midwives, 53
 International Congress on Women in Music, 75
 International Education Consortium, 80
 International Extension College, 69
 International Federation of Agricultural Producers, 46
 International Fertilizer Development Center, 46
 International Food Policy Research Institute, 45, 46, 59
 International Fund for Agricultural Research, 46
 International Health and Biomedicine, 49
 International House of Philadelphia, 77
 International Institute for Strategic Studies, 69
 International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), 11, 12, 45
 International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, 53
 International Program to Support Science Based Development, 4, 5, 8, 26
 International Rice Research Institute, 43, 44
 International Women's Health Coalition, 23, 55, 63
 Interphil (International Standing Conference on Philanthropy), 89
 Intrauterine devices, 22
 Investment managers, 98
 Investment returns, 97
 IRR1—see *International Rice Research Institute*
 IUDs, 22
 Iyun, B. F., 60

J
 Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival, 77
 Jazz composers, fellowships for, 30
 Jenrette, Richard H., 107
 Jester, Glen T., 108
 Jimenez, Carol, 108
 Johns Hopkins University, 52, 53, 56, 69, 72
 Johnson, Miriam M., 86
 Johnson, Tom, 107

Joint Center for Political Studies, 71, 85
 Jose Limon Dance Foundation, 75, 77

K

Kalpeni, E., 59
 Kansas State University, 43
 Karel, Frank, 108
 Kenya Medical Research Institute, 56, 63
 Kessler Harris, Alice, 86
 Khon Kaen University, 52
 Kidane, Asmerom, 59
 Kiecolt, K. Jill, 86
 Kim, Han Gon, 61
 Kiragu, Karungu, 65
 Kisseadoo, Samuel, 65
 Klugman, Gail, 86
 Kritiz, Mary M., 108

L

La MaMa Experimental Theatre Club, 78
 Latin American Population Sciences Network, 18, 19, 56, 59
 Lavine, Steven D., 108
 Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, 6, 85
 Lester, Theodore II, 108
 Levitt, Arthur, Jr., 107
 Li Liangcai, 44
 Li Xianghui, 42
 Ling Dinghou, 44
 Livestock in Africa, 11, 12
 Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), 35
 Los Angeles Contemporary Exhibitions, 77
 Los Angeles Educational Partnership, 80
 Louisiana State University-Baton Rouge, 43
 Lyman, Richard W., 6, 107
 Lynam, John K., 9, 108

M

Mabou Mines Development Foundation, 81
 Macwan'gi, Mubiana, 65
 Maeroff, Gene, 31
 Magembe, Cecil, 59
 Magutu, Gerald, 65
Mahabharata, 29
 Mahidol University, 49, 52
 Mahmud, Simeen, 61
 Maize, research in Malawi, 11, 45, genetic research on, 10
 Majidi, Evelyn, 108
 Makerere University, 45, 60, 65, 89
 Malaria, 14
 Mannan, M. A., 61
 Mararo, Bucyalimwe, 65
 Marine Biological Laboratory, 56
 Market Theatre Foundation, 89
 Markides, Kyriakos, 86
 Marshall, John, 77
 Mary Luft and Co., 75, 78
 Mary McLeod Bethune Museum Archives, 71
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 69, 83

Max Planck Institute for Immunobiology, 49
 Maynard, Robert C., 107
 Mazambani, David, 65
 Mbago, Maurice, 59
 McCarthy, James, 60
 McGill University, 53
 McMaster University, 52, 53
 McPherson, Douglas, 107
 Mediators Foundation, 89
 Medical Research Council, 69
 Meet the Composer, 78, 81
 Memphis State University, 86
 Menken, Jane, 61
 Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, 6, 36, 85
 Mexican Museum, 71
 Meyer, Jack R., 108
 Midwest Voter Registration Education Project, 87
 Milwaukee Repertory Theater, 75
 Ministry of Health of China, 50
 Ministry of Public Health, 53
 Mink, Gwendolyn, 86
 Minority Female Single Parent program, 35, 36, 83, 84
 Missouri Botanical Garden, 46
 Mita, Rezina, 61
 Modern Language Association of America, 80
 Mohamed, Mirghani S., 65
 Moi University, 53
 Montana State University, 44
 Moonck, Joyce L., 107
 Moore, Carman L., 75
 Mosquito control, 16
 Motton, E. Monte, 75
 Movement Theatre International, 78
 Moyo, S. P. C., 60
 Mufwaya, M. M., 60
 Muir Leresche, Kay, 45
 Mullen, Lynda, 108
 Multicultural Arts Project, 78
 Munodawafa, Davison, 66
 Museum of Fine Arts, 78
 Museums, 29
 Mushatt, Ann, 107
 Music-Theatre Performing Group, 75, 78

N

NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, 6, 36, 85
 NAACP Special Contribution Fund, 36, 85
 National AIDS Network, 89
 National Academy of Sciences, 53
 National Academy of Sciences Institute of Medicine, 53
 National Bureau of Economic Research, 69
 National Center for Immigrants' Rights, 85
 National Charities Information Bureau, 89
 National Coalition on Black Voter Participation, 87
 National Council for International Health, 53
 National Council for the Social Studies, 80

National Council of La Raza, 36, 85
 National Foundation for Infectious Diseases, 53
 National Institute of Immunology, 21
 National Institution of Nutrition, 21
 National Jazz Service Organization, 78
 National Museums of Kenya, 57, 58
 National Opinion Research Center, 59
 National Public Radio, 84, 89
 National University, 69
 National University of Singapore, 49
 Nati, Alexander, 66
 Ndegwa, Philip, 69
 Negro Ensemble Company, 78
 The Netherlands Society of Tropical Medicine, 54
 New England Medical Center Hospitals, 49
 New Radio and Performing Arts, 78
 New York Academy of Sciences, 69, 89
 New York Community Trust, 78, 90
 New York Foundation for the Arts, 78
 New York Regional Association of Grantmakers, 90
 New York Shakespeare Festival, 78
 New York University, 49
 Newberry Library, 72
 Nexus, 77
 Niamego, Cyrille, 66
 Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, 60
 Nonprofit Coordinating Committee of New York, 90
 NORPLANT implants, 22
 North Carolina State University, 46, 57
 Norton, Eleanor Holmes, 107
 Nutrition, child, 24-25
 Nyirenda, V. G., 60

O

Oberlin College, 78
 Ogundimu, Folu, 66
 Ohi, Gbolahan A., 60
 Oliver, Enrique, 77
 Olorunju, Phindile E., 66
 OPERA America, 81
 Operation Crossroads Africa, 90
 Opportunities Industrialization Center of Rhode Island, 84
 Oregon State University, 56
 Organization of American Historians, 80
 Original Ballets Foundation, 75, 78
 Orpheus Chamber Orchestra, 76
 O'Toole, John C., 9, 108
 "The Other Americas," 29
 Ounce of Prevention Fund, 83
 Oxford University, 49, 70
 Oyejide, T. A., 60

P

Pacific Oaks, 83
 PAHO—see *Pan American Health Organization*
 Painted Bride Art Center, 77
 Palmieri, Victor H., 107
 Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), 13, 50
 Pan Asian Repertory Theatre, 76

Panos Institute, 48, 50, 56, 69
 Parikh, Sumita, 84
 PATH—see *Program for Appropriate Technology in Health*
 PATHS—see *Philadelphia Alliance for Teaching Humanities in the Schools*
 Patterson, Belknap, Webb & Tyler, 107
 Pebley, Anne R., 61
 Peking University, 59, 62
 Pennoyer, Robert M., 107
 Pennsylvania State University, 61
 People-to-People Foundation (Project Hope), 54
 Performing Arts Journal, 72
 Persistent poverty, 32, 36
 Pew Charitable Trusts, 54
 Phelps Stokes Fund, 86
 Philadelphia Alliance for Teaching Humanities in the Schools (PATHS), 80
 Philadelphia Museum of Art, 76
 Philippine Rice Research Institute, 43
 Pick-Up Performance Company, 30, 78
 Piton Foundation, 82, 84
 Pittsburgh Public School District, 80
 Plant Genetic Systems, 43
 Players Project, 76
 Playwrights Horizons, 81
 Playwrights Unlimited, 81
 Playwrights fellowships, 81
 Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, 52
 Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio de Janeiro, 69

Population Council, 56
 Population sciences division, 2, 18, 22
 Poston, Dudley, Jr., 61
 Potente, Terri, 107
 Power, Douglas R., 108
 Prawl, Orneata, 108
 Presser, Harriet B., 86
 Prewitt, Kenneth, 107
 Price, Hugh B., 107
 Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH), 55, 63
 Program to Explore Long Term Implications of Changing Gender Roles, 86
 Psychoyos, Alexandre, 57
 Public Education Association, 87
 Public/Private Ventures, 84
 Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, 87
 Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre Company, 81

Q

Queens College, the City University of New York, 72
 Queensland Institute of Technology, 50
 Quinn, Linda G., 107

R

Ramer, Yvonne, 77
 Rajic, Vera, 108
 Ramanathan, R., 108
 Rand Corporation, 55, 63, 84
 Randolph Street Gallery, 77
 Readers International, 78

Real Art Ways, 77
 Reflections on Development program, 70
 Repertorio Español, 30
 Research and training in the population sciences in sub-Saharan Africa, 57, 59
 Research Foundation of the State University of New York, 72
 Research support for population scientists returning to developing countries, 57, 62
 Resident Fellowships in the Humanities, 72
 Resources Development Foundation, 44, 50, 70
 Resources for the Future, 46
 Rice biotechnology, 9-10, 42-43, 44
 Rice University, 72
 Ricketts, Erol R., 108
 Riggs, Marlon T., 77
 River Arts Repertory Co., 81
 Roadside Attractions, 81
 Robinson, Nan S., 107
 Rockefeller, John D., 2
 Rockefeller Foundation, 2, 75th anniversary, 3, 4, 5
 Rockefeller University, 50, 57, 90
 Rod Rodgers Dance Company, 76
 Rodriguez, Aida, 108
 Romm, Joseph, 107
 Rossiter, Margaret, 86
 Rural Development Administration, 42
 Rushmeza, Justin, 66
 Russell, Susan, 108
 Rutgers University, 46, 54, 62, 90

S

Sabel Institute, 60
 St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, 57
 St. Louis Art Museum, 28, 29, 72
 Salk Institute for Biological Studies, 43, 57
 Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, 72
 San Antonio Cares, 82, 84
 Sathar, Zeba A., 61
 Sato, Suzanne M., 108
 Schoepf, Brooke, 54
 Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, 70
 Secretary's report, 109
 Segal, Sheldon J., 108
 Semali, Ladislaus, 66
 Shanghai Medical University, 21, 52
 Sher, Alan, 50
 Summons, Ruth, 61
 Sitch, Lesley A., 10, 108
 Smith, Thomas S., Jr., 107
 Smithsonian Institution, 29, 73, 87
 SNS-Center for Business and Policy Studies, 70
 Social Science Research Council, 33, 45, 84
 Social Science Research Fellowships, 26, 47, 93
 Social and Public Arts Resource Center, 78
 Soil fertility in Africa, 11, 46
 South African Relief, 90
 South America, population growth in, 18, 19
 South Carolina Committee for the Humanities, 80

South-North News Service, 90
 South-to-South Cooperation, 21, 57 58, 62, 63
 Southern African Development Coordination Conference, 90
 Southport Institute of Policy Analysis, 73
 Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, 87
 Soyibo, A., 60
 Spanish Theatre Repertory Company, 79
 Special Interests and Explorations, 2
 Special Programming, 2, 24 26
 Spending, 98 99
 Spoleto Festival U S A , 79
 Srivastava, M. L. , 59
 Ssekamatte-Ssebulha. John, 66
 Stacey, Judith, 86
 Stanford University, 44, 49
 Status of Women and Fertility program, 20, 61
 Stephen Petronio Dance Company, 76
 Studio Museum in Harlem, 73, 79
 Suez Canal University, 52
 Sundance Institute for Film and Television, 79
 SWAF—see *Status of Women and Fertility*
 Synergos Institute, 40, 90
 Syracuse University, 76

T

Tashakkori, Abbas, 61
 Task Force for Child Survival, 17, 54
 Taylor, Billy, 76
 Teachers College, Columbia University, 80, 84
 Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, 58
 Texas A&M University System, 43
 Theater for the New City Foundation, 81
 Theatre for a New Audience, 79
 Theiler, Max, 17
 Thompson, Vaida D. , 61
 Toennissen, Gary H. , 108
 Trammell, Webb, 108
 Transfer of vaccine production, 50
 Trends, Inc. , 87
 Trisha Brown Dance Company, 76
 Tropical forestry, 12, 70
 Trypanosomiasis, 12
 Tutu, Desmond M. , 90
 Twin Cities Public Television (KTCA/TV), 79

U

Udjo, E. O. , 60
 Underclass, 3 4, 33 36
 Union for African Population Studies, 60
 United Nations Association of the United States of America, 90
 United Nations Development Programme, 47
 United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 70
 Universidad Externado de Colombia, 62

Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, 58
 Universidad de La Frontera, 52
 Université Nationale du Benin, 66
 Université Nationale du Rwanda, 66
 University/Community Research program, 84
 University of Arkansas, 47, 80
 University of Botswana, 45
 University of California-Berkeley, 62, 70
 University of California-Davis, 43, 47
 University of California-Los Angeles, 49, 73, 84
 University of California-San Francisco, 49, 54, 70
 University of Chicago, 84
 University of Chile, 58
 University of Colorado at Denver, 84
 University of Conakry, 66
 University of Dar es Salaam, 60 66, 70
 University of Dhaka, 60
 University of Edinburgh, 49
 University of Florida, 80
 University of Georgia, 50
 University of Georgia Research Foundation, 42, 43, 44
 University of Hawaii at Manoa, 28, 54, 72
 University of Ibadan, 21
 University of Ilorin, 67
 University of Khartoum, 67
 University of Kinshasa, 60
 University of Lagos, 62
 University of London, 50
 University of Malawi, 67
 University of Maryland Foundation, 72, 84
 University of Massachusetts, 85
 University of Michigan, 61, 62
 University of Minnesota, 28, 72
 University of Missouri-Columbia, 42, 50
 University of Nairobi, 21, 52, 58, 60, 62, 67
 University of New Mexico, 72
 University of Newcastle, 53
 University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 54
 University of Nottingham, 43
 University of Pennsylvania, 20, 28, 53, 54, 62, 72, 83
 University of Quebec, 50
 University of Rome, 49
 University of Science and Technology, 67
 University of Southern California, 62
 University of Stockholm, 49, 50
 University of Texas, 84
 University of Tsukuba, 43
 University of Uppsala, 49
 University of Virginia, 87
 University of Washington, 61
 University of Wisconsin-Madison, 43, 45, 54
 University of Witwatersrand, 67
 University of Zambia, 21, 57, 62, 67
 University of Zimbabwe, 21, 44, 45, 47, 60, 67
 University of the Philippines, 53
 Urban Bush Women, 76, 79
 Urban Institute, 85, 87
 Urban Strategies Council, 82, 84, 85

V

Vaccines, 50
 Vanderbilt University, 47, 73
 Victory Gardens Theater, 81
 Video and film fellowships, 30, 77
 Voice for Africa in the U.S. program, 70
 Voter Education Project, 87
 Voter registration and education, 87

W

Walker, Ezekiel, 67
 Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, 49
 Warren, Kenneth S. , 107
 Warshaw, Randy, 76
 Washington Project for the Arts, 73
 Washington University, 10
 Water management in Africa, 11
 Wayne State University, 72
 West China University of Medical Sciences, 53
 WGBH, 29
 WGBH Educational Foundation, 73
 White, Kerr L. , 50
 WHY Inc. , 79
 Wider Opportunities for Women, 84, 90
 Wilson, Wilham Julius, 33
 Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development, 47
 WNET, 74
 WNYC Foundation, 79
 Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy, 90
 Women's Legal Defense Fund, 85
 Women's Research and Education Institute, 85
 Women's health in Africa, 23
 Wood, Susan Y. , 108
 Woods Hole Research Center, 90
 Wolf, Harry, 107
 World Bank, 47, 54, 70
 World Development Productions, 47
 World Health Organization, 5, 6, 13, 16-17, 50, 54, 58
 World Music Productions, 79
 World Priorities, 90
 World Resources Institute, 70 90
 World Wildlife Fund, 12, 47
 Wuhan University, 62

Y

Yale University, 43, 50, 79
 Yanagisako, Sylvia Junko, 87
 Yellow fever, 16, 17

Z

Zaccho, S. F. , 76

Applying for Foundation Assistance

The Rockefeller Foundation works in three areas: international science-based development (including the agricultural, health, and population sciences) and, in the United States, the arts and humanities and equal opportunity.

To accomplish lasting results with limited resources, the Foundation concentrates its grants and fellowships on purposes approved by the Foundation's board of trustees and expressed in program guidelines. These guidelines have been summarized to introduce each program section of this annual report. Copies of the guidelines in full are available from the Foundation.

The Foundation employs a staff of experienced professionals, augmented by consultants and advisory panels, to plan, develop, and conduct its programs. Members of the staff, in order to meet their responsibilities, are expected to travel widely and study extensively, keeping abreast of relevant literature, visiting Foundation-supported projects, and talking with others in the field.

Many grants therefore stem from proposals stimulated by staff interactions with individuals and institutions that have the qualifications needed to accomplish the objectives of our programs. Other grants and Foundation fellowships are made through publicized competitions designed to advance program goals. We also receive approximately 8,000 unsolicited proposals each year, and while most are declined because they are for purposes outside the Foundation's program guidelines, we review the remainder, and within budgetary limits, fund them on a competitive basis.

Grants

The Foundation's principal work is done through appropriations, each of which authorizes more than \$100,000 for a specific programmatic purpose and is approved by the board of trustees. Direct appropriations are approved by the board as grants to a specific institution. Other appropriations are approved by the trustees for subsequent allocation by the staff. Within the approved purpose and dollar total, the staff allocates these appropriations as a series of grants, after they have reviewed proposals, selected the recipients, and determined the grant amounts and specific activities to be funded. The staff is also authorized each year to make a limited number of grants-in-aid to institutions and individuals, in amounts of \$100,000 or less, for purposes within the Foundation's guidelines.

The factors considered in evaluating grant proposals include: the proposed project's potential for accomplishing its objectives and contributing significantly to the well-being of mankind; the relevance of the project to our programs; the applicant's qualifications and record of achievement; and the extent of the applicant's effort to secure additional and subsequent funding from other sources.

Fellowships

The Foundation offers fellowships for training and to assist in the production of a piece of work. Advanced training fellowships, biotechnology career fellowships, and social science research fellowships are given to help prepare outstanding younger scholars and scientists, primarily from the developing world, to make significant contributions to research and training or to public service. In addition, a number of special fellowships are announced and awarded annually through specific Foundation programs.

Limitations

As a matter of policy, we do not give or lend money for personal aid to individuals; 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; or support attempts to influence legislation.

The Rockefeller Foundation does not normally provide general institutional support or endowment. We do make occasional exceptions for organizations or institutions in which we have played an important creative role, and organizations that serve and support organized philanthropy in the United States. Although we seldom give general or core support, we try to ensure that the full direct costs of a project are taken into account in the calculation of grant budgets.

External Affirmative Action Policy

The Rockefeller Foundation believes that important issues of underrepresentation of minorities and women remain unresolved in our society, and we seek to play a helpful and constructive part in their resolution. To that end, the Foundation systematically invests in the professional development of minorities and women and their promotion into leadership roles. The Foundation expects grantee organizations in the United States to do the same.

Consequently, affirmative action questions will be raised with U.S. applicants and grantees when there appear to be opportunities for constructive collaboration with the Foundation in the interests of improving opportunities for underrepresented groups. In such instances, as a first step, we may ask these institutions to inform us of their efforts, supported, as appropriate, with data on the gender and minority composition of the leadership of the institution.

Proposals and Applications

No special form is required to apply for a grant or fellowship, but the proposal or application should include:

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

Proposals and applications should be sent to the secretary of the Foundation or to the director of the relevant division or program.

An application form is required to apply for a conference or residency at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center. Send your request to the attention of the Bellagio Conference Office.

For more information about the Foundation, send your inquiries to the Communications Office.

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