Just a foreword of the president (max mason), the report of the secretary still takes the usual length.

The period has been marked by economic, social, and political stress in many parts of the

world, giving rise to pressing problems of national and international scope. A foundation

dedicated to the welfare of mankind, and which has conceived its function in the broad as aid in the process of the rationalization of life, can neither remain indifferent to pressing current problems nor relinquish the support of the fundamentals on which, in the long run, the control of man's destiny depends. In its work for the year The Rockefeller Foundation has been conscious of both types of needs.

While the Foundation has continued during the year its activity in furthering the advance of knowledge in the fields of public health, medical science, natural science, social science, and the humanities, its work in these fields has been vitally changed in scope through selection, for intensive work, of those subfields which contribute more directly to the general problem of human behavior, with the aim of control through understanding.In the fields of medical and natural science the major emphasis has been placed on the problem of mental health and on the development of those sciences whose advance is imperatively demanded to form the substantial scientific basis for the rapidly evolving modern science of man. In the social sciences the problems of economic structure and process, international relations,

and community organization and planning have been considered of principal importance. The emphasis in the humanities has been on the encouragement of international cultural understanding and the preservation and interpretation of American culture. In the International Health Division, there has been increased attention to studies of disease in its environment, with closely related laboratory investigations. Early in 1933 a fund was set aside for projects having to do with the present national and world situation. The projects which have been supported fall under two general headings: studies providing for concurrent appraisal and studies furnishing a factual basis for improved planning

of important sections of the recovery, relief, and reconstruction program; and undertakings involving the collaboration of private agencies in the prosecution of the emergency programs of the federal, state, and local governments.

Another emergency requiring special funds was the displacement of eminent scholars in

Europe for political reasons and the consequent interruption of important scientific work. Dealing directly with universities in Europe and America which wished to add these men to their staffs, the Foundation has contributed toward their salaries. The situation was an emergency; the solution of the problem is as yet on a temporary basis.

Report of the secretary

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION p19

The Public Health Program

From the time of its establishment in 1913 The Rockefeller Foundation has engaged in

public health work. At the outset it took over the work of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, which had been chiefly directed toward the relief and control of hookworm disease. From hookworm disease Foundation research and control activities have been extended to other diseases, such as malaria and yellow fever.

There has been, however, no attempt to cover in any intensive manner the entire field of public health. A selection is made and, within the spheres selected, limited and practical programs adapted to local situations in many parts of the world are developed. Attention to communicable diseases has led to the support of various other activities essential to the development of progressive public health programs. A particular effort has been made

to further public health education. Aid has been given toward the establishment and main-

tenance, at strategic world centers, of postgraduate schools of hygiene and public health of

university grade. The upkeep of a supply of highly trained workers in the public health field has been aided also by a liberal provision of fellowships. An extensive fellowship program

has been in operation since 1917.

the work in public health is carried out by the International Health Division, which is die only one of the .Foundation's divisions which acts as an operating agency. This division, through a staff consisting of a director, associate, assistant, and field directors, and special members, stationed both at home and abroad, cooperates with government agencies throughout the world in public health demonstrations and investigations. In this way the Foundation can assist governments, which as a rule have no considerable margin of budget for studies involving experimental research. After the Foundation has completed the specific demonstration or task in hand, the government concerned takes over the work to carry it on. The fight against disease is a never ending one. It can properly be w aged on

a permanent basis only by authorities who have the power of taxation and law enforcement.

A private agency, such as The Rockefeller Foundation, has a unique opportunity to aid

official agencies in the double task of applying the latest tested and tried measures for disease control and public welfare, and of conducting research work in field and laboratory that may lead to the discovery of even more efficacious methods of combating disease. Research work of this type, on which the Foundation has always placed considerable stress, differs from university research in that it takes place in the field and is a study of disease, not in hospitals but in its natural environment. Foundation research differs also from government research in that it is not limited by national boundaries. The Foundation is not committed to any one country or place. It can follow a problem wherever that problem develops and thus gain experience in handling situations under a great variety of conditions.

During 1933 studies of various diseases were pursued with the aim of uncovering new knowledge relating to efficient methods of control. Throughout the year members of the staff published in the medical press a variety of articles, embodying the results of their investigations.

By means of planned demonstrations, following carefully controlled experimental work, the

Foundation attempts to maintain the high scientific standards in the field of public health which in the end alone can be successful in disease control. By acquiring new knowledge or

bringing such knowledge as has already been obtained into practice in places where it was not used before, **the Foundation makes its contribution to human welfare in so far as this can be furthered by decreasing disease and increasing the span of normal life.**

THE NATURAL SCIENCES p197

During the years immediately following 1929, when The Rockefeller Foundation's program in the natural sciences was first organized, there was recognized, in selecting projects for aid, some preferential emphasis upon certain fields of interest; but the primary emphasis was not upon field but rather upon the outstanding leadership of the chosen men or institutions.

The choice of fields of interest is influenced by several considerations. The field must contribute in a basic and important way to the welfare of mankind. It must be sufficiently developed to merit support, but still so imperfectly developed as to need it. It should be a field in which the contributions of the Foundation can play a significant role in producing and stimulating development that otherwise would not take place within a reasonable time. It is obvious that the welfare of mankind depends in a vital way upon man's understanding

of himself and of his physical environment.

The time is ripe to help stimulate significant advances by bringing to bear on the basic problems of biology the powerful quantitative techniques of mathematics, physics, and

chemistry. Among the promising fields for study are endocrinology, genetics, psychobiology, embryology, nutrition, general physiology, and the biology of reproduction.

Can psychology be shaped into a tool effective for man's every-day use? In short, can we ra-

tionalize human behavior and create a new science of man ? p 199

The Social Sciences p 235

During 1933, as in the years immediately preceding, The Rockefeller Foundation supported a coordinated program in the field of the social sciences, covering a variety of activities

directed towards the promotion of human welfare. In accordance with policies outlined in

former reports, the Foundation engaged in (1) a general program in support of the social sci-

ences as a whole, and (2) a program of concentration within certain fields of special interest.

The general program is concerned with assistance to institutional centers especially equipped for research in the social sciences, with the provision of fellowships and grants in aid for individual scholars, and with the support of certain inclusive advisory and planning bodies. The program of concentration in specific fields of interest is limited to support of research in economic stabilization, in international relations, and in community organization and planning.

The particular interests and qualifications of the persons carrying on research are an important factor; the facilities offered by the institution itself and those present in the immediate locality also determine the, program. The general regional setting, the pres-

sure of economic, political, and social problems of concrete nature within the experience of the investigators affect the choice of projects and the manner of approach.

B. Specific Research Programs p 251

The Foundation's program for supporting research in the general field of the social sciences is supplemented by the more direct promotion of research along certain specific lines. The areas of concentration are at present limited to three:economic planning and control, international relations, and community organization and planning.

1. Economic Planning and Control

During recent years the importance of scientific work upon the problem of economic in-

stability has been evident the world over. No other problem at the moment makes a more

pressing demand for the attention of scientific personnel. That any early solution of present

difficulties can be found is altogether unlikely, but the necessity of using the available resources of scientific method to deal constructively and expeditiously with the problem is manifest.

Particular concern with this fundamental ailment of contemporary society leads the Foun-

dation to its chief program of concentration. Two lines of interest are recognized: (1) The promotion of basic research bearing upon the causes of economic instability; and (2) the encouragement of studies designed to develop and perfect appropriate practical measures for minimizing the eifects of such instability as is, for the time being, inescapable.

To the National Bureau of Economic Research The Rockefeller Foundation made an appropriation of $225,000 towards its general support for the three-year period beginning January 1,1934. The bureau has received Foundation aid annually since 1929, and before that the former Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial contributed to its support from 1925 through 1932. The bureau carries on research in the general field of the social sciences and, more specifically, in the field of economic stabilization.

The Secretariat of the League of Nations has received from The Rockefeller Foundation a grant of 3125,000 for use over a five-year period, in the promotion of the analytical research work of its Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service.

As an extension of a five-year grant made in 1929, The Rockefeller Foundation in 1933 ap-

propriated $75,000 to the Economic Foundation for the completion of an international study of the history of prices and wages