1944

Raymond B. Fosdick president

The year in brief

During 1944 the appropriations of The Rockefeller Foundation amounted to $ 10,306,258.

This represents a substantial increase over the $7,760,186 appropriated in 1943. The income of the Foundation from investments during the year was $8,209,807. This income was supplemented by a balance remaining from the preceding year.

Speak about the scientists that had left the occupied territories

P 10

Nations learned long ago that separatism is fatal to economic health, and the development of the modern world is toward economic integration. **What is true of commerce and goods is equally true of ideas and knowledge. When nations are walled off from each other, isolated from news and opinion, and deprived of the experience, the literature, and the new patterns of thought that are shaping in other countries, something happens to their mental health**. The influences that in normal times flow freely across boundary lines, the uninhibited stream of ideas coming from all corners of the world, are, in this modern society of ours, a corrective and stabilizing factor in the lives of men, bringing strength and fertility to soils that would otherwise become sterile and dry.

The war has re-erected many of these old partitions and has sealed the doors and windows of the nations. The great constructive task immediately ahead of us is to level these unnatural barriers against ideas and knowledge and experience to open the doors and windows of the world and "let the winds of freedom blow”.

THE ROLE OF BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

To expedite the development of free trade in thought and action, The Rockefeller Foundation, since the beginning of the war, has been cooperating with the American Library Association in trying to fill some of the gaps in the periodicals and books of libraries shut off from contact with the rest of the world.

THREE DECADES IN CHINA p16

Historically, China is the oldest interest of The Rockefeller Foundation and the Foundation has spent more money in that country than in any other country except the United States.

National Institute of Economic and Social Research p196

The National Institute of Economic and Social Research of Great Britain was established in 1937 to undertake research into economic and social problems of contemporary importance, and to provide assistance to approved research conducted by universities and

other institutions and persons in consultation with the Institute.

<https://www2.monash.edu/impact/articles/economy/the-end-of-the-kuznets-curve-explaining-pikettys-argument/>

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

STUDY OF COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT p 199

During the past decade Professor Simon Kuznets, of the National Bureau of Economic Research and the University of Pennsylvania, has contributed fundamentally to studies which make more precise the knowledge of economic processes. His studies of national income and capital formation are standard works that broke new ground. For some years Professor Kuznets has planned to reduce his emphasis on precise statistical-economic studies and undertake a study of wider implications. This study will be a comprehensive analysis of the longer-term economic trends now revolutionizing society in the industrial countries of the world.

The general intention is, as far as materials will permit, to make comparative studies of countries long highly industrialized, like those of Western Europe and North America, countries which have recently undergone surprisingly rapid secular changes, like the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan, and countries with a period of industrialization still to come, like China. Interrelationship among the various secular tendencies rather than their qualitative behavior will be stressed, since in comparative studies among various

countries the emphasis will be upon the order in which one factor or another leads in economic development.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

CONFERENCES AND PLANNING p 206

The primary function of the Social Science Research Council is the stimulation and planning of research.

This is accomplished to some extent through grants in aid and fellowships, but the most active medium is the conference activity carried on by committees meeting under the Council's auspices throughout the year.

The (Social Science Research) Council is much concerned also with practical social problems of our time and place, with aid where possible to public and government, but it is confident

that progress in the development of a more rigorous science of society will prove of inestimably greater service to mankind. In research the Council stands for coordination without regimentation. The conference and planning of the Council are exerting an influence on the development of the social sciences in the direction of objectivity, validity, and usefulness.

Las actuaciones de la RF son especialmente meaningful porque tal y como ellos mismos dicen, no quieren permanecer mucho tiempo pagando un programa, solo lo quieren hacer hasta que el el gobierno se pueda hacer cargo. Esto hace que sus actuaciones sean importantes puesto que catalian y provocan que el organo público de gestion se involucre en una u otra política.