1950

Chester I.Barnard President

Total appropriations made by The Rockefeller Foundation in 1950 amounted to 11,247,964. The bulk of these funds went for support to projects falling within the five main fields of Foundation activities roughly as follows: for public health, the natural sciences and the social sciences — about $2,000,000 each; for medical sciences and for the humanities — about $1,500,000 each. An additional $1,500,000 was absorbed by scientific services and

general expenses coming under the head of administration.

CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

ORGANIZATION MATTERS p 6

For many years the International Health Division has been a quasi-autonomous division of the Foundation. This status was established and maintained by making annually a lump-sum appropriation for the Division, to be disbursed by a Board of Scientific Directors. The board consisted of six persons, plus the Director of the Division and the President of the Foundation ex off do. This procedure was entirely satisfactory under former conditions. Because of the broadening scope of public health functions, however, the growing necessity for judging major Foundation activities in the light of human ecological considerations, the increasing relevance of social and political factors to the work of the Division, and the continued importance of closely integrating all activities of the Foundation, it seemed desirable to bring directly to the Trustees of the Foundation all major appropriations and matters of policy. The Board of Scientific Directors was changed, therefore, to a Board of Scientific Consultants, with functions quite similar in substance, but advisory rather than executive in character. This was effected April 5, 1950.

The circumstances that led to this change, as well as the unstable conditions in many parts of the world, made desirable a further review of the functions of the International Health Division and a new assessment of the opportunities in public health work. At the same time questions arose on the policy of the Foundation with respect to the promotion of agricultural development and on the extent of support to be given to agriculture and to public health. Finally, there was the difficult question of how to organize field operations of both kinds in foreign countries, i.e.,

whether to engage directly in such operations or to provide for them through grants to existing agencies.

creating a new division, to be known as the Division of Medicine and Public Health, to conduct

the Foundation's programs in the fields of public health and the medical sciences under the supervision of a single director. The new division is designed to meet today's larger concept of medicine, in which the formerly distinct boundaries between curative and preventive medicine are rapidly disappearing.

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RESEARCH AND TRAINING AGENCIES p218

STANFORD UNIVERSITY FOOD RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Food Research Institute was established at Stanford University in 1921 as a direct outcome of World War I. The war of 1914-1918 forced upon nations the necessity of intensive studies in food production and distribution, mass nutrition and international trade in agricultural commodities. The founders of the institute were convinced that coordinated studies of food problems in their economic as well as scientific aspects were no less important in

peace than in war.

When World War II broke out the Food Research Institute had spent over two decades in collecting and publishing studies on food production, distribution and consumption.