Max Mason Presidente

International Health Division p 27

There are many other diseases in which the accusing finger of scientific research points to certain insect vectors, and thus gives public health authorities more than a hint as to ways and means of combating these maladies. Within recent years there has arisen a new branch of science known as medical entomology, or the study of insects that play some role in the carrying of disease.

Public health is to a certain extent synonymous with preventive medicine; and preventive medicine, of course, deals with diseases which can be prevented or at least partially controlled, chiefly by group action, taken on government initiative. The work of the Rockefeller Foundation in the field of public health, although intimately connected with control efforts in behalf of certain diseases, has throughout been directed toward the acquisition of new scientific knowledge, by which the principles of control are definitely established.

In the following pages are discussed briefly the activities through which the Foundation in

1929 endeavored to contribute to the advancement of knowledge in public health. An account is also given of its assistance to public health education and to centers of research in public health

Local and National health work p 98

within the framework of all modern governments there is a central agency for administering

public health work. It may be a ministry, a department, a bureau, or it may be called simply

the public health service. Its work is as varied, many-sided, and active as the work attached to other major portfolios.

In general the duties of the central health organization in any country are directive and

supervisory in nature. The work is that of regulation, coordination, and the enforcement of

rules. In times of epidemics the central agency must be able to supply leadership and, above all, technical direction.

However, no central public health service, no matter how perfect, is complete in itself. Surrounding the central agency there should be local posts to constitute the eyes, the ears, and the hands of the central health organization

The Rockefeller Foundation has been active in supporting both the central and peripheral aspects of public health work in many countries.

The Quest for New Knowledge p125

A uniting thread which runs through the preceding chapters, in which a brief account has

been given of Foundation work in public health, is the quest for such sound scientific knowledge as can be made a basis for advances in public health procedure. To discover the kind of campaign that will be well within the resources of the average community, to work out procedures that can be taken over by local personnel and local facilities, and to help establish all this on a permanent and scientific basis, with growth assured, has been the aim.

The Foundation enters upon public health work only on invitation of the governmental authorities of the country in which the work is to be done, or, in the case of certain health edu- cation projects, in cooperation with established university centers. The authorities undertake to bear an increasing share of the cost of the work and at the end of a specified period to take it over and carry it on

The Foundation is not committed to any one government or locality. It can cooperate in

different parts of the world on the same problem under widely varying conditions, so that as the years go on valuable information as to methods, procedures, and results can be obtained. It is the search for basic and scientifically established information of this sort that characterizes Foundation efforts no matter what particular disease happens to be under consideration. The seeking out of such knowledge is not necessarily limited to the three main diseases, yellow fever, malaria, and hookworm, with which the Foundation has

up to the present been chiefly concerned.

The Medical Sciences p175

With the year 1929 there began a transition in the policy of the Rockefeller Foundation in connection with teaching and investigation in medicine. During the years 1920-1928, inclusive, the activities of the Foundation in this field, through its then existing Division of Medical Education, were in large part based upon a policy of attempting to aid, in several countries, the teaching functions of institutions of medical education. Requests in behalf of research as such, often unrelated to the training of medical students or future teachers of medicine, were deferred or declined in favor of the claims for the development and improvement of schools or faculties in their function as teaching agencies.

the year 1929 marks the initiation of,a policy under which research and the advancement of knowledge in the medical sciences may be considered as the principal interest, thus taking the , place of a previously predominating interest in the welfare of schools or faculties of medicine as institutions. Naturally both types of program may be observed in force during a transitional period.

Fellowships p 184

Grant of fellowships was continued for supplementary training of young graduate physicians

in preparation for specified positions as teachers or investigators to which they would return on completion of their studies. In keeping with the Foundation's new policy, increasing emphasis was placed on training for investigation.

The natural Sciences p 213

The activities of the Rockefeller Foundation in the natural sciences are in keeping with its

present program of aid in the advancement of knowledge. While it is unquestionably true

that the pure scientific research of one decade becomes of the greatest practical economic importance in succeeding decades, nevertheless the support by the Foundation of efforts in behalf of the physical and the biological sciences is not dictated primarily by such considerations. The whole thinking of mankind was vastly altered through the conceptions of man's place in the universe which were gained as a result of advances in scientific knowledge following the Renaissance. There is every reason for believing that new understandings lie in the future, which will prove of as great importance as those obtained

in that age of scientific awakening. In fact, mathematicians, physicists, biologists, chemists are all working, whether conscious of their aim or not, in a vast cooperative effort toward the understanding of the mystery of existence.

Fellowships in natural sciences

The Social Sciences p 239

When the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial was amalgamated with the Rockefeller

Foundation in January, 1929, the work of the Memorial in the social sciences, which had been developed as a major interest during a ten-year period, was taken over by the Foundation. In the following review of the year's appropriations for activities in this field, specific items have been grouped under several heads, with a view to simplification and in order to emphasize the purpose for which appropriations have been made.

General Social Science Projects

Cooperative Undertakings

For a number of years many of the more thoughtful students of social science have held that the social sciences will make a real contribution to the understanding of social phenomena only as, and when, they view "total situations" and cooperate in analyzing them.

The Memorial sought to develop cooperative research among social scientists in appropriations made both to universities and to other research organizations.

The Social Science Research Council p 240

The Social Science Research Council has, from its organization in 1923, played an important

part in bringing about cooperative studies in social science. It is an advisory and administrative body of great assistance to the Rockefeller Foundation on all matters pertaining to advancement of research in this field. As its name implies, it represents all the social sciences.

the council concerns itself primarily with research projects which cut across two or more fields of knowledge, leaving largely to other auspices the support of projects which fall entirely within a single discipline.

The Foundation has continued the aid to the council formerly given by the Memorial: funds

for specific purposes have been appropriated to be administered by the council, and contributions have been made to its general budget.

Social Sciences Abstracts p 241

It presents analyses of all the more important articles dealing with social science in the periodical literature of twenty-four languages

The Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences p 242

ill contain brief treatises on every significant topic of those disciplines which treat of man and his social relationships, namely, economics, sociology, history, political science, anthropology, ethics, philosophy, law, education, psychology, and the arts

Yale University

Institute of Human Relations p 243

National Bureau of Economic Research p 247

The National Bureau of Economic Research is an important research organization operating in the social science field. It carries on extensive studies of the economic factors shaping contemporary society. It has received financial assistance from the Memorial since 1922. An

additional appropriation for use over a five-year period was made by the Foundation in 1929 to permit the bureau to equip its research laboratory adequately for statistical work and to provide the requisite number of research assistants for an expanding program. During the past seven years the bureau has published reports which have had a wide circulation and influence; those on the distribution of wealth and income in the United States, on business cycles, on unemployment, and on interest rates may be mentioned. The

bureau is an impartial scientific organization which will undoubtedly play a role of increasing

importance as fact-finding is recognized as an essential part of intelligent action in public

affairs.

The University of Chicago, department of anthropology p 248

Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa fe p 249

Interracial and international studies p 249

The Foundation recognizes the importance of research in those questions and in those areas which seem to be sources of difficulty in interracial and international relations. An understanding of the underlying social phenomena may point the way to the elimination of points of friction.

University of Hawaii Sociological Studies p 250

Association for the Study of Negro Life and History p 250

Geneva Postgraduate Institute of International Studies p 251

In 1927 the Geneva Postgraduate Institute of International Studies was established under

the government of an executive council consisting of the Minister of the Interior of the Swiss Confederation, the President of the Department of Public Education of the Canton of Geneva, the Rector of the University of Geneva, and two members at large. The Memorial gave financial support to the institute in recognition of the exceptional opportunities for advanced research in international relations afforded by close proximity to the Secretariat of the League of Nations and to the International Labor Office.

Institute of Pacific Relations p 252

Though quite a different kind of organization from the institute in Geneva, the Institute of Pacific Relations also has as its purpose the study of international relations.

League of Nations p 253

Study of Monetary and Banking Laws

Among the projects recently approved and supported by the League of Nations is one calling

for the publication of the monetary and banking laws of all the nations of the world having stabilized monetary systems

Harvard Univesity Research in International Law p 253

Research Bureau of the Welfare Council of New York City p 255

Though in existence only a little more than three years, the Research Bureau of the Welfare

Council of New York City has become an effective body with a substantial record of accomplishment. In addition to carrying on research projects, the bureau acts as consultant and source of information upon research carried on by other agencies,

Research in the Field of Public Administration p 258

From research in the social sciences there should result modifications in governmental organization, in business practices, in social activities of all kinds which may further general wellbeing. As numerous functions of great social significance are being assumed by governmental bodies through federal, state, county, and municipal organization, the development of effective techniques becomes a necessity. Research which is closely tied up with practical activities is expected to furnish the basis of sound governmental policy.

International Study of the History of Prices p 262

The international study of the history of prices, now being carried on by the Economic

Foundation, with the assistance of an international committee, is a research project which will

certainly yield interesting data and, at the same time, promote a desirable working relationship

among social scientists of six or seven countries. No comprehensive history of prices and wages

now exists, though there is a wealth of unworked material in both American and European ar-

chives. Such a history should provide the essential framework on which to build an interpretation of social and economic development.

THE HUMANITIES

Scope of Activities

Outside of the natural, medical, and social sciences lies a large field of educational and

cultural endeavor which has been traditionally described as the humanities. The Foundation

has made no attempt to cover the entire field, or even to touch all of the many representative

subjects and disciplines which it contains. In 1929 support was given to a limited number of

enterprises dealing with the historical arts and sciences, including archeology, paleography, comparative philology, and bibliography. Here, as in the other branches of work to which it has given assistance, the primary aim of the Foundation has been the advancement of knowledge. Here, also, as in all fields except public health, the Foundation has carried on no work of its own. It has been active only in the support of certain agencies already engaged in research work or in the training of men, or the provision of facilities for future research work. Aid was given, first, in support of certain historical and archaeological projects undertaken by existent institutions. Secondly, in cooperation with the American Council of Learned Societies,

a program of fellowships and of grants in aid of research workers has been launched. This cov-

ers a broad field, as the council includes societies representing all aspects of the humanities.

Thirdly, assistance has been given to a few outstanding libraries, especially in connection

with bibliographical work which will render vast storehouses of information more accessible

to scholars throughout the world