909
RF
Population

RF Trustees Meeting December 2-3, 1947

POPULATION STUDIES - IMPORTANCE

Question was raised as to the extent of the Foundation's interest in studies of population and regulation of population in connection with its health program; and there was agreement of several Trustees to the importance of the problem, both as to discovering the facts and as to social and anthropological approaches, and particularly to the food situation resulting from decrease in natural resources. It was suggested by one Trustee that Puerto Rico be used as a laboratory for population studies.

The Director of the International Health Division reported that the subject was to come before the Division's Scientific Directors at their next meeting, and that results of their discussion would be brought to the Foundation's Trustees.

12/2-3/47

GKS-GRS
Gold
Pvt
R R A - 037
Population

UNITED STATES
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE
SURGEON GENERAL

WASHINGTON 25

October 28, 1946.

DEC 18 1946

Dear Ray:

My delay in replying to the intriguing question which you raised in your letter of October 3rd has not been due to lack of interest. It is a problem of such fundamental importance that a curbstone opinion would be of little value. Even after serious thought, I fear that I have little to contribute.

As a practical method of procedure, it would seem to me that if the idea which you say "seems to be growing in certain quarters" around you, continues to burgeon, it might be useful to have a group discussion by a small number of people who should be in a position to give sound advice. I would think of something in the nature of an ad hoc committee of experts who would spend a day or two exploring the problem and drawing up a statement.

In considering the basic question, my own conclusion has been identical with your own. I believe that our joint views are based on more than ethics. Unless there is some hope of breaking the vicious cycle of poverty, ignorance and disease, of what value to mankind is our science? Can we afford a do-nothing policy on the assumption that in such countries as India and China (or Java or Puerto Rico), the present situation is immutable through the centuries ahead? This to me does not seem realistic. I believe there is no doubt but that better education, industrialization and better health applied as a composite offer great hope in transforming the situation in all such overcrowded countries. Without better health,- education and industrialization have small chance. I agree with you also that the health angle is the one in which an organization like yours can make the greatest impact with the least expenditure. I would not, however, exclude possibilities ih other fields if it appears that limited funds can make some impact.

You may be familiar already with the fact that about fifteen years ago, one or more trustees of the Milbank Fund, discouraged by the depression and unemployment of

of the early 30's, tried to get Sydenstricker to direct the energies of that Fund into the field of birth control. Too many people, too few jobs: solution - birth control, especially in the families on relief; fewer hungry mouths to feed - lower taxes! Very simple! Sydenstricker, in his wisdom, directed this line of interest into comprehensive studies of the problems of population. You know these, of course; especially the group which Sydenstricker originally assembled at Princeton and which the Rockefeller Foundation is supporting now. I mention this because we in public health have been too unconcerned with basic population problems, and additional worthwhile studies seem indicated.

It occurs to me also that the situation in a country such as India may be so complicated and the size of the problem so vast that only a slight imprint can be made by the Rockefeller Foundation. If this be so, might not Puerto Rico which presents similar problems in miniature, present an opportunity for study and measurement?

Sincerely yours,

Surgeon General
FARRAN

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick
President
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

FORM 372

300 B-P Population

October 3, 1946

Dear Tom:

The idea seems to be growing in certain quarters around here that public health must take into consideration more intimately than it does the problem of population. With this general thesis I have no quarrel, but the corollary seems to be that the result of public health efforts in countries like India or China is to prolong the life of people who, because of the competition for food, die of starvation rather than malaria or the plague. Consequently there seems to be growing a theory that we should not work in public health in a country like India, because the result of our work is merely to substitute one form of death for another, and in the long run nothing is accomplished.

I confess this sounds faintly unethical to me, and I am not convinced that it is the course to follow; but I don't know exactly how to answer the argument. I have always had a feeling that a country like India in a sense represented a vicious circle. You have an enormous population, with the result that food supplies are inadequate. Consequently you have the always-present problem of undernourishment and starvation. Out of this comes the impossibility of providing adequate educational systems or the basis of an industrial life, and because you have no organized industry and no education, you have an overcrowded population.

Somehow or other this vicious circle, or closed system, has to be broken, and I have always assumed that public health was one of the ways in which we did it. Presumably we could do it by another method, i.e., along the lines of education or agriculture, but that would be a tremendously expensive undertaking, and I have believed - and still believe - that public health represents an effective approach which ought not to be ruled out just because it does not answer all the questions at once.

Have you any advice to give me on this matter? This is an argument which I shall have to meet very soon here, and I want to get as well posted on it as I can. I realize that it is somewhat in the realm of philosophy perhaps and is for that reason difficult to discuss in a letter, but if you have any ideas on this subject, I should deeply appreciate them.

Pardon me for intruding on your busy days.

With warm wishes,

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK

Dr. Thomas Parran
3734 Oliver Street
Washington, D. C.

RBF DBF

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

900 P & P Population

FROM: GKS

DATE: November 25, 1946

TO:

RBF		RAA

COMMENTS:

DEC 18 1946

copy filed 600 Population Problems

10/28/46 F
10/3/46 T

SUBJECT:

I have read the exchange of letters between you and Dr. Parran with deep interest. We, in the IHD, do face a challenge in the problem of population and you may be sure it is frequently in our thoughts.

India and China are the classical examples, which leads me to say that, if it was a mistake to do health work in China, it was equally a mistake to create a PUMC.

You are quite right in labeling the position of those who would cease to be concerned with public health, because of a philosophical concept, as unethical. It would be difficult to sustain the assertion that India is worse, rather than better off, today because of public health. Our opponents are frightened by a thought and advance no practical suggestion for a solution. Is starvation actually or potentially a greater threat today than it was before the advent of effective public health work? No facts are presented in support and, until they are, public health will continue to be pressed forward.

Continuing with India in mind, there are three things to be thought of in decreasing the rate of growth of the population:

1) Raising the age of marriage of girls
2) Improvement in the standard of living
3) Intentional limitation of families.

The first calls for education which will, in time, provide popular support for required legislation. The second involves the whole gamut of nation-building activities - education, agriculture, industry, science, public health, etc., etc. You certainly cannot indulge in a do-nothing public health policy if the other activities are to advance.

FORM 106

The third depends wholly on education bringing with it an enlightened attitude toward the welfare of the family and the nation.

Dr. Parran's suggestion of a small committee of experts to explore the problem and draw up a statement has virtue in that the officers would have something to point to when the question is raised. I should not expect that such a committee would offer a solution; it would probably recommend further studies. I think the IHD would be willing to undertake some work in the population field if it knew how to proceed. The SS already lends support to studies by the Princeton group, while MS aids research in the field of sex hormones. Until studies have pushed knowledge further along, I am doubtful about opportunities for the IHD. What I am anxious about is to be on record that we don't brush aside the population problem as inconsequential. As soon as we see a way to apply knowledge, you can count on active participation.

G.K.S.

GKS:AJ

900
P & P
Population
~~Deaf~~
~~Berthright, Inc.~~

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: AG

DATE: January 7, 1947

TO:

JHW		JHW

COMMENTS: JHW writing Rec'd 1/29/47
to Wickliffe

JUL 9 1947

SUBJECT: About 1939 Frederick Osborn told me that he hoped the Carnegie would get behind human genetics. Not much was done before and very little (e.g. Allen in North Carolina) during the war. I doubt if it will be undertaken by the new group there. The Milbank Fund has steadily maintained grants in the field of population studies.

MS aided for three years the National Committee for Maternal Health which represented the Birth Control interests minus the group that press for legislation and quarrel with Catholics. We stopped because I lost confidence in the quality of the management. NS has supported a good deal of work in genetics in plants and animals.

When the Germans began to sterilise persons applying at the clinics of the University of Bonn for relief of nervous disease, the number of such persons promptly declined to zero. In other words, sterilization is a legal question not wisely confused with curative medicine.

One of the great advantages of socialized medicine will be that it will record and later reveal the fantastic cost to us all of preventable hereditary defects and disease - which the policy of"laissez faire des bébés" ignores or defends. Much of past attitudes is condensed in the word cretin. It is the word Chrétien, or Christian and was used as a reminder that cretins must be treated as though they had immortal souls.

I am convinced that the infertility of the educated is a far more serious fact than the fertility of the uneducated or defective. In fact, there is some doubt whether giving money and effort to a system of education that satisfies the curiosity and rewards the ambitions of a vanishing class is much less stupid than allowing the morons to spawn and call for welfare. And it seems a bit odd for a group that will not renew its ranks to be troubled at the different behavior of a less educated but more fecund part of the population. Is there anything really wrong with a culture in which cultural success is obtained at the price of obvious extinction? Or does

AG

FORM 106

anyone believe with the earlier American farmer that human heredity, like the American soil, possesses inexhaustible resources and can be exploited always? We shall witness the same unreflective exploitation until it is very late to recoup the loss. I have never seen any question of what the celibacy of the Catholic orders has done to the genetic resources of Catholic countries over the past thirty human generations. But there is no doubt that the abilities that make higher education possible are not finding conditions favorable to their renewal. Just after the birth of his third child, a young doctor of my acquaintance was offered a $2,000 a year assistantship at one of our richer medical schools.

I think population problems of first importance to us all, but as much in the directions indicated above as in the more lurid aspects illustrated in the pamphlets attached. And much more knowledge is needed.

AG

AG

900
P & P
Population

~~Birthright, Inc~~

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JHW

DATE: December 31, 1946

TO:

AG	JAN 2 '47 JAN -2 '47	AG
GKS	JAN 2 1947	HW
AJW		
WW	JAN 9 47	WW
RBF	JAN 20 47	RBF
JHW	JAN 27 47	
QFF		RFF

COMMENTS:

In general agreement with attached memo of A.G. (1/7/47)

A.G.'s memo does not explicitly mention that human genetics, sex physiology, endocrinology are all explicitly in M.S. thus M.S. interest in population problems is restricted to the statistical, mathematical, aspects; and to the quantitative ecology and "theoretical biology" which forms a background. WW.

Suggest JHW talk with Blodgett

JUL 8 1947

SUBJECT: Is any aspect of the appended population problem (i.e., the percentage of our population that is feeble minded, and their continued tendency to breed) a concern of Rockefeller Foundation? If so, is it MS, IHD, NS, or SS? I suspect all are interested in one way or another.

Or are even the nonpropaganda aspects of this issue too hot a potato for RF to handle? I feel sure the problem must have been given attention in the past, and some decision of policy made, of which I am unaware.

JHW

JHW

pf

AG's memo is thoughtful & provocative. Shouldn't we do something about it?

RBF

FORM 106

Pg 900 Population Birthright, Inc

MIAMI UNIVERSITY
OXFORD, OHIO

SCRIPPS FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH
IN POPULATION PROBLEMS

Warren S. Thompson
P. K. Whelpton

April 30, 1947

JHW MAY -5 '47 JHW 5/13 also discarded
MAY 13 '47
JUL 8 1947
discarded

Dr. Joseph H. Willits
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Willits:

Miss Atwood's note of the twenty-second reminded me that I had not answered your letter of March 3. It was put aside in the hope that conscious and subconscious thinking about the problem you mentioned might result in my having some worthwhile suggestions to send you. From this standpoint, however, I might as well have replied promptly.

I believe with Birthright that sterilization should be practiced more widely among persons who are so deficient mentally or physically that they cannot care for children, or who are likely to produce only children that are defective in the same or greater degree. I am not optimistic, however, as to the good that would be accomplished if all the persons who obviously belong in these categories were sterilized. More specifically, I doubt that there would be a large relative reduction in the cost of caring for the defective persons who are in institutions, or a large relative improvement in the physical or mental qualities of our population. The reason for this attitude is my understanding that a large majority of the persons now living who are seriously deficient physically or mentally are not the offspring of parents who would have been recognised as obviously deficient, and sterilized if there had been a generation ago a program like that suggested. Instead, I understand that this majority had parents with less serious defects, or with none at all so far as can be determined. In some cases the apparent cause of the trouble was incompatible Rh ratings. But even though a sterilization program is not a panacea it should do some good. I think slow progress toward genetic improvement is better than none.

Whether Birthright has the best program for sterilization and whether it is carrying on its campaign in an effective manner are questions about which I hope to have a more informed opinion within the next few months. Some months ago, as you may have heard, and somewhat against my better judgment, I accepted an invitation to be a director, but so far I have not been able to attend a directors meeting or even meet the officers personally.

In my opinion a research program bearing on the problem of reducing the number of persons with serious hereditary mental and physical defects should be concerned among other things with obtaining more information about human breeding. Because the breeding of people cannot be controlled in experiments as can that of animals, it may be desirable to collect information about the parents in one generation which will have its maximum utility when it is compared with similar

Emilen
C sent Stokes

information about their offspring several years later. This would seem to be the case for the less serious defects where the results of psychological tests may be needed in order to classify the individual properly. The cost of such studies would be high; securing the cooperation of the persons to be studied would be difficult. Perhaps few people would be willing to undertake such studies because of the long time required to obtain results. Dr. Crosby of our psychology department tells me that research of this nature may have been begun by the Child Welfare Station of the University of Iowa and by the Fels Research Institute for the Study of Human Development, at Antioch College.

Although studies of successive generations should help to show the extent to which certain defects are inherited there undoubtedly are other ways of finding this out. The opinions of certain psychologists, psychiatrists, geneticists, and other specialists with regard to these matters should be worth much more than mine.

From a demographic point of view it seems to me that the greatest need is for more research directed toward finding more effective methods of contraception. An important part of the opposition to a program like that of Birthright probably is due to the fact that sterilization is a major operation for women, and is thought by many persons to involve castration (or its equivalent) in the case of men. If some method could be developed for making a person sterile for a year or so without surgery -- perhaps by an injection of some sort -- I believe it would be much less difficult to reduce the breeding of our seriously defective people. It may be impossible to find a method of contraception which would work in this manner, but I believe more attention should be given to the problem. Tasks that appeared much more hopeless have been solved in the past.

Miss Atwood said you would like to have the three pamphlets by Birthright returned to you. Since there was nothing to this effect in your letter I did not keep them with the letter nor mark them as yours. In consequence, they cannot be found now, and may have been given away. I am writing Mrs. Olden, the executive secretary of Birthright, asking her to send you another set. If you do not receive them in the near future, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

P. K. Whelpton

P. K. Whelpton

PKW:dhp

FORM 372

P+P 900 Population ~~Birthright, Inc~~ ~~200F~~

WE MAR 4		MK
Pdy. DAA		DAA

March 3, 1947

JUL 8 1947

Dear Whelpton:

These pamphlets have been handed me with the suggestion that the Foundation should become interested in work of this kind. Of course, we do not support propaganda work; I am referring rather to the general problem of the demonstrably unfit to breed and exacerbate both the decline in the quality of population and the size of the welfare burden caring for them.

If you have any comments or thoughts I would much appreciate them.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH H. WILLITS

Professor P. K. Whelpton
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio

JHW:DAA
Enclosures

Your Questions About Sterilization Answered - Birthright Inc.
The ABC of Human Conservation by Marian S. Olden Box 441
The Survival of the Unfittest by Olden Princeton.N.J

4,5Nov49 49212

900 PRO POP-1

900 PRO Population

HUMAN ECOLOGY (Population)

The report on Human Ecology (Population), filed as D. R. No. 96, prepared by Doctors Balfour and Bates of the International Health Division staff, after consultation with the Director and other officers of the Division in the New York office, with the President and Vice-President of the Foundation and representatives of the other Foundation divisions, and previously mailed to the Scientific Directors and distributed to all the above-mentioned Foundation officers, was formally presented by the Director of the Division for discussion.

In presenting the report, the Director stated that the question before the board was to decide whether human ecology was a field in which the International Health Division should participate and if so, in what way it might contribute, and that the report had been prepared as a point of departure for discussion.

He emphasized that human ecology was a subject which transcends the competence of present International Health Division staff; that a sincere effort had been made by the International Health Division officers to consult with the other divisions and to keep them informed of International Health Division thinking in respect to the subject; that the other divisions had in fact already engaged to a considerable extent in the subject during the past years and he mentioned as examples the programs of the Social Sciences in population and demography, of the Natural Sciences in the Mexican agricultural program, and the Medical Sciences in sex problems.

The Director expressed his personal preference for a field unit as a way for the International Health Division to start. He stated that a field study, once established, might possibly provide a focus for

participation of other divisions, so far as the field approach was concerned, although it was his belief that their efforts in advancing knowledge for understanding would continue to be on the academic level. HUMAN ECOLOGY (Continued)

The Vice-President expressed the belief that human ecology should be considered a Foundation project but that, should a joint program be decided upon, it might possibly then be turned over to the International Health Division to carry through. He raised the question of a special consultative group which might include experts at an advisory and staff level in all the fields closely involved.

The consensus of the group was that the subject probably should be approached from the level of a field study integrated closely with an approach at the academic level; that it was a very complex field to which a multitude of disciplines must be brought to bear, and that it probably would be necessary to bring in outside experts to supplement Foundation experts in the various fields involved; that human ecology was definitely a field in which the International Health Division should participate in close collaboration with other Foundation divisions; and that the International Health Division officers should explore further the possibility of Division participation.

ADJOURNED 4:20 p.m.

900
R & P
Population

GKS Diary

JAN 20 1948

December 2-3, 1947

copied & filed
600
Population problems

Spent at Williamsburg attending the regular meeting of the Trustees. This was one of the most interesting and enlightening meetings GKS has attended. Four large items, each over a million dollars, including the IHD 1948 budget, were presented. The total of all the items included in the docket amounted to more than $9,000,000. The IHD item caused no adverse criticism and, in fact, the only comments made were to the effect that work in population is still not an integral part of the IHD program. JDR 3d was of the opinion that it should become interested in this field and should attempt work, from a practical angle, in population control. GKS promised to give the matter early consideration, and said it would be brought to the attention of the Board of Scientific Directors and he would later report to the Trustees. (Copy to files)

900
P & P
Population

GKS Diary

JAN 20 1948

Friday, December 12, 1947

copied & filed
600
Population problems

Final meeting of the Board of Scientific Directors. Business was dispatched promptly and there was a good deal of discussion of a number of points which were brought up for attention of the Board, particularly the question of population as a field which might interest the IHD.* Dr. Reed commented that this was an extremely difficult field to enter and he would recommend that the IHD go into it with very considerable caution. In other words, he would recommend feeling our way as we proceed. He also suggested that perhaps an easy way to enter the field would be to sponsor one or two research projects centered around some university, on a grant-in-aid basis. Touching upon Puerto Rico, he suggested that an experiment might be carried on there by such a university research group. (Copy to files)

* see letter of 12/19/47 to file 202 Johns Hopkins Univ Reed

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SD
22Mar48

Population

48005

POPULATION

The Director of the International Health Division referred to the interest of the officers in the subject of population, and requested the counsel of the Scientific Directors as to whether they felt this was a field the International Health Division should enter, and if so, how the officers should proceed.

There followed considerable discussion. The Scientific Directors expressed great interest and deep concern in the problem and felt it a subject that should be included in the program of the Division; that it should probably be explored jointly by the International Health Division, the Social Sciences and possibly the Medical Sciences. It was agreed that further discussion at a later date might be worth while. The Director stated that the officers might have something concrete to offer at some later meeting.

The possibility of appointing to the staff of the Division an individual who would be concerned with this problem and would explore the field was one concrete suggestion made. It was felt that a medical man with a biological background, especially in the field of ecology, would be admirably suited for such a position.

No action was taken.

GKS DIARY May 3, 1948

JUN 14 1948

900 AG 14 Files Re Population ~~AG~~ ~~RF~~ WO

2. We had a long discussion on population and there is at least clear agreement that this is a subject to which the officers of the RF must give a good deal of attention. AG approved the suggestion that GKS made respecting a thorough-going survey of the subject before the RF as a whole maps out its course of action. Meanwhile the MS will continue its support of research of the reproductive process, and SS will continue its support of its special interest in the subject. We spent a good deal of time discussing personnel which might be engaged in making the survey. If LWH is to be the one selected, AG would think it wise to associate with him a younger man so as to give continuity to the work.

(Copy to AG, files)

with AG 499

14June48

48057

POPULATION

The Director reported that Dr. M. C. Balfour had been assigned to make a thoroughly critical study of population as it might interest the International Health Division.

The Social Sciences has arranged for Dr. Notestein, Director of the Princeton Office of Population Research, School of Public and International Affairs, to go to Japan, China, Formosa and possibly Java and the Philippines to make a population survey, probably in the fall of 1948. According to present plans, Dr. Balfour and probably an officer from the Social Sciences will accompany Dr. Notestein, at least during part of the visits. It is hoped that out of this will come some sort of blueprint which will be useful to the Scientific Directors in charting possible future projects in this field.

203
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Population
48254

13Dec48

POPULATION STUDIES - DESIGNATION

It was, on motion,

RESOLVED IH 48039 that the sum of Five thousand six hundred dollars ($5,600), or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and it hereby is, designated for secretarial services, travel, supplies and other necessary expenses in connection with the study of population problems during the period ending December 31, 1949.

The following were the considerations presented:

1. Informal discussions of the importance of the population problem in the world today have taken place from time to time at meetings of the Scientific Directors. On March 22, 1948, the Director of the International Health Division reported the great interest of the officers of the Division in this subject and requested the counsel of the board concerning its possible inclusion as a field of interest of the Division. It was the consensus that this field should be carefully explored to determine whether projects could be fruitfully undertaken. The suggestion was made that a medical man with a biological background, especially in the field of ecology, would be admirably suited to carry out studies in population.

2. On June 4, 1948, the Director reported the assignment of Dr. M. C. Balfour, one of the Division's senior staff members, to the task of studying the population problem here and abroad and consulting with leaders in various countries of the world for the purpose of assisting the board and the Division's officers in determining how understanding of the basic factors involved could be advanced. As previously stated, Dr. Balfour has a broad background in public health and a familiarity with the countries of the Far East where he has served as the Division's regional director for some ten years. Last year while on study leave at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health he devoted considerable attention to the literature on population studies. During recent months he has been a member of the Notestein group, sponsored by the Social Sciences of the Foundation, now visiting Japan, China and the Philippines and India surveying the population problem. Dr. Balfour will subsequently visit Europe and will then return to the United States to establish headquarters here before the middle of next year.

3. Within the past month, an additional staff member, Dr. Marston Bates, has been assigned to this inquiry on population. He brings to the problem a different background, that of a biologist whose experience has been mostly in ecological studies on insects.

POPULATION STUDIES DESIGNATION (Continued)

4. These two staff members will work closely together and will point up their findings and recommendations for the autumn of 1949. Meanwhile, a close liaison will be maintained between the International Health Division team and the officers of the Medical Sciences, Natural Sciences and Social Sciences of the Foundation. It is hoped that their work will be as useful to those divisions as to the International Health Division itself.

5. Very shortly it is planned for the group to set up headquarters in Baltimore where the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health has agreed to provide office space. The designation here proposed would provide for secretarial services and for travel of a secretary to enable that individual to visit libraries in various places for research purposes connected with the problem, and for office supplies, equipment and miscellaneous expenses.

900
PtP
Population

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: CIB

DATE: August 31, 1948

TO:

WW	AUG 31 '48	ww

COMMENTS:

MAY 1959

SUBJECT: "Road to Survival" by William Vogt

I have made a quick reading of William Vogt's book, "Road to Survival." It is nowhere nearly as temperate, although perhaps it is more comprehensive than Osborn's recent book, and I think its influence is much marred by the vituperative passages in which everything from private property to the Pope and Communism are rather indiscriminately damned, really without much sense; for in his final chapter, if not elsewhere, it is indicated that on the scientific side the difficulty is one of knowledge and education, either of which is very far from complete. It surprises me that he did not include a direct slam on RF; at least I myself raised very seriously the question of the usefulness of what we are doing in practically every field in view of the population problem. In view of Vogt's book, which possibly will stir up some blasphemous criticisms of RF, specifically how do we justify the Mexican agricultural program, considering his strictures?

CIB

FORM 106

900
P+P

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: CIB

DATE: October 22, 1948

TO:

~~GKS~~		
~~AG~~		
~~JHW~~		
→ WW	OCT 25 49	WW
~~TBA~~		
~~WW~~		

COMMENTS:

Population

MAY 1959

SUBJECT:

I think before we go to Williamsburg it would be a good idea for us to have a powwow on population and to see what we think we are doing or going to do both in the separate divisions and as a whole. My plan is to have JHW sound off on this subject at Williamsburg, and GKS will also cover his plans in this connection in presenting the IHD program as a basis for the annual appropriation. I am not sure how clear we can be at this stage, but at least we should be as clear as perhaps a half day's discussion will make possible. We may anticipate some questioning from the Trustees on this matter even though no specific items of appropriation are before them. Dr. Loeb, for example, is quite likely to ask where we think anybody is getting with demographic studies. Of what use are they? I should suppose that the support we have given to various studies, to the Committee on Sex of the National Research Council, come into this general field and that what we are doing in genetics is relevant to it. In other words, I think a broad view would enable us to say that we have for some time been doing work in the broad field of population research without calling it that, except in the case of demographic research. To this end I suggest that we meet at ten o'clock on Wednesday, November 17.

CIB

FORM 106

200
Pol P
Population

GKS DIARY Thursday January 15, 1948

With Dr. Lowell J. Reed

2) Population as a field of IHD interest. GKS inquired as to just what LJR had in mind when he spoke of the IHD working through universities. LJR replied that he had in mind such a place as Ica where the IHD might not wish to engage in population control work but could do so by subsidizing some university to do so. The university would then bear the onus of opponent propaganda, etc., and thus save the other IHD interests from attack. GKS had already mentioned the possibility of IHD taking on a full-time staff member to survey the population field and as a result to draft a program of action for consideration of the Board. LJR said he would much prefer this direct approach to his own suggested indirect one. (Copy to files)

See letter to Reed 12/30/47

200
Johns Hopkins Univ
Reed

RANESBACK CREST

Orig. filed:
Bates
Service
(Personnel book)

900
P & P
Population

EXCERPT from Dr. Strode's diary

October 26, 1948

GKS then discussed possible reassignment of MB and inquired whether MB would be interested in undertaking to help out on the population preliminary study on which MCB is currently working. The idea seemed to fascinate MB and he will be delighted to undertake it. We discussed appropriate sites as MB's headquarters. GKS mentioned New York, Princeton and Baltimore and gave rather strong endorsement of the last mentioned, but is willing to have MB look into the matter and if there is reason to go elsewhere, GKS would not be averse. In Baltimore, however, opportunity would be offered perhaps to create an active interest in the subject on the part of the School of Public Health and this would be important.

CRANES CREST

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

100 P+P Population

FROM: MB

DATE: November 5, 1948

TO:

GKS		GKS
HHS	MAR-8'49	HHS
AJW		

COMMENTS:

MAR 22 1949

copy filed 100 Population

SUBJECT: The Biology of Human Populations

Object

To interpret human population problems in biological terms.

Method

The first step should be a survey of the extent and kind of research that is now being carried out in the United States on population problems in both the social and biological fields. This should involve an appraisal both of the institutions and of the individuals: of their resources, orientation; of their goals, and some estimate of their methods and progress in attaining those goals.

Such a survey will, in some respects, be easier in the field of the social sciences than in the biological field, since the people and institutions working directly on human population problems form a fairly clearly defined group who, in part at least, think of themselves as "populationists"; while students of the corresponding biological problems are widely scattered and hardly aware of their community of interest. The sheer bulk of the work under social or demographic auspices and the complexity of motives for such work, however, will tend to make any evaluation or summary difficult.

In the biological sciences it would hardly be possible in advance to define the areas of work that should be explored, and one of the prime results of the survey itself should be a clearer indication of the fields of work that are liable to contribute facts or ideas useful in the study of purely human problems. The applicability of much ecological work is obvious: work on the types of factors serving to control the status of natural populations, and on the results of interference with such factors; work on the various relations that exist among populations and communities of organisms and environmental factors. The applicability of general studies of fertility and mortality is also obvious, and such studies have been undertaken from widely divergent points of view,

sometimes under ecological auspices, but perhaps more often under fields of physiology and medicine. Some exploration of the fields of anthropology and ethnology would also seem to be indicated, in the hope of finding the possible sorts of information that might be available on the behavior of human populations under "natural" conditions.

The study of any population problem must involve both the organism and the environment in which it lives. In the case of man, the description and analysis of the environment is made peculiarly difficult because of the extent to which man himself exerts a modifying influence on his surroundings. The interpretation of human organism-environment relationships in biological terms, however, would necessarily be a basic part of a project like that suggested here, and work on purely environmental problems such as "natural resources" would have to form an important part of the survey.

Such a survey would cover, then, institutions, individuals and literature. It could not be exhaustive and still be practical. Perhaps reconnaisance would be a better word than survey, and the object would be to provide a sketch that might serve for the orientation of more detailed studies.

Possible value and results

There is a constant need, in the progress of science, for synthesis. The natural tendency in investigative work seems to be toward divergence, specialization, toward greater mastery of narrower fields. To counter this, to relate the diverging fields, seems to require a more or less conscious effort on the part of institutions and individuals. The most immediate and forseeable value of a study of the type proposed here might be the stimulation of a tendency toward synthesis in the area surveyed. Ecologists working on population balance might be encouraged to summarize their results in a form available to social scientists; and the investigator conducting the survey might gradually come to perform a useful function in cross-fertilization by telling the demographer about ecological work or vice versa.

Such a survey should, in the second place, indicate particular lines of investigation that appear to warrant greater emphasis or support than they are at present receiving.

The ultimate objective, of course, should be to provide an intelligent basis for action which might tend to modify human population trends in ways resulting in maximum advantage for the species. Since we have in many ways deliberately interfered with the environment, creating a new situation with a speed that seems not to allow for compensating trends in evolutionary processes, some deliberate compensating action may be necessary. But any such action would require the marshalling of all of the information that might be made available through the scientific method, and would involve, certainly, an overhaul of the biological sciences from this point of view.

MB

M. B.

MB:LKH

Prepared for CIB by FMR.

November 17, 1948 900

P+P

Population

Population Studies Supported by the RF and Related Rockefeller Boards

MAJOR PROJECTS

In this field the RF has provided support totalling $527,500 for the following major projects:

Social Science Research Council
$78,000 for a Study of Population Redistribution, available over 2 years. Appropriated January 19, 1934.

Miami University (Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems)
$117,500 for population research under the direction of Warren Thompson and P. K. Whelpton, the larger part of this ($82,500) being for studies of population redistribution. First grant made February 8, 1943 (grant in aid); last appropriation June 21, 1946, terminates June 30, 1951.

Princeton University (Office of Population Research)
$305,000 for support of program under Frank W. Notestein. (Includes grant in aid of $5,000 for research expenses of students.) First grant made December 6, 1944; last grant October 15, 1948. Support terminates June 30, 1955.

Population Association of America (International Union for Scientific Study of Population)
$15,000 for expenses of executive office. Appropriated October 15, 1948, terminates October 14, 1950. Earlier aid from Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial - see next page.

Far East Reconnaissance
$12,000 for explorations in population problems by IHD and SS officers. Appropriated June 18, 1948.

GRANTS IN AID

Eleven smaller research projects in the field of population research have been assisted through grants in aid totalling $19,350. A list of these is attached.

RELATED PROJECTS

Cities Census Committee
$5,000 for completion and publication of a handbook on the population of New York City 1900 - 1930; May 9, 1932. See earlier support under LSRM.

LAURA SPELMAN ROCKEFELLER MEMORIAL

Aid to population research totals $389,500 excluding aid to Cities Census Committee.

National Research Council
$132,000 toward a program of research under its Committee on Scientific Problems of Human Migration. Four grants made in 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926.

Social Science Research Council
$117,500 toward a program of research under its Committee on Scientific Aspects of Human Migration. Four grants made in 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927.

International Migration Service
$140,000 in the years 1924-1928 toward general support of this organization. (History and purpose not clear in records.)

Cities Census Committee
$35,000 toward general support of program concerned with study of population data for New York City.

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Grants in Aid for Studies in Population and Related Activities

$2,000 to Mr. M.W. Yeatts, Commissioner for the Indian Census of 1941, for expenses of study visits, with a view to reorganization of the Census Service in India; approved December 16, 1938.

$1,000 to the Nieman Foundation, Harvard University, to enable Mr. Theodore Andrica to study foreign stock groups in the American population; approved February 15, 1944.

$1,200 to Dr. Alfred Sauvy, Director, Institut National d'etudes Demographiques, to permit him to spend a month in the U.S. visiting centers of population research; approved July 16, 1947.

$600 to West China Union University for purchase of literature in the fields of demography and sociology; approved July 19, 1948.

$2,100 to the Institute for Advanced Study to permit Dr. Ernest F. Penrose to complete a book on population; approved February 7, 1947.

$1,000 to McMaster University, Ontario, to permit Professor W.B. Hurd to enlarge his report on Canadian Population; approved January 27, 1948.

$4,000 to Canadian Social Science Research Council to permit Professor W.B. Hurd to spend a year on his research on demographic movements in agricultural development and agricultural settlement possibilities in Canada; approved April 5, 1946.

$1,700 (approximately) to Dr. J. Chalasinski of the University of Warsaw to undertake a program of research on population problems; approved May 20, 1936.

$3,500 to International Labor Office to permit the collaboration of Dr. Eugene Kulischer in a study of migration problems; approved February 9, 1942.

$750 to Dr. Rudolf Heberle, University of Kiel, for research on the inter-relation of population phenomena with social and economic conditions; approved May 31, 1937.

$2,500 to Dr. Rudolf Heberle for research (same as above) during the year beginning January 1, 1936.

TOTAL: $19,350

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IH B2086

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Population

CONFIDENTIAL

JAN 3 1950

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION

EXTENSION OF DESIGNATION IH 48039 - STUDY OF POPULATION PROBLEMS TO DECEMBER 31, 1950

STUDY OF POPULATION PROBLEMS

At the meeting of the Scientific Directors on December 13, 1948, the sum of $5,600 was designated (IH 48039) for secretarial services, travel, supplies and other necessary expenses in connection with the study of population problems to be available during the period ending December 31, 1949. Since there is an unexpended balance of approximately $2,800 in this designation, and since the study is to continue, it is recommended that the designation be extended to make the funds available until December 31, 1950.

Under authority granted by the Scientific Directors on March 10, 1944 the period of designation IH 48039 - STUDY OF POPULATION PROBLEMS is hereby extended to December 31, 1950.

G.T.S.

Director

Comptroller

Date: December 27, 1949

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Population

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Bates
(personnel)

DR. BATES -
NEW APPOINT-
MENT REPORTED

The Director reported that Dr. Marston Bates has been appointed Special Assistant to the President of The Rockefeller Foundation in order to devote full time to study and research in the field of human ecology; to assist the Foundation officers in coordinating and pooling their respective views, and in discovering the gaps of attention and research that bear upon it in the academic world.

Dec. 22 to 6 KS
MCB
#140

Copy filed
100
Balfour

NOV 30 1949

JLKH
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Population

December 10, 1948

Airmail

NOV 30 1949

Dear Bal:

I have planned for some time to get off a letter which would acquaint you with developments in the IHD population work but there just hasn't been time earlier. In any event I wanted to wait until after the Williamsburg meeting. Following that meeting I spent three days in Baltimore and three in New Orleans. I'm actually writing this en route to New York, where it will be typed and dispatched.

Toward the end of October and as a result of some difficulties in Colombia, Marston Bates became available for reassignment. I should add that the difficulties were not of Marston's making. In considering how he might best contribute to the Division's interests, it occurred to me that he could help a good deal with the study you are now engaged upon so I broached the matter to him and got an enthusiastic response. The plan is to have him associated with you and thus to bring to the study, survey or whatever it should be called, a background of training and experience that would supplement yours. I have been in touch with Lowell Reed and find that he is extremely anxious to have us center our population studies in the School of Hygiene. You and I have considered this, I believe, and are in agreement that there is need for some school of public health to take more active interest in population than has been the case. Although IHD action, if any, will be largely based on your eventual recommendations, I am sure you will agree as to the usefulness of working in the school during the preliminary period and if something does follow, I've an idea you would wish it in association with Hopkins. To make the decision easier LJR offered us office space for you, Marston and a secretary and I am inclined to accept. I hope you will approve.

I wish you would write Marston and give him any suggestions you may consider appropriate. Prior to your return he can clear away a lot of interviewing and assemble some material which will be needed.

I believe you plan to consult with population experts while in India and then move on to Europe. I spoke to JBC to get his views on important countries to visit and he mentioned France, Great Britain, Denmark and Sweden. You may have additional ideas. With Marston to help over here, you may find it desirable to devote a little more time to Europe than you would have, had he not been working up the American scene.

As I mentioned before you left last summer, I am very anxious to have your report and recommendations in time for thorough discussion in New York and then presentation at the December 1949 meeting of the Trustees.

Yours sincerely,

GKS

Dr. M. C. Balfour
Delhi mail

GKS:LKH
Copy to Dr. Watson

CRANES CREST

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION

DR. GEORGE K. STRODE, DIRECTOR

DR. M. C. BALFOUR, REGIONAL DIRECTOR

AIR MAIL

No. 201/140

FIELD DIRECTOR IN INDIA
RICHMOND K. ANDERSON, M.D.

NURSING CONSULTANT
MISS ANNA MARY NOLL

HOTEL CECIL
DELHI CIVIL LINES No. 2
INDIA

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND DELHI

ach 12/29

DEC 30 1948

	GKS	DEC 29 '48	RHS

December 22, 1948.

Dear George,

Yours of December 10th about IHD population work was awaiting me on arrival in Delhi. The information about Bates' assignment and the proposal to have the Hopkins School of Hygiene as the official base for such studies were striking news. Although I had a hint about this move of Marston Bates in a personal note from RBH, I am still perplexed by the development. His assignment may prove an astute move and my reaction to-date is only to say that for my part I am open minded. The past three months with the Mission have contributed a good deal to my education and given me a chance to observe the demographers' thinking and the social scientists' approach. My own plans and thinking are still in the formative stage.

Bates is an entomologist with a sound biological foundation. He has a capacity for thinking and writing. From my association with him in Albania and Greece I judge also that he is temperamental and needs a very free rein in any team. I am keen to know the basis of his enthusiastic response and what his thinking and approach to the problem may be. Is the experience in the animal kingdom to be explored and correlated with human problems? Before writing him I would like to have his views and some more time to develop my own plans.

The proposal for establishing the work at Baltimore has many attractions. In anticipation that headquarters would be the New York Office, it occurred to me that Princeton might provide residence within commuting distance and at the same time association with the Office of Population Research there. Tentatively I thought of 3-4 days a week in New York and some days at Princeton. I have developed a pleasant working relationship with Notestein; his office and such a connection would be advantageous. I hope you have a chance to talk with him and with Mr. Willits on such a prospect. During the survey I believe I should maintain fairly close relations with New York IHD staff and other Divisions. This can of course be accomplished by periodic visits from Baltimore. Certainly Baltimore would be a pleasant place for us to live. On the personal side I would ask nothing better than association with the School Faculty there. Dr. Reed's promise of office space and a secretary needs to be judged by knowing the facts. Last year I was given office space which for half the year was shared with two students. The secretarial help was little better than nothing. One large room, if shared with Bates, or preferably two rooms with a competent full time secretary would be the minimum desired.

Dr.G.K.Strode December 22,1948.

Though I appreciate LJR's interest and competence in the subject he is extremely occupied and I doubt if one could expect more than occasional conferences with him. I would expect more help and stimulation from Dr. Merrill though she is an extremely busy person also. On the literature side, the Library of Congress where Irene Taeuber is located, as well as other Wasington contacts, would be not far away from Baltimore. I doubt if the rat population studies of Davis will have any early bearing on our problem. These remarks indicate merely that I need more time to think on this subject before concurring or disagreeing with any proposals made.

From now on I trust my correspondence will revive. I shall write soon regarding contacts in India and plans for touring in Europe. As intimated, my tentative schedule is to remain here until April.

During the last three days in Manila the Mission took time for discussion and deliberations on our report. The outline of such a report was framed and major conclusions were arrived at. I shall write you a general summary soon of activities during the past three months pending the working up of my diary and other notes.

600 Population Problems

At present Dr. Anderson is in Delhi and with AMN we have had conferences regarding immediate problems and the setting up of their programs.

With regards,

Very truly yours,

M.C. Balfour.

M. ~~C.~~ Balfour.

Dr. George K. Strode,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
49 West 49th Street,
New York 20, N.Y., USA.

GKS DIARY December 16, 1948

DEC 27 1948

900 P&D Population

J.D.R.3d Entertained GKS at lunch, largely for the purpose of getting further information in reference to IHD plans for its population studies, which JRD 3d seemed to approve of very heartily. There was also discussion of his visit to Africa, in reference to the important part that nutrition plays in a public health program there. GKS stated that nutrition was still an element in the IHD program but was not being pushed very actively for various reasons, including our lack of staff competence in the field, there being only one staff member now who is thoroughly competent. (Copy to files)

908 P&P Nutrition

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Population

DATE 1949

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RELATING TO Memorandum on "Population and Food" by Warren Weaver, originally written July 17, 1949 and later on July 8, 1951 (915 Pro Agr-3); inter-office memos regarding food and population.

WILL BE FOUND WITH 915
Program and policy
Agriculture

FORM 212

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Population

Objectives of Population Studies

The problem of mechanism, or method, is going to depend on a clear understanding of objectives. You can't plan the details of a trip until you know where it is that you want to go. (On the other hand, of course, you can't decide where to try to go without some knowledge of possible available transportation.) Time and energy spent in trying to frame an explicit statement of purpose may, then, be well spent.

JUN ... 1965

The first decision concerns the choice between practical and theoretical ends as the primary goal: whether we are searching for knowledge for power, or knowledge for understanding. There seems to be a general agreement that we should, at least in early stages of program, plan for knowledge for understanding; keeping the idea that this knowledge might serve for control, for population manipulation, well in the background.

I have tried writing out a series of possible statements of objectives, and I come out with several, of differing scope, that might well apply to our program and that seem to involve, within themselves, no contradictions.

1. General Objective: To explore the possible relations and applicability of natural sciences methods and content to social studies.

The "population problem" belongs to the social sciences. We are proposing to study it, however, under health auspices. Fundamentally, we are testing the definition of public health as applied social science.

In my mind, however, much more is involved than any new attack on the old problem of the compartmentation of the sciences. Any such study as we propose raises the very broad question of whether science, as narrowly defined, is relevant to the general problems of "values, social wisdom and human purposes", to use Mr. Fosdick's words.

I don't mean that we can hope to answer this question by any particular project or activity that we can plan; but that our plans will gain in significance if we try to keep the general problem in mind. If, in other words, we are going to experiment with social studies, we ought at least to face the philosophical implications from time to time.

2. Specific Objective: To describe and to try to understand population density relations in man by focussing general studies on one or more specific communities.

In my notes on the nature of the population problem, I have tried to explore some of the implications of studies of population density relations. I call this objective "specific", but it is a pretty large order.

3. Ultimate Objective: To obtain information that might serve as background for possible attempts to influence population density relations.

We may not, ourselves, be concerned with control operations, but the need for such is always in the background. We should, then, try to work in areas where population density is clearly a problem, in the hope that our studies will provide clues for its solution.

4. Incidental Objective: To experiment with the development of inter-relations among the various intellectual disciplines that bear on human population studies.

Almost everything seems to become involved in some way or other with the population problem, so that it provides an excellent instrument for tests designed to bring diverse disciplines to a common focus. Any program is faced at once, for instance, with the problem of operational relations among our own divisions. Any general study of the population problem obviously involves factors that would separately be handled by Health, Social Science, Natural Science and Medicine. The relation to the Humanities, perhaps not so obvious, is to me one of the most important. The Humanities are concerned with values and purposes: which we are questioning and testing. They are concerned with the historical process: which has produced the population problem, and produced science as well. They are concerned with interpretations and meanings: and all of our huffing and puffing about population density will be purposeless until someone, whom the Humanities might claim as their own, comes along and transmutes our wind into a force that has relevance and meaning for the cultural stream of civilized mankind.

Population Studies: Methods of Operation.

Looking at the activities of our Foundation and of other similar institutions, it seems to me that a series of five methods of operation can be distinguished. These are not so much distinct categories, as modal points on a scale.

Planning and initiative may come from within the Foundation and

1. Studies be carried out entirely with Foundation personnel and funds.
2. Studies be carried out by Foundation personnel in cooperation with other institutions.
3. Studies be carried out through nuclear, or endowment, grants to other institutions.
4. Studies be carried out by means of a series of small, specific grants.

Or, planning and initiative coming from outside.

5. The Foundation may select from among submitted projects, and operate through grants in aid.

Examples of all five methods of operation can be found in IHD activities, though emphasis traditionally is on the second. I understand that emphasis in other divisions varies among the last three methods, with NS recently testing the second, cooperative operation through their own personnel.

Reflection on these different methods of operation leads at once to the question of the function of an institution like the Rockefeller Foundation. This is not the place, nor have I the knowledge, for any extended inquiry into this question -- except insofar as concept of function must be fairly clear in our minds before we can proceed to any detailed planning of program.

It seems to me that two very different functional concepts could be grouped around the words patron and leader. We have attached a whole collection of special values to the leader idea, and currently everyone wants to be a leader in something or other. Which, since we can't all lead, inevitably causes a lot of frustration and waste. I think the primary role of foundations has been, and is, that of patron. They replace the private patron, who is disappearing with the socialization of wealth; and are able to act with more elasticity and discernment than democratic governments which, for the most part, have been notably inept as patrons of science or art.

Yet, giving these considerations due weight, I think that our function in population studies should be that of leader. This is primarily because of the objective that I have labelled "incidental": to experiment with the development of inter-relations among the various intellectual disciplines that bear on human population studies.

In looking at the various units of our university system, I have been greatly impressed -- and depressed -- by the problem of size. The universities and their departments have become so large and ponderous that any attempt at change, any development of crosscurrents, any shift in emphasis or direction, meets almost inevitable defeat because of the factor of inertia.

I know of no place where you can find a small group of people comparable to the group that sit down to lunch together every day at the Home Office of the Foundation. Perhaps accidentally, in carrying out the patron function, we have formed a staff of three or four people

in each of the diverse fields of Humanities, Social Science, Natural Science, Medicine and Health. If joint action is possible, if common viewpoints are to be found, if diverse methods can be focussed on a particular problem, this group should take the lead. If the problem of administration, cooperation and understanding is insoluble within the Foundation, it is probably insoluble everywhere.

The individuals in our various divisions know the organization and content for their fields in different universities and research institutions; they also know each other, and have frequent opportunities for informal exploration. From this should come, somehow, a cross-fertilization process and an intellectual leadership, more important than the actual effect of the particular funds that the Foundation has available for disbursement. The planning of inter-disciplinary conferences, the establishment of limited institutions like Princeton's for Advanced Study, the arrangement of committees like those of the National Research Council, all serve to foster understanding, to establish new currents, and so forth. But the possible effectiveness of such arrangements is feeble indeed compared with the potentialities within the Foundation organization itself, since the Foundation divisions have actual and real control over great resources for the implementing of their ideas.

All of this sounds very nice, but it is only background for the specific problem of the method of operation in population studies. Operation by an inter-divisional committee would probably encounter the handicaps that characterize committee operation everywhere. Operation

depending directly on the president's office, or by a non-divisional executive, would probably end simply in the formation of another division, which would hardly solve interdivisional action. The third obvious possibility is to center administrative responsibility in one of the present divisions, and to depend on the development of active channels of interdivisional consultation: perhaps planning a formal apparatus, or perhaps depending on "informal organization".

To go back to our modes of Foundation operation, it seems to me that the second would be most appropriate for population studies: planning and initiative from within the organization, and action through Foundation personnel in cooperation with other institutions. Since this is the traditional method of IHD operation, it would seem logical to append the program of population studies to the IHD organization, especially since there is little argument about the basic relation between problems of population density and problems of public health. Before examining this further, however, it may be advisable to question whether this second mode of operation is the most appropriate.

There are, after all, a number of institutions already in existence whose specific purpose is to study the population problem. There is, for instance, the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems; and the Office of Population Research at Princeton. The most logical method of Foundation operation might be through nuclear endowment grants to one or more of these, or through endowing some new institution planned along lines that seem to us most apt to be productive in fostering research in the area of interest.

Or studies might very effectively be carried out through a series of specific grants. This has been the method of Foundation operation in the field up to now, and it allows support for such varied, yet germane, activities as Kinsey's sex studies and demographic travel in the Far East. I judge that grants related to population studies have, in the past, been pretty much a matter of independent divisional action in the various fields, but there is no reason why these divisional grants should not be related to a planned, super-divisional, Foundation policy in the field.

The chief argument for operation through Foundation personnel rather than through grants, it seems to me, depends on the greater ease with which implementation could be controlled through Foundation personnel. The argument for Foundation planning depends on our possession of a small number of staff with diverse backgrounds, who could presumably work out plans of study that would merge or depart from the traditional disciplines. If the plans are developed by the Foundation, their testing would be easier through Foundation personnel than through action by other institutions whose executives might be unconvinced by or uninterested in our particular objectives. Without central Foundation planning, the effect of the grants is greatly diminished by the scatter effect.

Many aspects of the population problem are probably best attacked through specific grants, and a program of direct Foundation action should not be considered as replacing the grant system, any more than it has in the case of IHD action in conventional public health

fields. Though it would be helpful, of course, if all such grants could be reviewed in the light of general Foundation policy and action.

We come out, then, with the suggestion of a program of action through Foundation personnel attached to the International Health Division organization. I am troubled here by what may be a minor point, though I rather suspect it is a major consideration.

We are planning within the framework of seeking knowledge for understanding. The IHD has operated and made its very considerable contributions within another framework, knowledge for power. Its organization has been developed for the purpose of studying and applying public health measures. Organization for the application of knowledge and organization for the acquisition of understanding are different problems.

I am inserting the point here as a reminder that it should be thought about and discussed. Perhaps the difference in organizational problem involves chiefly a difference in personality types. For understanding, for a fresh and unconventional approach in a little explored area of thought, we need people with original minds, with imagination, with (to lay it on thick) "the creative temperament". Several such people together are apt to form an explosive mixture, not easily handled. Yet if we don't get people with original minds, we are not apt to shed any very new light on the problem.

In such a situation, it has often seemed to me that the logical procedure, having decided more or less on the general nature of the problem, is to find the people, and then fit the organization to their

personalities. The reverse, making an organization chart and then fitting the personalities into it, is almost surely foredoomed. The direction problem, as Kenneth Mees has nicely shown, is comparable to that of an orchestra leader blending a collection of temperamental musicians, rather than to a general deploying his staff.

Yet there would be very great advantages to having foreign study, especially, a direct part of the IHD. The Division has an extraordinary backlog of good will in all parts of the world because of its widespread and very obviously beneficial health work. This has produced a favorable environment both with governments and with people. There would be further advantages to carrying out a field study program in a particular country or area where the Division at the same time was carrying out some more conventional health project, something obviously beneficial. It would be, essentially, an extension of the policy of carrying a bag of candy along when you go out to collect blood smears from school children. But such simultaneous operation in two spheres would require particularly careful attention to the organization problem.

I think we should plan from the beginning for two projects: an academic unit, and a field study unit. Further discussion of method of operation is perhaps best discussed under these separate headings.

The Academic Unit.

It seems to me that the first step in developing a Foundation program in population studies would be to arrange for collaboration with some one American university, so that channels for the flow of ideas and personnel could early be established. The exact nature of such collaboration would have to be determined after conversation with university officials and such conversation can hardly be undertaken until the subject has been thoroughly explored among Foundation officials in New York. Ideas put forward here, then, are of a completely tentative nature, meant to serve at most as starting points for discussion among ourselves.

There is already in existence an academic unit for population studies at Princeton (The Office of Population Research), and we should seriously consider the alternatives of building on this or of starting something new. Doctor Notestein, in charge of the Princeton unit, has shown his ability and willingness to collaborate with Foundation officials, and will, I hope, under any circumstances be of invaluable help as an adviser in building up our policy and program. It would be easy to assign a Foundation staff member to this Princeton group, to help the development of its present program with grants, and to consider how help could be given for the extension of its facilities.

The Population Office forms now a well adjusted part of the Princeton University system, working with staff and graduate students of several university departments. It serves as an important focus for general population studies in America, especially through its activity in

publishing Population Index. Doctor Notestein is primarily a demographer, and gives a demographic slant to all of the activities of the office. But after all, demography is the recognized core for population work; and Notestein has sufficient breadth and ability to recognize the need for work in areas of anthropology, psychology, physiology and biology, and I am sure would welcome opportunity to extend the activities of his office into such fields.

The big drawback is that Princeton has no medical school and no school of public health. If the Foundation population program is made an integral part of the IHD activities, one of the objectives will surely be to test a broadening of the definition of public health. At the same time that the IHD is carrying out an experiment in operation, it would be valuable to test the relation of population work to the programs of public health schools.

There is,in fact, a demand for such testing. The officials at Hopkins certainly would be anxious to have Foundation support for the addition of social studies in general and population studies in particular to their program. From what I have read of plans and projects of the Harvard school, I judge that they are equally anxious to move in some such direction. Since the IHD has a large measure of responsibility for the organization and activity patterns of all of these Schools of Public Health, and since the academic thinking and the IHD thinking are running a parallel course, active collaboration would seem not only easy and desirable, but almost inevitable.

There is still a third type of academic relation that I think we should consider. I judge that plans are well advanced at Yale

for a program of study in "conservation and rational utilization of natural resources" (my diary, pp. 32 - 34). My reaction to this was that resources study were pretty well divorced from population study. A unit like that at Princeton might be equally criticized for divorcing population study from the essentially biological study of the dynamics of resources relations. Since Yale has taken the initiative in resources study, perhaps it would be the logical point for Foundation concentration on academic aspects of population study. It would have the tremendous advantage of well developed departments of psychology, anthropology and sociology, with strong population interests. I understand that public health at Yale is a secondary interest, without the autonomous development characteristic of Hopkins and Harvard, which might be a big drawback from the IHD point of view.

Geographical propinquity is going to be important, from the point of view of frequent interchange between the academic unit and the Foundation Home Office. I wonder, in this connection, why we have never discussed the possibility of collaboration with Columbia University.

The exact form of the academic unit will thus depend in part on its location and on arrangements with the collaborating university. Certain characteristics, however, are quite independent of location.

I think the unit should contain at least one member of the regular Foundation staff (thinking always in terms of IHD staff) in long term residence. At Princeton, the Foundation representative would obviously have to collaborate with a University official (Notestein) who would be in administrative charge. That there is little difficulty in reconciling university allegiance and Foundation interests, is, I think, shown by the advisor system used by Social Sciences, or the

Scientific Directorate of the IHD. In a unit set up in collaboration with the public health schools at either Hopkins or Harvard, I should think that a member of the Foundation staff could well be in administrative charge, with a nominal University appointment of some kind. Apparently there is an almost endless array of mechanisms for such collaboration -- almost all possible varieties are already in operation at Hopkins, and I suspect that there is a similar range at Harvard.

The idea would be to form close liaisons with public health, sociology, anthropology, psychology, biology and perhaps economics. At Hopkins this would be less complicated than it sounds, since the essential connections would be two: with the Geographical Institute, which already relates economics, geography, anthropology, physiology, meteorology and so forth; and with the School of Hygiene, which relates a whole series of subjects that impinge on public health. The situation would be less simple at Harvard because of the greater number of strong and separate University departments. But the Russian Research Center there, for instance, has obviously succeeded in a comparable relating process.

I have the impression that the environment would be favorable at Yale because of the already existing understanding between the human relations groups like anthropology, psychology and sociology; that the bridge to be constructed by a population unit would be between these and biology (with its resources interest fostered by the Conservation Foundation).

The academic unit should probably be responsible for at least one formal course in population study, and should be able to handle several graduate students, the students getting their degrees in some established university department like anthropology or sociology, as I judge happens with the Notestein group at Princeton. The connection between the Foundation academic unit and the Foundation field unit should provide ideal conditions for graduate study, since the field unit is bound to uncover an inexhaustible mine of material for doctor's theses.

The field unit will, I think, be a considerably better instrument of investigation if it can always include a few graduate students, fed to it on annual fellowships or something of that sort. The able graduate student can look at problems freshly, with enthusiasm; and I think the presence of a few graduate students has a definite tonic effect on older investigators whose thought processes are apt to have jelled.

The academic unit should also serve as an information center for the field unit: providing a place where the field workers can periodically retire to write up their studies and gain fresh strength from contact with main streams of thought, and providing a place to which they can refer questions, bibliographic problems, and so forth. A disadvantage of Hopkins, by the way, would be the inadequate and scattered library facilities. These are really adequate only in medicine itself.

These comments are pretty vague and diffuse, but specific planning will depend on a series of prior decisions. These, as I see

them, are:

1. Whether to try the experiment of close Foundation collaboration with a particular university by establishing one or more staff members as connected parts of the university system.

2. What specific university is chosen for the experiment. Details of plans can only be worked out in the course of conversation with the authorities of the particular university.

3. Who will represent the Foundation in developing the experiment. Whoever has charge of the academic unit should have as free a hand as possible in developing details of plans; and the orientation and content of the unit will depend to a considerable degree on the capacities and interests of its director.

The Field Unit.

I. Program

I find it helpful to think of the Field Unit as undertaking a study of Human Ecology or, in another vocabulary, of Human Cultural and Natural History. If we take "behavior" in its broadest possible sense, this might be restated as the study of human behavior at the levels of the individual, the family and the community.

I have tried analyzing this in a number of different ways, but all of them look like ideal and impractical schemes. The problem of working methods keeps obtruding into the analytical schemes. You can plan the study of an ant community fairly objectively and reasonably, assuming that you will have a supply of similar communities, some of which can be simply observed while others are taken apart and modified. But in the case of the human community, I suspect that the investigating team will rapidly come to form a part of the community being studied, which will inevitably result in a continual, even though slight, modification. If, in a long term study, we are to avoid fatigue in the population being studied, we shall have to plan actual modification, actual participation in the activities of the community, and allow for this in making observations and deductions.

The whole organizational problem makes more sense when I try to think of a study team attached to a Health Center in a community. By such a mechanism, the group could gain the confidence and respect of the people being studied, and have a method of entrée into their private

lives. It could get into the families, into the schools, into the various parts of the local governmental machinery, and have a reasonable chance of finding out what was going on. It would give an excuse for censuses and questionings, a method of pulling people in for measurements, an apparatus for the experimental modification of certain factors in the community.

Experience and knowledge of the people gained through such an approach would be of great help in excursions into neighboring, similar communities, unmodified by the health center activities, when investigations into such communities seemed necessary for particular studies or for controls. In fact the Health Center seems to me an almost ideal instrument for social and cultural investigation. Or perhaps I should say, an almost ideal anesthetic for probing with such an instrument. And it forms a very strong argument for attaching such studies to the organizational framework of the IHD.

. The difficulty would lie in maintaining the balance between the control activities and the investigative activities. We should be completely honest with the governmental health authorities about the essential nature of the scheme, and be sure of their sympathy and understanding. And the man in charge on the spot would have to possess a great deal of tact and an understanding of many different points of view. He would be a buffer between the pediatrician and the anthropologist, he should antagonize neither the local bums nor the local medicos, be able to deal with local health officials, with Rockefeller Foundation officials, with scholars, with prostitutes, and maybe with voodoo

priests or their local equivalent. The sort of paragon, in short, that we are unlikely to find.

There are endless things that could be studied in our Guinea pig community with this health center instrument. Some of them that occur to me more or less at random:

1. Demographic description. Whatever the state of local statistical services, we would probably want to check them by some kind of area or other sampling method. We would want to make detailed studies of the factors governing mortality: the causes of death and the impact of these causes on different age, social or cultural groupings. We would want to know basic demographic facts like the age composition of the community. We would want to know about birth rates, crude, by social or occupational or educational status, and so forth. We would want various statistical generalizations about family structure -- though I suspect that the first studies of family structure would have to be from anthropological points of view, to get some workable definition of "family".

2. Cultural description. We would want to draw up a general anthropological description of our community -- its belief systems (both formal and real), its values, its status systems and hierarchy, attempting to determine the nature of categories like family and class.

3. Physiological description. I lump here all kinds of things that could be studied through the accumulation of observations on statistically significant numbers of individuals, such as:

General state of health -- the whole program would be justified if we did nothing more than work out some sort of an index of the physiological condition of members of a community, so that diverse communities could be compared.

Sexual behavior in the Kinsey sense of the term.

Anthropometrical description -- physical anthropology.

Our instrument ought to help us somehow in cracking the problem of climate and man: of physiological racial differences in relation to a given climatic environment; and its converse, the effect of different climatic environments on a given racial type.

4. Psychological description -- attitudes, personality types and so forth.

5. Economic description. Which pulls in the whole problem of the resources of the community, how they are utilized and distributed, whether and how this utilization could be modified.

II. Persons

We should probably plan on a conventional health center personnel, made up of unconventional individuals, both local and foreign, in their particular fields, and in addition make sure that we had the following sorts of interests represented:

Statistics and demography.

Cultural anthropology.

Human physiology.

Psychology -- cultural, social or personality.

Biological in the sense of being able to comprehend environmental factors like climate, physiography, soils and agriculture, maybe parasitological dynamics (whatever that may be -- epidemiology?) and so forth.

Any such sketch rapidly begins to look like a large staff, but I expect that the experiment should be started with the smallest possible staff, with the idea that additions will be made fairly constantly, and fitted into a growing program. And a great deal of dependence should be placed on fairly long term visitors -- several months to a year. Many specific sorts of studies could be carried out by such visitors, fairly efficiently, working with the active cooperation of resident personnel who know the background and the people.

Both sexes should be represented in the resident personnel. It would be particularly important, I think, to have one or more women with medical background who could, in time, get beneath the surface of the local women -- whose attitudes, beliefs, and desires are after all a controlling matter in the population problem.

If and when decision is taken to undertake some sort of a program of field population studies, the next decision might well concern the man who is to be in charge of the work. I have always thought that in research planning, the most important thing is, who will do it; that, the right man having been found, other problems will solve themselves as they arise. It would be a mistake to draw up too detailed a scheme, try to fit men into it, and then try to stick to the scheme. We can't, of course, build up an idea of what sort of a person is needed without some idea of what he is expected to do; but once key personnel has been selected, much of the planning that preceded such selection may have to be scrapped, and new projects built up around the men who will actually carry them out.

An important matter that could be discussed early, is whether the man in charge of a field program should come from present IHD staff or be brought in from outside. I can see advantages either way, and equivalent disadvantages.

III. Place

An important factor in the success of the undertaking is going to be the wisdom of choice of the first point of attack. We could approach decision on this in two ways: by weighing first the advantages and disadvantages of possible regions; or by first weeding out from an extended list of possible specific places or countries without particular regard for region.

The regional decision involves choosing among the East, America and Europe (including the Mediterranean and North Africa). In our preliminary discussions, the latter has not been considered, and we have argued the relative advantages of the East and the Caribbean.

Doctor Balfour will presumably present the case for starting work in the East and specifically in Ceylon. His argument that the crux of the population problem lies in the East, and that the problem consequently should be studied there, is unanswerable, and my reservations involve chiefly matters of methodology and convenience. If the first field unit is tested in some other area, say the Caribbean, it would be with the idea that presently, perhaps within a year or two, a second study would be set up in the East -- unless, of course, we

became convinced that the whole method of approach was unworkable.

However, when we are starting something as new and untested as population studies through operational activities of the IHD, I think considerations of methodology and convenience outweigh everything else. We are not going to make any appreciable progress toward solving the population problem in a year or two, so that delay in approaching studies in the East seems to me of little significance. We are going to learn a great deal about how to work in a year or two, and our first consideration should be how to learn the most with the least effort and the least risk of failure through technicalities like administrative snarls, staff personality problems, errors of procedure, bad judgement in selecting specific problems, and so forth.

In the beginning, at least, I think there should be close operational liaison between the Home Office, the Academic Unit and the Field Unit, and in such liaison geographical propinquity is important. There would be advantages in first testing field study in a community in the United States, except that population dynamics in the United States seem to be a special problem, and that we need the experience of dealing with a foreign situation. Many studies have already been carried out in the United States that will serve as a valuable base of experience in planning foreign work.

It might be useful to try to outline desirable characteristics of the area for field study.

1. Accessibility. I have already outlined my reasons for this.

2. Overcrowding. Since the keen interest in the population problem derives from impressions of apparently overcrowded areas, it

would be useful to start the study in a presumably overcrowded area.

3. Tropics. I feel very strongly that our systematic knowledge of man and the environment and human resources is heavily weighted by temperate zone studies; that by starting sustained work within a tropical area, we open the way to many profitable areas of study that have generally been neglected. For instance: tropical agriculture; climate and physiology.

4. Local Institutions. The presence of a local university or other institution with which liaison and cooperation could be established would be important. We shall, in any event, want to have local people working on the staff, and to send local people out for fellowship study.

5. Language. I think it important that the language of the country be one that the foreign workers could be expected to learn fairly readily. Otherwise they are at the mercy of interpreters and hearsay.

6. Statistics. Doctor Balfour stresses the importance of a well established local census system. This seems less important to me perhaps because I underestimate the value of the demographic approach, but also because I feel that we shall have to depend a great deal on sampling methods of our own devising for statistical studies. Governmental statistical services are almost bound to be poor in the sort of areas that would be most interesting, from other points of view, for study.

7. Other IHD Interests. A study group of the sort I have

outlined, attached to a health service, would be most easily formed in an area where, for other reasons, the IHD wanted to carry out, at the same time, a more conventional program.

The list could undoubtedly be extended greatly; these items however, may at least serve as a start for discussion.

I might end this memo by sketching the characteristics of two areas that have especially appealed to me as possible places for study: Trinidad and Hispaniola.

Trinidad

I have never been in Trinidad, and before going very far toward any decision concerning it, I would like to have some first hand information. But it appeals to me greatly because it is a fragment split off from South America, in which many basic problems of the tropical American environment could be studied, and because it is under British control. Dealing with a British colonial government would at least be a change from Latin American governments; and I believe that IHD relations with the Trinidad government have always been satisfactory and easy. It is not, apparently, a point of dispute or envy for any of the Latin American governments, so that work there would not be apt to get involved in inter-American political jealousies.

Psychological and anthropological studies of the negro and Hindu communities would probably have wide application and implication.

Studies of things like agriculture, nutrition and climatic environment would certainly have wide application, since the area is geographically South American, conveniently broken off for experimental

observation. One very important question in all population discussion is the agricultural utilization of tropical American rain forest, which Trinidad has, along with a School of Tropical Agriculture that (judging from hearsay) has great potentialities. Work in Trinidad would carry for me the implication of fostering research in tropical agriculture as well as in population per se and health.

Liaison between a field unit in Trinidad and an academic unit in the United States would be easily maintained -- the more so because of the common language -- and it might be possible to establish useful connections with English academic thinking.

Hispaniola

The beauty of Hispaniola is that a political line has divided an island into two parts, setting up a nice controlled experiment for the study of physical environment versus cultural environment.

Work of the sort I have outlined under program would probably be best set up in some particular Haitian community, with excursions into other Haitian communities and Dominican Republic areas for check observations. In Haiti, the hope of very active collaboration from local institutions would probably be slight; but, judging from individuals I have known, we could find intelligent enough people for help in the study. The government would, I think, be delighted at any interest and help on the part of outsiders.

The official language is French, but the patois of the people is unintelligible, and French is of no great help in learning it. It is not, however, a particularly difficult patois to learn. The

Dominican side speaks orthodox Caribbean Spanish (differing from continental Spanish chiefly in speed, and in the habit of skipping the letter "s"). Operation in the Dominican Republic would be, I should think, easy from almost all points of view, but of less direct interest to us now since their problem, essentially, is one of undercrowding. They have been importing European refugees, which would be a good chance for psychological and anthropological observation.

From the practical point of view, if we could find a method of introducing birth control into Haiti, we could probably introduce it anywhere in the world!

A big advantage of Hispaniola would be the fascination that it would undoubtedly exert on any investigators sent down there. It must be the anthropologist's idea of heaven -- like the Fiji Islands only nearer.

900
P&P
Population

DATE February 25, 1949 (diary)

RECEIVED FROM WWeaver

SENT TO Dr. Robert F. Loeb

RELATING TO Loeb is unreservedly enthusiastic about NS activity, likes the emphasis on various fields, etc., and thinks some expansion into Human ecology and conservation very desirable.

WILL BE FOUND WITH 915
Program and policy

FORM 212

900
P + P
Population

RSM Interview

Mid-Century Convocation at the
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Friday, April 1, 1949

Panel Discussion - "Men Against Nature, the Problem of World Production." William Rupert Maclaurin presoded and the panel consisted of Vannevar Bush, Frank W. Notestein, Fairfield Osborn, Robert P. Russell and Sir Henry Tizard. Almost everyone I talked with was amazed at the way Maclaurin infused a sense of intimacy among the 5,000 attendants; this was largely achieved by a sort of bantering repartee quite characteristic of M. Tizard probably made the best impression from a dialectical point of view and was the only person who seemed to have a firm grasp of what we don't know about this vexed subject. Russell represented the problem at its tactical working level and expressed confidence that a great deal could be done by application of technology to tropical agriculture. He seems like a sensible and effective person. Bush was apparently reacting against some of the more vigorous propaganda of the Vogt school and was not too impressive with his reiterated statements that science can do anything if given a free hand.

My over-all impression was that the field badly needs personnel with an adequate training in soil chemistry, ecology and at least a smattering of economics. Perhaps the best thing the RF could do at the moment would be to support about five to ten advanced National Research Council fellowships of some three years duration each. The possibilities of the field certainly fire the imagination and I do not see why adequate candidates could not be found.

FORM 372

CIB	MAR -4 '49	CIB
JHW	MAR 11 '49	JHW
AG	MAR 15 '49	AG
RSM		
AJW	MAR 21 '49	AJW

March 3, 1949

Airmail

Dear Bal:

APR 11 1949

In your letter No. 201a/27 of February 14 you request my reaction to your December 22 and January 19 letters. Unfortunately, the former communication has disappeared, though we have a record of its receipt; I remember it as in reply to mine of December 10, 1948 and I recall that you stated that you would elaborate on the subject after further reflection. I decided at the time that it would be better to postpone a reply until your further observations had arrived. I doubt if your January 19 letter is the one I have been waiting for.

I am glad to write you about your present assignment and to attempt to put down what may be considered some guiding thoughts or terms of reference.

As you know, the RF, officers and Trustees alike, is concerned about the population problem. This is quite understandable since for years it has aided the public health movement and thereby helped to create favorable death rates without much concern for birth rates. The net result seems to be serious population problems in certain countries.

Until very recently the RF has shown its interest in population mostly through the division of Social Sciences; to a lesser extent by Medical Sciences support, but in neither the SS nor the MS approach has there been much done which would appeal to a Trustee as a broad-guaged frontal attack on the birth rate problem. In recent years the matter has been posed before the IHD and the question asked - What can you do? I have discussed the situation informally with the Board of Scientific Directors but never got much encouragement except from Dr. Reed.

The more I thought about the subject the more I became convinced that we in the IHD did not have at hand adequate knowledge and understanding to permit of the formulation of a rational program and that the surest way to correct the defect would be to assign a staff member the task of studying the subject. Out of such a study might come some clearer indication as to proper next moves.

As IHD thought was maturing, it also became clear that both Trustees and officers were looking forward to the possibility of a coordinated program which might involve some eventual integration of divisional action.

Last spring I persuaded you to undertake the IHD study. On that occasion I made clear that you would have to feel your way in developing the subject but suggested that you should aim to consult with authorities here and abroad, carry on a considerable mass of reading and eventually attempt to put down on paper your general conclusions. It was my hope then as it is now that as a result of study and cogitation you would bat up suggestions for a Rockefeller Foundation program in population with special reference to the IHD's part therein. My personal view has been that we need a good deal more research, especially of the reproductive process, before we can influence the birth rate effectively. If that were to be one of your conclusions, it would go in your report as a recommendation that would involve MS primarily, but might well involve the NS too. If you should conclude that motivation is a force of cardinal importance in influencing the birth rate, that might result in broadening the SS program in psychology.

The further one delves into population work, the more obvious it is that a Rockefeller Foundation program will have to be multi-divisional. For that reason it was logical for you to join the SS group that visited the Far East last autumn, and by the same token it is essential for you and MB to maintain close relations with MS, NS and SS during the study period. I can report that MB is in close touch with Bob Morison and with DeVinney of the SS staff.

I think you are going to be pleased to have Marston closely associated with you in this study. He is covering quite a lot of the literature and is talking to leaders in the field and cleaning up much that you would want done, I am sure. In addition, his imagination has not been idle and that will be of great help when you begin to plot out a possible program.

I should like to have your report in time to discuss it at the meeting of the Board of Scientific Directors on November 4 and at the December meeting of the Trustees. What will happen thereafter I cannot foretell, but certain it is that your report will have an important bearing on a continuing program, if engaged upon, and it seems likely that you will be concerned with implementation insofar as the IHD is involved.

Yours sincerely,

G. K. STRODE

Dr. Marshall C. Balfour
Delhi mail

GKS:LKH

900
Prof
Population

GKS DIARY

JUN 21 1949

GKS 92.

New York Monday, May 16, 1949 (Continued)

MCB will return from his European visit about the end of August. In the meanwhile, MB will continue to use the facilities at Hopkins and will move to New York sometime soon after MCB returns. There was some discussion as to the type of report which should be written and presented. GKS expressed a willingness to receive a separate report from MCB and MB if that is a more satisfactory arrangement for them. It was also agreed that the report should not be too lengthy, supporting material could be set forth in an appendix, so as to keep the report itself of modest dimensions. The recommendations will be ready for inter-office discussion about October first. (Copy to files)

900
P&P
Population

DATE August 17, 1949 (T)

RECEIVED FROM CIBarnard

SENT TO William I. Myers

RELATING TO possibility of Ford Foundation's entering field of ~~conservation~~ and population control is a reason for proceeding slowly with exploring ~~subjects~~ for RF activity

WILL BE FOUND WITH 100

Population

FORM 212

Files

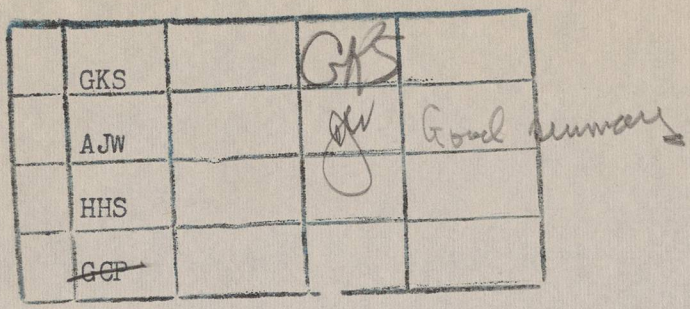
900
Pop
Regulation

OCT 5 UCT 5 1949 1949

GKS DIARY Wednesday, August 24, 1949

MCB, MB AND GKS conferred on matters related to the population studies. Said conference carried over to August 25th. At this conference, we devoted some attention as to the type of report which should be brought in. GKS stated that he would like both MCB and MB to feel free to include any pertinent data and to make whatever recommendations they feel would be of value irrespective of any terms of reference. We devoted considerable time to a discussion of the type of personnel which will probably have to be recruited if the Foundation is to undertake work itself, the type of field work which we could possibly carry out, and the location of such field study. Ceylon, Hispaniola and Trinidad were all mentioned. We also referred to the fact that there was considerable virtue in developing an adequate liaison for any work which might be undertaken in addition to the field study. Demographic information will be extremely important to any study. This may be complete or secured on a sample basis depending on how the field study is set up. There will be need for sociological, anthropological and social psychological studies in addition to the usual medical and public health features. The over-all objectives to begin with will probably be restricted to gaining knowledge and understanding rather than an actual program to bring about change.

GKS stated that it was his guess that the IHD would be very intimately concerned in any program which might be carried out in the field but there should be some mechanism evolved whereby the interest of other divisions could be assured. GKS hopes that the preliminary reports of MCB and MB may be ready for officer study before the end of this month and that such study had probably better be in two steps; first, with IHD officers, and later with officers from other divisions. The aim will be to have a final report drafted in time to mail to the Scientific Directors about October 15th. (Copy to files)



Herewith notes on a Tuesday meeting. If you have corrections or additions, may I suggest adding them in the form of a postscript.

h.e.B.

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

700
P&P
Population

FROM: MCB

DATE: September 6, 1949

TO:

GKS		GKS
MB		

COMMENTS:

GKS
ajw
ajw has seen

OCT 7 1949

SUBJECT:

As terms of reference for definition and elucidation of the general purpose of the I. H. D. preliminary survey and report on Population, the following points are suggested:

1.) to review the past policy and program of the Division with respect to population issues.

2.) to define the problem in relation to the aims of this organization.

3.) to advise whether future policy and program should include recognition and support of population studies and program developments.

4.) to propose measures by which the Division, with due regard for overall Foundation policy, may contribute to greater knowledge and eventually to a solution or amelioration of demographic trends where they appear unfavorable.

If these points seem appropriate, or are revised and modified as desired, I suggest that some terms of reference be given us in a generalized form. They will serve as instructions and guidance for the assignment. Also, they can assist as a desirable "quote" in the introduction of the report which justifies and delimits our task.

M.C.B.

FORM 106

FORM 372

GKS
MCB

September 13, 1949

OCT 7 1949

Terms of reference relating to the study and report on population

I have assigned you, and subsequently Dr. Bates, to the task of examining the broad subject of population in the expectation that in due course you would be in a position to draft a report. Opportunity has been provided you for conferences at home and abroad with those who are learned in the subject, or have thought about it seriously. More important, perhaps, you have been relatively free from other responsibilities and able to concentrate on this one subject.

It is our hope that the report in draft form will provide the basis for discussion by colleagues in the other divisions as well as by those in the IHD. The final draft should be ready for distribution to the board of Scientific Directors by October 15, 1949 at the latest.

I would consider it appropriate to cover in your report the points set forth in your memorandum of September 6, 1949, but I would not wish you to think that other pertinent points are thereby excluded. Anything that relates significantly to population is appropriate.

In my letter of March 3, 1949, I discussed your present assignment, and therein you will find further thoughts that will serve as terms of reference.

The problem that confronts the officers is, in its simplest form, ---Does population constitute an appropriate field for cultivation? If the answer is affirmation, then we shall wish to determine what objectives should be sought and the methods of achieving them. Finally, there are the practical and most important considerations as to where, when and by whom a program could be carried on.

GKS:HV

GEORGE K. STRODE

909
Pop
Population

Suggested Points for Discussion
IHD Staff - Sept. 20 1949

1. Major policy decision re IHD participation in population studies

2. Framing of objectives

(MB) a. General. Search for knowledge and understanding of human population problems through the development of interdivisional (interdisciplinary) interests.
b. Specific. To describe and to try to understand population density relations in man by focussing general studies on one or more specific communities.
c. Ultimate. To obtain information that might serve as background for possible attempts to influence population density relations.

JUN 1965

(MCB) For Field Study:

a. Immediate.

(1) To evaluate the existing demographic position of the area and to define what demographic development is desirable in relation to resources, the agricultural and industrial status, and potential.
(2) To obtain knowledge and understanding of the complex factors which influence and govern fertility or gross reproduction.

b. Ultimate.

(1) To develop plans and means of changing fertility in accord with a balanced and rational population growth or change.
(2) To improve the quality and well-being of the experimental population group by an integrated and locally supported program of socio-economic development.

3. Method of operation

a. Direct IHD operations in cooperation with local government
b. Wholly through grants
c. Affiliation with specific U.S. University. - Which?
d. Interdivisional relations

location

4. Operation of Field Unit

a. Program - Title - Population vs. Ecology
b. Activities of field program
- study
- local service program for improvement (health and/or others)
c. Place
d. Type of personnel - including direction

IHD staff meeting, Tues., Sept. 20, 10:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m. to consider preliminary statements of MCB and MB regarding Population Study and a Field Project.

JUN ... 1965

Present: GKS, AJW, HHS, GCP, MB and MCB.

GKS referred to Scientific Directors Meeting Mon., Sept. 26, and agenda items. He recalled also that the Nov. 4 meeting of Scientific Directors would include the 1950 estimates (more limited this year) and consideration of Population in connection with the forthcoming MB-MCB report. GKS believes at least half a day should be available for the latter subject; thus a second day may be required. Unfortunately, CIB will be away from N. Y. at that time, but GKS contemplates a general RF staff meeting about Oct. 15 regarding the IHD report and its proposals. GKS reviewed IHD preparations, pointing out that MB and MCB have been on this assignment for most of the past year. Their preliminary statements have circulated to IHD staff; draft conclusions and recommendations of the Notestein Far Eastern survey were also available, unofficially.

Strong effort was made to follow an agenda covering: Major Policy; Objectives (general, and of the field study); Method of Operation; and the Field Project. This note presents the main discussion to indicate points of emphasis and such points of agreement which resulted.

General: Concerning IHD participation in ~~field~~ population studies, it is accepted that we are in the field - at least we are thinking, exploring, and planning. Major decisions rest naturally with officers, Scientific Directors, and R.F. Trustees. At first, discussion ensued on the general title or theme of the studies and/or the field project. The term, "Studies of Human

Ecology," was suggested as preferable to "Population Studies." HHS explained his views and preference for the broader title; it is more inclusive and perhaps more acceptable to those who feel that population studies have a primary connotation of birth control. He referred to the Crete project to illustrate the need of coordinated study and development which touches many aspects of human ecology. GKS, GCP, AJW and MB favor the idea of human ecology as the broad field of interest.

MCB does not object if it is found necessary to camoflauge the purpose by omitting the title "Population." However, the population field is sufficiently vast and should bring in every discipline and community interest. Population defines and grapples with the main issue. Even population study needs concentration to focus on the point of fundamental importance (fertility). Ecology requires definition, and outside U.S. or Anglo-Saxon circles, we may find ourselves trying to explain the basic purpose. "Ecological studies" run the risk of diffusion, and digressions, or tangential aspects which have only remote relation to the basic problem. Ecology stresses environment; personal factors related to psychology and cultural matters can be neglected if environment is the central idea. Human ecology is broad enough to include most phases of ~~our~~ RF activity, but it lacks the primary focus on population; Why not face the issue in regard to study and amelioration of the population problem? We close on agreement to solicit opinions of other divisions.

Nature of Report to Scientific Directors This report is expected October 15, and time presses. MB will prepare another 5,000 words on the general subject with special regard to human ecology. MCB elaborated his views about the report, covering the points included in his previous outline: definitions, discrepancies of world population by regions, relation to demographic trends

natural resources, industry, scientific developments, possible actions by the RF, etc. GKS and AJW propose a report having overall perspective as well as recommendations to the IHD. That is, an educational purpose vis-a-vis directors and others is comprehended. MCB opined that length of manuscript might range from minimum of 50 pages to maximum of 100; other data to be reserved for appendices, if necessary.

Objectives There was general agreement, at least, on the spirit of the objectives as given in the agenda. MB may revise his general objectives in light of the talk on ecology. If ecology is the theme, other changes in phraseology may result. Consideration of objectives pushed the discussion rapidly to talk about the field project and its location.

The Field Project There was general agreement on desirability of a field study as an IHD operation in cooperation with local authorities and with interdivisional help. GKS stresses area development under P.H. auspices. The group anticipates a study on a long-term basis; any efforts to change fertility appear far removed. Development of methods and techniques may require two to three years. MCB admits the long duration and the fact that measureable results may be decades away, but points out that fertility control is an important means of obtaining some of the desired information.

Place of Study Almost unanimous opinion in support of an area (Caribbean or U.S.) accessible to New York and U.S. universities. Arguing the prior claims of Ceylon (covered in his memo), MCB feels alone. However, if the field project is established in the Orient, the group recognizes Ceylon as a feasible prospect. Comments on other possible locations:

Puerto Rico: Population pressure exists to a marked degree, and the island is of special concern to the U.S. This area is not favored, however, because of the local obstacles (religion, inertia, and its difficult economy which has made it a relief more than a developmental problem.

Haiti: Excess population, but it is primitive. GCP gives his impression that it is the least desirable for the population study of the places mentioned.

Dominican Republic: No convincing arguments in its favor; less population pressure, language, and the form of government offer contrary arguments.

Trinidad: MB has supported this area for study. General opinion is against it because of limited size, the complex population and disadvantages of a colonial set-up.

Barbados: A new suggestion by GCP. Has excess population, but others consider it generally too small; not an independent people.

Arizona: This state (113,000 sq. mi., population 436,000) was suggested by AJW as a possible place to study and develop methods and techniques for a preliminary two to three year period. The state's density of four per square mile and the great distances involved did not encourage others to accept it even for survey. The pros and cons regarding all areas near home left us unsatisfied with all of them. Toward the end of the meeting, Ceylon and the Far East appeared more attractive in spite of the disadvantage of distance.

Type of Personnel Discussion and some consensus of opinion that these types of experience or capacities should be represented in the study group.

A. Cultural Anthropology and/or Psychology
B. Statistics and/or Sociology

(Note: If above specialties are combined, one individual should have a major and a strong minor interest in two fields.)

C. Public Health
D. Views were expressed on direction or leadership of the group, both technical, and administrative, with the conclusion that choice depends upon individual qualifications.

Method of Operation There was a strong feeling that the study should be an R.F. operational project under public health auspices; that general socio-economic development should accompany the study. No support to idea of endowment or large grants to another agency or institution to do the job. If our intentions and purposes are justified, the R.F. and I.H.D. must maintain the connection and probably plan and guide the program, at least until some principles and practice are tested and established.

Affiliation with a U.S. University All agreed that this is desirable, but it should be a cooperative relationship and not merely financing. The stumbling block to a decision was - which university and how to operate? Some points of discussion were:

Princeton: The Office of Population Research is a favorable setting where demography and sociology receive major attention; there are no public health or medical faculties; natural sciences are less developed here than elsewhere.

Johns Hopkins: The public health school and Institute of Geography are strong connections, but no outstanding person like Pearl or Reed around whom to build.

Yale: Natural resources, conservation and human relations with supporting staff, are features, but public health is relatively weak.

Harvard: A large, complete university with all disciplines well-developed. The Public Health School is now promoting interdivisional relations through ecology; tropical public health emphasizes zonal problems and population. If a choice were obligatory, MB would nominate Harvard, and no one disputes this choice among the above four named. But still the ideal situation and the interest and competence of existing staff, as we foresee the population and/or ecology interests, are not yet fully covered at Harvard or elsewhere.

AJW pointed out the possibility of Chicago or a West Coast university, if the Far East is accepted as the major field. On the other hand, if the field project is established in the Orient, he favors a local university (ex: in Japan, Philippines, Ceylon, or India, depending upon location of the project).

The question of university affiliation was reserved for further consideration and exploration. Finally, the idea was temporarily accepted that utilization of university assistance could be achieved best through consultants of different universities as an advisory committee comparable to NS operations in Mexico.

Interdivisional relations Discussion was limited; some views were aired:

A. Operations through interdivisional committees were not regarded hopefully.

~~B.~~

B. Creation of a special autonomous group under the President would be essentially a new division and would remove or lessen interdivisional relations and activity.

C. Setting up a population group or team (three to five full-time members) charged with field program, seemed to be the favored solution. Such a group would be appointed by and responsible to one divisional director. Appointments made on the recommendation and approval of other divisional directors; the individual's specialty should lead to maintaining a desired cooperative effort with the respective divisions.

Files

GKS Diary

OCT 31 1949

300 P&P Population

GKS 129.

New York Tuesday, September 20, 1949

IHD STAFF CONFERENCE to review briefly the docket items for the September 26th meeting and then a long exchange of views on population using the memoranda of MCB, MB and Notestein as the basis of discussion. The following attended: AJW, HHS, MCB, MB, GCP and GKS. The purpose of the meeting was to give MCB and MB the benefit of other staff members' ideas and this was reasonably successful. MCB will draft a report on the views expressed at the conference. It was agreed that a similar conference will be held a week from today to which other Division representatives will be invited. Following this joint meeting, MCB and MB will draft their respective reports which will be put in shape for distribution to the Scientific Directors as of October 15th.

(Copy to files)

900 P&P

FILES Population

GKS DIARY NOV 23 1949

Tuesday, September 27, 1949

CONFERENCE ON HUMAN ECOLOGY (POPULATION) attended by CIB, LFK, RSM, GRP, RFE, LCD, CBF, EFD, AJW, LMH, MET, MCB, MB and GKS. GKS introduced the subject by reviewing IHD interests in the field of population and then left the meeting open for general discussion on the label under which the RF might conduct its work in this field. The general consensus being that "Human Ecology" had many advantages over "Population". There was also discussion on the objectives of a study in Human Ecology and then some brief references to the best methods of approach to said objectives at this time. Reference was made to the proposed field study which the IHD has under consideration at the present.

(Copy to files)

JAN 3 1950

900 Pop Population

Note by MCB re:

received with GKS memo to WW dated 11/21/49 filed 900 Pop Population

Meeting of the RF staff Sept. 27, 1949 -- 2-4 p.m.

On I.H.D. invitation representatives of all divisions met to discuss general thinking on population and the I.H.D. plans to date.

Present - Pres. Barnard
Vice Pres. Kimball
SS - Evans and DeVinney
MS - Morison
NS - Pomerat
Humanities - Fahs and D'Arms
IHD - Strode, Warren, Bates, Balfour, Payne, Tennant and Hackett

GKS opened the meeting by referring to IHD developments and our staff conference of Sept. 20 including the agenda and features of our discussions and conclusions at that time.

There was a lengthy exchange of views on the general theme and objectives of the RF population interests. The main issue was whether the title of "Population" or "Human Ecology" was preferred. This seemed to concern both purpose and strategy. MCB, Evans and DeVinney spoke in favor of "Population" as representing the real need and fundamental problem. The others, MS, NS and Humanities favored Human Ecology. Pres. Barnard supported the latter view. He warned that, if and when, population work leads to birth control or fertility change the RF would probably divorce itself from any action program. Our association with a birth control movement might be interpreted as propaganda or an effort to influence public opinion, which is contrary to our policy and possibly dangerous to our charter. The majority were obviously in favor of broad studies on human ecology.

In discussing objectives, Fahs emphasized that population

decisions and development of local programs should be indigenous and not urged or imposed on any country to which all agreed. This is certainly the spirit of the Far East mission's conclusions and recommendations, and also the traditional IHD policy.

Field Project.

MCB reviewed the features of his memo on a Field Project -- objectives; study and local development; and personnel. Details were not pursued but no objections or critical comments arose.

Regarding the location of a field study the Caribbean area received no vocal support. Evans and DeVinney questioned the suitability of Puerto Rico as a field area, but local obstacles, particularly religion, discouraged such a choice.

Pomerat questioned whether records and general developments in Japan would favor its choice for a field study. The complications of three party (RF--SCAP--Japan) relationships were mentioned. The Far East seemed to receive most support as a location, and Ceylon was favored as far as opinion was expressed.

Serious consideration was given to the method of operation of a field project and inter-divisional relations. CIB emphasized that the IHD is an operating division and that the others are not. The consensus seemed to be that a field project, if engaged upon, should be under the IHD.

During the meeting the need for physiological and medical research regarding sex and contraception was touched upon. Appraisal of the situation and a decision whether to support and to coordinate

such planning appear desirable. CIB recalled the Far East survey statement that no satisfactory contraceptive method exists or is in sight. He questioned "if you had a perfect contraceptive could you use it or promote its use". This query startled or confused some of us. General opinion seemed to be that if knowledge and means of contraception were available, they should not be restricted.

4,5Nov49

HUMAN ECOLOGY
(Population)

The report on Human Ecology (Population), filed as D. R. No. 96, prepared by Doctors Balfour and Bates of the International Health Division staff, after consultation with the Director and other officers of the Division in the New York office, with the President and Vice-President of the Foundation and representatives of the other Foundation divisions, and previously mailed to the Scientific Directors and distributed to all the above-mentioned Foundation officers, was formally presented by the Director of the Division for discussion.

In presenting the report, the Director stated that the question before the board was to decide whether human ecology was a field in which the International Health Division should participate and if so, in what way it might contribute, and that the report had been prepared as a point of departure for discussion.

He emphasized that human ecology was a subject which transcends the competence of present International Health Division staff; that a sincere effort had been made by the International Health Division officers to consult with the other divisions and to keep them informed of International Health Division thinking in respect to the subject; that the other divisions had in fact already engaged to a considerable extent in the subject during the past years and he mentioned as examples the programs of the Social Sciences in population and demography, of the Natural Sciences in the Mexican agricultural program, and the Medical Sciences in sex problems.

The Director expressed his personal preference for a field unit as a way for the International Health Division to start. He stated

that a field study, once established, might possibly provide a focus for participation of other divisions, so far as the field approach was concerned, although it was his belief that their efforts in advancing knowledge for understanding would continue to be on the academic level.

The Vice-President expressed the belief that human ecology should be considered a Foundation project but that, should a joint program be decided upon, it might possibly then be turned over to the International Health Division to carry through. He raised the question of a special consultative group which might include experts at an advisory and staff level in all the fields closely involved.

The consensus of the group was that the subject probably should be approached from the level of a field study integrated closely with an approach at the academic level; that it was a very complex field to which a multitude of disciplines must be brought to bear, and that it probably would be necessary to bring in outside experts to supplement Foundation experts in the various fields involved; that human ecology was definitely a field in which the International Health Division should participate in close collaboration with other Foundation divisions; and that the International Health Division officers should explore further the possibility of Division participation.

Files

9/27/49

900 R&P Population

POPULATION

RFE informal notes of RF Interdivisional meeting called by IHD in 6419
September 27, 1949 -- 2:15 - 4:15 P.M.

Present: From Central Administration: CIB, LWK
IHD: GKS, AJW, LWH, MCB, MB, OCP, MET
H: CBF, EFD
NS: GRP
MS: RSM
SS: LCD, RFE

OCT 3 1949

Against the background of MCB's and MB's memos, MCB's case for Ceylon and the conclusions and recommendations of the RF Mission to the Far East, GKS outlined IHD's activity and proposals, and solicited interdivisional comment on such questions as:

Name if not emphasis:	Human Ecology vs. Population
Objectives:	Knowledge for understanding, or for power and manipulation
Approach or program:	a) Field studies - nature and location b) NY counterpart c) Possible U.S. university hookup
Organization:	Linkage of field with NY office and of work with other divisions.

With strong support from CIB as an individual, the consensus of meeting seemed clearly in favor of emphasis on:

(1) Human ecology, at least in name, and on knowledge for understanding, at least in the early stages; i.e. on science vs. policy, out of respect for national prerogatives and sensitivity and to minimize opposition. It was also felt that such factors as the relationship of population to resources and environment should have weight along with sociological studies bearing on behavior, motivations, possible controls, etc.

(2) Initial field study (in Ceylon for MCB's reasons) to promote realism in dealing with what everyone agrees, is an indigenous problem of preeminently local, not U.S., concern.

(3) Separate RF interest in development of contraceptive techniques, simple enough to work under Oriental rural conditions to be available if and when wanted.

(4) All under IHD aegis and leadership, subject to prior consultation with divisions on personnel and other questions within their special competence. Reasons:

a) IHD's field experience, their formula for cooperation with local governments and institutions and the natural spearhead provided by public health in general and through maternal health and child welfare work in particular. Also because of the importance of coordinating inter-divisional contributions and centralizing "operational" responsibility to the end of promoting efficiency and avoiding the confusion and the distraction of non-operating divisions with responsibilities and risks of the field.

...

The meeting seemed helpful toward shaping several major decisions as above, also toward promoting genuine inter-divisional interest and cooperation in a matter of common concern. At least to LCD and RFE, however, there would seem to remain need for further sharpening and agreement on just what would be <u>done</u> in the field and how the broad outward emphasis on research and human ecology would be justified and translated into effective application to RF's population concern already so widely publicized.

With such support from this meeting, IHD will presumably proceed to shape their proposal for consideration by their scientific directors on November 4 and if approved, then by RF Trustees in December.

RFE

RFE:gbl

900
P & P
Population

SEP 29 1949

RSM Interview

Tuesday, September 27, 1949

Population Conference

Interesting and lively discussion of memoranda supplied by MCB, MB and the Notestein committee. No further details given here as I imagine MCB will supply us with his usual incisive notes.

~~CIB~~
FILES

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GKS DIARY

990
RF
Population

Tuesday, October 4, 1949

We had some discussion of population at which time CIB stated that he was planning to put down on paper his own ideas as they develop. He is somewhat concerned lest the IHD should engage upon a population program without adequate and prior clearance with the Trustees. GKS assured him that this was not our intention and outlined the steps which we have in view; namely, that the IHD officers having formulated a report and proposal on population, it will be submitted to the Board of Scientific Directors for their counsel, advice and recommendations after which the matter will be brought to the attention of the President and Trustees so that at the December meeting, they may give directions in respect thereto. (Copy to CIB, files)

COPY

Copy filed 900 P+P

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

900
P+P
Population

October 21, 1949

Dear Mr. Aldrich:

It has been evident, I think, to all of us since the fall of Japan that radical changes in the conditions in the areas in which we have been working call for possibly extensive revisions in the program of the Foundation. That this is so has become increasingly evident during the present year, and in fact, even already consideralbe shifts in emphasis have been involved.

You will recall that a special Trustee committee on policy and program (Myers, Rockefeller, 3rd, Stewart, and Barnard, Chairman) brought in a report at the December meeting of the Board in 1946. Developments and uncertainties were such as not to make this report as definite as we would have liked. Moreover, it seemed to me at the time, although I chaired the committee, that this was not the preferred way to develop policy and program but that this should be done by the officers if they are competent and able to do it. However, in preparing our report the problem of population repeatedly entered into our discussions. In addition, the committee urged the following, in its language:

> "The Committee recommends that in developing and presenting projects and programs, the Officers avail of the cooperation of two or more divisions whenever the ends sought can best be attained thereby."

The committee also made the following recommendation:

> "The Committee recommends that the Foundation should place increased emphasis upon the application of knowledge to man's well-being and that the Officers should be invited to present projects which provide for the use of existing knowledge where such knowledge and the available personnel meet the Foundation's standards of quality and where its use will meet important needs."

A great deal of thought since this report was submitted has been given by the officers to these recommendations and their practical implications as well as to the subject of population. As a result, an over-all exploratory study of Crete was undertaken in which three divisions were involved. Also, exploratory investigation in the field of population was undertaken by the Social Sciences division and the IHD jointly. In the meantime, the IHD assigned two of its men to a study of problems of popu-

COPY

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

October 21, 1949

lation, and in the President's Annual Review for 1948 an attempt was made to present a balanced treatment of this subject, partly with a view to publishing some precautionary suggestions with reference to the Point Four of the President's foreign policy program. During all this period there have been developing more clear-cut understandings of the considerations of policy and of organization involved. Both aspects of the problem will come under discussion at the Williamsburg meeting in December and I think it not improbable that a project of specific research to be carried on by IHD will be presented for definite appropriation by the Board.

The subject will be discussed by the Board of Scientific Directors of the IHD at its next meeting. In preparation for this discussion Dr. Strode, with the help of Dr. Balfour and Dr. Bates, has prepared a special report which I think is far in advance of anything I have seen in a clear and balanced presentation of the significant aspects of the general population problem and its bearing upon present and possible future activities of the IHD. At the Williamsburg meeting I shall need to present to you some of the organization conditions and factors which the developments around us impose and that are involved in support in the general field of population sustenance and control. In view of the importance of this subject, both from a policy and organizational standpoint, I think the special report referred to should be made available to you. You will, I believe, find it interesting and important as a background, not only for some of the matters to come up at the next meeting of the Board, but also for subsequent meetings.

My present guess is that the changes in program and policy which the new conditions and new interests call for probably would not be capable of complete development in less than five years.

Accordingly, I am sending you a copy of Dr. Strode's special report with the suggestion that if your burdens are such that you are not able to read both this and the docket book which will be sent to you later, this special report is the more important for you to read from my point of view.

900 PRO POP-1

Sincerely yours,

Chester I. Barnard

Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich
18 Pine Street
New York 5, New York

Mr. Henry Allen Moe
Mr. John D. Rockefeller, 3rd
Mr. Arthur Hays Sulzberger

cc: Vanderbilt Webb
Chauncey Belknap

Letter sent to the following

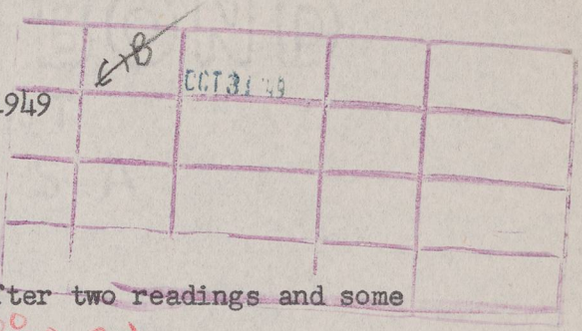
Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich
Mr. John S. Dickey
The Honorable John Foster Dulles
Dr. Herbert S. Gasser
Mr. Robert A. Lovett
Dean William I. Myers
Dr. Robert G. Sproul
Mr. Harold H. Swift
Dr. Karl T. Compton
Dr. Harold W. Dodds
Mr. Douglas S. Freeman
Mr. Walter S. Gifford
Dr. Robert F. Loeb
Dr. Thomas Parran
Mr. Walter W. Stewart
Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen

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P&P
Population

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY



October 28, 1949

NOV 5 1952

Dear Chester:

Some comments on Human Ecology, after two readings and some reflection.

1900 PRO POP-1

The core of the matter seems to me to be reached in the four points beginning at the bottom of page 20. In summary these points say that the problems of relation between population and resources, particularly in the Far East, constitute a field of inquiry deserving Foundation support. As a Foundation activity it contemplates a considerable appropriation over a period of years, conducted under the leadership of the I.H.D. and requiring concerted action on an inter-divisional basis.

A properly drawn resolution to this general effect may be as far as Trustee policy could wisely go at this time, authorizing or instructing officers to proceed with the implementation of a program which is to be re-currently presented to the Board (or Executive Committee) at successive steps in its development.

I would like Trustees (a) to recognize what is involved in the venture at both the policy and organization levels and the financial implications; (b) commit to a persistent effort in the general field of population-resources study and make a moderate sized appropriation at this time; (c) leave officers free, within authorized limits, to develop specific program and find personnel, and, (d) require regular reporting back to Trustees on difficulties and achievements as the program develops.

The first eighteen pages of the document interest me but are no necessary part of my own thinking in reaching a conclusion. So for me they are not an occasion for debate. I realize that men differ as to the degree of rationalization required when a shift of operations is involved. The exposition on "The Nature of Human Ecology" I interpret, perhaps wrongly, as a rather elaborate and conscious effort on the part of officers of I.H.D. to construct a conceptual framework strong enough to bridge them over to a new phase of operation. I welcome the rather tardy recognition on the part of the medical profession that after having organized social resources to reduce death rates all over the world, it is now prepared to assume some joint responsibility for considering the cultural factors affecting birth rates. It may not be too late to influence trends apparent almost everywhere. However as between a discussion of the validity of the concepts or a consideration of the feasibility of Ceylon, I prefer the latter.

The point made in the second paragraph of page 22 concerning a quid pro quo for interviews seems to me entirely sound. Because of the knowledge and the standing of I.H.D. in coutries where it has worked, I agree that field studies should be under its leadership or in closest collaboration with it. Planning surveys, however, is a very technical job as the analysis of public opinion polls shows, and here the project will need to avail itself of the most competent advice if it is to get usable results. Before field studies of the kind outlined on pages 22-24 can even be planned, it will be necessary, in my judgment, to have on the ground a sociological-economist team, competent to make preliminary appraisals, consider problems of sampling and the types of questions. All of this will require time and the finding of available experienced personnel. Experts in other fields sometimes underestimate the degree of expertness required to assemble and analyze cultural and economic data.

In your covering letter transmitting the document you mention considerations of organization involved in the proposal. I assume that you will make recommendations concerning these at our Williamsburg meetings. While responsibilities in field work might well be assigned to I.H.D., it is not evident to me that I.H.D. would provide the most satisfactory general leadership of such a cooperative venture. Hitherto, as you know, I.H.D. has operated somewhat apart from other divisions and I believe that in consequence its officers have had less experience in the inevitable give-and-take in developing general Foundation programs than other officers who have worked in closer relation to each other. Even if the I.H.D. program is to have a change of emphasis I would want to be sure that phases of the joint project outside the field of health--such as demography, economics and cultural anthropology--had the freedom of action necessary to the work. I am confident that you will have some recommendations which will meet this two-fold problem of coordination and responsible leadership.

It is now 150 years since Malthus wrote an essay on the balance of population and resources. Most of the intervening years have been devoted to proving him wrong. It is high time some inquiries were conducted to see how nearly right he may have been. Though he made some single-handed field studies before his second edition, the amount of reliable information was scanty. Since his time vast quantities of data on population and resources have been assembled. The race has been between the health services adding to the quantity of human life on one side and the technologists adding to resources on the other. We are now more in a mood to ask again whether this kind of race makes any sense. I would like to see a continuing inquiry into the question at every level and in every aspect.

I am enclosing a carbon of this letter on the chance that you may want to share it with other officers.

Sincerely yours,

Walter (Stewart)

Mr. Chester I. Barnard
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49 Street
New York 20, N. Y.

FILES

900
P&P
Population

GKS DIARY JAN 9 1950

Friday, November 4, 1949

Friday, November 4, 1949

One Hundred and Tenth Meeting of the Board of Scientific Directors at which a considerable amount of business was dispatched rather expeditiously. Short talks were given by JBG and RMT. The bulk of the afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the report on Human Ecology (Population). Decision was taken by the Scientific Directors giving tacit approval to the subject as an appropriate one for the IHD and recommending that the matter be referred back to the officers for further elaboration and association with the Foundation as a whole.

(Copy to files)

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P&P
Population

DATE November 4-5, 1949 (Report)

RECEIVED FROM H. Cullumbine

SENT TO

RELATING TO "Some Preliminary Comments on the Special Report on Human Ecology (Population)" by H. Cullumbine. (The Special Report is that prepared by MC Balfour and MBates for the meeting of Scientific Directors, November 4-5, 1949, IHD D.R. No. 96.)

WILL BE FOUND WITH 462

Human ecology

FORM 212

900
P+L
Population

Original filed:
Stacks
715
Vir.

EXCERPT: Dr. Taylor's diary

Week of October 30 - November 5, 1949

On November 4 attended meeting of Scientific Directors, and found the discussion on population problems most interesting and enlightening. While obviously the first step is to collect information on the various factors which lead to over-population, it seems to me that even at this time some consideration might be given to steps which might be taken to prevent or alleviate over-population. Although it was stated by Bates that nations usually found some way to adjust population densities when the problem became pressing, I believe this would apply mainly to peoples of a high cultural level. Those of low cultural level either had the population adjusted by pestilences or famine, or adapted such drastic and inhuman means as infanticide. It is well to bear in mind that the reduction in death rates has resulted in the application of public health measures which are inturn dependent upon the acquisition of knowledge upon the means of preventing or controlling infectious diseases. It would seem logical, therefore, to consider even at this time what can be done to prevent excess fertilization. This will depend upon the practicability of the methods employed and the willingness of the people to adapt them.

While it is not suggested that the IHD enter into or support research on contraceptives, it might be advisable for one of the other divisions, such as Medical Sciences, to aid investigation on the factors involved in fertilization, which would be the logical approach to the discovery of preventive means.

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

900
P x P
Population

FROM: WW

DATE: November 7, 1949

TO:

GKS	NOV 10 49	GKS
WW		WW
MCB		MCB
MB		MB
HHS		HHS
GKS		GKS

11/2 memo.

COMMENTS:

JAN 3 1950

SUBJECT:

There has not, as yet, been any occasion on which I could express any views on the interests of The Rockefeller Foundation in human ecology.

I will be disappointed if it is necessary to present any recommendations from the IHD to the RF Trustees on this subject prior to an unhurried opportunity for general discussion.

That this is not, in any restricted sense, an IHD concern is rather strikingly indicated by the IHD documents on the subject - for example by the two attached quotations from one of MCB's excellent papers.

The second attached memo will indicate my confusion and concern after I had read Marston's report on human ecology to your Board, and before I had had a chance to see the prior documents.

FORM 106

TWO QUOTATIONS NOTED BY WW IN REPORTS CONCERNING THE IHD STUDIES OF POPULATION

JAN 3 1950

Proposal for a Population Field Study - MCB, undated

Page 5:

"Basic Aspects of Program

The project - a socio-economic study and development program - has two aspects ....."

* * * * * * * * * * *

Objectives of Population Studies - MB or MCB, undated

Page 1:

"General Objective

To explore the possible relation and applicability of the methods and content of the natural sciences to the social studies"

(The following confused, groping, and horribly over-simplified questions were written down by WW after he read MB's Report on Human Ecology to the Board of Sc. Dir. of the IHD, but before he had seen MB's excellent prior documents.)

filed 900 P+P Population

See P#1 on 11/21/49 memo from GKS to WW re preliminary memoranda of Bates + Balfour.

11/5/48

What is the "population problem"?

Is it:

1) Just too many people?

2) Or too many inferior people?
(What does "inferior" mean: how does one maximize the product of the number of persons by the "value" of the life of each ... ?)

3) Too many people certain places? If so,

   a) Should they be shifted, or
   b) Reduced

4) Or do we more properly mean too many persons in relation to resources? If this is the central problem

   a) Should people be reduced, or resources increased, or both?
   b) Can resources be increased enough so that it becomes unimportant to reduce people? Or
   c) Is the problem primarily one of the distribution and control of resources? If so, then
   d) What is, relative to the supply, the distribution, and the control of resources, the relative importance of science and technology, politics, geography, economic and social factors, cultural and moral considerations, etc.?

5) Within what framework of moral and cultural values are all of these questions to be answered?

6) How much time, how much pooled resource of knowledge, wisdom, and judgment is it worth while devoting to basic questions such as these before we start buying tickets for someone to go somewhere and do something?

WW
October 23, 1949

Food & Energy

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

900
Population

FROM: WFL

DATE: November 15, 1949

TO:

WW	NOV 16 19	WW
HMM		HMM
GRP		GRP
PCM		PCM
WW		WW

COMMENTS:

WFL makes some excellent points. I would like to discuss with him sometime the limitations of agricultural improvement,

SUBJECT: WFL Notes on Our Plundered Planet and Report to Industry by the Conservation people.

I have read both of these works with great interest and some misgivings. It seems to me that Osborn's book states the problem extremely vividly but loses some of its punch by overstating the facts at times. Essentially, of course, he has merely restated the Malthus theory in modern terms and it undoubtedly still contains many elements of the truth. But he has failed, it would seem, to bring in the other compensating facts, just as Malthus failed to do so originally. Some of these omitted facts, for example, are:

1. The increased efficiency in producing food per acre that has resulted from advances in modern agricultural science, such as now being demonstrated in the Mexican program. Thus, whereas the American Indian required many square miles of hunting country to support a small tribe, it takes only a few acres today to support a like number of people. Yet he draws the picture that we are nearer starvation than the Indians, a conclusion that I believe is contrary to the facts.

2. He has omitted any mention of the many factors that limit birth, such as ~~our~~ are obviously increasing effectiveness in industry in America.

There are several amusing instances wherein he takes the tone of a preacher in the pulpit rather than that of a scientist, as on page 70 - "Ingenious as man is he cannot create life." This may be true concerning the synthesis of life in a test tube but it is far from true when one thinks of both agriculture and the raising of chickens, cattle, hogs, etc., as a vast business directly concerned with the creation of life.

Page 76 - "The old saying that 'a man is what he eats' is acquiring a considerably greater meaning than it had at the time the phrase was coined. Our energy and well-being, physical and even mental, are dependent in the main on the composition and quality of our diet." I think most medical authorities would relegate dietary problems among their patients to a relatively minor category in the causation of both physical and mental disease.

Page 10 in Report to Industry - "Non-renewable resources are a fixed, measurable quantity. Known reserves of some, notably petroleum, lead, zinc, and copper, are seriously depleted. When these are gone they cannot be replaced."

FORM 106

This frightening last statement is of course technically incorrect, since lead, zinc, copper, etc., cannot be destroyed in toto and can only be distributed around the face of the world, resulting of course in an increasing cost of refining, etc.

Page 27 - Report to Industry - Talking about trace elements in agriculture he makes the statement "If any of them are absent it is possible for man to eat apparently well, even luxuriously, and still suffer from malnutrition." In all the time I have spent in medical school and in practice I have never seen or heard of a patient diagnosed as being deficient in "magnesium, sulfur, manganese, aluminum, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, sodium, chlorine." Certainly this statement as it applies to man is more than an exaggeration and conveys a false picture of the facts.

SUMMARY: Both works lack, it would appear to me, a synthesizing summary of what first steps should be taken in view of the over-all problem. The reader is left with a sense of impending disaster but with no clear-cut picture of what to do about it. One of the most refreshing facts he gives is when he says, "All 48 States have passed laws to facilitate the organization of soil conservation districts. More than 2,000 districts have been organized. These districts are managed by the farmers themselves. An individual farmer can obtain, through the district, a survey and conservation plan for his farm, plus technical assistance, by agreeing to follow the farm conservation plan which will protect his own and his neighbors' land. The Federal Government contributes the services of technicians. So far 102 million acres (one-third of these being cropland) have been treated. Plans and work are in progress on an additional 83 million acres."

This present program of the Government, he says amounting to as much as 1 per cent of the national income, has of course been supplemented by the great regional programs of the T.V.A., and M.V.A., etc. Just what should be done other than to back this Government program to the hilt?

They make the statement that the conservation of all of these factors (water, top soil, timber, minerals, etc.) is vitally important to our civilization. It seems to me that the measure of importance is directly related to the time factor within which such shortages will make themselves felt. Thus a resource shortage that will become acute in 200 years is obviously of much less importance than one that will be felt in ten to twenty years. An objectively determined priority list of failing resources along a time scale would seem to be of first importance in even beginning to assess the problem.

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

900 Col Population

FROM: GKS

DATE: November 21, 1949

TO:

CIB	NOV 22	CIB

COMMENTS:

DEC 1 3 1949

SUBJECT:

At the meeting of the Scientific Directors held on November 4, 1949, the Report on Human Ecology (Population) was presented for discussion and for your information I am attaching hereto a copy of the account of said discussion which will be included in the minutes of the meeting.

900 PRO POP 1

G.T.S.

GKS:ah

FORM 106

DEC 1 3 1949

HUMAN ECOLOGY
(Population)

The report on Human Ecology (Population), filed as D. R. No. 96, prepared by Doctors Balfour and Bates of the International Health Division staff, after consultation with the Director and other officers of the Division in the New York office, with the President and Vice-President of the Foundation and representatives of the other Foundation divisions, and previously mailed to the Scientific Directors and distributed to all the above-mentioned Foundation officers, was formally presented by the Director of the Division for discussion.

In presenting the report, the Director stated that the question before the board was to decide whether human ecology was a field in which the International Health Division should participate and if so, in what way it might contribute, and that the report had been prepared as a point of departure for discussion.

He emphasized that human ecology was a subject which transcends the competence of present International Health Division staff; that a sincere effort had been made by the International Health Division officers to consult with the other divisions and to keep them informed of International Health Division thinking in respect to the subject; that the other divisions had in fact already engaged to a considerable extent in the subject during the past years and he mentioned as examples the programs of the Social Sciences in population and demography, of the Natural Sciences in the Mexican agricultural program, and the Medical Sciences in sex problems.

The Director expressed his personal preference for a field unit as a way for the International Health Division to start. He stated

that a field study, once established, might possibly provide a focus for participation of other divisions, so far as the field approach was concerned, although it was his belief that their efforts in advancing knowledge for understanding would continue to be on the academic level.

The Vice-President expressed the belief that human ecology should be considered a Foundation project but that, should a joint program be decided upon, it might possibly then be turned over to the International Health Division to carry through. He raised the question of a special consultative group which might include experts at an advisory and staff level in all the fields closely involved.

The consensus of the group was that the subject probably should be approached from the level of a field study integrated closely with an approach at the academic level; that it was a very complex field to which a multitude of disciplines must be brought to bear, and that it probably would be necessary to bring in outside experts to supplement Foundation experts in the various fields involved; that human ecology was definitely a field in which the International Health Division should participate in close collaboration with other Foundation divisions; and that the International Health Division officers should explore further the possibility of Division participation.

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

Population 900 POP

FROM: GKS

JAN 3 1950

DATE: November 21, 1949

TO:

WW		WW
AMM	DEC-2	Hmm
WFL	DEC-3	WFL
GRP		GRP
PCM	DEC 19	PCM
WW		WW

COMMENTS:

Is the formula "greatest 'good' for the greatest number" of any use in this problem of whither? ie numbers should go up unless in so doing 'good' starts down. Doesn't defining 'good' define the real problem?

SUBJECT: WW's Memorandum of November 7, 1949

Neither the officers nor the Scientific Directors of the IHD have looked upon human ecology in any sense as an IHD concern to the exclusion of others. Furthermore, the IHD officers have made an effort to keep other divisions informed in respect to its own thinking and actions. A chronology of recent events, which is presented below, will be useful perhaps to keep the record clear.

1. MCB and MB were assigned to this field last year to explore the subject of population and prepare a statement for the consideration of the officers and Scientific Directors of the Division. Their headquarters was established in New York in August 1949. After conference, MB and MCB prepared preliminary memoranda, Bates on The Nature of the Population Problem and Objectives; MCB on a field study proposal.

2. At an IHD staff meeting on Sept. 20 these memos were discussed. After circulation of these memos, representatives of all Divisions met at IHD invitation on Sept. 27. A copy of the minutes of that meeting is attached. As a result of this discussion, there seemed to be agreement that a plan for a field study was a logical development for the IHD.

filed separately dated 9/27/49

900 PRO POP 1

3. In the light of the Sept. 27 discussion, the report on Human Ecology (Population) was prepared. This was a Divisional report to its Board of Scientific Directors and was available October 14. It was circulated to the Board and copies distributed to the officers and Divisions. It should be noted that the report contained no specific proposal nor called for action. As noted on page 20, the proposal for a field study emphasized: "Any such operation would require a series of interlocking decisions on program, personnel and place, and detailed plans could only be built up gradually. Material presented here is consequently to be regarded as a point of departure for discussions, rather than as a definite start toward a blueprint of operations."

FORM 106

GKS to WW November 21, 1949

4. On Nov. 4, the IHD officers presented to the Scientific Directors the "Report on Human Ecology (Population)". The nature of the discussion and the conclusions are set forth in a minute of the meeting, copy of which I attach hereto.

G.K.S.

GKS:ah

Attach. -2

900
R+P
Population

Human Ecology (Excerpt from minutes of Officers' Conference 11/22/49)

Report prepared by IHD discussed. CIB anticipates further discussion at Board meeting and considerable disagreement with recommendations. Does not consider the report now a recommendation for program by the officers; whole subject needs a great deal more exploration.

FORM 372

900
P+P
Population

~~JM~~

~~DHS~~

~~CBF~~

→ EFD E7D

→ ~~CG~~

CM

November 24, 1949

DEC 7 1949

Humanities Participation in Studies of Human Ecology

This report suggests Humanities participation at two levels:

(1) I think we should insist on the need for including in the staff of any field study a humanist who is a specialist on the area selected for these reasons:

a) Otherwise there is real risk that linguistic and traditional considerations will not be fully understood within the field staff - that it will be shallow or even mistaken in those perspectives.

b) Otherwise Humanities will not have from the field study the benefit it should have in the larger approach to the whole problem, i.e., of discovering what humanities can contribute.

(2) In general discussions, Humanities should likewise take part, and for much the same reasons.

a) If "human ecology" develops as a major field of RF interest, we should learn in this way - and I feel this is the only way in which we can learn, as contrasted with speculate - what its implications for the humanities are.

b) As those implications become clearer,
1. We might well need a special staff for their realization;
2. We might encourage special studies to explore them.

I should favor now asking merely for such two-level participation, rather than attempting to indicate the nature of what Humanities participation might be.

As this report clearly indicates, it will be in the fields of:

history
language
relegion
(and philosophy);

but the nature of humanities contributions in those fields seems to me next to impossible to specify, till we have learned more of what field study would be, and what "human ecology" itself is in practice.

Hence our best present claim to participation seems to me the losses that would accrue if Humanities does not participate, as noted over page.

JM:PC

JOHN MARSHALL

CBF comment 11/25/49

I agree fully with JM's comments.

In addition I should like to see a full discussion of the relative merits of direct operation as proposed for Ceylon and indirect support for work in this field along the lines of the usual procedures of other divisions than IHD. This question is passed over very hastily in the memorandum.

s/d CBF

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

900 P&P Population

FROM: WW

DATE: November 28, 1949

TO:

CIB	NOV 29 19	(WB)
~~GKS~~		(Copy sent to GKS)

COMMENTS:

JAN 5 1950

COPY FILED
100
POPULATION

SUBJECT: Population Problems

If someone, or some group, is to go somewhere and do something about the population problem, then it seems to me that this is bound to fall into some one, or some combination, of the following three types of activities:

1. To collect direct basic numerical facts relevant to population (statistical surveys of population density; age, sex, occupational, and other distribution of population; agricultural, health, and nutritional statistics, etc.).

2. To collect information about the indirect and non-numerical factors which affect the population problem (sociological, psychological, anthropological, ethical and other studies of mores, value structure of the society in question, religious beliefs, etc., etc.).

3. To institute measures aimed at "improving" the situation (public health activities, intensification of agriculture, birth control, redistribution of people on land, etc., etc.).

Of these three general types of activity the first and second come under what I would naturally call a "study"; the third is what I would naturally call "an operating program."

My present reservations and concerns about the RF and the population problem can be very briefly and roughly indicated by saying that:

FORM 106

A. "Studies" of Types 1 and 2 above seem to me clearly to relate to the interests of the RF as a whole.

B. I do not think that any one division has uniquely relevant resources of personnel or experience for planning or carrying out such studies.

C. I think that there is a very strong tendency for our "operating program" to turn out to be a Type 3 activity.

D. I think that the magnificent record of the IHD resulted in very considerable part from the fact that, relative to public health problems, they knew what they wanted to do, and they knew how to do it.

E. But, in contrast, I do not think that we are in any sense ready to undertake a Type 3 activity relative to the population problem.

F. Therefore I am seriously sceptical about the desirability of setting up, at this time or in the near future, a population project of the operating variety. I fear "the danger of crystallization of immature dogma."

I guess that the theme of this memo is the classical remark that "it is easier to cry 'Onward' than to say whither."

WW:cd

cc - JHW
AG
DHS

JHW - jhw 900 PaP

From: WW
To: CIB, GKS

November 28, 1949

Population

AUG 19 1954

Population Problems

If someone, or some group, is to go somewhere and do something about the population problem, then it seems to me that this is bound to fall into some one, or some combination, of the following three types of activities:

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WW:cd

cc - JHW
AG
DHS

FORM 372

900
PHP

WW

CIB

November 28, 1949

Population

MAY 1959

RF Administration of General Activities

Using the military metaphor, no one, I am sure, doubts that a field commander must be unambiguously in charge of tactical operations. The authority and responsibility in the field operating group must be straight-line, and the field commander's judgment has to be accepted with respect to the way in which he carries out the day-to-day tactical operations. His judgments must not only be accepted, they must be backed; this statement being, of course, subject to the general condition that if he makes too many mistakes, then he must be replaced.

But this kind of authority and organization for field operations, which you have emphasized and with which I am sure we all agree, does not, it seems to me, at all rule out the possibility that the planning of strategy be carried out by a general staff. That is, in fact, precisely what is done in the military case.

The question which has seemed important and baffling to me is just how the RF could provide an administrative mechanism, for carrying out this staff planning, which would be sufficiently flexible to make really effective use of our resources. I am entirely convinced that the setting up of a general RF committee would not meet the situation.

What, however, do you think of the following scheme: Suppose a man, Dr. X, be brought in on a temporary appointment as a general officer attached not to any division but rather to you. This man would be, for the case in question, "in charge of Rockefeller Foundation studies and activities in human ecology." Being attached to the President's office, he could derive from you just as much authority as you wished to give him for laying hands on the resources of the whole organization. He would be able to call together various groups from day to day to discuss various aspects of the problem, and he would arrange for farming out various other studies to individuals and various activities to divisions. On some occasion he might call a meeting to consider the interrelations of genetics and the population problem, and to that he would invite one set of persons. The next day he

might have a meeting on an entirely different aspect of the problem, to which he would invite a wholly different set of persons. Whenever he was ready to make a recommendation to you for a decision concerning strategy, he would call a meeting of the Directors of the divisions, so that they would have an opportunity to participate in, or to dissent from, this recommendation concerning strategy.

The responsibility for seeing that the field as a whole received consideration would rest squarely upon this man. He would put his full time on this job, and something would get done. He would be able to draw in a completely flexible way, so far as I can see, on any resources of personnel, ideas, or activities which could be furnished by any of the divisions.

If The Rockefeller Foundation thinks that the population problem, or the field of human ecology, is sufficiently important to receive special treatment of this sort, then I would be inclined to think that the man selected for the general officership which I have described ought to be a person of rather considerable standing and of prestige in some broad area relevantly related to the set of problems in question. It might be that some one of the divisions could also lend a staff member who, again on a full-time basis, could be associated with this general officer as his chief assistant and deputy. If Dr. X were brought in from the outside, it would be particularly valuable to have an inside man, whom we all know and trust, as his assistant.

900
P&P
Population

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: PCM

DATE: November 28, 1949

TO:

WW		ww

COMMENTS:

SUBJECT:

After the very lucid and heartwarming exposition of your ideas on the population problem which I heard in your office this morning, your written memorandum on the subject, which you asked me to study, leaves me a bit cold. Why don't you put into writing approximately what you told me in conversation, namely, that this is an extremely important problem which merits the best efforts that all in the Foundation can give it? There are necessarily two levels at which the problem will be attacked: the strategic and the tactical. It is realized that the tactical or operational program will necessarily demand a well-defined chain of command; but at the strategic level, which should of course come first, there is a chance for distinguished staff work, for collaborative effort involving all the divisions of the Foundation. All of the talent of the Foundation regardless of the field involved should be utilized at this strategic stage. Perhaps outside talent should also be employed. The Foundation has, or should have, top-flight men in each of its divisions; and it should be relatively easy - much easier than in any university - to bring the staff members together and to persuade them to work as a team in formulating a grand strategy. Perhaps the whole process can be expedited, as you suggest, by having some one person act as a special assistant to the President in synthesizing the facts and ideas brought forward by the staff members of the different divisions. If such procedure is followed, this man should in my opinion be a distinguished scholar brought into the Foundation on a temporary appointment for this particular purpose.

The world's population problem is so tremendous and of such overwhelming importance that it would be, I think, a very serious mistake to attack it piecemeal. There is, to my knowledge, no organization in the entire world so well equipped as the Foundation to examine the problem in its entirety. The Foundation has sometimes, as you are probably aware, been criticized in the past for dissipating its funds in a "thin

FORM 106

dew of philanthropy" spread over too large a surface. Here is an opportunity for the Foundation to use its incomparable resources, both financial and intellectual (the latter perhaps even more important than the former), in making a comprehensive and searching survey of a truly great problem affecting the future of civilization.

PCM:cd

AUG 19 1954

JHW:

I would hope that the Population Mission report, when it is released, would thrown helpful light on this discussion. I would substantially agree with WW's reasoning, especially with his priorities to:

1). But mainly by help and guidance to indigenous agencies
and
2). Provided such studies were given somewhat more focus than seems implied in the Human Ecology approach.

To promote realism and inter-relationship however, I feel strongly that work in the areas and on a team basis is needed, thus accounting for the Population Mission's recommendations, also the Ceylon proposal.

To promote thinking thru and integration, I would hope that JHW's suggestions may prevail.

RFE
12-6-49

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

551 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

HENRY ALLEN MOE
SECRETARY GENERAL

November 30, 1949

CIB DEC-1 '49 CIB 12/2/49

Mr. Chester I. Barnard
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49 Street
New York City

Dear Chester:

Anent the IHD Human Ecology report: I wish I knew what, if anything, you contemplate presenting to us for action at the Williamsburg meeting on the subject of future activities in the general field of "population sustenance and control." I always need time to read, study and reflect on matters before I have any conclusions that I consider to be worth anything.

I have read Dr. Strode's report several times and I have reflected upon it. Out of courtesy to you, I think I ought to tell you in advance of the meeting that I do not regard it, in your words, as "a clear and balanced presentation." It is not clear to me nor can I regard it as balanced, and I am not just disagreeing with your language. I cannot regard this as a good job either philosophically or operationally. Sorry!

I do not see this item in the docket for Williamsburg so perhaps it will not be presented for appropriation. I hope not. If it comes up, it would seem to me that the proper action would be to ask for particulars. If these particulars should be put together by non-research men, the next step would be to ask competent research men whether the specifications are operable and sensible and likely to advance the ultimate objective. And I should like the ultimate objective stated in simple language, more simple than "to serve as background for possible attempts at the manipulation of enviornmental and population density relations by those in whom the responsibility reposes." I don't know what these words mean: would it help to clarify if one tried to visualize, in

advance, the operational possibilities toward the ultimate objective?

Most certainly I should not oppose an appropriation for a study designed to come up with the bill of particulars mentioned in the preceding paragraph: I have no closed mind on the subject of the report. But before going into obviously a very large project, which could use up all of our income and a lot of our capital, my own bent of mind is to ask what is going to be done, and who is going to do it, and the approximate amount it is going to cost. And I want the what to be operationally feasible in the viewof scholars who have a sense of what questions, if any, can be answered which will be helpful for action; and I should want the who to be very high grade with what the Quakers call a "concern" to get at the work. I wonder if there is a truly high-grade group of scholars who have such concern.

Reading the report reminds me of the history of the development of the courts of England: The Exchequer which was concerned with the kingdom's finances, gradually developed also into a court. As a court the Exchequer originally heard causes which conerned only the due collection of the royal revenue. The Court of the Exchequer had, properly, no jurisdiction over purely civil cases: these were the province of the Court of Common Pleas. But the Exchequer, when it became stationary in London, began to poach on the well-stocked preserve of the Common Pleas according to the self-serving maxim that it is the function of a good judge to extend his jurisdiction (boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem); and virtue was suitably rewarded by increased prestige and by increased fees. The Court of Exchequer employed the writ of Quominus in which a plaintiff who desired that his case be tried by the Exchequer rather than by the Common Pleas suggested that he was the King's debtor and that the defendant had done him an injury quominus sufficiens existet to pay the King his debt. The allegation of the King's debt was a pure fiction but it was not allowed to be contradicted; and it was held that this allegation made the action a revenue matter

properly cognizable in the Exchequer.

It seems to me that there are fictions in the Human Ecology report, written with the purpose of bringing practically all social science within the jurisdiction of IHD as an operating organization in Ceylon, just about as flagrant as the fiction that the injury done by the defendant before the Court of Exchequer prevented the plaintiff from paying his debt to the King!

Significantly to me, Dr. Strode does not mention the law as one of his germane social sciences; and it is a social science according to my notion. For example, the law in Massachusetts forbids contraceptive (birth control) advice from being given, even by physicians in clinics. It was attempted a year or two ago to get a mild modification of the law by referendum and the Catholic Church defeated the proposition at the polls. How about the factors of the law and the church in Ceylon? Should or should not they be underlined as relevant?

And if all social science is to be included, how about the humanistic factors? Are not notions of chivalry, love of children and desire to do the best by them at least as potent factors in reducing the birth rate as other factors? This kind of (humanistic) consideration goes to the root of desire to cut down the birth rate. Or so it seems to me.

I should hate to see IHD spoiled as an effective operating instrument by biting off more than they can chew and digest. And this also brings me back to thinking about the Court of Exchequer: Consider what it might, and probably would, have meant to the history of the world--or at least the Anglo-Saxon world--to have had a court concerned only with the revenue of the country. Before this court began to enlarge its jurisdiction, it was developing a fine fiscal competence: to have had this competence develop through the centuries in accordance with the general English genius for the development of institutions would certainly have been something. Without any question, it would have been infinitely more important

than to have the Court of Exchequer horn in on the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas. I have this same type of question about IHD moving into the social science jurisdiction. For example, instead of moving into Ceylon, isn't it a fair question to ask whether IHD, on a long-term view, might not better occupy itself and its money developing the science of epidemiology? Epidemiology as science (not technology) is probably the basic science of the public health. Is there any really strong school of epidemiology anywhere in the world--a school involving experiment, theory and field work? I do not know of one.

For me, this is a very long letter: perhaps it is too long for anybody. I am not against this vast new project. I would be for it if the best brains of the country in relevant fields had a Quaker concern to get at it. But to turn a staff, hired for the purpose and perforce relatively neither high-grade nor inspired, loose on it, at great expense, is not anything that I, as of now, see myself as favoring.

As I said in the beginning, I am writing this letter out of courtesy to you, to let you know in advance of the meeting what I now think.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Allen Moe

M:s

FORM 372

950
B8
Population

December 2, 1949

Dear Henry:

I haven't time to make an adequate reply to your letter about the human ecology report although it is, I must confess, somewhat disconcerting that you find it so poor in quality. I have given a good deal of study to the general problem during the last four years and I found it illuminating and helpful. Of course, the question of a field study is necessarily a completely speculative matter, but the Crete study, which was exploratory and was never labeled "population" or "human ecology," was in fact an exploratory effort in precisely the same field.

There is no project in this field coming before the Board next week. What is getting before the Board is ample opportunity to consider the various aspects of the problem or the various problems involved in the whole field long before specific appropriations are in order. This is my way of working with the Board.

Your letter makes evident to me what I had assumed to be the case, that the Board does not sufficiently understand this organization and does not know, as I did not, what has been going on in this field or in some aspects of it for a long time. I shall cover this in the Executive Session as I had planned to, and both Willits and Strode will make reports on parts of the problem in the General Session. I should point out, however, that the specific incitement to the over-all approach to problems of human ecology came not from the officers but from the Board. The protagonist from that group was John, 3rd, and I think it is embodied in the report of the special Committee on Policy and Program of two years ago.

Sincerely yours,

CHESTER I. BARNARD

Mr. Henry Allen Moe
551 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

CIB:JLT

Williamsburg Inn

Williamsburg, Virginia

Dear D. Shode: Will you please
give me a copy of what you
said at the beginning of your
statement about Thomas Ewing?
It was fine and I do not want
ever to forget it. And so that
I shall not forget it I need a
copy. If you please —

H. A. Moe

900
P + P
Population

STATEMENT BY GKS IN PRESENTING THE HUMAN ECOLOGY REPORT

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF
THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Williamsburg, Virginia
December 7, 1949

JUN - 1965

I am sure you must believe that the IHD officers and staff share your own uneasiness respecting certain implications of health work. Those of us who have worked in densely populated, economically backward areas are particularly aware of the dilemma. We ask ourselves what will happen to the people saved from malaria; whether in cheating the parasites, we are merely providing fodder for the ravages of famine.

We have usually adjusted our feeling of uneasiness to our conviction of being engaged in a type of work whose immediate values were beyond question and whose remote consequences could safely be left to other types of experts. We continue to think that the value system of medicine and public health, within the framework of our culture, cannot be seriously questioned without grave danger to the whole structure of that culture. We in public health are dedicated to the task of saving men, individually and collectively from present miseries and dangers for which we have a cure. That men saved from malaria may die from starvation can never be an argument for withholding protection from malaria.

Whether or not it is valid to look upon improved health conditions as a starting point of a series of chain reactions which would lead to improvement in economics, agriculture, etc. I cannot say, but I may affirm that as public health develops, it is difficult to confine it as a separate field of activity; to say that health responsibilities go so far and no farther. Our concern with the population problem clearly involves us with economics and social sciences, no matter what direction our thinking takes, and it becomes increasingly difficult to draw a line bounding our responsibility.

This awareness led the Division to assign two staff members to the task of exploring the implications of the population problem, starting from the viewpoint of public health. The direction of their thoughts is indicated in the summary report that Mr. Barnard has circulated to you.

Starting with the apparently narrow directive of looking at the relation between activities of public health and problems of population density, the authors have been led into a consideration of environmental relations of man in the broadest sense.

Whether approached from the point of view of public health or any other, the result would be the same - the realization of the need for a synthesis of the diverse fields of thought dealing with relations that developed among men as individuals and societies and between men and their societies and the external environment.

These explorations led to a series of discussions among the officers of the IHD and with those of other divisions, which have increased the awareness of all of us of the very broad implications that are inherent in the population problem. In consequence, we have come to feel that studies of this subject will best be carried out under a correspondingly broad label such as "human ecology."

The Report on Human Ecology was discussed by the Scientific Directors at their last meeting. In addition to approving the general concept that Human Ecology is an appropriate field for cultivation by the IHD, the Scientific Directors, impressed by the intricacies of the subject, referred the report back to the officers and suggested further study. They voiced the thought that the whole matter was one for general consideration by all divisions under central leadership.

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Population

Excerpt from Officers' Conference - December 14, 1949

Human Ecology - there was considerable discussion and not much agreement regarding a program in this field. Further exploration recommended.

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

902
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Population

FROM: MCB and MB

DATE: 19 December 1949

TO:

GKS		GKS
MCB		MCB
AJW		AJW
GTB	DEC 30 '49	

COMMENTS:

12/27 to MCB & MB - Executive

Approved:
GKS

JAN 3 1950

SUBJECT: Population Studies

Population Studies Designation IH-48039 for the sum of $5,600 for the period ending December 31, 1949, has not been entirely expended. There is an approximate balance of about $2,800, and as MCB and MB are to continue the study of Human Ecology (Population) they suggest that this Designation be extended for another year, in other words for the period ending December 31, 1950.

M. C. Balfour

Marston Bates

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Files

JAN 19 1950

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Population

OKS DIARY

Tuesday, December 27, 1949

M.C.B. 3. Reported on recent conferences with officers in the Humanities on its role in human ecology. MCB didn't get the impression that the Humanities group were entirely clear as yet concerning the manner in which they might aid in human ecology except that they are interested in the historical approach and believe it is one way to define and interpret human values. During the course of our conference, MCB suggested the desirability of a bi-weekly seminar on population here in the office. This seems feasible and the idea is being turned over to MB for further consideration.

(Copy to files)

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FSS P&P Population

FROM: EFD

DATE: December 6, 1949

TO:			COMMENTS:
DHS	DEC-7 '49	DHS	
JM	DEC-9 '49	JM	
CBF		CBF	
CG	DEC 12 '49	CG	

JAN 9 1950

SUBJECT: Comments on Human Ecology

Although the memorandum with its basic assumptions should be thoroughly discussed in Humanities meetings, I shall attempt to comment on only a few points now.

1. "Science emerges from the other progressive activities of man to the extent that new concepts arise from experiments and observations, and that the new concepts in turn lead to further experiments and observations." Conant (pg. 10).

Apart from its ambiguity, this statement ignores concepts of value. Actually, value concepts lie behind the whole structure of the social-biological-medical sciences involved in human ecology. These value concepts come from cultural history, in its broadest interpretation, although many of the most basic concepts (e.g. that life per se is good, that human beings should be treated as ends, not means) have rarely been consciously formulated or have found formulation only in the works of philosophers. Religion itself, a powerful motivating force in human behavior, usually leaves its basic concepts assumed or implied, rather than expressed, at least in its popular manifestations.

2. On pages 13-15, the author of this memorandum discusses possible interpretations of the frame of reference of RF activities "To promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world." Although there are good reasons for a frequent review of possible interpretations of this statement, it was my understanding that this task was the function of the Trustees. At the present time, it is certainly true that RF activities, except for those of IHD, are primarily intellectual rather than operational. In spite of the author's "play with words and definitions", it was not at all clear to me why IHD should have the responsibility of exploring the problem of human ecology on behalf of the RF in all its theoretical and practical aspects.

3. Although there is nowhere any mention of it, it appears to me that it would be highly desirable to have a field study made in an area of near-optimum population as a contrasting or control group. A field study in the Far East would undoubtedly have the conclusion that there are too many people there. Unless, however, this region is compared with another in which there are not "too many", the explanations offered and the remedies proposed may be too simple, too naive. In particular, they may not include some important factors which are operative in a near-optimum situation.

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EFD:eo

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By P
Population

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: WFL

DATE: December 7, 1949

TO:

WW	DEC-7 49	WW
PCM	12/12/49	PCM

COMMENTS:

NOV 28, 1949

SUBJECT: WFL Notes on WW's "Population Problem" memo to CIB

I think your memo sums up the present state of the problem right to the point. On reflection I agree with you entirely that the time for action is far away and that the next few years should be devoted only to a more accurate formulation of the problem by various computing "experts" so that we may know whither we are going.

In one sense the population problem is the easiest of all to solve, for all we have to do is kill off people. They may be killed off in old age, when they consume much more than they produce; in middle age, when the ratio is roughly equal - equal; in youth, when again they consume higher than they produce, but potentially may produce in the future, etc.; or we may kill them off in utero; or even prevent fertilization of the original egg. I do not mean to present any thought-out comments on this problem, but I do have two suggestions that hit me on the train this morning. Two methods of attacking the problem that may also be used conjointly are:

1. Making the ratio Production ÷ Consumption = X

surveys could be made of the value of X per segment of population, age, sex, etc., both in relation to food and to water consumption. C per state, nation etc as well).

2. Effort could be devoted to raising the general average of these X s in any desired area, whether by technological ingenuity or by the oversimplification method of killing in the above sense the low X individuals.

Becoming serious again, I am sure that the problem will be half solved when it is generally recognized throughout the nation and the world and well-foumulated in the minds of responsible officials. It seems to me that it is this area to which attention should be devoted.

ie Mexico Program

ie people in insane asylums lifers in jail etc

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920
P & P
Population

MONTHLY REVIEWS OF ACTIVITIES

by Marston Bates

1950

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P & P
Population

Copy filed
920
Population

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: MB

DATE: 18 September 1950

TO:

CBF	SEP 20	CM
JM		JM
EPD CG		EPD CG

COMMENTS:

SEP 26 1950

See WW's comments 9/21/50

SUBJECT: Monthly Review of Activities: August, 1950

I have been spending a deal of time reading IHD history, trying to find out how things got to be the way they are. Certain common factors appear. The early programs, like those on hookworm and malaria, were started on a modest and exploratory scale, after careful planning and much consultation with experts. The start in each case was made in the southern United States, with the Foundation acting in close cooperation with local agencies. Particular activities were not carried to foreign fields until methods of operation had been worked out and special personnel trained. The yellow fever program formed, of course an exception, since the disease did not occur in the United States.

The success of these IHD programs is strong evidence for the virtue of the method. I have been wondering, then, whether a possible Foundation program in human ecology should not follow the same pattern: in particular, whether we should not start by having Foundation staff work in close cooperation with local agencies, on a modest and exploratory scale, somewhere in the United States. If we define human ecology as the study of the environmental relations of

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man, we face no inherent geographical limitations, since man has relations with the environment everywhere he lives, whether in Alaska, China, New Mexico or New York. We are, of course, primarily interested in the problems of environmental relations under "backward", agricultural, overcrowded, conditions -- but these adjectives can be applied to many parts of the United States as well as to other countries.

Our health projects have traditionally been started in the southeastern United States, and this would seem an apt region for ecological studies. We might start with some such unit as a county, working with the county authorities and with the state university, trying to find ways of relating such things as public health, education, county government, agriculture and so forth. The interests of all of the Divisions could be involved at this level: Humanities might find themselves concerned with the county newspapers, and with the factors that mould opinions and attitudes in the rural southern states; Social Sciences with county government; Natural Sciences with agriculture and conservation, and so forth. I think that Public Health should be the central core around which to build such a program, because it is a field in which we have had operational experience, and because health is accepted, understood and appreciated by the community, providing thus a sugar-coating for other less well understood and accepted activities.

I have started trying to collect reactions to these ideas through informal discussions with Foundation officers. I began with AJW, and I can no longer remember which are his ideas and which mine -- so he can claim any good ones, if such there be. I have also been able

to talk at some length with JHW, LFK and RDC. JHW suggested that Nova Scotia would do as well as the south, and emphasized the need of working in several places, abroad as well as at home. Certainly the south has no monopoly of problems, and John Marshall has pointed out that from many points of view, Washington County, Maine, would be as good a place to work as any. One strong argument for the south would be the possibility of working with the GEB, building on their experience along with that of the IHD. I hope, at any rate, that I can do some traveling in the south with GEB officers, to become familiar with the sort of problems that they face.

AJW pointed out that if I was going to do all of this talking about the south, I had better start to get some background of firsthand acquaintance, and that a good place to start would be with the State Board of Health of North Carolina. So I read a book written in 1939 by W. A. McIntosh and J. F. Kemrick of the IHD staff on "Public Health Administration in North Carolina", borrowed a guide book on the state from the library, and started out on August 19th to spend a week there in preliminary exploration.

I spent two days at Raleigh, the state capital, talking with health department brass. I didn't want to talk about possible projects or RF interests; I wanted to get general impressions of people and policy. This turned out to be relatively easy -- all one had to do was ask a few leading questions and then listen. If anyone had wanted my opinions or thoughts, I would have had difficulty in framing noncommittal generalities, or in explaining what I was after; but no-one showed any interest in my opinion, so I was saved this difficulty.

The average age of public health officers in North Carolina must be pretty high. Three men retired from the IHD staff are now, or have recently been, active -- Ferrell, Jacocks and Washburn. The director of the Local Health Division (C. C. Applewhite), with whom I spent most of a day, is on retirement from the U. S. Public Health Service. Apparently there is difficulty in getting young recruits because of low salaries, though the salaries mentioned sounded respectable enough to me.

I got the impression that there was little interest in "research" -- that there was, in fact, a certain scorn for impractical research johnnies; and a deliberate cultivation of common sense, everyday, practical public health. This surprised me. I suppose I have been spending so much time in university circles lately, that I have forgotten how aberrant these are. Andy Warren and Hugh Smith confirm my impression of the practicality of most such health officers; and on reflexion this seems logical enough, since the health officer is under constant need to explain his actions to the legislature that gives him funds. State agricultural officers are apt to show the same characteristics for the same reasons. I used to know this, but I had forgotten.

Direct and successful cooperation with state public health officials in an exploratory operation of an experimental nature would, then, require a rather unusual sort of health official (and an unusual experimentalist). I wonder if we would not do better, in such an enterprise, to cooperate with state university officials who, in their turn, would be responsible for primary liaison with local public officials.

The University of North Carolina is the only state university in the south with a school of public health. The school was not in session and most of the staff were away at the time of this trip, but I hope, later in the year, to visit the University. I did get to talk at some length with Lucy Morgan, the Professor of Public Health Education.

I found the North Carolina concept of "Public Health Education" particularly interesting. It is specifically designed as a tri-borough bridge connecting Education, Social Science and Public Health. Professor Morgan and her followers are actively promoting "Health Educators" as a separate profession, and a respectable number of them are employed in the State -- at least one, I believe, to each health unit.

I have been thumbing through the literature given me by Professor Morgan, looking for a concise definition of "Health Educator", but without success. Lucy Morgan herself seems to be a controversial figure -- as outstanding people always are. I gather that public health physicians are by no means unanimous in praise of the health educator idea and the Health Educators with whom I talked were not unreserved in their approval of the policies and practices of local public health physicians. It sounded a little like some of the doctor-nurse discussions I have heard; and public health education, like nursing, seems to be all mixed up with feminism. Its too bad, because this concept of health education shouldn't be a sex-linked character.

Birth control is another reason for interest in North Carolina. It is, I believe, the first and perhaps only state to have birth control

clinics forming part of a public health program. This activity is due largely to the initiative of one man, Doctor G. M. Cooper, Assistant State Health Officer. He proved to be a likeable old gentleman, very deaf so that steering the conversation was out of the question. He talked mostly about Andy Warren as a young health officer, but threw in a few stories about the Catholic Church vs. birth control and so forth. He recommended that I go to Fayetteville to talk with the local health officer, Doctor M. T. Foster, to find out how the birth control program actually worked.

The kind and extent of birth control advice given in maternal clinics depends entirely on the initiative and interest of the county health officer, and Doctor Foster is one of the most interested. He has established a relationship with a firm of contraceptive manufacturers called the "Pre-Tested Corporation", who provide him with a vaginal suppository called "Pernox" for free distribution. The idea is that Foster will carry out studies on the effectiveness of this material, providing thus a field research project for the corporation.

It turned out, however, that Foster has no very effective way of checking on what happens to the materials that he distributes, and no very keen research interest. He once wrote a short paper called "Vaginal suppositories vs. diaphragm and jelly" in a journal called Human Fertility, but this seems to have exhausted his research impulse. He told me that a man from the Pre-Tested Corporation had recently spent several months in Fayetteville, interviewing users of Pernox and gathering material for publication on this experiment in birth control;

Foster suggested that I call on the officers of this firm when I got back to New York (which I intend to do). Commercially, these suppositories are sold at $1.00 for a box of six; which doesn't sound like a practical basis for widespread birth control.

Fayetteville has its "Health Center" in a separate building, which has been functioning for several years. It seemed to me a fine example of what such a place should be in a small community: with T.B. and V.D. clinics, a small laboratory, provision for the usual vaccinations, office space for sanitary inspectors, visiting nurses, and so forth. Such a Health Center would provide a fine stock on which to graft an investigative program in human ecology, and the graft might, I think, be successful if the investigative staff were well provided with tact and common sense. People like Foster might be easily offended and alienated by a snooty researcher; but they might also easily be converted into valuable allies and colleagues.

Original to C.I.B.

Copies - G.K.S.
C.B.F.
J.H.W.
M.C.B.
R.D.C.
A.G.
W.W.

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: MB

DATE: 14 June 1950

TO:

M.C.B		mcb

COMMENTS:

JUN 16 1950

SUBJECT: Monthly Review of Activities: May, 1950

I arrived in England on May 8th, coming from Rome by train, and staying until May 27th, when I sailed for New York on the "Mauritania." The intervening three weeks were divided among London, Cambridge and Oxford. My impressions are perhaps best summarized by institutions, since a complete list of the people with whom I talked would be tediously long.

Oxford: Bureau of Animal Population.

I have long wanted to meet Charles Elton, the director of the bureau, because he seems to me the world's leading ecologist (in the biological sense). He turns out to be comparatively young, less than fifty, and his influential book, Animal Ecology, was written when he was twenty-six years old -- in a spurt of three months of writing! He is now working on population dynamics in bark beetles, having decided that there is more hope of getting meaningful results with insects than with mammals. I accompanied him on a trip to his field station, but our talk, I am afraid, was purely biological.

I judge that Elton intends to remain a research man. He attempts to avoid any commitments that might interfere with his own

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work, and wants to keep the Bureau of Animal Population small, a more or less personal instrument, so that he will not be swamped by the problems of administration. He likes to have three or four associates, and perhaps two or three graduate students working on long term assignments, but nothing more. There is thus no hope that he or his bureau will provide a bridge between biological and social science at Oxford.

Two of his associates, Dennis Chitty and P. H. Leslie, are working on general problems of population sampling that will, I think, be of wide interest. They are trying to work out methods of determining the actual size of animal populations -- not relative densities -- and have thus got deeply involved with statistical theory.

Oxford: Anthropology.

I was charmed by W. E. Le Gros Clark, the Professor of Anthropology, and the reason is perhaps clear from a quotation from one of his papers -- which I did not read until after I had left Oxford:

> "Now, it is not easy to give a concise definition of this term 'ecology', but broadly speaking it refers to the study of a particular situation as a whole, by attempting to integrate all the various factors upon which it depends so as to observe how they react on one another. It has been well said that only when the ecological viewpoint is developed does it become possible, by assessing all the factors concerned in a changing situation, to exert some controlling influence over them; the biological investigator, instead of being a sort of passive spectator recording and analysing what he sees, becomes in a sense an active participant in the scene. Compared with some other biological sciences, the subject of physical anthropology seems to have been rather late in entering on the ecological phase of its natural development, perhaps because, dealing with such a highly organized animal as Man, its problems have been vastly more complicated."

I talked also with Clark's associate, Dr. J. S. Weiner, who

has been carrying out studies of climate and physiology in South Africa and Singapore. I suppose this might be called "functional" physical anthropology, in contrast with the "structural" variety that measures head shape and hair texture.

Oxford: Department of Social Medicine.

This Oxford department is supposed to correspond to the Cambridge Department of Human Ecology. It was founded by John A. Ryle, who must have been a physician of very broad interests -- I have a paper of his entitled "The Natural History of Coronary Disease," which of course appeals to me as a sound approach. The work of the department, naturally, is primarily medical, though the idea is to focus environmental and social factors on the medical problems. Thus Doctor Alice Stewart, the acting head of the department, explained in some detail a study that they have recently completed of tuberculosis in the shoe trade, in which the factors of disease, family and working environment, heredity, and so forth, are all taken into consideration. They plan detailed studies of health and social conditions in sample areas of the town of Oxford, and things of that sort.

Cambridge: Department of Human Ecology.

This corresponds to Oxford's "social medicine," but I think the change in title is more than an attempt to be different. The department is new and the first professor, Leslie Banks, is a physician, as are the other members of the staff (Alan McFarlan, epidemiologist; Sir Alan Rook, senior health officer; Hawtrey May, junior health officer; N.J.T. Bailey, statistician; Doctor Hislop, engaged in a field study of chronic rheumatism). Professor Banks, however, has ideas about the

meaning of "ecology" that do not differ greatly from our own, and he hopes that the medical studies of his department will develop into general studies of the environmental relationships of man.

Banks is developing plans for ecological studies in Fen villages near Cambridge that sound to me very interesting indeed. These Fen villages have long formed isolated, ingrown communities with patterns as yet little affected by the drainage and modernization schemes. He would like to start work there with epidemiological studies, and Doctor Hislop of the department is particularly interested in working on the chronic rheumatism that seems to characterize the area -- which would at once involve the climatic and social environment. Banks was particularly enthusiastic, however, about the possibilities for "anthropological" work, for studies of the reasons for the outward migration of village people to the cities, of the characteristics of the people who remain to carry on the farming tradition, of the effect of this selection. The ingrown nature of the population might also offer exceptional opportunities for genetic work; some of the villages, I was told, are notorious for the high incidence of feeble-mindedness.

Banks was my host during the week in Cambridge, and under his guidance, I met a considerable number of very interesting people: Sir Lionel Whitby, the Regius Professor of Physic; Sir Frederic Bartlett, the psychologist; Professor R. A. McCance and his associates in Experimental Medicine, who told me about the very interesting nutritional studies that they have been carrying out in Germany; Professor R. A. Fisher, the geneticist and statistician; and so on. "Social sciences"

in the American sense of the term are hardly represented in Cambridge, except for Economics and Anthropology. We called on the Anthropology Department, headed by Professor J. H. Hutton, but found little of interest from the ecological point of view. Hutton is retiring, however, and I understand that the new head will be someone more interested in cultural and social anthropology.

London: School of Hygiene.

Osler Peterson, the representative of the I.H.D. in England, has his office in the School of Hygiene, so I was in the building many times, and talked at one time or another with most of the staff. The Dean, Topping, is obviously an able person, but I did not detect much interest either on his part, or on the part of the professors, in non-medical aspects of human study; but this may reflect the general British lack of interest in formal social science.

B. S. Platt, the professor of nutrition, forms a notable exception to this generalization about the London School of Hygiene. In London, Platt divides his time between the School of Hygiene and the Human Nutrition Laboratory, which he directs; and he makes several trips every year to a field research station in Gambia. This Gambia study sounds very interesting indeed, and I spent most of a day talking with Platt and some of his associates who happened to be in London. The field studies, which are carried out in a small but typical area of the Gambia, involve medicine, physiology, nutrition, agriculture, education, sociology, and most of the rest of the elements that would be needed for an ecological approach to an African tribal situation.

It is, of course, impossible to appraise an African field

study by talking with a few people in London; but this one certainly sounded promising. Its initial orientation was toward a specific problem, that of nutrition, which led naturally into medicine, agriculture, education and sociology. It is being carried out as a pilot demonstration: the field men are working primarily with a single village, teaching the inhabitants of this village new agricultural methods and introducing new crops; and at the same time measuring the effect of these changes on the villagers in comparison with "control" villages elsewhere in the area. There is a close relationship between the field work and the London laboratories, with frequent contact between the two.

The organization chart of this enterprise is rather complicated, stemming ultimately from the Medical Research Council and the Colonial Office in London, and involving various medical and colonial committees. It looks like the sort of thing that would be unmanageable except for the personality and enthusiasm of the directing mind, Professor Platt. If the show is really functioning, he must be equally good at handling African natives and Colonial civil servants, which would be quite a job.

London: School of Economics.

This is the stronghold of social science in England; and my chief objective in talking with people at the school was to get first hand impressions of personalities and points of view. My principal conversations were with Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, the director; M.G. Kendall, the professor of statistics; E. Grebenik, the reader in demography; R. W. Firth, the professor of anthropology; and G. Woledge,

the librarian. I also had a long talk with a very interesting young sociologist by the name of Hall who apparently belongs to one of the related organizations that cluster around the School of Economics, since I cannot now find his name on the staff lists.

I was warned in Cambridge not to be "taken in" by the London School of Economics: which I discounted as a reflection of a dim view of the institution that has fostered much of the thinking of the socialist government. I have no opinion on the internal policies of the British government, and no knowledge of the political orientation of the various personalities with whom I talked. I found all of them, however, to be very interesting and unusually broad people, and the whole experience contributed greatly to my general education.

As in the United States, however, I was impressed by the organizational gap between the social and the natural sciences, by the physical and intellectual distance between, for instance, the School of Hygiene and the School of Economics. The appointment, some years ago, of Launcelot Hogben to a "professorship of human biology" in the School of Economics was, I suppose, designed to remedy this. But Hogben's personality was hardly a favorable one; and no subsequent experiments seem to have been made.

London: Other Institutions.

I spent an afternoon at the Galton Laboratory, mostly with Professor Penrose. We talked about the problems of studying human genetics, especially about how to get information about the inheritance of "normal" traits (e.g. intelligence), in contrast with the present

tendency to stress the pathological. Penrose is working rather closely with the physical anthropologist, N. A. Barnicot, who is working with Daryll Forde in the Department of Anthropology of University College.

I stayed for most of a day in this anthropology department, attending one of the undergraduate seminars and lunching with the staff. Forde has the reputation of being rather wordy: which would be born out by the seminar, where a couple of hours were dedicated (fruitlessly) to the definition of "law" in relation to the general class of "social controls." I nevertheless found him to be an interesting and stimulating person.

Original to C.I.B.

Copies - G.K.S.
C.B.F.
J.H.W.
M.C.B.
A.G.
W.W.

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: MB

DATE: 10 April 1950

TO: ~~AG~~ APR 11 '50

COMMENTS:

APR 18 '950

SUBJECT: Monthly Review of Activities: March, 1950

The University of California at Berkeley

I stayed in Berkeley for two weeks. The campus seemed to be the habitat of an unusual concentration of stimulating and unusual people: but this impression may have stemmed from the fact that I saw it under the auspices of Carl Sauer. The faculty may well be composed predominantly of orthodox, run-of-the-mill professors, with unusual people appearing merely by the laws of chance among so large a group; but the Sauer guidance insured contact with the unusual and the unorthodox.

Sauer himself, of course, is a controversial figure. But "controversial" is probably always attached to "outstanding." I have talked with many people who dislike Sauer or his ideas or both, or who, liking him, still hedge their admiration with reservations, so that I think I have a fairly well-rounded picture of the man. He is no administrator, no manager of men, no builder of organizations; he is perhaps too keen a critic even to be a great builder of theories. But I don't think that he can be dismissed as a mere obstructionist; and I think it would always be valuable, in any undertaking related to human ecology, to have his advice and reflections freely available. His

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concept of geography, which involves the broad study of human environmental relations, corresponds closely to our concept of ecology.

With geography in this sense, as with ecology, the conventional divisions of social and natural sciences and humanities become meaningless. This is illustrated by the activities of three of Sauer's closest associates: Sherburne Cook, the Professor of Physiology; Lesley Simpson, the Professor of Spanish; and Woodrow Borah, the Professor of Speech. These people have come to focus their interest on the ecology of man in Mexico, devoting special attention to historical aspects of the problem — to the population situation in pre-conquest and post-conquest times. All three of them have become expert at tracking down and analyzing historical records of the sort that can be made to yield quantitative interpretations.

I found Professor Cook, for instance, in a normal enough physiological laboratory, though kept unusually warm for the benefit of a collection of desert lizards that shared the quarters. A series of bubbling flasks seemed to represent some sort of a chemical operation, and I asked him what was going on. He explained that he was accumulating analyses of human bones from various archeological sites to test out a possible method of dating such remains through their chemical constituents. Not through the carbon isotopes (though I think he was one of the first to realize the possibilities of this) but through the differential rate of loss of various constituents of the living tissues. The method, as he explained, is full of difficulties and uncertainties, but nevertheless may have interesting possibilities.

When I asked him how an animal physiologist came to be involved in archeology, he explained that it seemed to him perfectly logical to develop an interest in the physiology of populations from a study of the physiology of individuals. This sounded a little like the "society as organism" school of thought, but Cook doesn't seem to be a dues-paying member of that group.

The activities of Cook and of the other friends and associates of Sauer seem to illustrate a point of view, or method of approach, that may be useful to us in our struggles with human ecology. They all have started, at some time, to work on a specific question or problem, and then have followed the development of that question or problem, wherever it might lead, disregarding fences around fields of knowledge. We thus find a physiologist involved in archeology, a Spanish professor in demography, and so forth, each case explicable in terms of the logical development of the interests of that particular individual. The result, I think, is fruitful and valuable, but such a course is followed only by strong and independent personalities since the pressures of the organization of universities and of research support tend to keep investigators and investigations within the prescribed fields in which they are started.

I wonder how such projects would get caught in our own divisional organization. If a thing started in humanities gradually turned into something primarily of social science or of natural science concern, would we have a mechanism for shifting the thing from one division to another, or of stretching the divisional responsibilities. Probably yes in the exceptional case; but is there any way in which we

could specifically encourage such developments?

There is no use in listing all of my Berkeley conversations, but a few are of special interest for one reason or another. A talk with C. B. Hutchison, the vice-president in charge of agricultural affairs, involved mostly reminiscence of his Paris days with the International Education Board. With Morris Stewart, the assistant dean of graduate studies, conversation was mostly concerned with the "associates in tropical biogeography," an interesting group of about twenty people formed from very diverse departments of the university. I lunched with Dean Rogers of the School of Public Health one day, and spent two evenings with staff and student public health groups in informal discussion of the social implications of public health work — apparently a topic of great concern to them.

I spent a day in the field with Starker Leopold (son of Aldo) who showed me a cross section of local landscape types, and talked about ecology, conservation and wildlife management (the last of which he teaches). Starker seems to have inherited his father's facility, breadth and charm, and impresses one as a very able young man indeed. I explored the development of "ecology" with a few other people in the Life Sciences building (notably the ornithologist, Alden Miller) and found a very active interest in this science — though, as usual, most of the work is being done under other labels.

I was particularly charmed by Curt Stern, the Professor of Genetics. He has recently published a book on human genetics, but denies knowing anything about the subject. I asked him what we (the Foundation) should do to foster the development of this study. He said

he could think of no suggestions at the moment, but hoped that we could talk about it again this summer when we will be together at the Cold Spring Harbor symposium.

With David Mandelbaum, the Professor of Anthropology, talk turned mostly on his grand project for studies in India. He says that this has now been pretty well cleared through the California administrative mechanism, and that they will shortly be approaching the Foundations for money. Mandelbaum certainly seems a very able fellow, and India a strategic area for study, but I am a little scared of such a grand (and expensive) approach.

The Agricultural College at Davis

Sauer drove me over to Davis one day where an old friend (Knowles Ryerson) is dean. We talked with various people who have lately been on agricultural travels to such areas as the Mediterranean, Peru, Persia and Afganistan. Since Sauer was along, I naturally met people with a lively interest in the origins of domestic plants and in the adaptations of native agricultural methods to native environments. We also, however, in regard to the population problem, met the common agricultural attitude that "science will take care of everything" in the matter of meeting the food needs of the world's multiplying peoples.

Because of Sauer, I got to thinking about the social implications of agricultural methods, and we began to speculate as to whether these relationships could not be brought out by the development of a "history of agriculture" comparable with the "history of medicine" as developed, for instance, at Johns Hopkins. I wonder whether there is

such an historical interest in any agricultural college; there certainly were no signs of it at Davis.

The Food Research Institute at Stanford

I spent a day at Stanford, chiefly with Doctor Joseph Davis and Doctor M. K. Bennett. Sauer, on the one hand, and Davis and Bennett on the other, consider that they represent opposite poles in thinking, and I almost had the impression that I was passing back and forth across enemy lines. I was therefore rather amused to find the differences not so tremendous as either party imagined. Bennett at one time got off on a long discussion of the importance of understanding historical processes, and I interrupted him to point out that he didn't sound very different from Sauer to me. But Bennett was unconvinced, and I am sure that any attempt to arrange a general reconciliation party would be doomed to failure. I suspect that they enjoy feeling that they represent divergent lines of thought, and that they also enjoy their respective critical roles. I found great pleasure and profit in listening to each of them, and I should like to acquire the friendship and confidence of each, since I am sure that free access to their opinions would be valuable in the formation of plans for any enterprise.

Davis thought that one of the most useful undertakings in any program of human ecology would be a comparative study of the meaning of levels of living. He is struggling with this material now in connection with a book he is writing, and consequently has a keen appreciation of the inadequacy of our present knowledge and present

concepts. This, of course, is all tied up with the problem of "values" and the problem of fitting economic concepts into different cultural contexts.

He also thinks that the Foundation could do something to develop "social engineering" as a unified and recognized field of action. This is not so very different from some of our own thinking, except that I would think the development of human ecology, of a generalized body of knowledge, had ought to precede the engineering application of that knowledge. Though maybe the application should be stressed first, with the reasoning that this would inevitably require the development of a supporting body of theory.

Iowa State College

On my way back to new York I stopped off at Ames, Iowa to see Professor Paul Errington. I have long admired Errington's writings, which I think place him as the foremost student of animal populations in the United States, and I wanted to see what sort of a person he was He is working on a book on his muskrat studies, which promises to be a monumental affair indeed. Some twelve chapters are done, running about fifty typewritten pages to a chapter; and the plan calls for thirty-six chapters, which will take at least a couple of more years in the writing. It will be far and away the most careful study of population dynamics to be made for any animal, bringing out principles that may have very wide application.

Errington is keenly interested in the general problems of population adjustments, and in the specific problems of human population

dynamics. There is a temptation to urge Errington to get on from his specific studies to more general writing which he could, I am sure, do beautifully. But for the moment, I think every effort should be made to protect him from outside pressures, so that this muskrat book can be finished. The College authorities are apparently aware of the importance of this work, and have given Errington a research professorship with no teaching or administrative responsibilities. His pace is slow (but very careful) and he spends mornings writing and afternoons watching muskrats, since a half a day at a desk is all he can stand.

I have a feeling that here, in Ames, Iowa, I have met an authentic specimen of the great naturalist — a rare and valuable experience.

Original to C.I.B.

Copies to - C.B.F.
A.G.
W.W.
J.H.W.
G.K.S.
M.C.B.

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: MB

DATE: 10 March 1950

TO:

CIB MAR 14 '50		CMB

COMMENTS:

MAR 14 1950

SUBJECT: Monthly Review of Activities. February, 1950

My reading took on a slightly less random character for a while during February because I was trying to prepare for a seminar at Columbia, on the subject of population dynamics in primitive societies. This has long interested me because I think that historical and evolutionary perspective might be very helpful in reaching an understanding of contemporary conditions. Since historical study is handicapped by the necessarily fragmentary condition of the historical materials, it is usefully supplemented by the study of "living fossils" -- by the study of relatively primitive contemporary communities that may represent conditions that, in the past, were more widespread.

There is a temptation to go off into an aside here on the general relationship between historical and contemporary studies. For instance, paleontology and comparative anatomy among the biological sciences are mutually dependent in understanding either the past or the present. One might define archeology as "the study of fossil cultures," and the same relationship could then be demonstrated between archeology and ethnology, if the latter is interpreted as the study of contemporary

FORM 106

cultures. Both paleontology and archeology are based on the study of structures, of vertebrae or stone axes, but these structures are meaningful only as they can be put in a functional context. The stone axe is an index of paleolithic culture; to infer the functioning of that culture we need to study some surviving culture which, as an index, also possesses the stone axe, and which we can then call "paleolithic-like," a "living fossil." The economy of our available culture then gives us some clue to the archeological culture, even though the only bridge is the common axe.

The argument might be developed to show the interdependence of history and sociology, in the study of civilization. But that, for present purposes, is really off the track.

I have spent a little time trying to get an idea of the sort of material that might be available for the study of population dynamics in historical cultures, and I have the impression so far that there is more material available than I would have expected. The reverse is true with regard to contemporary primitive cultures -- we have far less information than I expected.

It is, of course, very difficult to collect data on primitive societies. Kuczynski phrased the difficulty nicely in the preface to the first volume of his Demographic Survey of the British Colonial Empire: "To appraise fertility, morbidity, mortality, or migrations is about as difficult in most African dependencies as to appraise the frequency of adultery in England."

Even so, I suspect that our ignorance is chiefly due to

some lack of interest, on the part of anthropologists, in the collection of quantitative data. (Though, goodness knows, they collect measurements of cephalic indexes and so forth with zeal enough.) With modern methods of area sampling and of interviewing, it ought to be possible to get precise descriptions of the population situation in a few primitive cultures, for comparison with the studies of Western industrial cultures.

During the course of this recent reading, I formulated a generalization that I have continued to find useful. I have worded it thus: The nature of the factors governing the dynamics of a particular human population depends upon the environmental circumstances of that population, and especially upon the type of cultural environment.

I have spent a lot of time exploring the definition and classification of culture -- without arriving at anything very new or useful. For demographic purposes, five basic culture types might be recognized: three primitive (food-gathering, pastoral, gardening) and two civilized (agricultural and industrial). Useful and detailed demographic studies have been confined almost exclusively to the last of these culture types, industrial civilization.

Conditions at the opposite end of the culture scale, in a food-gathering culture offer an extreme contrast. Cultures of this type have survived in Australia, in some Malayan forests, and a few other places. The tribal unit is necessarily small, consisting of less than 200 individuals, and has a definite "territory," comparable with that of a band of monkeys, over which it roams. Contact between tribes is rare and irregular. Population density would thus always

be very low, in terms of individuals per square mile. Among other things, these conditions would scarcely allow the maintenance of diseases of the type transmitted directly from man to man, things like measles, smallpox, tuberculosis and so forth. Epidemic disease would be very unusual, as it is with wild animals in general. This in itself would create a unique demographic situation, but other factors governing mortality would also be very different from those prevailing in other culture types.

On the birth side of the picture, children in a food-gathering culture are a great nuisance. The tribe is constantly on the move, and infants are strongly felt to be a handicap. In such cultures, infants are usually nursed until they are about three years old; the same mother cannot handle two nursing infants, so they are automatically spaced by this limitation.

Infanticide is apparently universal in food-gathering cultures; universal in human culture, for that matter, until somewhere well along into the state of agricultural civilization, though its incidence would vary with the usefulness of children in the economy. There is general agreement about this among students who have gone over the evidence. The abhorrence of infanticide in our own culture seems to be pre-Christian, developing in republican and imperial Rome; but it has been tremendously strengthened by Christian doctrine.

But I don't want to write an article on the demography of primitive cultures here: I merely want to indicate the way my thoughts have been turning, with the idea of inviting suggestions and criticisms. As I see it now, encouragement of the study of population dynamics in

non-industrial cultures might possibly be one fruitful direction for Foundation effort. Our ignorance of conditions even in agricultural civilizations is enormous, despite the fact that much "health work" has been carried out in such cultures. Balfour, for this same seminar, tried to pull together data on the factors governing death in various civilized cultures. He found ample material on Western Europe, the United States and Japan; but in India, for instance, it seems that we don't know what people die of. This would be comparatively easy to tackle by some sort of sampling method coupled with the kind of medical research that is urgently needed on quite other grounds (on nutrition, for instance).

The Ortho Research Foundation

Morison, Balfour and I spent a day with this group at Raritan, New Jersey. It is the research department of Ortho Products, a subsidiary of Johnson and Johnson engaged in the manufacture of gynecological materials. The Research group is housed in a separate building with ample space and excellent equipment. This research department is set up as a non-profit "Foundation" so that capital can be accumulated if any of its discoveries should achieve any considerable commercial success. It is supported at present by annual grants of about $550,000 per year from the manufacturing company, with $80,000 per year more spent in grants-in-aid to university groups or other outside activities.

The director of research is Clair E. Folsome, an M.D. with some background in gynecological research. The staff is organized into eight divisions: serology and immunology (Philip Levine); microbiology

and nutrition (Herbert Sprince); animal industry (Victor Berliner); pharmacy (William C. Mende); biochemistry (H.O. Singher); physiology and pharmacology (Carl Hartman); organic and medicinal chemistry (William Oroshnik) and clinical research (Jan Bermar). It will be noted that this list includes some famous names (Hartman, Levine) and the whole staff impressed us as very "high calibre." I know nothing about the director except our experience with him on this day, but he certainly impressed me as a very competent research executive -- a rare and valuable breed of cat.

The program is directed toward gynecological research in general, including, for instance, studies on the vaginal flagellate Trichomonas and on Levine's rh factors. Contraception, however, is a major field of interest and, naturally, the one that we talked about most.

All of the activities seem to be very carefully planned. The group as a whole works on six projects at a time, of which four are supposed to be in basic sciences, and two in industrial application. They try to budget their energies so that about thirty per cent of the total effort goes into industrial projects of immediate interest, the rest into general, basic work. The divisional directors meet once a month as a planning board, to discuss policy; and once a month as an operation group, to check progress on the current specific projects.

To really evaluate this group, I would want to spend more time poking around the laboratory, and to judge the effectiveness of the team, one would want to relax in a bar with some of the staff.

From my superficial observations, however, I suspect that it is really an effective operating group. I also suspect that the problem of contraception, insofar as this means the finding of a simple, cheap and effective agent, is readily susceptible to this sort of attack.

Folsome outlined to us the nature of the problem as they understood it, and described the various methods of attack that they planned. From this outline, the problem seems open to solution at several points through classical experimental methods; and it looks, in fact, as though they might have a magnificent contraceptive right now -- a small suppository tablet based on some common substance, so simple that they are afraid they can't get a patent.

This re-enforces my feeling that contraception is not the crux of the population problem. Even if we haven't got the ideal contraceptive now, that contraceptive can surely be arrived at by the intensive application of experimental studies of a classical type. This sort of research should be encouraged, but it can probably be carried out more effectively by a commercial group, like this present one, than by attack in university laboratories. And if we had the perfect contraceptive right now, what would we do with it?

Original to C.I.B.

Copies to - C.B.F.
A.G.
W.W.
J.H.W.
G.K.S.
M.C.B.

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: MB

DATE: 7 February 1950

TO:

GKS		HW
GW		
HHS	FEB-9'50	
GCP	FEB 10'50	
PFR		
MET	FEB 14'50	MER
	FEB 27'50	
GKS		GKS
MET	APR 13'50	MET

COMMENTS:

APR 25 1950

SUBJECT: Monthly Review of Activities. January, 1950

This job -- to explore the possible content of a science of human ecology, and the possible means of furthering its development -- is a "challenge" in the Toynbee sense, with no pattern by which the "response" can be planned. Response, development of the assignment, will have to be a step-by-step affair, with the ever present likelihood of false steps, or even of tumbles.

The first step is fairly clear. It is a matter of self-education, of getting a working familiarity with the scientific disciplines, the institutions and the personalities that are concerned with various aspects of man's environmental relations. But it is a dangerous step because it is broad and comfortable, the sort of place where one could spend a lifetime pleasantly acquiring knowledge without any realization of the futility of the process.

Nevertheless I am on that step now, with every intention of staying there for the next several months. Some time next summer I'll have to start planning on how to get to another step -- which will probably involve trying to find interrelations among these various sciences, institutions and personalities, with reference to specific

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questions and problems. The important thing, in this matter of self-education, is to remember that it can't go on forever, that presently the education must be used for some purpose -- hence this reminder.

In the meanwhile, there is the matter of reporting. I am keeping fairly detailed notes on interviews and reading, for the record and as a prop for my own memory; but except in special instances, there seems no point in circulating these. I have the impression that the average Foundation officer is swamped with reading material, and that the less I contribute to this load, the happier everyone will be. Yet some sort of periodic report of progress should be made. The monthly summary seems a possible solution -- it is an experiment and I am open to suggestions. I'll try to be brief except where I have something to say that seems important.

Interviews

I stayed in New York with the object of trying to collect impressions and ideas from the Foundation officers before starting outside explorations. I have had about the same amount of contact with each of the divisions, and with each division and officer I have found very helpful interest. I think I have learned quite a bit about the philosophy and programs of all of the divisions, and I am more and more impressed with the fact that all of them bear considerable relation to the problems of "ecology" or "population", however defined. It is reassuring that all of the divisional officers seem equally aware of this relation. I can see no barriers to interdivisional action if such action seems needed or warranted in this field.

There is no point in giving details of talks within the Foundation, but a list of my principle conversations with people outside of the home office may be useful.

Cora du Bois. An anthropologist with the State Department who has been lent to the World Health Organization for a year to explore ways in which anthropological methods might be helpful in "health promotion" in backward areas, specifically India. She was seeking ideas and suggestions from the IHD, but Bal and I tried to reverse the process and get ideas from her.

H. L. Shapiro, Chairman of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History. I have had several long talks with him, during which he has outlined important trends in anthropological research in America, giving me thumbnail sketches of the influential personalities. I have arranged to spend one afternoon a week at the Museum, exploring in their excellent library and checking over the current periodicals.

Faculty Seminar on Population Problems, Columbia University. This takes place every other Monday evening, and is attended by Roger Evans, Balfour and myself from the RF office. The faculty seminar idea is apparently coming into vogue as a method of establishing interdepartmental understanding on common problems, and this provides an interesting opportunity to see the system at work. I am uncertain about the merits of the system; but this particular seminar is organized around a difficult subject, and may be a poor example. A great deal would depend on the chairman's handling of the group.

Kingsley Davis, the chairman of this seminar, is interested and able, but like the rest of us he lacks orientation in the swamp of population problems, and as a result the seminar group seem to be wandering around in muddy circles.

George Harrar. I had a chance to talk at some length with Harrar about the philosophy and methods of the Mexican agricultural program, which is certainly closely related to the field of human ecology. I hope that presently I'll have a chance to visit Mexico and collect firsthand impressions.

Paul Mangelsdorf. I have had several long talks with Paul -- not so much about the specific work in Mexico, as about the general nature of my assignment. His interests range very widely, and talks with him are always stimulating and instructive. We share a keen interest in problems of utilization of tropical forest lands which is, I think, going to require the development of a different sort of agricultural technique from that of the temperate zone, perhaps depending on a tree economy similar to the economy of the forest itself.

Richard Bradfield. Dusty Miller introduced me to Bradfield, one of the Natural Sciences agricultural advisors, and we spent part of an afternoon talking about these problems of tropical agriculture. Bradfield is a soil chemist, but he has a broad comprehension of the problems of modifying peasant agricultural practices, and of the need for factual information concerning tropical conditions of the sort that the Mexican program is producing.

Arctic Institute. My reaction to the word "arctic" used

to be merely a shiver, but I have become rather well acquainted with M. C. Shelesnyak, who is directing the Johns Hopkins part of the Arctic Institute program, and I have come to appreciate that they are embarked upon the study of a very interesting and important aspect of human ecology. Shelly brought in three of his colleagues one afternoon: Richard Flint, geologist at Yale, A. L. Washburn, director of the Arctic Institute at McGill, and M. Dunbar, a marine zoologist working at McGill. They all seemed to be very able, broadly-interested people. The argument for arctic studies, of course, is that environmental relations can be most readily understood in the simplest possible situation.

Th. Dobzhansky and L. C. Dunn. I have had several conversations with Dobzhansky and Dunn about their project for forming an "Institute of Human Ecology" as part of Columbia University. Their first idea was to get me to join such a group, since Dobzhansky has a theory that I belong in a laboratory rather than an office; but I have assured them that I feel perfectly happy in an office, though keenly interested in their project. They are both first class men and I have no reservations whatsoever about Dobzhansky (I don't know Dunn very well), and they are both sincerely interested in human genetics and in ways of developing that science and putting it in relation with other kinds of studies of man. The institute idea would provide a mechanism whereby connections with various university departments could be established, after the pattern of the Russian Institute at Columbia, which everyone seems to regard as successful.

There is a background here of interdepartmental bickering and perhaps of personality clashes that I don't understand, and the success of such an institute would depend on the tact and resources of the director, for which I cannot see that they have made any provision. It is a development, however, that we should watch with care.

W. H. Sheldon. Sheldon has a Ph.D. in psychology, an M.D. a natural history background, and an overwhelming interest in the "somatotyping" of mankind. Dobzhansky thinks that he may have a clue that will help in unraveling the problems of human genetics, and because of Dobzhansky's interest, I have spent quite a bit of time with Sheldon and made considerable progress in wading through his books. Conventional-minded medicos and psychiatrists look somewhat askance at Sheldon, but as Bob Morison points out, you cannot escape the feeling that Sheldon may well have got hold of something important, that may serve as a connecting link for studies of human structure, human behavior, and human genetics. I was interested to find our Humanities Division to be well aware of Sheldon't work -- another sign, if any is needed, of the broad and keen interest of that Foundation group in almost everything.

Philip Mosely. I have been very interested in getting better acquainted with Mosely, who acts as a consultant for our Social Sciences division. He has got involved at one time or another with a wide range of kinds of social studies of the sort that impinge on any concept of "human ecology". His studies of family organization and peasant economy in the Balkans especially bear on the sort of

problems with which we are liable to become involved.

Robert Merton. Professor of Sociology at Columbia. Chad Gilpatric and I had a long luncheon conversation with Merton, shared in part with Lee DeVinney. Merton has written a book called "Social Theory and Social Structure", and is very interested in the problems of methodology in the social sciences -- a subject with which I am trying to gain a speaking acquaintance.

Original to C.I.B.

Copies to - C.B.F.
A.G.
W.W.
J.H.W.
G.K.S.
M.C.B.

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MB

September 21, 1950

MAY 4 1955

Your Monthly Review for August

See review in gray binder dated 1950

So far I have only read this twice, with a relatively brief period in between for contemplation; but my reactions to date lean towards a desire to argue with you, rather than any very satisfied feeling about agreeing with you.

It is almost certainly true that any substantial activity connected with human ecology would involve some operating activity. But I am not at all convinced that the one word "operating" constitutes any very complete or any very satisfactory link between the characteristic activities of the IHD and those dreamed-of but as yet ill-defined activities in a very much broader area. In the case of a specific disease which one wants to try to eliminate in an area, so many things are clear and easy, quite regardless of what the practical difficulties may be. It is perfectly clear that before going into the field, individuals should have some experience and training which prepares them for what they need to do in the field; and the character of this preparation and training is extraordinarily easy to define. It is not necessary to go around asking people whether they wish to be cured of the disease. That can be safely assumed. Nor do we ordinarily question whether it is, taking everything into account, a good idea to cure them of the disease. Whether correctly or incorrectly, we always assume that the answer here is affirmative. It is, on an exceedingly advanced and competent level, just like having plumbing fixed. Everybody thinks it is a good idea to have plumbing fixed, everybody whose plumbing is bad wants to have it improved, and it is pretty clear how and where you go about finding and making plumbers.

It seems to me, however, that the situation in human ecology is very much more complicated. There is involved a whole range of very basic questions which involve essentially all of the intellectual disciplines, even counting ethics, philosophy, and religion as intellectual disciplines for the purpose of this statement. These issues are all interrelated in complicated ways. One of the most basic problems is the problem of finding out what it is we are trying to accomplish.

Under such circumstances, I just cannot envisage the tidy workshop to which we send individuals for apprentice training. Although I have the highest admiration and respect for such individuals, it does not seem to me at all likely that a program which initially centers around local public health officials would have the scope, the insight, the scholarship, and the imagination to deal with over-all problems in human ecology. Although public health certainly plays an exceedingly important role, I am not at all convinced that it "should be the central core around which to build such a program." Maybe it should be. I couldn't even argue the point very intelligently at this stage, and for the very good reason that I do not know as yet what is meant by "such a program."

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Human Ecology - RF.

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PR

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p. 1.- ~~A~~American effort in PR may "look like" a "balanced" program of technological aid but ~~isn't~~ may the significance lie in the fact that it was hardly coordinated, so that the results gained have had a better chance of being balanced. The defense of PR is not. I think essential to RB's argument.

p. 3.- Granting the importance of a broad base of consideration, deprecating "demography" per se as inadequate seems a little rough. In the Princeton group - e.g. FWN brings in economics; Moore & Barclay, ecology; IBT, sociology & anthropology. The Scripps group similarly includes training in economics, the medical interests of Milbank as in the Indianapolis studies &c.

p. 6.- Defining "ecology" as a "point of view" only extends this, doesn't it - hardly replaces it.

p. 8.- This proposal for a separate "Office of Human Ecology" to one raises the major points for discussion -

PRO: It goes part way, certainly in principle, toward the WHOLE or undeveloped approach, & thus I count so important in dealing with non-Western areas.

Granting that:

CON or DUBIOUS:

1) What is the gain from an interdisciplinary study detached from an action program? eg. I understood that Ceylon was chosen deliberately over Puerto Rico for many positive reasons.

2) What are the net gains of - as seems implied - cutting loose from the existing divisions and putting a research & planning

unit, somewhat "above" them. Would present divisions be kept as such
~~sacked~~ from this field or activity, and so would that be making the
best use of our resources? MB's awareness of soul question
seems reflected in his adjectives "muddled", "meaningless",
"sterile" etc - & it seems to be offset only by confidence in "the" interacting
personalities" and the view that "coordination would be more
successful by being indirect & incidental".

I have to say here that all my own experience leans
in the opposite direction:

e.g. Mr Leeds' committee re. C of C
N.I.P.A. - in vacuo re introduction of principles not God given.
My own work in China:
Findings of my latest trip: e.g. Cornell area studies program
re. the Indonesian opportunity that ~~fo~~ quickened because of
Dutchmans ~~disast~~ disaster.

3. Proper & practical evaluation of the TIME factor.

Coming back to Puerto Rico, MB's main desiderata seem
to be its ① proximity and ② possible freedom from extra problems
inherent in the cultural situation of "some Oriental situation" -
presumably Ceylon. That MCB (& IHD?) chose Ceylon over
such considerations as even I had listed earlier (see att. memo. of 3-15-49)
I have to agree was based on good reasons - e.g. IHD personal contact in P.R.,
the Church influences there, and the basis for ~~an~~ operational activity in
Ceylon. Fundamentally, as stated elsewhere, I believe that the values
of integrated RF operations will be lost and never realized ~~until~~ as long
as it is not piecemeal.

RBB
10. 8. 51

FORM 372

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SEP 6 1951

September 4, 1951

Filed in report folder
10/22/51 900
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Dear Mr. Barnard:

I submit herewith a memorandum on "Human Ecology and The Rockefeller Foundation." I have written this as a summary of personal opinion, since this seemed more practical than the attempt to write a more objective statement. I hope, however, that this opinion represents something of a consensus, rather than any original thinking on my part, since it is the product of conversations carried out during the last two years with many diverse sorts of people.

Sincerely yours,

MARSTON BATES

Marston Bates

Mr. Chester I. Barnard
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

MB:wm

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C 1 B. CUBA
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Population

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

October 22, 1951

Dear Mr. Barnard:

I am submitting herewith a summary of my reflections on human ecology in relation to The Rockefeller Foundation.

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I have tried to phrase this memorandum in general terms, with the idea that it might thus serve as a point of departure for discussion of specific action.

Sincerely,

Marston Bates

Marston Bates

Mr. Chester I. Barnard
President
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, New York

MB:wm

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Population

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JHW

DATE: October 22, 1951

TO:

MB		MB
CIB		CIB

COMMENTS:

JUN 6 - 1952

SUBJECT: Human Ecology and The Rockefeller Foundation

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Pro
Pop-2

Before commenting on your memorandum, let me express my respect for the way in which you have discharged the responsibility which you were assigned. Your professional and your personal approaches have both been admirable. "Scholarly, imaginative, and fair" are adjectives which describe the handling of your complex task. I am glad you have had this assignment.

The term, "human ecology," can have utility in two directions: (1) as an "idea" in scientific and scholarly thinking, and (2) from the point of view of its relation to operating programs in RF or elsewhere. Your memorandum affords an excellent basis for consideration from each of these points of view.

Human Ecology and Operating Programs

The logical inference of the idea of "human ecology" was drawn at the time the IHD commission was set up. The suggestion was then made that one operating division be erected, to be free to work wherever the facts of life in any human situation warranted - be it MPH, NS, SS, or H. That idea was sound, for it recognized that in most backward areas improvement is an interconnected process that has to go on with one part in proportion to another, and at a pace which can be sustained by the culture and people involved. By the idea, RF implied a faith in an integrated operating program - a belief that the transplantation, full-blown, of the "giant oaks" of our western culture is not the most effective way to help other people to help themselves. However, later we found the logic of the "human ecology" idea unsuitable and retreated from it. Now we have two operating divisions, each with its particular focus of interest. Presumably, each is understood to be free to pursue an integrated program. I hope that one or both undertake a demonstration of the full logic of the idea. AJW's plan for an ecological study in North Carolina is promising. I am sure WW has similar plans. I assume that in due time the plans of the two divisions will be made clear. It is important to distinguish between a real integrated operating program and gestures toward the ecological idea. In any developments the presence of MB as adviser or consultant would be helpful.

FORM 108

Human Ecology as an Idea

As an idea in or an approach to scientific or scholarly studies, the concept also has usefulness. But I would not encourage a study of Puerto Rico by RF. However, if it is to be done, I would agree that it should be made by MB as a staff member of MPH. But I think such a study should not be made by RF. It would raise expectations of an ambitious operating program to follow. I understood that IHD considered Puerto Rico but chose Ceylon deliberately in preference. Certainly, any decision to study Puerto Rico by RF needs to be related to RF's operating plans and expectations. I wonder whether the intellectual testing out and nourishment of the idea would not be better achieved by the appointment of MB as a member of a university faculty, with help towards support of him there from RF. There he could make an ecological study of whatever area he wished and could also act as a consultant to RF on the side. I would choose a university where SS is strong (Princeton perhaps) and appoint MB to the faculty of both biology and SS. A fruitful experiment in linking biological and social science might thus be created - and the ecological idea set up as a part of an educational venture, where its influence could affect graduate students.

* * * * * * * * *

There are a number of specific points suggested by your memorandum.

1. Very much closer intellectual familiarity on the part of social scientists with physical and biological sciences (and vice versa) is highly desirable. Moreover, more attention by social scientists to questions of place - e.g., as in geography and anthropology - is likewise desirable. But these considerations do not alter the fact that advance in social science is more likely to be made if SS does not try to do the whole range of jobs at once but focuses upon one fairly precise scientific and scholarly task after another. The "natural history" type of approach has its place as a useful preliminary step that may help to point the way for scientific work, but, of course, it is not a substitute for that work. The focusing on one task at a time can lead to narrowness and lack of perspective and of awareness of essential relations. That is the reason for a cross-disciplinary university post such as I have suggested for MB.

2. The fact that SS is less ready to make useful applications now than are the fields of physical science, which have had so many centuries of growth behind them, needs no elaboration. That the character of the problem of applications is different in SS and that SS is less ready for application at the grass roots level is clear. But applications of SS are being attempted with extreme rapidity - in Government, in business, in various walks of social life. The danger is that applications will be pushed on an insufficient base of scientific knowledge and that efforts to expand that knowledge will be neglected. Fruitful opportunities for building competent social scientists into operating programs are highly to be desired - both inside and outside of RF. Competent social scientists can both learn by the experience and can help the operating agency to avoid blunders. But the responsibility for operations should rest with the operating body or division.

3. I see no reason for the deprecatory remarks about demography. Demography never pretended to be the answer to all the problems of the relation between man and his environment. (Neither is human ecology.) "Human ecology" stresses the fact that a whole series of interconnected contributions are necessary as understanding and background for such an ambitious program. The truth of this has long been recognized. Demography helps to organize and study one important set of these aspects. A number of demographers have been overoptimistic about their predictions, it is true. And human behavior after the war has been contrary to reasonable expectations. But the field, as you rightly indicate, has an essential contribution to make in the total complex.

4. I doubt whether the United States Government's program since 1898 in Puerto Rico can be properly described as an integrated program.

Again, my congratulations to you on a problem intelligently and honestly handled and a report well written and presented.

JHW

JHW:rv

Excerpt from report of Commission on Review of IHD, November, 1951 - filed 908 Pro CR-9

900 P+P

Population (Nov., 1951)

Part II. Consideration of the Future

The word "review" is variously defined as "a retrospective survey" and as "a critical study or examination with a view to correction or improvement." The assignment of the Commission to review the International Health Division has been accepted in the former sense in the preparation of the first part of this report; when applied in the second sense, it gives purpose to the present part of the Commission's report. The accomplishments of the past thereby create and give deeper meaning to a consideration of the future.

As pointed out by Mr. Barnard, the future of Rockefeller Foundation health activities must take into consideration many matters, among them in particular (a) the expected world situation; (b) the operation of new international bodies that are concerned with human welfare; (c) the changing concepts of public health as a factor in the complex that constitutes the well-being of mankind, and (d) the current organization and resources of the parent body.

1. A Broader Base

One matter that has occupied the thinking of the Commission from the outset has been a consideration of the breadth of future Rockefeller Foundation operations that might be built around its existing operational programs in public health and agriculture and its interest in the advancement of the humanities and the medical, social, and natural sciences. Throughout its discussions members of the Commission expressed concern for the pressing problems that the rapid growth of populations was creating wherever economic resources were inadequate or the development of available resources lagged behind population needs.

It was pointed out that the gravity of these problems had been recognized by The Rockefeller Foundation for some years and that a special commission had been sponsored, in 1948, by the International Health Division and the Social Sciences to study the problem in the Far East. The findings of this commission which were published by the Foundation as a report on "Public Health and Demography in the Far East," included a recommendation to the Officers of the Foundation that the study of population problems and the promotion of measures for their solution be accepted by The Rockefeller Foundation as a field of interest involving the coordinated activities of the various divisions of the Foundation, particularly in their operations in the Far East. The object of work in population was envisaged as the increase of knowledge of the problems of population change and of their interrelations with the fields of health, economic development, and social change. The principal proposals of the group making the Far Eastern survey were: (1) that the training of professional personnel in the coordinated fields of demography, public health, and social science be promoted through the granting of fellowships, the use of expert consultants, and the support of local training programs; (2) that field research be instituted in the form of community studies covering broad social-economic investigations with special reference to fertility control; and (3) that, in view of the great need of acquiring basic knowledge, support of fundamental research concerning human reproduction be given high priority. The developing of local leadership and judgment, it was stated, should be the primary aim of such activities. The attainment of this goal could be furthered by establishing and supporting centers for teaching and research in population problems in the countries concerned.

In view of these findings, and as a result of its own deliberations, the Commission is of the opinion that the problem of population is certainly one of the most challenging within the area of interest of The Rockefeller Foundation and should receive the full support of the Foundation on the broad front of health, agriculture, education, the social sciences, and humanistic studies. All of these must work together if the patterns of population growth are to be identified and scientific means for the direction and control of growth are to be discovered and applied. It was felt that although a program of this kind would require a long period of careful development and that the costs would be considerable a beginning could be made within the existing sphere of operations of The Rockefeller Foundation.

The concept of "human ecology", as a point of view, entered strongly into the Commission's deliberations in this connection as it had for some time into the thinking of the President of the Foundation. In the Annual Report of The Rockefeller Foundation for 1949, we find the following paragraphs of the President's Review on the topic of"Human Ecology, Communication, and Cooperation":

> In the Review of last year it was suggested that a convenient framework for securing a balanced view of the problems with which mankind may deliberately concern itself could be constructed by putting together the interrelated classifications of population, communication and cooperation. The scheme then set forth has helped to show the relevance and significance of many separate fields of interest. It has also provided an additional aid for the evaluation of projects which come under consideration. For example, plant and animal genetics are given a high emphasis from the standpoint of pure science. At the same time they are of intense human interest because they have a salient bearing on the breeding of more useful plants and animals. Interest in genetics increases still further, however, when it is recognized that this subject is important in the relationship of men to their environment as well as in the sustenance of populations and the elucidation of the fundamental life processes.
>
> Further reflection on the implications of this scheme and a study of some of the pertinent problems led to the adoption of the phrase human ecology in place of the narrower population. Human ecology, together with the numerous fields of study that it embraces, is now widely recognized as a subject of first importance.

Its ramifications and complexities are great. To help the officers of the Foundation to coordinate and pool their respective views and discover the gaps in ecological interest and research in the academic world, Dr. Marston Bates, a biologist on the staff of the International Health Division of The Rockefeller Foundation, has been appointed Special Assistant to the President and assigned to this area of study."

The following quotations from a paper by Dr. Marston Bates ("Reflections on Research in Human Ecology," A.A.A.S., Cleveland, December 27, 1950) are taken to represent some of Dr. Bates' conclusions: copies filed 100 Bates

Ecology is generally defined as the study of the environmental relations of organisms. Human ecology, then, would be the study of the environmental relations of man. This covers a lot of territory. It would include man's relations with the physical environment, such as climate and topography; his utilization of natural resources; his relations with other organisms such as, on the one hand, his food supply, and on the other hand, his enemies, especially the parasitic agents of disease; it would include, under the rubric of social and cultural environment, man's relations with fellow men and his organization into communities, cultures, tribes, and nations. Human ecology, in short, would seem to cover a good part of the cosmos of knowledge.

Human ecology at the operational level involves, essentially, the recognition of the inter-relatedness of things. This recognition comes to every man who is actively involved in the problems of attempting to find ways of improving the living conditions of his fellow men, and I think that our social engineers are way ahead of our social philosophers in their realization of the sterility of a specialized approach to human problems.

The public health officer, in planning his sanitary and medical measures, must always weigh the monetary cost, take into consideration the ability of the community to pay. He is thus at all times aware of the economics of the situation. He sees that his sanitary measures, when applied, may cause swift changes in population relations, which affect the whole complexion of the community. He finds that all of his activities are conditioned by the agricultural practices, the political system, the educational system, the living habits, and countless other aspects of the social, cultural and physical environment of his community. He finds, in short, that public health cannot be dealt with a thing-in-itself.

The same discovery is made by the expert in agriculture, in education, in industrial processes, in government - by anyone who attempts actual modification of any single aspect of the community life.

It is interesting to examine the history of the early Rockefeller Boards from this point of view. The General Education Board was founded in 1902 for the advancement of education in the South. After exploration of the problems of primary, secondary and higher education, it

became apparent that these were all interlinked, and all in turn dependent on improving economic conditions, on raising the income base. This involved improvement in production methods, which in the South at that time meant primarily agriculture. Education thus led the Board into the field of farm demonstrations, where it helped in the pioneer work of Seaman Knapp.

This had not gone far before the need for health work, to lighten the disease load of the people, became apparent. The Rockefeller Sanitary Commission was formed with this objective, and they decided to try concentration on a single, strategic point of attack, hookworm disease. But the hookworm campaign underlined again the need for work in all sorts of activities in fields marginal to a narrow definition of public health - in the fields of nutrition and home economics, particularly. This led back again to the first interests of the General Education Board, which found itself involved with home demonstration projects, the fostering of youth clubs, and the like. The end results from the organizational point of view, as far as I can see, is that the General Education Board for many years has been involved in operations in human ecology, although without ever using that particular phrase.

In the case of field studies, as in the case of university studies, I do not see the need for any radically new organizational approach under the ecological label. And I would doubt the practicability of initial planning after any global fashion aimed at covering all of the human environmental relationships. Field operations with a point of focus on some particular problem would seem to me to hold the greatest promise. The ecological element would be introduced by allowing the work to grow and ramify, as the need became apparent, without reference to scholastic definitions of particular fields of work.

Almost any point of focus would serve for such a start, because of the phenomenon of the inter-relatedness of things. The start might be made in disease control, or crop improvement, or any one of the numerous points for which we have tested technological tools. As the specific problem yielded to solution, we would find, as always, that a series of new problems had taken shape. In an ecological project, we would be unable to shrug these problems away by saying that they belong to the economist, or the educator, or the agriculturist, or what-have-you. We might have to bring in all sorts of special experts for help, but we would go right on working in accordance with the logic of events, and not stop in accordance with the logic of disciplinary boundaries.

We have started a very small, but interesting experiment of this sort in the International Health Division of The Rockefeller Foundation, by attaching an anthropologist to the health center in a Peruvian Indian community. The anthropologist should thus be in a particularly favorable position for studying his community, and we hope that his observations of the local folkways will provide a basis on which sanitary measures can be adapted to gain the most ready acceptance. One of our hopes is that through examining the local community structure, he may be able to determine the kind of people through whom innovations could most readily be brought about.

The Commission finds support in Dr. Bates' reflections for its own conclusion that, as an over-all policy, it would be wiser for The Rockefeller Foundation to continue the evolution of its health, agricultural, and related activities with a fresh, ecological point of view, than to wipe the slate clean for the ephemeral satisfaction of making a fresh start.

Mr. Barnard referred to the expanding concept of public health and to the need of a balanced approach to public health. He emphasized that improvement in the public health must be related to advancement of the economy, education, and agriculture of a people. At the present time, he said, increasing criticism of public health was being voiced because public health activities did not seem to be in balance with these other factors. Increased population pressures were an attending result. As an illustration of the Foundation's interest in population problems, he pointed out that the Natural Sciences and Medical Sciences were actively supporting genetic studies of plants and animals and of human beings, respectively. Considering that the funds of the Foundation were not unlimited, he wondered to what extent a broad interest in human ecology, that would give added meaning to the activities of the Foundation, could best be developed.

Excerpt from report of Conf. on Review of P&O, filed

900 P+P Population (Nov, 1951)

908 P+O CR-9 (pg. 4)

900
P+P
Population

Excerpt from diary dated November 1, 1951

From: MCBalfour

Original filed
462
Human ecology

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The discussion was brought to the third point -- the recommendations of the P. H. and Demography report. There were speculations and various interpretations of why these recommendations have remained dormant for the most part. JHW remarked on the early interest of the RF in population which became directed towards human ecology and wonders now about the future course of events. He hopes that field studies, such as projected for Ceylon, or even the further development of the Crete study, might be carried out by joint divisional interests. The important question for both JHW and AJW is what the program and objectives of such studies will be.

* * *

JHW and AJW feel that it would be inadvisable to try, at this time, to press the ten original recommendations of the report as an issue of abstract discussion or for major policy decision. It is better to decide on individual projects or fields and push vigorously for action. As a sample, RFE's visit to India led to support of the Gokhale Institute, and a P. H. Demography study in Japan is being developed in the MPH. In passing, it was also observed that the Review Commission report which will be submitted soon to the President and presumably to the Trustees, will provide another opportunity for official reaction to the concept of human ecology and/or population studies which are dealt with ~~it~~ in the section, "A Broader Base."

900 FILES
P+P
Population

JAN 1 1 1952

TO: All Officers of The Rockefeller Foundation DATE: January 10, 1952

FROM: CIB

As of December 31, 1951, the position of Assistant to the President was terminated and Mr. Marston Bates has returned formally to the Division of Medicine and Public Health.

When I asked Mr. Bates to help me to keep in balance regarding the subject of human ecology we were suffering from a great diversity of views as to substance and organization and procedure. It seems to me that at the present time we all have a fairly common understanding of the subject in general and of its bearing on how we approach concrete field situations. I have been much pleased with the assistance Mr. Bates has rendered to us in reaching this condition.

I am attaching hereto a copy of his final report to me entitled "Human Ecology and The Rockefeller Foundation." Although it does not seem to me desirable at this time to make any specific organizational arrangements with respect to this subject, I have told Dr. Warren that I hope he can permit and encourage Mr. Bates to continue to be the one in our organization who is especially concerned with it and keep us informed as to what is going on.

filed 900 Pro Pop-2

Chester I. Barnard

SENT TO:

LFK	HMM	HHS
AG	GRP	EWB
FMR	JHW	GCP
JMP	LCD	MCB
CBF	RFE	MB
JM	FCL	RDC
EFD	AJW	ER
CG	JBG	EE
WW	RSM	GJB
JGH	WO	HMG
GWG		

ARCHIVAL COPY

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P+P
Population
(3/26/52)

working abroad divisionally in various fields, my point is that we would be more competent and effective if we worked in a few selected places as a team. For example, public health men, agriculturists, social scientists like economists, sociologists, anthropologists, indeed with the advice of humanists working together or coordinated in a given operating situation would seem to me to have more potentialities than if, as now, they worked separately, even disparately. If anything I said conveyed the impression that I would "leave out the West," I was misunderstood. My proposal was only to work more surely with regard to native conditions and cultures, to insure getting on-going native cooperation and native roots under the enterprise.

MR. BARNARD — Wouldn't you say the IHD had operated on that philosophy for most of its history?

MR. EVANS — I am sure that that philosophy has prevailed but I am not aware that we have teamed up much abroad. Let my friends in the IHD speak for themselves.

Let my friends in the IHD speak regarding India.

DR. WARREN — Yes, and they have continued to operate on that basis.

DR. BALFOUR — We have 100 or more of these units in Bengal.

DR. WATSON — We have 6 units in India, only one of which today has gone out of existence, in a functional sense, not geographical. The one in Mysore has served as a model for units in the last few years. All these units were limited in time; they were all taken over by the government and have done pretty well. Would you agree, Dr. Grant. (Dr. Grant agreed.)

DR. BALFOUR — Mr. Barnard, may I have a few minutes to comment further on the population question? I was interested in Dr. Gregg's remarks. I agree in large part. But I would list elementary education as one of the primary needs in India. A higher literacy level is essential. This is more of an opportunity for better funded organizations than our own. Second, public administration. Third, agriculture. Fourth, industrialization. Fifth, medicine and public health. Listed in this order may sound like a suggestion of priority, but I think they are all interdependent. Within our own Division and our present activities, opportunities have been mentioned in disease study and in medical care, but no reference to development of health sciences. Human ecology, or, rather, population studies await attention.

It may be a bit of an anticlimax to say I do not foresee any major project to help India solve its population "problem" - because India is such a vast region. We should be ready to help them in the directions in which they are moving toward the study of their problem and a solution, when such opportunities arise.

However, what I have said about India applies with more force when you consider Ceylon. You have heard me speak at other times about the opportunity for a population study in Ceylon. The report submitted by Marston Bates and me on "Human Ecology" discussed the objectives, gave an outline of a plan of such study, referred to personnel, and the types of personnel required. Without going into the details, I am thinking in terms of five or ten years, $50,000 to $100,000 a year. I am still interested in Ceylon, and I would like to see that proposal materialize. I make this final appeal to urge a serious population study over a period of years in Ceylon or some such limited area.

MR. BARNARD — Let's look at Item No. 4 on the Agenda under Part II (Relevance of RF assets to Indian problems): Mr. Evans referred to the RF mandate of operating throughout the world. The mandate does not require operating

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Pop
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Excerpt from letter dated April 22, 1953

From: MCBalfour
To : RPBurden

Original filed
700 Y

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The principal question on which you invite a reaction is whether the label or title of Human Ecology is appropriate in our planning and development. Speaking personally and not for the Division, I find that the concept has added vagueness and confusion to our purpose more than anything else. At one time I thought the RF would interest itself in the field of population studies in some form. The vogue of talking about human ecology came over us. I resisted, but was in the minority. As far as I can see Population and/or Human Ecology (a joint term I am wont to use) are resting quietly on the shelf. I have no prejudice against human ecology as a descriptive term, but when using it one should define clearly what the discussion is about. In your case I take it the central idea is the development of environmental control in the tropics.

Please don't conclude that I feel Marston's essay on Human Ecology was anything less than masterly writing; it impressed several Officers but apparently struck no fire with Trustees. That report did have the virtue of focusing on the major problem of population and the proposed field study was related to that subject. Perhaps that's why it languished.

FORM 372

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P & P.
Population

AJW
DR
AJW

MCB		McB.
RSm	SEP 21 '53	MER w/ Ltr.
JmcW		gmw

avp
#1

SEP 23 '53 #W

September 14, 1953

JUN 23 1960

There are current three general opinions about population control: First, that a balance between population and resources be reached by reduction of births; second, to increase resources of food and necessary goods; and third, to allow deaths to increase.

"Control of births alone conceivably could solve the situation. Increasing production alone could never achieve such a solution, because there would always be more people to feed, clothe and keep well. Up to now the world has given attention almost exclusively to the possibility of an increased production. The biological nature of our physical existence makes it possible to balance the situation only by giving attention to both - natality and production." (Part 2, page 3 of attached report)

The attached proposal* from Harvard University is a preliminary approach that represents a real and unique opportunity for The Rockefeller Foundation. If I were free to use my own judgment, I would support it with ample funds.

May I have your comments?

A. J. W.

AJW avp
Attachment

* - India - Harvard - Ludhiana Pop. Study (Gordon).

ajw note on original:
1. Avoid intrusion in Indian home life?
2.

900
P & P
Population

DATE November 5, 1953 interview

RECEIVED FROM RFE

SENT TO

RELATING TO Graduate Dean Hugh Taylor of Princeton should be considered in the event that RF has occasion to contact the Catholic Church on any population question.

WILL BE FOUND WITH 200
Princeton University
Taylor

FORM 212

FORM 186

JHW		JHW
LCD		LCD
	NOV 13 1953	

INTERVIEWS: RFE

November 5, 1953

900 PaP Population

900 PaP Pop

900 PaP Pop

Population - R. C. Church

Should RF ever have another occasion to contact the Catholic Church on any population question, I have the feeling that Graduate Dean Hugh Taylor of Princeton might be worth considering.

In another connection today, Frank Notestein tells me that

a. Dean Taylor has served as Chairman of the Pax Romana, the intellectual society of the R.C. Church on population matters.

b. He was decorated by the Pope as well as Queen Elizabeth this year.

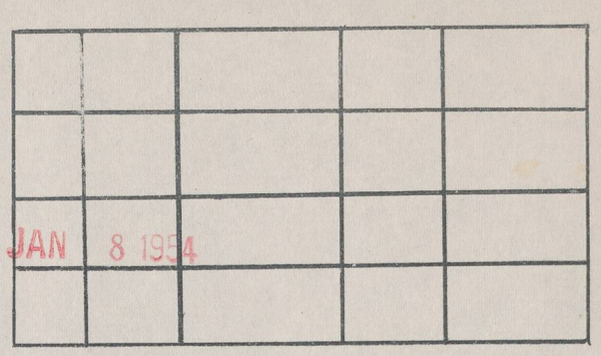
RFE:EBW

RFE

900
P&P
Population

EXCERPT FROM: Irene B. Taeuber

to RFE



PLACE: Manila

DATE: 11/16/53

Incidentally, the role of RF in the population field is pure social science research. I'd like to talk with you and Dr. Willits in detail when I get back, for I think I have the problem of our contributions evaluated on the basis of the personal experiences and the confidences in the individual countries this time, plus more thoughts on Japan against this new and wider background.

900
P+P
Population

DATE MAY 9, 1955
MAY 9, 1955

RECEIVED FROM H. H. Sulzberger, Trustee

SENT TO DEAN RUSK

RELATING TO birth control and Rusk reply
(5/9/55) re grants in population field

WILL BE FOUND WITH 900
P+P

FORM 212

1918

900
P & P

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: FMR

DATE: January 4, 1956

TO:

NSB	JAN -4 '56	NLN
DBF	JAN-6'56	

COMMENTS: Population

JAN 6 1956

SUBJECT:

DR thought you might like to look this* over again.

Please be sure to return the copy to RF files.

FMR

* "Human Ecology and the RF" by Thomson Bates - 10/22/51

FORM 106

900
R+P
Population

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: DR

DATE: July 28, 1958

TO:

LFK		LFK
WW FMR	JUL 31 '58	WW EES
~~LCD~~ JCB	AUG-1 '58	JCB
CBF JGH	AUG 14 '58	CBF JGH
RSM DR	AUG 18 '58 AUG 22 '58	RSM LK
→ FMR LCD	AUG 25 '58 AUG 22 '58	FMR LCD.

AUG 27 '58

COMMENTS:

SEP -3 1958

SUBJECT: Annual Report 1957 of The Population Council

378.3
P8

You will be interested in this report. I'd like to see us do more about Population; perhaps this group can be more helpful with ideas, now that we have MCB with them full time.

D.R.

900
P&P
Population

Excerpt from RFE memo to LCD

Date: September 23, 1958

Filed: 200E
Population Council, Inc.

In view of the soft-pedalling of direct RF activity even after a change of program name to human ecology following the October 1948 luncheon with spokesmen from Madison Avenue, top policy should probably be checked. In view of the green light we have still had to consider and recommend proposals of responsible indigenous origins, also the wholesaling and buffering features that the Council could provide, however, I would assume that aid as of fellowships would be consistent with present RF policy and approach.

Copies filed 900 Finan.-admin. 900 P+P 900 P+P Food - Underdeveloped areas 900 P+P Population

601128

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The President then spoke of the importance of a long-range projection of Foundation program in the light of the rapid world changes that might be expected in the next decade. He stressed the need for responding promptly and imaginatively to the special opportunities that these changes are likely to provide for Foundation program, particularly in Africa and South America, as well as in the Near East, India, and the Far East. Among the problems he mentioned was the world-wide "population explosion." He stressed the importance of not only continuing our efforts to increase food production but of helping in the development of population control techniques. He pointed out that while the Foundation's concern with the underdeveloped areas involves a curtailment of expenditures in this country and in Western Europe, and eventually in Japan, nevertheless the emerging opportunities in the underdeveloped areas may make desirable the continuation for some years of increased Foundation expenditures at the level authorized by the Trustees in 1955.

After extended discussion, it was the sense of the meeting, as expressed by the Chairman, that while the officers should be under no pressure to develop recommendations involving expenditures from capital, they should feel free to present such recommendations to the Trustees whenever the opportunities are of special importance. The urgency of the world-wide population problem was noted and the officers were instructed to explore ways in which the Foundation might make significant contributions in this field.

BT 12/6-7/60

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P+P
Population

At this point the closed session ended and Messrs. Fahs, Morison, Moseman, Robinson, Steel, and Thompson were invited into the meeting.

REPORTS BY MR. HARRAR

Mr. Harrar commented on the increasing number of requests from governmental agencies for the advisory services of Foundation personnel. It was agreed that while Foundation officers and staff should continue to protect carefully the non-political character of the Foundation's program, it was desirable that on occasions when circumstances clearly warrant it, such consultative services be made available to important national and international agencies operating in the fields of Foundation interest.

Mr. Harrar then reported that the officers were giving increased attention to opportunities for support of population studies and noted two particularly promising projects presented to the February Executive Committee meeting.

Mr. Harrar reported also on progress in developing interdepartmental approaches to program in Africa and referred to the recommendation in the present docket regarding the soon-to-be-created University of East Africa.

Speaking of the forthcoming report of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Study of Voluntary Health Agencies, Mr. Harrar said that, although the Committee had been dissolved, a sub-committee was working on plans for a national committee or commission that would carry forward the recommendations of the report and that funds for the new organization's support would be sought from a group of foundations including The Rockefeller Foundation.

900
P&P
Population

DATE 10/30/62 (T)

RECEIVED FROM FMRhind

SENT TO Dr. Errett C. Albritton

RELATING TO list of grants made prior to October 26, 1962, and active in 1963, for basic and applied research on reproduction and population growth

WILL BE FOUND WITH 200
National Institute of Health
Albritton

FORM 212

900
P&P.
Population

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: KWT

DATE: July 23, 1962

TO:

LCD		

COMMENTS:

SUBJECT: Suggested HSS Program Interest in the Field of Population Studies

Future HSS program should include, I think, a projection of past and present SS interest in the field of population studies. This program interest serves several related objectives:

(1) Supporting fundamental advances in the basic discipline of demography.

(2) Strengthening key centers of advanced training and research in demography.

(3) Aiding the development of research and training in demography in selected universities and research centers in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

(4) Assisting research on problems of population pressure and the control of population growth, especially in the newly developing countries.

The first objective is essential because useful applied work on problems of population control cannot long prosper in the absence of vigorous advance in basic knowledge and research methods in the discipline of demography. Priority should be given, I believe, to work on (a) the determinants of changes

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in fertility rates in modern human populations and on (b) the inter-relationships between population growth and economic, political, and social development. But support should not be withheld from highly competent work at other significant growing points in the field of demography.

Examples of SS work in this area are the grants: (1) to the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems for study of relationships between changes in economic activity and in the fertility rate in the United States, (2) to the University of Chicago's Population Research and Training Center for study of high fertility groups in the United States and of the factors which influence their resistance to the decline in the fertility level which has occurred generally in the country, and (3) to the University of Michigan and the Scripps Foundation for studies of the factors influencing the size of American families and their consequences for population growth.

We should continue to seek for and respond to good opportunities to support research along these and related lines.

The second objective - strengthening key centers of advanced training and research in demography - obviously helps to serve all of the other three objectives just as it, in turn, is itself served in part by the first objective. This objective warrants special attention, however, because such centers are few in number though they have recently been increasing. Part of the reason for both of these facts is, of course, the earlier absence and current marked growth of public interest in population problems. But part of the reason that so few strong centers specializing in demography have appeared is the fact that this field of study is too limited in scope to

provide by itself sufficient basis for a separate university department or an advanced degree. Thus specialists in demography must be developed within other basic disciplines, usually sociology or economics. As a marginal interest and usually a part-time pursuit of members of other disciplines and departments, demography has generally been less vigorously developed both in teaching and in research than have more central branches of the major disciplines. While the situation, as is noted above, is improving due to the surge in public interest, this inherent limitation will continue to present problems which must be overcome in trying to help work in demography to become securely located within the social sciences structure of leading universities.

For many years the Rockefeller Foundation has provided the major financial support for the two chief university centers of demographic research in the United States: The Office of Population Research at Princeton, and the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems at Miami University in Ohio. Both are small centers with limited research output. The former has served as a major information center and as a training center for visitors from abroad. The Foundation has recently aided an extension of the latter function and is encouraging plans to increase research activity. (The main research project now underway at the Office is conducted by visiting scholars under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation.)

Research at the Scripps Foundation, while limited in scope, has been of key importance. But training opportunities have been very meager and will remain so while the Foundation is at Miami University. The retirement of the director in 1963 may provide an opportunity to consider a

move of the Scripps Foundation to a major graduate school; and if so, the Rockefeller Foundation may wish to assist its establishment in a more suitable location.

More recently the RF has aided new research and training programs in demography at the University of Chicago and the University of California at Berkeley, and the Ford Foundation has done the same at the University of Michigan and at Cornell. All of these centers will require further help in the future and a few other new centers in strong graduate schools may become feasible and require assistance to get their programs effectively launched. What RF funds will be needed will depend in part on the actions of the FF which has announced a greatly increased program interest in this field.

Aiding the development of research and training in demography in selected universities and research centers in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the third objective, should be pressed as a natural and important part of our general university development program in these areas. As we help departments of economics and sociology to develop graduate training and research staff and programs we should include active encouragement to specialized work in demography, by all the means we use to build up the work in other fields.

Examples? Have we begun?

We are now - and I believe should continue - contributing support to the fellowship program of the Population Council which energetically seeks to promote interest in, and greater understanding of, population problems among government officials and academic and other professional personnel in virtually all underdeveloped countries. In addition to this we should continue to use our own fellowships and scholarships in a more

focused effort to build qualified staff in the universities and selected research centers in which the Foundation is taking special interest.

We should also continue to keep in close touch with the regional population research and training centers set up by the United Nations and of special interest to The Population Council in order to provide added strength if needed in staff or research support. Aid which is available to these centers from the United Nations, national governments, The Population Council, and The Ford Foundation will limit the assistance needed from the RF but may, nevertheless leave very significant opportunities for filling critical gaps. Such centers are now located at Bombay, India, and Santiago, Chile. A number of national centers of varying significance have also been established in India and Pakistan and should be watched as should others which are likely to appear in the future.

All of these research and training centers which show real promise should be encouraged and assisted to develop better trained staff and regular programs of research designed to achieve greater knowledge and understanding of population dynamics in their own countries.

Pursuit of the fourth objective, assisting research on problems of population pressure and the control of population growth, must necessarily be closely tied to pursuit of all the other three objectives. It scarcely needs to be said that as more active and competent study of demography in more countries yields greater knowledge of the facts of population growth and its consequences, the more will interest arise in more searching and specific studies of problems of population pressure and of effective means for meeting these problems. And, also, more capability will exist to conduct

such studies. RF, in these circumstances, should give priority to assisting specific studies of the facts and consequences of population pressure in particular countries, and of the factors which facilitate and resist the development and use of effective measures to reduce population growth. The strengthened centers both in the advanced and in the underdeveloped countries will provide opportunities for usefully supporting such studies. And the centers, in turn, will be further strengthened through the support of these studies. Finally, the growth and spread of more adequate knowledge will strengthen action programs to reduce birth rates.

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INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: LCD

DATE: July 25, 1962

TO:

KWT		

COMMENTS:

SUBJECT: P. S. to Statement on Suggested HSS Program Interest in the Field of Population Studies

In response to your request for some illustration of SS interest under objectives 3 and 4 in the field of population studies, without taking time for thorough review of the record, I would mention the following: SS provided the support which initiated the demographic research unit in the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics at Poona, India. We provided fellowship assistance for training of key members of the staff and support for the initial studies in rural and urban demography undertaken by this section. It is now a going concern with adequate support from other sources, including the Government of India and The Ford Foundation.

RF provided the initial fellowship training for the present head of the demographic research section at the Indian Statistical Institute. Population Council fellowships have been made available to younger staff members at Bombay University, the University of Delhi, and the University of Calcutta, and also at Dacca University in Pakistan; and substantial funds for research have been available from the Government of India and The Ford Foundation, making additional such assistance from RF unnecessary at the moment.

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As you know, the grant to the Population Research Group at the University of California, Berkeley, is to support cooperation with Latin American demographers on population studies involving analyses of Latin American census and vital statistics data. A recent grant is enabling the Catholic University at Santiago, Chile, to add a well-trained demographer to its staff. Investigation is currently underway which may lead to support through the Di Tella Institute in Buenos Aires to a new research center under the direction of Gino Germani, which will emphasize demographic research in Latin American countries.

It is correct to say, however, that most of what may be done in pursuit of these objectives lies in the future and must be carefully developed in appropriate association with our programs of general university development.

Thanks to Dr McLean 1/15/63

The Population Council

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

D & L med Div Laurence

To: FJN

January 10, 1963

From: KAL KL

Subject: Trip to F.D.A. on January 8, 1963

Dr. Guttmacher and I had the pleasure of talking with Commissioner Larrick of the F.D.A. concerning the coil and the work of the P.C. in testing out the effectiveness and safety of the device. We questioned him about the F.D.A. regulation of 1957 concerning the banning of uterine pessaries. He indicated that this law applied only to the stem and winged pessaries and in no way applies to these new devices. There apparently is no law which would, at the moment, restrict the sale of these devices. It was apparent from our conversation that new regulations on the use of mechanical instruments is in the making, but has not yet been completely formulated. This will be a companion ruling to the new regulations concerning drugs. Mr. Larrick's only advice was to build up substantial number of patients to determine safety, effectiveness and acceptability. He would like to be kept up to date with the progress of our studies. I left with him a copy of the summary of the proceedings.

After we left the Commissioner's office, we visited a Dr. Evans, who is on Larricks Advisory Committee which passes on drugs and devices used in the genito-urinary tract.

Dr. Evans is an Ob-Gyn man trained at Georgetown in Washington, D.C. He is, of course, a Catholic. It was our impression that he will be a difficult person to deal with. He reconfirmed Mr. Larrick's statement concerning the present law not being applicable to the new devices. His major concerns about the coil were the following:

1. Does it prevent menstrual flow by blockage of the canal?
2. What are the chances for implantation in the uterine tissue?
3. Would it cause lacerations of the soft tissue?
4. Would it be possible, at insertion, for the inserter tube to cause tissue damage?
5. What is the tissue reaction?
6. How does it work?
7. Will it cause infection in the non-pregnant or preg-uterus?
8. Side effects?

His other interests concerning contraceptives is the misleading labelling of the foams and jellies. He claims that only Emko admits that it is an anti-spermicide, and that all others are to be used for feminine hygiene. He hopes to get some legislation to correct this labelling problem.

We left with him the summary of the Conference. He requested a copy of the full proceedings when available. We discussed the number of places projects are being carried out. He wanted to have reprints of any published papers on the subject when available.

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DATE May 9, 1963 (memo)
May 8, 1963 (memo)

RECEIVED FROM JJMcKelvey

SENT TO AHMoseman

RELATING TO Meetings in JGHarrar's office re program projections. Creation of an institute for population studies discussed. JGH and others consider it preferable to assist existing institutes undertaking work on population problem in Latin America, in India and in other underdeveloped countries as well.

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FORM 212

Excerpt from Report to Trustees on Five Principal Program Areas - December 1964. Copy is filed 900 Pro-50.

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900 PHP Population (1964)

THE POPULATION PROGRAM OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The interests of The Rockefeller Foundation in the population field are centered around four major areas: demography; biological and medical research on the physiology and biochemistry of reproduction; support to family planning services on a research and demonstration basis; and to educational programs directed to clarifying the effects of population growth on individual and collective social and economic well-being. The Foundation has over the years supported work in the first two of these four broad fields. The present program continues these in sharper focus, adds the latter two action fields, and may in the future be extended to other areas which further experience shows to be critical to the ultimate goal of population stabilization.

The attached list gives a fairly complete and representative summary of contributions made by the Foundation to the field, with the exception of previous support to research on the biology of reproduction, which is difficult to summarize.

Demography

The Foundation has had a substantial interest in the development of demography and the training of demographers. Over several decades, research and training have been supported at the Office of Population Research of Princeton University; at the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; at the Population Research and Training Center, University of Chicago; at the University of Michigan; at the University of California at Berkeley; and by the Population Investigation Committee, London School of Economics. The Population Council has been aided in its fellowship program for the training of population specialists from Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Demographic research is now reasonably well supported in the advanced countries. The Foundation expects to aid the development of the field in the newly emerging countries on a broad basis, and elsewhere to continue to support research which has a close relationship to worldwide population problems.

There is still a major need for trained demographic personnel in the underdeveloped countries. For the foreseeable future these countries will have to rely for all but preliminary basic training on the resources already established in the advanced countries. The Foundation therefore plans to assist centers which have developed graduate and postgraduate demographic training programs of high quality and to assure the availability of fellowship funds for trainees.

Biology of Reproduction

Beginning in 1931, the Foundation assisted in the development of increased understanding of the biological mechanisms associated with the reproductive process through grants to the Committee for Research in Problems of Sex of the National Research Council. This support, which terminated in 1963, provided just over $2 million for research in the field. Much of the early work on reproductive endocrinology in this country received support in this way. In five universities research programs originally supported through the National Research Council outgrew the Council's resources, and were aided directly by the Foundation. The Universities of California, Chicago and Rochester, and Columbia and Cornell Universities received a total of $1,066,000 under this program. In addition, many individual investigators and university departments received aid for research in a wide variety of fields related to reproductive biology under the Foundation's experimental biology program.

Funds now available from other sources are in general sufficient for the support of both basic work and clinical research in the advanced countries. The present population program will emphasize the development of work in reproductive biology in the emerging countries.

Action Programs in Population Control

Here, the Foundation expects to support programs on a research and study basis, as well as selected programs designed for demonstration or teaching.

Trained personnel at all levels are needed for large-scale government-supported or -sponsored family planning programs in effect in a number of countries, and it is expected that the need will increase in the future. Accordingly, the Foundation plans to support teaching centers, primarily in the United States, which offer training programs for population specialists.

Education

The Foundation plans to aid programs designed to increase public awareness of the importance of population problems, and to support work in allied fields, such as motivational research, communication studies, etc., related to increasing the possibility of bringing about individual awareness of the need for population limitation.

January 26, 1965

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Excerpt from minutes of Docket Conference - January 6, 1964

2. At the invitation of KWT, RSM spoke on population control. He said a principal question is how much we should do ourselves in this field and how much through the Population Council. It is likely that substantial RF activity in Africa, in the population field, must await development of effective local departments of health. Especially in Latin America, much work can be done in demography. Indeed, RSM feels that we should in general emphasize Latin America in our population work, and that we should perhaps look for opportunities to mesh our program with that of the Ford Foundation, providing "tooling skills" for the spending of Ford money.

[12/8/65]

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Nursing in the Present RF Program Areas

V. ARNOLD
12/8/65

The following is a brief preliminary outline to show the role of nursing in the present program areas and to serve as a basis for discussions concerning assistance to nursing projects.

I. The University Development Program

Almost all the overseas universities in which the RF has an interest have schools of nursing but they vary considerably in quality, hospital services, teaching staff and physical adequacy such as classrooms, labs. libraries, eqts. and in some instances living quarters. All of them could be improved in a variety of ways.

All countries are faced with the dual problem in nursing of both quality and quantity both of which are essential if even minimum health services are to be provided for.

On Quality

One of the greatest stumbling blocks to the development of adequate nursing services is the severe dearth of properly qualified nurses capable of advancing to positions of responsibility and leadership as clinical nurses, teachers and administrators. The need for highly qualified nurses for planning and development of nursing services is most acute where nursing resources are most limited and where the rate of social and economic change is most rapid. No country can afford not to have at least a few fully-prepared national nurses.

The existence of a cadre of fully-prepared nurses, however small, in each country provides for these developments:

1. A pool from which can be developed top level nurse leadership for national planning, nursing education, administration of nursing service, specialization in nursing and research. For each of these areas, broad general education in required in addition to sound and intensive professional education. These leadership needs are particularly important when nursing is poorly developed for the decisions to be made at this time are more vital and far-reaching than are those in many developed areas. It is a fallacy to assume that countries in which nursing is least developed have need only for minimally trained nursing personnel.

2. Avoidance of the isolation of nurses from students and practitioners in other health or health related fields. The fully-prepared nurse can move more easily in a team relationship.

3. Provision of personnel for the training and supervision of less well-prepared staff.

Original in 914-P&P-NURSING
Copies in 900-P&P-Food
900-P&P-Population
900-P&P-Underdeveloped areas

4. The possibility of an international exchange of ideas and the use of regional or cross-national educational resources.

5. The lending of prestige to nursing, a vital factor in recruitment.

The obvious and ideal site for meeting the qualitative nursing needs of a given country is within the framework of a university. Such a program if properly developed will appeal to a high calibre individual who might otherwise select another professional field.

On Quantity

Countries need support in their efforts to meet legitimate quantitative demands for nursing services. Recent changes in the health needs of patients as well as some limits in economic and manpower shortages seem to justify several levels of nurse preparation and function. In many countries, the needs for nursing personnel in hospitals and public health service agencies cannot be met in the foreseeable future without provision for a fairly large number of second-level workers.

Adequately developed plans for the training of the auxiliary or practical nurse would go a long way toward providing more service to patients, both in hospitals and public health and are more economical than increasing the professional nurse staff and certainly safer than permitting a large group of nurses aides or orderlies to grow up, trained on the job-usually a most uneven and unreliable training.

This category would be prepared to provide services to individuals or groups within a limited technical range and under the supervision of a professional nurse in hospitals, clinics, public health centers, schools and in homes.

It cannot be emphasized too much that both the qualitative and quantitative aspects of nursing need to be considered at the same time. To consider one aspect without the other is unrealistic. An excellent example of the dual approach can be seen in the School of Nursing, Universidad del Valle. The School of Nursing has concentrated on improving the quality of the student and the curriculum as a source of nursing leaders. At the same time, this past year, the School of Nursing sponsored an excellent workshop on practical nurse training for the Cauca Valley.

II. Equal Opportunity

The United States, as with many other countries, is faced with a shortage of nursing personnel of all levels. Many schemes are being promoted to alleviate the situation but there is one area that has received too little attention: the tapping of minority groups as a source of nurse manpower.

It is interesting to note that in 1964 only 3% of the student enrollment in schools of nursing were Negroes and this figure has not changed since 1951! Furthermore, the largest number of Negroes are admitted to diploma programs (hospital) rather than to associate degree or baccalaureate programs. Over half the Negro students are graduates of all Negro schools, admittedly of questionable educational quality

Because of the poor educational background of most Negroes, lack of funds and the belief that they could not or would not be accepted for admission to baccalaureate programs, the majority of Negroes have entered practical nurse schools. The result is that the Negro community has come to believe that professional nursing is for Whites, and practical nursing for Negroes. Furthermore, the nursing profession is deprived of potential qualified teachers, supervisors and administrators, a major stumbling block in the expansion of present nursing programs of all levels. If quality nursing practice is to be maintained, then nurse-educators should be fully qualified. The best place for the preparation of badly needed teachers is within the framework of a university.

Federal and private support programs are aimed at both long and short range goals in various educational institutions and the monies for university wide financial support for the schools will assist the nursing programs as well as others. But the nursing programs are small in relation to other schools within the universities and are primarily composed of women students. Thus the larger funds may well find higher priorities among other competing schools and programs in the universities. In addition, most grants have tended to be given for general education rather than professional.

In a profession whose qualitative and quantitative demands far exceed the supply and in a world where the need for competent professional nurse leaders is critical, imaginative and experimental programs for potentital Negro nurse leaders must be developed to speed up the pace at which talented and fully qualified members of the Negro community move into professional careers which offer possibilities of achievement and eminence.

A modest but perhaps significant start has been made by Sealantic Fund in an effort to enlist the interest of one or two university schools of nursing in finding potential candidates in high schools. It is hoped that The Rockefeller Foundation will participate in similar efforts.

EOC should discuss this in relation to RF program - equal opportunity area.

III. Population

It is appropriate to state that any program aimed at the solution of the world's population problems which does not include nursing, beginning at the planning stage, is unconceivable.

Excellent programs in demography and biological and medical research on the physiology and biochemistry of reproduction have been promulgated and supported by The Rockefeller Foundation and other agencies.

Much more needs to be done in the areas of provision of family planning services; education of the public; and in the preparation of personnel to function effectively in these programs. It is in these areas that nursing can play a significant role.

While demographers, biologists and medical scientists are essential to a scientific understanding of the problem, the fact remains that some means must be used to translate the scientific results into practical application. It is here that the nurse can play a key role - in active programs in population, control, in the preparation of nursing personnel and in the education of the public.

While direct support for the operation of large family planning programs would not be an appropriate role for the Foundation, demonstration or experimental programs leading to a clarification of the role of the nurse in such programs could be far-reaching.

It is generally known that schools of nursing, in the United States and abroad, do not include in their curricula courses in demography, methods of family planning, etc. Although no study of the situation has ever been done, a modest but potentially significant start has been made by the Foundation with the recent grant in aid to Planned Parenthood Association. Under this grant, the Planned Parenthood Association is surveying a cross section of schools of nursing in the United States to determine what courses, if any, are included in the curriculum, if not, why not and the interest of the schools in pursuing such courses in the future.

From this survey, the Foundation will hopefully find centers interested in trying a new approach to the population problem. It is hoped that experimental programs will be developed for hospital nurses, public health nurses, particularly maternal and child health and midwives. With properly prepared nurses in this field, they will be in a better position to serve as technical experts in population control and to assist agencies and governments with the planning of the nursing aspects of such programs.

IV. The Conquest of Hunger

While the Foundation has to date concentrated its efforts in this area to research, the time may come soon when some thought will need to be given to the role of health personnel, other than the research scientists, in this field. The public health nurse can, for example, play an important role in nutrition studies in this field, the

teaching of nutrition to families and student nurses.

This particular aspect of the Conquest of Hunger can be developed when the Foundation moves into other phases of the program. It is pertinent to point out, however, that a well-qualified Colombian public health nurse is playing a key role in Candelaria working with Dr. Joe D. Wray in his nutrition study.

It will be seen from the above brief description that the full time of a nurse in the New York office is essential if centers are to be found where programs can be established that will contribute to the goals of the Foundation. It takes considerable time and effort to find promising centers, evalute potential, stimulate interest and find the right people to initiate and carry out new ideas.

While the nursing program of the Foundation is relatively small in relation to the others, the geographic distribution of the present programs makes it almost physically impossible for one person to cover all possibilities with the degree of competence one expects.

Virginia Arnold

December 8, 1965

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GRANTS UNDER THE POPULATION PROGRAM

OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

1934-1964

1963-1967

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Rockefeller Foundation Grants in the Fields of Population Studies and Demography

(4/26/65)

1934

Social Science Research Council, for support of study of population redistribution	$ 78,000

1943

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, for study of population changes in Southern and Eastern Asia by Scripps Foundation	$ 6,500

1944

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, for study by Scripps Foundation of life-marriage prolificacy tables	$ 6,500
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, for study of influence of population factors upon labor market problems by Scripps Foundation	$ 17,380
Princeton University, for Office of Population Research of School of Public and International Affairs under F. W. Notestein	$200,000

1946

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, for studies of population distribution by Scripps Foundation	$ 82,500

1948

For reconnaissance in public health and demography in the Far East	$ 12,000
Princeton University, for Office of Population Research of School of Public and International Affairs under F. W. Notestein	$100,000
Population Association of America, for executive office in U.S. of International Union for Scientific Study of Population	$ 15,000

1949

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, for tabulation of migration data by Scripps Foundation	$ 10,000
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, for Scripps Foundation for publication of life-marriage prolificacy tables	$ 5,500
London School of Economics and Political Science, for Department of Sociological and Demographic Research	$ 50,900
University of California, for study of aging population in American society, Institute of Industrial Relations (Kerr and Fisher)	$125,000

1951

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, India, for economic and demographic research program	$ 23,100
University of Pennsylvania, for analysis of data on internal migration in U.S. and for planning redistribution of labor force, capital and economic production	$ 10,000

1952

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, for studies of population distribution by Scripps Foundation for research in population problems	$ 98,500
Princeton University, for Office of Population Research to permit I. B. Taeuber to spend four months in Japan	$ 4,600
Princeton University, for study of population data and problems in Formosa by G. W. Barclay	$ 8,100
Research Institute of Population Problems, Tokyo, for completion, translation and publication in English of survey of fertility and family limitation practices in Japan	$ 2,650
University of Pennsylvania, for study of redistribution of population and economic growth in U.S. under D. S. Thomas and S. Kuznets	$112,000

1953

Princeton University, for Office of Population Research of School of Public and International Affairs under F. W. Notestein	$ 40,000
Harvard University, for field study of population problems in India under J. E. Gordon	$ 58,450
Harvard University, for field study of population problems in India under J. E. Gordon	$ 10,000

1954

University of Michigan, for Survey Research Center for study of U.S. population trends in cooperation with Scripps Foundation	$ 91,835

1955

Princeton University, for Office of Population Research, under F. W. Notestein	$500,000

1956

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, for Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems in research on fertility trends and future population growth in U.S.	$ 40,000
Harvard University, for field study of population problems in India under J. E. Gordon	$163,280

1958

Population Council, Inc., for fellowships for candidates from Asia, Latin America, Middle East, and Africa	$300,000

1959

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, for Scripps Foundation for research on population trends in U.S.	$219,000
University of Pennsylvania, for completing studies of population redistribution and economic growth in U.S.	$ 13,000
London School of Economics and Political Science, for population investigation committee for study of changing marriage habits in Britain, under D. V. Glass	$ 28,500

1960

Population Council, Inc., for cooperative program in population problems with School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University	$250,000
London School of Economics and Political Science, for Population Investigation Committee for research under D. V. Glass on demographic changes in Britain during seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries	$ 10,000

1961

University of Chicago, for research and training center for program of demographic research under D. J. Bogue	$165,000
University of California, for program of comparative studies in Latin American demography under K. Davis	$175,000
Princeton University, Office of Population Research of School of Public and International Affairs, under F. W. Notestein	$ 72,580
Population Council, Inc., for fellowships for candidates from Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, and Africa	$552,000

1962

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, for use by Scripps Foundation for research in population problems toward support of research on population trends in U.S.	$ 30,000
Harvard University, for use by the School of Public Health toward costs of a pilot study in family planning in Santiago, Chile, conducted by the Department of Demography and Human Ecology in collaboration with the University of Chile's Department of Preventive Medicine	$ 14,000

1963

Harvard University, toward development of a Center for Population Studies at the Harvard School of Public Health	$600,000

1963

Harvard University, toward development of its Center for Population Studies	$600,000
University of Cambridge, England, for research on biochemistry of reproduction under the direction of Dr. T. R. R. Mann	$ 15,000
University of Ibadan, for population research in the Faculty of Economics and Social Studies	$ 9,300
TOTAL, 1963	$624,300

1963 (cont.)

University of Ibadan, to support program of population research under the direction of Dr. C. Okonjo, Senior Lecturer in Faculty of Economics and Social Studies	$ 9,300

1964

Harvard University, toward costs of study in family planning in Santiago, Chile, supervised by the Department of Demography and Human Ecology, Harvard School of Public Health, and conducted by the Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Chile	$ 42,000
Population Council, Inc., for costs of its Technical Assistance Division	$2,000,000
Princeton University, Office of Population Research, for research on relationships between economic development and birthrates	$ 31,500
Princeton University, toward support of Office of Population Research of the School of Public and International Affairs	$ 500,000
Population Reference Bureau, Inc., toward costs of its Latin American educational program	$ 100,000
United Nations, for use of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East toward costs of demographic program	$ 100,000
Population Council, Inc., toward costs of international conference on family planning and population control programs	$ 15,000

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1964

The Population Council, for costs of its Technical Assistance Division	$2,000,000
Princeton University, toward support of Office of Population Research	$ 500,000
Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington, D.C., toward costs of its Latin American educational program	$ 100,000
United Nations, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, toward costs of demographic program	$ 100,000
University of Ibadan, for demographic studies	$ 50,000
Harvard University, toward costs of a study in family planning in Santiago, Chile, by the Department of Demography and Human Ecology, Harvard School of Public Health and the Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Chile	$ 42,000
Princeton University, Office of Population Research, for research on relationships between economic development and birthrates	$ 31,500
The Population Council, toward costs of an international conference on family planning and population control programs in Geneva	$ 15,000
International Union for Scientific Study of Population, for travel costs of Asian, African, and Latin American participants in a World Population Conference in Belgrade	$ 15,000
Population Association of America, for travel costs of U.S. participants in a World Population Conference in Belgrade	$ 15,000
Conservation Foundation, for seminars in and studies of population, environment, and utilization of natural resources	$ 15,000
Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia, for research in reproductive physiology	$ 12,000
TOTAL, 1964	$2,895,500

1965

Harvard University, for staff development of the Center for Research and Training in Human Reproduction and Reproductive Biology	$2,000,000
The Population Council, for fellowships for training of population control personnel in connection with the program of its Technical Assistance Division	$ 350,000
American Friends Service Committee, toward costs of its family planning programs	$ 300,000
Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia, toward the support of population studies and action programs under the auspices of the University Committee for Population Research	$ 200,000
Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., for overseas family planning programs of the International Planned Parenthood Federation	$ 150,000
Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, toward costs of research in the Department of Urology on reversible vasectomy	$ 75,000
University of Chile, Santiago, toward costs of population research and family planning programs to be conducted by its Department of Preventive Medicine	$ 34,000
Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Medicas y Biologicas, Peru, for equipment and supplies for research in biology of reproduction	$ 30,000
Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., for a survey of curriculum content in family planning in U.S. schools of nursing	$ 15,000
Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., for the preparation of French and Turkish language translations of the teaching film "Fertility Control and the Physician"	$ 15,000
University of Michigan, for studies of the teaching of reproductive biology and family planning in professional schools	$ 15,000
L'Association pour l'Organisation des Journées Médicales de Dakar, toward costs of establishing a rural health teaching and research field station for population studies under the Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Dakar, Senegal	$ 15,000
Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, for purchase of research equipment and supplies for investigations in reproductive biology	$ 10,400
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, for a research and action program in population control to be carried out at the Department of Social Medicine and Public Health of the University of Singapore	$ 10,000

1965 (Continued)

International Planned Parenthood Federation - Western Hemisphere Region, for preparation of a documentary and educational film on birth control to be made in Jamaica, West Indies, under the auspices of the Jamaica Family Planning Association	$	6,000
Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia, toward the organizational and administrative costs of the Colombian Association for the Scientific Study of Population	$	4,700
Dar es Salaam School of Medicine, Tanzania, for health and fertility surveys to be conducted by the Department of Preventive Medicine	$	4,200
For the purchase of prints of the Planned Parenthood-World Population film "Fertility Control and the Physician"	$	1,500
TOTAL, 1965		$3,235,800

1966

Columbia University, toward the costs of construction of a building for its International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction	$1,500,000
The Population Council, for demographic and bio-medical fellowships for candidates from Africa, Asia, and Latin America	$ 500,000
University of North Carolina, for preparation of educational materials on population and for development of a computerized information retrieval service for literature in the population field	$ 400,000
The Population Council, toward the costs of an international study of the effectiveness of family planning measures undertaken in the postpartum period	$ 350,000
University of Chile, Santiago, toward costs of a study by the Department of Preventive Medicine of the feasibility and effectiveness of an expanded family planning program outside the metropolitan area of Santiago	$ 300,000
University of North Carolina, toward the costs of establishing a Family Planning Unit in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the School of Medicine	$ 260,000
Western Reserve University, for the development of teaching and research in population dynamics and family planning in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology	$ 210,000
University of Chile, for a study of the feasibility and effectiveness of family planning measures undertaken in the postpartum period	$ 150,000
El Colegio de Mexico, for research in demography	$ 90,000
Research Foundation of the State University of New York, for scholarships and training grants to enable foreign nurse-midwives to undertake training in family planning at the Downstate Medical Center of the State University	$ 88,900
International Planned Parenthood Federation - Western Hemisphere Region, toward the costs of the Eighth International Conference of the IPPF in Santiago, Chile	$ 25,000
Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, for research on motivation for family planning among economically underprivileged groups	$ 24,950
Indian Council of Medical Research, for research equipment for its Reproductive Physiology Unit, Bombay	$ 19,300
University of Hawaii, toward costs of a planning conference on population problems to be held at the East-West Center	$ 15,000

1966 (Continued)

Chinese University of Hong Kong, for population studies	$	15,000
Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., for a survey of curriculum content in family planning in U.S. schools of nursing	$	15,000
University of Michigan, for studies of the teaching of population matters and family planning in professional schools	$	15,000
Dar es Salaam School of Medicine, Tanzania, for development of population studies in the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine	$	15,000
University of Colorado, toward the costs of research on the relationship between population growth and economic development in Mexico	$	9,000
Duke University, for a study of the differential fertility and population growth of Negroes in the U.S.	$	8,000
Ministry of Health and Social Assistance, Turkey, for purchase of equipment for the School of Public Health, Ankara, for use in the Turkish Demographic Survey	$	6,700
TOTAL, 1966	$	4,016,850

1967

Cornell University, toward the costs of development of a teaching and research family planning clinic in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of its Medical College	$ 700,000
Tulane University, for a research, teaching, and demonstration family planning program by the University's Population and Family Studies Unit	$ 600,000
Baylor University, for the development of a family planning unit in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of its College of Medicine	$ 320,000
Hacettepe Science Center, Ankara, Turkey, for the development of family planning clinics for research, teaching, and demonstration	$ 250,000
University of North Carolina, for a cooperative program between the University's Population Center and the Center for Population and Social Research of the University of Medical Sciences, Bangkok	$ 133,000
University of California, Berkeley, for an exchange training program in maternal health services with emphasis on family planning between its School of Public Health and the Faculty of Medicine of Makerere University College, University of East Africa (CONFIDENTIAL, as formal notification has not yet been given to the University)	$ 94,000
Emory University, for the operating costs of the Family Planning Clinic of the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics	$ 25,000
Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, for research on motivation for family planning among economically underprivileged groups	$ 24,700
Chinese University of Hong Kong, for population studies	$ 15,000
University of Michigan, for studies of the teaching of population matters and family planning in professional schools	$ 15,000
Association of Schools of Public Health, for support of a study and report on the teaching of population dynamics in schools of public health	$ 15,000
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, for a research and action program in population control at the Department of Social Medicine and Public Health of the University of Singapore	$ 10,000
Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Washington, toward the operating costs of its Population Information Center	$ 10,000
American Universities Field Staff, New York, toward costs of a study on internal migration in Peru and Bolivia	$ 10,000
Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia, for research in reproductive biology	$ 8,500

1967 (Continued)

University of East Africa, for research on blood clotting mechanisms in relation to ovarian steroid hormones at Makerere University College Medical School, Kampala, Uganda	$	8,500
University of Pittsburgh, to enable a member of the Faculty of Political Sciences and the Population Studies Institute at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, to participate in a graduate training program in demographic economics	$	7,550
Princeton University, Office of Population Research, for costs of a working seminar at the Villa Serbelloni	$	4,200

1/24/68 Copy for ~~JGH~~

has copy ~~WMM~~

JZM

JMW

JZM

January 23, 1968

Discussion with Dr. W. Barry Wood,Jr. on January 4

In accordance with WBW's request in a letter to JGH following the Williamsburg meeting, I went to Baltimore for a morning-long discussion of RF population program. It seems clear that he is not at all dissatisfied with what we are doing, but is so convinced of the urgent importance of the population problem that he thinks we should be doing much more. He doesn't know exactly what. One possibility, which he explicitly stated ~~which~~ should be regarded as representing his own personal bias and prejudices, was to invest more in basic research in reproductive biology. He thinks it possible that eventually there will probably be enough federal and other money for family planning programs and for some of the other things that we are doing but that there will never be enough for high-quality basic research. An example, which he makes clear is neither a suggestion nor a proposal but simply one possibility that might be considered, is to set up an institute for reproductive biology - something like the Carnegie Institution Department of Embryology, The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (as it originally was) or IRRI. At the time when the RI was endowed the health of the population was at least one of the urgent problems facing mankind. It fulfilled an important need and attained a great success as a world model. Now the growth of the population is the critical problem, and maybe something like the RI devoted entirely to reproductive biology could have an equal impact. In his view such an institute need not be connected with a medical school, and perhaps preferably would not be. He uses the example of the Carnegie lab which was on the Hopkins medical campus when he was Vice President. The new director, James Ebert, came to him with a proposal to move the lab to the Homewood campus near the biology and other basic science departments of the University. This made sense to WBW and in his view there is no question that the lab is much better off in close relationship to those departments. He wonders whether such an institute might be set up like IRRI as an autonomous body but financed by the RF (and possibly other sources, certainly NIH eventually); however, it should perhaps be staffed by scientists taken on as permanent RF staff members. The relationships between the Carnegie lab and the Carnegie Corporation might be different from the IRRI set up - he does not know the details but we could find out from Caryl Haskins.

He suggests that we might call a small conference on RF policy with respect to its population program. The question of the establishment of such an institute could be one of the items on the agenda. I gathered that he is thinking of a group composed not so much of people usually identified with population, but of high-powered and imaginative basic scientists. Walsh McDermott might be a good chairman as someone experienced in dealings with Washington. Other names that we came up with were P.B. Medawar, Arthur Kornberg, James Ebert, James Hirsch at the R.U., and George Wald, the Harvard Nobelist who has made several public pronouncements on population. Perhaps WW and/or Frederick Seitz could help in identifying other participants.

He repeats that he is neither proposing nor suggesting such a step; he doesn't have enough detailed knowledge of the field to know whether it would be necessary or whether in fact similar set-ups exist elsewhere. I mentioned the Columbia Institute; however, he feels that the effect of this would be diluted from the standpoint of basic science, since it will cover the entire population field rather than concentrating on basic biology. The Pop Council Biomedical Division is another possible duplicator but it is relatively small and devotes a good proportion of its effort to applied research. The new Harvard laboratory might possibly be more strictly in competition but it isn't off the ground yet and everything will depend on the direction the program takes there.

This appears to me to be something for discussion by the principal officers. I have not as yet formulated an opinion. This is certainly something that could be done, but whether the RF could or should undertake it is another question. A negative aspect which occurs to me is that this is an extremely long-range approach. An institute of this kind might pay off tomorrow or twenty years from now or never. In this it differs from and would be in an unfavorable position compared with IRRI, where the basic techniques were all known, the goal was clearly visible, and what was needed was the organization to apply the techniques to a finite end pretty well known to be attainable.

J.Z.M.

JZM:MEN
Dictated but not
read by JZM

Separate copies to JGH
WMM

900
Pop
Population

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JZM

DATE: March 6, 1968

TO:

~~JDW~~		
JGH		

COMMENTS:

Copy for

SUBJECT:

I wonder whether it would be useful to get together in advance of the April meeting for discussion of my memo of January 23 on Barry Wood's suggestions re population program. My own thinking on this matter remains stuck along the lines of the last two paragraphs of the January 23 memo. Such laboratories or institutes do in fact exist or are in process of development, much but not all of their work being of the basic nature which WBW believes necessary. I can think of the following:

(attached) LS

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, NIH. Its intramural research program can be expected to meet WBW's criteria when its present staff and space limitations are lifted. The clinical facility of its reproduction research branch is expected to be operational in 1969, permitting substantial increase of its research now in progress on the endocrinology of reproduction and the mechanism of action of various contraceptives, at least the former field being basic. Further increase in NICHD activity will follow on completion of its laboratory building in 1971.

The Harvard Laboratory for Human Reproduction and Reproductive Biology is also coming along. Construction funds have been obtained and the building should be ready in 1970. A director has been appointed - Dr. Roy Greep, a distinguished reproductive endocrinologist. Plans for the Laboratory call for a senior staff of ten investigators.

Population Council, Biomedical Division. A good deal of the work here is applied but a significant proportion is at the fundamental level, although by and large goal-oriented.

Columbia University, International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction. The biomedical section here will function as a laboratory of the type WBW has in mind. Already associated with it is Seymour Lieberman, one of the most distinguished reproductive endocrinologists going.

Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology. This has a staff of 70 senior scientists plus an average of about 30 postdoctoral fellows. It carries on research in a few fields other than reproductive biology but the bulk of the work is in the latter area.

Karolinska Institute. A group under Egon Diczfalusy, another able reproductive endocrinologist, is currently being supported by the Ford Foundation and there is talk of expanding the group into a Swedish institute of reproductive biology.

Current support for research and research and training in reproductive biology is admittedly far from adequate but is still substantial enough to raise the question as to whether any amount that the RF could reasonably add would have significant impact. Estimated support for the field in 1966 was:

Federal, mostly NIH	$8.0 million
Ford Foundation	6.8 "
Population Council	1.3 "
Other private agencies	2.0 "
Pharmaceutical industry	$15-20.0 "
Total	$33-38.0 "

Some of this certainly represents applied research, perhaps most of the industrial support being at this level in the synthesis of new steroids, etc. On the other hand, these figures undoubtedly understate the amount of support available, especially for basic research, in that it does not include fundamental work in many university laboratories in the U.S. and Europe done within regular departmental budgets, or with support from NSF or elsewhere for projects not specifically labelled as reproductive biology but nevertheless relevant to it. An indication of the understatement involved comes from the Reproduction Research Information Service at Cambridge, University, where a total of 5,200 individual investigators were indexed as having published three or more works on vertebrate reproduction between 1963 and 1966. (This underlines another problem - when thinking in terms of very basic research, just what is reproductive biology? One can argue that research on the red cell or neuronal membrane or molecular biological research on DNA, etc. has relevance to and applicability for reproductive biology.)

These expenditures should be looked at within the context of an estimate made by Anna Southam of the Ford Foundation of the sums needed for an all-out organized effort in both basic and applied reproductive biology. Using figures and estimates admittedly drawn out of thin air, she came up with the figure of $150 million per year.

Other relevant data on the support of population research (including all fields, not just reproductive biology) are:

Funds for Population Research - Private Agencies	FY 1966
Ford Foundation	$6,990,759
Population Council (includes grants from RF and FF)	5,943,621
Rockefeller Foundation	4,205,950
Macy Foundation	363,303
Pathfinder Fund	355,000
Lalor Foundation	179,000
Planned Parenthood Federation of America	145,523
	not additive

Funds for Population Research - Federal Agencies

	FY 1967
NIH	$15,360,594
NICHD	(7,741,902)
NIAMD	(2,962,479)
NCI	(1,754,197)
NIGMS	(1,441,147)
DRFR (partially estimated)	(985,000)
NHI	(280,064)
NINDB	(195,805)
NIMH	405,000
NCHS	385,532
Children's Bureau	500,000
Total	$16,651,126

NICHD Budget for Population Research

(In thousands)

	FY 1966 Actual	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Est.	FY 1969 Est.
Research Grants	$3,696	$4,171	$4,442	$ 4,550
Research Contracts	100	1,210	1,235	4,735
Direct Research	270	345	443	664
Subtotal Research	$4,066	$5,726	$6,120	$ 9,949
Research Training	1,190	1,808	1,890	1,900
Staff and Supporting Activities	150	209	262	322
Total	$5,406	$7,743	$8,272	$12,171

JZM:MEN
Separate copies to
JGH
WMM

copy filed 900 P&P Equal opportunity

900 P&P Population

August 23, 1965

TO ALL OFFICERS

SUBJECT: ORGANIZATION OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND POPULATION PROGRAMS

Equal Opportunity Program

Since this area of Foundation program is clearly interdisciplinary, I would like to designate a small group broadly representing Foundation disciplines to serve as an ad hoc committee. I doubt that there would be need for many or regular committee meetings, but if each person concerned would take the responsibility for calling the attention of JEB or LCD to possible projects fitting within our Equal Opportunity program, we could be sure of Foundation-wide coverage. I am asking JEB to serve as Chairman, and PWB, LCD, NL, JJM, FMR, and RBW to serve with him.

Population Program

I do not think we need a full-scale committee to deal with our activities falling broadly within the field of population. However, I would like to be sure that here again we have full coverage. Therefore I am asking JZM to continue to give leadership to this program area, working closely as in the past with LCD. I am at the same time adding RLW and ~~RWR~~ to the small group, the latter especially because I think we should be alert to opportunities to support research in the animal sciences which may be of critical importance to the population problem.

JAP

J. George Harrar
President

900
P+P
Population

DATE June 26, 1968

RECEIVED FROM

SENT TO

RELATING TO Conference held at the Rockefeller Foundation to discuss the need for the support of research in reproductive biology.

WILL BE FOUND WITH 100
Reproductive biology -
Conference
1968

FORM 212

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

(A&M)

900
P+P
Population

FROM: JKS

DATE: August 5, 1968

TO:

COMMENTS:

copy in 900 P+P

SUBJECT: Minutes of Meeting of Principal Officers held on August 5, 1968 at 12:30 p.m.

Present: JGH, KWT, KW, JEB, VCS, RWR, HR, JKS (NL part of time)

JGH reported on the July 25 special meeting of the Executive Committee. He remarked that the Foundation's increasing emphasis on the EO program and the urban crisis should not be seen as circumscribing our activities in other fields. There ensued general discussion of U.S. foreign aid and the role therein of AID.

There was extended consideration of problems of birth control, arising out of the Pope's recent encyclical on the subject confirming the Church's classic view. There was agreement that a good deal of work is needed on the social science side - to communicate the range of current possibilities to people who have not yet been informed and to try to alter opinion where it is sharply opposed to contraception. There was thought of putting on a major symposium on the subject.

(NL entered the meeting at this point - 1:55 p.m.)

The suggestion was made that we begin by assembling a group to meet at the Foundation to discuss what has been and is being done in the area of birth control and communication of availability of current techniques. It was decided that WMM might be asked to work on this. There was also discussion of the possibility of cooperating with a Latin American (Ecuador) or Central American (Costa Rica, El Salvador) country to establish a full-scale program that would bring the population increase under control.

KWT raised the question of communication with the field and in the New York office on UDP questions. Practice varies from program to program. In theory there is a three-layer arrangement: the UDP Committee and subcommittees; the Directors; and the Associate Directors who take primary responsibility for individual universities -

FORM 106

e.g., VCS for Cali. The understanding has been - and it was agreed that it should continue to be - that the man in the field at a university should communicate through the New York officer in charge of his university. He should not, as LAG does in the Philippines, communicate with the Director for his discipline.

Adjourned 2:40 p.m.

J. K. S.

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE (A&W)

900 P+P Population

FROM: JKS

DATE: August 12, 1968

TO:

COMMENTS:

copy in 900 P+P

SUBJECT: Minutes of Meeting of Principal Officers held on August 12, 1968 at 12:30 p.m.

Present: JGH, KWT, WMM, KW, JEB, NL, JMW, SW, JKS

JGH reported that he is receiving a great deal of mail asking the Foundation to bail out scientific research projects that are suffering from federal cutback. It is JGH's view that we are not in the bail-out business, and that we have got to say no.

JGH noted that it is now five years since we entered upon the new five-point program, and that apart from our program evaluations and reports to the Trustees it is time for the individual programs - Directors, Associate Directors, and Assistant Directors - to put their minds on the shape and thrust of our activities during the next quinquennium.

There was discussion of the Encyclical De Humanae Vitae and its effect on our population program. SW suggested to JMW that it might now be time to bring together - perhaps at the Villa Serbelloni - the people who are working on increasing the protein content of grain. JMW reported on recent developments in the use of corn with the Opaque-2 gene. There was extended discussion of acceptability (taste and texture) and yield. Smaller yield unaccompanied by comparably higher market value would probably prevent broad use of the germ plasm.

Conversation turned to nutrition in the U.S. and to the question whether there really is serious malnutrition in the rural South. No one seemed to be sure about that, but JGH reiterated his hope that the Foundation will be able to find an opportunity in the rural South to establish a remedial program including agriculture, training, etc.

There was then a discussion of the ghetto schooling problem, with particular reference to the question whether our efforts in the community schools should not be directed toward several schools in mixed neighborhoods - to see whether the Coleman report is right and that all-black schooling is

FORM 106

Minutes of Meeting of Principal Officers
August 12, 1968 - 12:30 p.m.

inevitably ineffective. KWT said he is increasingly coming to this opinion.

KWT reported on a visit the previous Friday to a man named Pettigrew in Boston, during which consideration was given to the appropriate scope and form of the proposed Foundation study of a ghetto and the ghetto problem generally. P. would select not a major ghetto, with all its complications, but a minor one not yet messed up by a lot of remedial work. P. impressed KWT and appears to have had a number of interesting ideas. He (P.) is pessimistic about the long-range efficacy of Black Power: he thinks after a few years it will have become evident that Negroes cannot pull themselves up without the help of the white community. And if at that time the black community has withdrawn wholly within itself the assistance of the white community may be hard to come by.

JGH asked JMW whether we have gone far enough with the St. Lucia program so that it might begin to metastasize. JMW said it is a bit early.

JGH also wants careful examination of the University Development program and its objectives during the rest of the summer and the early fall. He noted JMW's hope that careful consideration would be given to Brasilia. KWT talked about ways of obtaining evaluation of the functioning of the program in various institutions.

JGH addressed the same sort of question to NL - about evaluation of our activities in the field of cultural development and about the possibility of discovering some new and especially effective things to do.

WMM suggested an operating program in a couple of Latin American countries in the field of birth control. Interest was expressed and difficulties acknowledged.

There was considerable discussion of the report to the Trustees that JGH plans to present at the December meeting. JGH is thinking of having a photographic supplement.

Adjourned 2:52 p.m.

J. K. S.

900
P + P
Population

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: WMM

DATE: October 23, 1968

TO:

JGH		

COMMENTS:

SUBJECT:

Attached are the curriculum vitae for the four persons whom Dr. Segal suggested during our recent meeting. In order of priority, in his opinion, they were as follows:

(1) Dr. Allan Barnes, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. Dr. Barnes is 57 years old. Dr. Segal rated him as number 1 by a substantial margin.

(2) Prof. Ernst Knobil, Richard Beatty Mellon Professor and Chairman, Department of Physiology, School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh.

(3) Dr. Ronald Freedman, Director, Population Studies Center, University of Michigan. He is a sociologist by training.

(4) Dr. Kenneth J. Ryan, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, School of Medicine, Case Western Reserve University.

Also attached is the curriculum vitae of Dr. Segal.

W. M. M.

WMM:hn

CARAVAN BOND
RAG-CONTENT

BARNES, Dr. Allan C(ampbell), Dept. of Gynecology & Obstetrics, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland. MEDICINE, Cold Water, Michigan, December 18, 1911; married 1937; children 4; A.B. Princeton, 33; M.D. Pennsylvania 37, Resident Fellow Michigan, 37-42, M.S., 41. Instructor OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY, Medical School, Michigan, 42-45; Associate Professor, Ohio State, 45-47, Professor & chairman Dept., 47-53; School of Medicine, Western Reserve, 53-60; PROFESSOR & DIRECTOR OF DEPARTMENT, SCHOOL, MEDICINE, HOPKINS, 60- , Diploma, American Board of Obstetrics & Gynecology Medical Corps, U.S.A., 42-45. Fellow of American Medical Association; College of Surgery; Society for Gynecological Investigation; Association of Obstetrics & Gynecology; Gynecology Society. Obstetrics & Gynecology.

KNOBIL, Prof Ernst, born Berlin, Germany, Sept. 20, 1926; Nat; Div, m. 59, children 4. ENDOCRINOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY. B.S. Cornell, 1948, Schering fellow 1949-51, Ph.D. (zoology) 1951. Assistant zool., Cornell 1948-49; Milton fellow, Harvard 51-53; instructor PHYSIOLOGY, Harvard Medical School 53-55, Assoc. 55-57, Assistant Prof. 57-61, RICHARD BEATTY MELLON PROF. & CHAIRMAN DEPARTMENT, SCHOOL MEDICINE, PITTSBURGH, 1961- , teaching fellow, Harvard Medical School 52-53; Markel Scholar 56-61; consultant U.S. Public Health Service 65. U.S.A. 44-46. AAAS; Society Zoology; Endocrine Society (Ciba award, 1961); Physiol. Society; Society Exp. Biology; Association Anat; British Society Endocrinology, Physiology of the Pituitary Gland; Mechanisms of Hormone action; reproductive physiology. Address: Dept. of Physiology, University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213.

FREEDMAN, Ronald, Sociologist; born Winnepeg, Man. Canada, August 8, 1917; s. Issador & Ada (Greenstone) F.; Came to U.S., 1924, Naturalized, 1938; B.A., University of Michigan, 1939, M.A. 1940; Ph.D., University of Chicago 1947; married Deborah Gail Selin May 4, 1941; children - Joseph Selin, Jane Ilene. Faculty, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 1946 - , Prof. Sociology 1957- , Director Population Study Center, 1960- , Research Associate, Survey Research Center, Acting Chairman Dept. of Sociology, 1950, 56. Cons. to population programs. Gugenheim Fellow, 1957-58; Fullbright Fellow, 1957-58. Recipient class of 1919 Award for Excellence in Teaching, Universty of Michigan, 1952 member Population Association Am. (past president), International Population Union (vice president 1965-), American Sociol. Association, Sociol. Research Association, American Statis. Association. Author with A. Hawley, H. Miner, W. Landecker, C. Lenski, Principles of Sociology, 1957; (With Whelpton, Campbell) Family Planning, Sterility, Population Growth, 1959; also articles. Editor: Population; the Vital Revolution, 1964. Research on factors affecting variations in birth rates and use family planning in both developed and underdeveloped countries, research on factors related to types and amounts internal migration. Home: 1404 Beachwood Road, Ann Arbor Michigan 48103.

RYAN, Dr. Kenneth John, born New York, N.Y., Aug. 26, 1926; married 48; children 2. ENDOCRINOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRY. M.D., Harvard Medical School, 52. Fellow Medicine, Harvard Medical School, 53-54, 55-56; Biochemistry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass, 54-55; Assistant Resident, Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, 56-67; teaching fellow obstetrics & bynecology, Harvard Medical School, 57-60; DIRECTOR, FEARING RES LAB, 60- ; PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY, School of Medicine, Western Reserve, 61- ; Intern & Assistant Resident, Mass. General Hospital, 52-54, American Cancer Society fellow, 54-56; Resident, Boston Lying In Hospital & Free Hospital for Women, 57. Schering award, 50-51. U.S.N.R., 43-46 Endocrine Society (Ernst Oppenheimer Award, 64); Society of Biolog. Chem. Address: Western Reserve University, School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

SEGAL, Dr. Sheldon J(erome), born N.Y., N.Y. March 15, 1926; married 61; children 2; ENDOCRINOLOGY, EMBRYOLOGY. B.A. Dartmouth College 47; Geneva, 47-48; M.S. Iowa 51, Ph.D. (zoology, biochemistry), 52. Resident Endocrinologist, Res. Labs, William S. Merrell Co. 52-53; Resident Assoc. Zool. and Urol., Iowa 53-56, Res. Assistant Prof. Urology & Lectr. Embryol. 56; Assistant Medical Director, BIOMED. DIV. POPULATION COUNCIL, 56-63, DIR, 63- . Visiting Prof., All-India Institute Med. Science, 62-63; Lectr., Columbia, 60-64; Affil., Rockefeller University, 66-67; Summer guest Investr., Brookhaven Nat. Lab, 53-63, Marine Biol. Lab, Woods Hole, 58. Ford Foundation Consultant, 62-63; consultant, International Bank Develop. Family Health, 64, 66; Regional primate Res. Center, Portland Oregon & National Institute Child Health & Development, 66- ; Obstetrics & gynecology adv. cmt, Food and Drug Administration, National Institutes of Health, 67- , member Medical Cmt., Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 63- , USNR, 44-46, Ens. AAAS; Population Association; Fertil. Society; Endocrine Society; Association Anat.; Society Zool; Eugenics Society; Brit. Society Study Fertility; Indian Society Sci. Study Reproduction (vice pres. 63); Int. Inst. Embryology Population; Family Planning ; Sex endocrinology; physiology of ovulation; embryology of the gonads; fertility regulation. Address: Biomedical Division, Population Council, Rockefeller University, 66 Street & York Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. 10021.

900
Pop
Population

Thomas J. Watson, Jr.
Old Orchard Road, Armonk, New York 10504

cc: JGH at Canoe Bay

	JGH	DEC 8 1969		

December 4, 1969

Dear George,

I enjoyed the meeting immensely and congratulate you and the officers and staff of the Foundation for presenting a great deal of material in a very short time. I never cease to be amazed by your deep knowledge on nearly every question that is raised. That certainly speaks well for the involvement of the President in the affairs of the Foundation.

I am not going to press very much further on the matter of the Foundation undertaking to run a laboratory or institute devoted to the subject of population control, but I did want to make sure that what was in my mind was understood and hence this letter. After seeing it, perhaps we can chat further at lunch and then the matter can be permanently tabled if that seems appropriate.

My thought, which I've not adequately expressed in the past, is simply this: The Foundation has great medical expertise in its staff, and it has access to much of the medical expertise in the United States. I have served on the board of the Sloan-Kettering Memorial Center for a long time and have been impressed with the major strides they have made toward a better understanding of the control of cancer, even though a complete cure has not yet been found. It was this same kind of approach to population control that I hoped the Rockefeller Foundation might be able to undertake in its own name. Of course, such an activity would absorb large amounts of funds and a great deal of managerial talent. But the point is, we have the funds and we have the managerial talent.

I thought that the Foundation might consider setting up an institute for biological studies with major emphasis on population control or birth control, not greatly different from the present aims of the Salk Institute. We'd find property that would have particularly attractive living conditions as a means of attracting top-level scientists. That might be La Jolla, where Salk is located, or an area adjacent to Los Angeles like Pasadena, or a San Francisco location, or a location in Texas. Wherever it was, it would have to be adjacent to one or more good universities as well as having the attractive living conditions. Then I had thought we would undertake to build some buildings and equip them. If we could find a very distinguished leader for such a group, we might be able to assemble as distinguished a group as Salk now has.

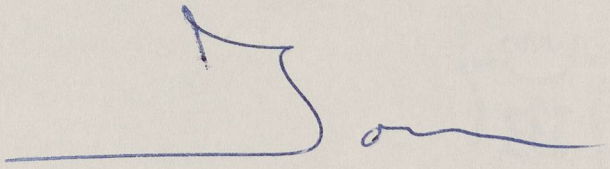
I note that the present operating budget of the Salk Institute is $4.7 million. Now let's assume that the Rockefeller Foundation has set up an institute with an annual budget of $5 million. I agree that undertaking to spend $5 million a year for ten to twenty years, during which time the problem might be solved, is quite a burden. On the other hand, I can think of nothing that the Foundation could do, including the conquest of hunger, which could have a more profound effect on the welfare of the population of the world, than finding a solution to this difficult problem.

The Salk building cost $13 million, and I understand it was very lavishly designed; so let's assume we could beat that cost and that our building might cost $10 million. We could underwrite that and pay it off at the rate of $500,000 a year over twenty years, so that would make a total budget of $5.5 million. Again, this is a lot of money; but I'm intrigued with the idea of the Rockefeller Foundation having a reasonable chance to find, under the right set of circumstances, the answer to this vexing problem. A breakthrough of this type would not only be a tremendous thing for the world and, of course, that's the primary purpose; but it would also give the Foundation another great first like hookworm, like our agricultural breakthroughs in Mexico and the Philippines, and so forth. With the Chairman's interest in population control, it would be a very fitting project to undertake while he is still active in the Foundation.

From what Barry Wood and Bob Ebert said at the meeting, I guess that they feel we would do better to prorate whatever financial commitments we intend to make across a number of institutions, and they may well be right. I just wanted to make sure that everyone understood what I was trying to say. Once I am assured of this, if the conclusion is negative, I'm quite happy to let it stay there.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Dr. J. George Harrar
The Rockefeller Foundation
111 West 50th Street
New York, New York 10020

P. S. As I read the docket, our commitment to population control stands fourth in the amounts of funds that we committed. Perhaps, even if we do not embark on the kind of project I describe, it would be useful to heighten the priority of population control.

FORM 372

900
P&P
Population

December 17, 1969

mailed 12/23

Dear Mr. Watson:

As Dr. Harrar requested, this is to inform you that the amount invested in population for 1969 is $4,996,300.

Sincerely yours,

Linda Beard
Secretary to J. G. Harrar

Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Jr.
International Business Machines Corp.
Old Orchard Road
Armonk, New York 10504

FORM 372

900
P&P
Population

December 17, 1969

mailed 12/23

Dear Tom:

I appreciate your letter of December 4 and am gratified by the comments in your first paragraph.

I am aware of and totally sympathetic to your concern for the problems of population. I have pressed for greater involvement in this field for a good many years and like to feel that I have helped direct increasing emphasis to "population research and action" since 1961.

To date it is quite true that we have diversified our efforts in an attempt to identify and support a variety of instruments directed to population stabilization. Given the very limited number of specialists working in the field (other than demography); the very few interested institutions; and the modest resources available, we first decided to work on these problems.

As a result of this decision, we have among other activities provided substantial support to the Population Council; to human biology and demography at Harvard University; to the establishment of an international institute of reproductive physiology at Columbia University; and to related population research at the University of North Carolina. We have of course been concerned by the painfully slow progress at Columbia, but it now appears at least that this situation is being resolved.

Other RF activities include support of family planning programs both in the U.S. and internationally. Support to the Carolinska Institute on population stabilization, and to national groups in Colombia and Chile are other examples. Simultaneously we have been using the special fellowship technique to bring more expertise into the field.

Currently, as you know, we are helping to bring the Salk Institute into the picture and are planning to recommend support for the Institute of Human Biology, which is in the early process of establishment at the University of California at San Diego. The director is perhaps the leader in the field of the biology of contraception, and he and his team now being assembled appear to me to present us with the most exciting opportunity we have encountered in research in the physiology of contraception and practical application.

We have long talked of a major venture along the lines of your thinking. We have discussed the feasibility of building such a program into the Population Council, the Rockefeller University, the Salk Institute, San Diego, North Carolina or elsewhere. Several years ago I outlined my ideas as to what a major RF thrust in the field might require. At that time I said I thought this might involve a grant in the order of fifty million dollars to build, staff and endow an appropriate institute located in close proximity to an important center of education with the essential constituent colleges. The institute could be autonomous or could be operated by the Foundation. (Our ideas along these lines seem to me to be not too dissimilar).

My remarks made in an oral presentation on program e evoked some interest, and I gained the impression that the Board was not alarmed but rather quite willing to have the officers explore all possibilities for constructive action and to make appropriate recommendations to the Board.

Subsequently this subject has been discussed on many occasions with many knowledgeable persons. Barry favored the idea in principle. Bob was not convinced but was not negative; and my staff colleagues were and are skeptical. They reason that an RF institution would simply take people from their present locations and shift them to another. They rather argue for diversification as against consolidation. They also argue that we have worked very hard to increase the flow of funds into the population field from NIH, AID, WHO and certain foreign sources. And we have helped I think to generate substantially increased resources for the support of a broad spectrum of population research and its application.

Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Jr. December 17, 1969

Tom, I know that this letter is too long, and it is based on memory since I am writing it from Caneel Bay in reply to your letter forwarded to me here. I will ask that it be typed in New York and sent on to you, and I look forward to lunch together as soon as possible after my return to New York on December 21.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. G. Harrar

Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Jr.
International Business Machines Corp.
Old Orchard Road
Armonk, New York 10504

JGH:lb

P.S. My memory re RF funds invested in population in 1969 is that the precentage is higher. I will ask that the total be checked and sent to you.

900
R&P
Population

DATE January 22, 1970
February 4, 1970
February 24, 1970
April 8, 1970
September 8, 1970

RECEIVED FROM

SENT TO

RELATING TO proposed International Population Research Institute

WILL BE FOUND WITH 100
Population
Conference

FORM 212

ARCHIVAL COPY

900
- P and P
Population

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: ACB

DATE: August 3, 1970

TO:

JMW		
JZM		
WL		
VCS		
GSH		
WGD		

ACB

COMMENTS:

NOV 13 1970

SUBJECT: Proposal for Summer Laboratory Facility in Research in Pregnancy Control

The present proposal envisions the establishment of a "Woods Hole" type of laboratory for workers in reproductive physiology, pregnancy control, or interruption.

BACKGROUND

Woods Hole was originally established because of the availability of specimens for marine biologic research. Over the years, however, it has extended this purpose and now constitutes a summer laboratory for a wide range of research and study in broad aspects of physiology. There is no need to describe its history or function in detail; it has received Rockefeller Foundation support and is familiar to many (brochure appended). Its role in building and encouraging biochemical and physiologic research in this country has been significant. In addition to the work actually done in the laboratories there, the opportunity has been provided to rub elbows with senior established investigators; friendships have been formed both in the laboratory and in the sailboat, and the scientific "fraternity" of workers has been cemented.

Also as background information the status of investigators in the realm of pregnancy interruption must be recognized. In few medical schools can collaborative studies be carried out, simply because there is on most medical school faculties only one worker with this commitment in his research effort. To extract each of these workers and gather them together on a permanent Institute basis would, in many instances, serve only to remove from the medical schools the single spark of enthusiasm for this topic, the only reminder that the population problem needs additional research. On the other hand, with a summer facility available joint projects can be initiated, work can be planned and hypotheses tested, often to be continued successfully in the ensuing months on separate basis. The mutual stimulation of a group of workers can be experienced without permanently withdrawing from the medical schools these important investigators. In addition, the very fact that a major foundation would sponsor such a facility gives encouragement to their work and stature to their efforts.

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FORMAT

Property would be acquired, hopefully with some cottage facilities already available. A laboratory would be constructed with multipurpose modules and reasonably standard equipment. While it is assumed that animals would be provided from each worker's own grant support, small and intermediate sized animal quarters would be available. Other foundations or funding sources would be approached for the construction of a library and small auditorium. Additional dwelling units would be constructed as the demand necessitated and funds permitted.

In addition to the provision of laboratory facilities, carrells would be available for reading, correcting proof, etc., and a continuing lecture series on scientifically or sociologically related topics would be arranged. This full program would be operative from mid-June to mid-September, but in the early spring and late fall the facilities would be available for conferences and scientific meetings.

The location proposed is central United States on an east-west basis, but far enough north to preclude the temptation of winter function. Woods Hole made the mistake some years ago of permitting some scientists to remain through the winter months. Instantly two classes of citizens were created - all year workers vs. summer visitors. The dichotomy became so pronounced that it forced a subsequent curious rule to the effect that the winter workers had to close and pack their laboratories and absent themselves during the summer!

While it is difficult to foresee accurately the growth and development of a facility such as this, it could probably be safely predicted that this would be one of the more useful (and dramatic) gestures the Foundation could make in the realm of encouraging population research. It represents in a sense a combination of the large institute approach with the concept of encouraging workers in their "natural" habitat. From such summer sessions each worker would return to his own environs to spread among his colleagues the points of view and enthusiasms gained. The intangible of "status" would be accorded his efforts in addition to putting him in touch with co-workers in fields of similar interest. The summer center would attract national (and international) interest and over the years would become established as a landmark in encouraging basic investigation in pregnancy control.

GROUND RULES

No worker could subscribe for less than two weeks. A charge of $300 per month would be made for each cottage regardless of the size family occupying it. The workers and families would be required to dine in the central dining room at least one meal (dinner) a day (included in the base charge for the subscribing scientist but with additional fees for members of the family). There would be a fee of $100 per month for a 20 x 20 foot laboratory, and $20 per month for a carrell or writing room.

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Technicians would be available (excellent summer employment for medical students with overtones of proselyting for the area of research), but would be subsidized by the investigator; they could be employed on a part-time basis where desirable.

Such a fee schedule - approximate in the extreme - is not in an effort to make the center completely self-supporting, but as a guarantee of sincerity from the subscribers. It should be anticipated (as with Bellagio) that the Foundation would supply a portion of the annual running expenses at least until other supplemental funds accrued.

COST

It is estimated that the initial purchase and basic construction would cost one million dollars. It is difficult to calculate the cost of month-by-month running expenses but the Foundation should be prepared to invest $100,000 the second year in additional capital improvements and additional living quarters.

While initially a subcommittee of the Foundation's trustees would be responsible for management of the fiscal affairs of the facility, a resident manager would be appointed and a separate board of trustees with scientist representation would ultimately be created.

ACB

ACB:ab

Attachment

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900
P and P
Population

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: ACB

DATE: August 3, 1970

TO:

JMW		
JZM		
WL		
VCS		
GSH		
WGD		

ACB

COMMENTS:

NOV 13 1970

SUBJECT: Proposal for "Topic-Related" Conferences in Family Planning Research

It is proposed that the RF sponsor a series of topic-related conferences among basic researchers in various aspects of the control or prevention of term pregnancy. Each conference would gather together the active workers concerned with a single aspect of this broad field for reports of progress being made, techniques newly developed and possible research approaches.

BACKGROUND

The belief that the ideal method of conception control was already on hand was comfortable but far from correct. Continuing research needs to be done, not only in the general area of reproductive physiology but in the specific fields of the interruption of prevention of pregnancy.

In general, however, these areas or research commitments have not achieved appropriate status among the medical school faculties of America. It still remains more "dignified" to do research on death control than birth control. As a clinical activity, keeping an elderly stroke or coronary patient alive a few extra months achieves more approbrium than does aborting a 14-year old illegitimately pregnant girl.

In most of the medical schools of America there is one, or at most two, basic investigators with a commitment to pregnancy control. Such workers are lonely and tend to feel isolated from other investigators with the same or similar interests. They can often be identified by a subtle air of paranoia (frequently justified) and their certainty that one gets promoted faster for an interest in the fine details of mitochondrial membranes than for an expertise in poisoning the uterine contents.

One of the purposes of the proposed conference would be to indicate to such workers that there are indeed other people with the same interests, with similar problems and with the corresponding determination to find some solutions, as well as indicating the interest of a major foundation in their efforts. More importantly, such conferences have a stimulating effect on the research of any topic, and provide a forum for the necessary exchange of ideas and methodology.

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Not infrequently the time saved discovering that a sub-portion of a project has already been successfully carried out but not yet published is far greater than the time spent away from the laboratory attending such a conference.

THE FORMAT

Two- to two-and-a-half-day conferences would be organized with an invited list of participants. Tentatively one could consider the Nassau Inn with a maximal number of 20 workers being involved. The meeting would be in camera; those presenting material would be encouraged to bring work in progress rather than finished and polished papers. Slides could be reused without fear of copyright violation; discussions could be free-wheeling without fear of tape recorders.

On the other hand, for each session one or two rapporteurs would be appointed to keep approximate "minutes" of topics discussed and agreements reached. These abbreviated reports would be issued, and as a matter of fact, a series of such reports would constitute a valuable "state of the art" summarization.

TOPICS

Initially the following subjects are being considered:

1. Luteolysis. Its natural occurrence and artificial creation, both by anti-LH and by direct chemical attack.

2. Tubal function. One day on tubal secretion and capacitation; one on tubal innervation and its pharmacologic control.

3. Myometrial activity and control. Muscle cell chemistry and oxytocic response.

4. Anti-chorionic drugs and direct fetal poisons.

5. Anti-implantation activity. The chemical prerequisites for implantation. I.U.D. effect, lysozymes, etc.

Additional topics would be considered (ovulation suppression, ganodotrophins, ph, etc.) as new work develops in different areas.

Regardless of the topic being discussed, however, the "after dinner speech" for the first evening's dinner would be on the current status of Global Population growth and the need for a renewed attack. No scientific worker can work happily at his research if he has the feeling that he is investigating a worthless subject. Giving renewed pertinence to the research being done would be one of the principal assets to such conferences.

ORGANIZATION AND COST

The Foundation staff would be initially responsible for determining the mailing list. This can be accomplished from (a) grantees and grant applications from Rockefeller, Ford, NIH and Population Council, and (b) solicited suggestions

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from the initial nucleus of invitees. After issuing the initial invitations, however, conference management would be contracted to an organization specializing in such activities. It is estimated that each conference could be executed for less than $10,000.

ACB

ACB:ab

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P and P
Population

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: ACB

DATE: August 21, 1970

TO:

JMW		
JZM		
WL		
VCS		
GSH.		
WGD		

ACB

COMMENTS:

NOV 13 1970

SUBJECT: Approaches to Population Control Research

One gains the impression of a tacitly accepted distribution of support in approaching the population problem. The Population Council has concentrated on the international scene, has dealt with ministries, rendered technical assistance and sponsored international scholarships, as well as awarding some biomedical project-type grants. The Ford Foundation has concerned itself with Reproductive Biology in the broader sense, not always applicable to fertility control. It has provided some high level advisory aid and some technical assistance. OEO has concentrated on direct patient contact and family planning clinics in this country, while AID has served a like function abroad.

This tendency to develop major fields of emphasis is obviously in no sense binding and there are many areas of overlap. Such a division of activity represents attitudes and ways of thinking more than a formalized distribution. The problem it creates is that it tends to manipulate the RF into the position of "taking what is left", and it is difficult to imprint leadership from such a position. It would be preferable for the RF to develop its own program, based on the needs as identified by staff, and without regard for traditional approaches. Certainly sitting still awaiting applications for grants-in-aid for contraceptive research is not the proper approach.

The Needs. There is common agreement that both now and for the foreseeable future, the principal need in the population field will be additional research. In addition, one can see the need for public and professional education, for internationalization, for proselyting personnel.

A. Research: Research in this field would be of two types: basic biochemical or endrocrinologic bench investigations (75%), and studies in the psychosocial realm (motivation and sequelae) (25%). The difference between these are apparent: one can safely assume that a medication which destroys the corpus luteum of a woman in Kansas would have a like effect if taken by a

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woman in Africa; on the other hand, what motivates the woman in Kansas to take the medication would presumably be totally different than what motivates the African woman. Nevertheless, research in both areas needs to be carried out: it would be bootless to devise the most effective contraceptive in the world only to discover that it was unacceptable to a large portion of the population.

Several approaches to stimulating research in pregnancy control can be visualized:- By direct support of basic scientists in Departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology; by sponsoring topic-related conferences; by providing a summer facility for investigators in this area. Tentative proposals for such ventures are appended.

It will be noted that each of these proposals attacks the problem in a "dispersed" form. The workers in fertility control are encouraged and/or supported but are not moved bodily to a separately constituted Institute. These proposals are not meant, however, to substitute for the establishment of such Institutes nor to compete with them for funding. Rather, they are intended to provide some of the benefits of the Institute approach (e.g., cross-fertilization and mutual discussion) while leaving each worker at his "home base" to continue the function of serving as a focus of fertility control research and a reminder that the Population problem is still with us.

The establishment of Institutes for Research in Fertility Control remains an objective to be further explored. In addition to the usual scientific advantages cited, such Institutes give the activity clear visibility.

Furthermore, the establishment of such Institutes permits subtle pressure toward project-oriented research. In general, scientists engaged in academic research have little or no interest in the applicability of their research to practical problems. In the past this academic freedom to pursue "nonapplicable" studies has tended to yield - after an appropriate incubation period - very practical scientific progress. The question at hand with respect to Population Control is whether or not we can afford the luxury of such an incubation period. In a consortium of workers grouped as a Research Institute, a series of specific problems can be identified and the investigating scientists more easily persuaded to participate in product-oriented studies, which inevitably would involve both applied as well as fundamental research.

Onefurther aspect of the encouragement of research merits mention. In addition to the support of basic investigators in this field, one should be concerned with the recruitment of talent into the field. This is one of the possible benefits to be derived from the proposed professorships, and each institution awarded such an appointment should be asked to

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guarantee a certain number of teaching hours in the curriculum devoted to demographic-population problems. In addition, however, we might want to explore the concept of summer student fellowships in research in the area (both basic and clinical; medical and behavioral), hopefully early enough to have an impact on career choice. It might be possible, through the Technical Assistance Division of the Pop Council, to identify technical assistance field staff members who could accept RF-supported students to work and observe in local clinics with mutual profit.

Research in the Behavioral Component of Fertility Control is more difficult to achieve and needs to be repeated in many areas and with many different ethnic groups. The acceptance or nonacceptance of Family Planning methods is highly individualized and a full sequence of studies would need to be executed. This almost raises the question as to whether or not a mobile team of sociologists, social anthropologists, and psychiatrists might not represent the best approach to such studies.

B. Training in Patient Care: The Population Program should be internationalized and National Training Institutes might well achieve this. Such an institute would serve as a research center for demographic or biologic studies, and a place for training midwives, nurses, nurse aides, medical students, and a whole spectrum of medical and paramedical personnel. Studies and "trial runs" are needed to put real meaning in the old shibboleth of incorporating the lay workers into the health team. Rather than Islands of Excellence, we need masses of lowly workers trained in the attitudes and skills necessary for family planning techniques. The establishment of such National Research Training Institutes (ultimately to be run by the local governments) would require Field Staff in Population or, again, one might enlist the assistance, where appropriate, of the Technical Assistance field staff of the Pop Council.

C. Education: Whether or not it is decided to reduplicate the entire Bangkok experiment at a series of other universities and medical schools, it might be well to consider offering, on a similar basis, to staff and develop a Division of Community Medicine in a wide variety of overseas medical schools. This would be an interdisciplinary group concerned with outreach programs of health care, with nutrition, and with family planning. Such a division could take the responsibility for the teaching and development in the medical school milieu of model clinics in family planning and family health. Once again, Field Staff would be necessary but it is assumed they would phase out within 3-5 years, leaving the department in local hands.

The teaching manual proposed is intended largely for use in this country. An international version is being prepared by FIGO and is encountering the anticipated difficulties both with languages and with the need for reduplication locally of all illustrative photographs. The possibility

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of the use of T.V. "commercials" for public education cannot be ignored. If it is worth doing such a campaign for smoking, it is certainly important enough to do it for overcrowding. Despite individual speeches, articles, and general evangelism, the backlash day will come when the public says, "You never told us ...".

I would welcome comments, criticisms, and alternations to the attached suggestions.

ACB

ACB:ab

Attachments

900
P and P
Population

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: ACB

DATE: August 24, 1970

TO:

JMW		
JZM		
WL		
VCS		
GSH		
WGD		

ACB

COMMENTS:

ARCHIVAL COPY

NOV 13 1970

SUBJECT: Training Manual

It is proposed that the RF sponsor, commission, and fund a simple, brief teaching manual in Population Growth.

Background: I hold these truths to be self-evident:-

1. The teaching of population control and demography is a must in Medical Schools.

2. Ultimately this teaching will undoubtedly be done by an inter-disciplinary division of the School.

3. In the meantime it devolves most frequently on the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, largely because the weapons for control lie in their domain.

4. Ob-Gyn men are not demographers or ecologists.

5. Therefore, there is need for a simple manual for medical school students and teachers.

Divisions:

Rates, their definitions and calculations. Death rate, birth rate, fertility rate, etc., etc. Their interrelations and determinants. Doubling times, etc.

World population growth. An overview; causes and predictions. National Tables. Consideration of other animal populations. Weapons available: Contraception, Abortion, and sterilization; their respective roles globally. The need for further research, etc.

Divisions (cont'd.):

Food)
) General principles only.
Pollution)

ACB

ACB:ab

ARCHIVAL COPY

900
P and P
Population

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: ACB

DATE: August 24, 1970

TO:

JMW		
JZM		
WL		
VCS		
GSH		
WGD		

ACB

COMMENTS:

ARCHIVAL COPY

SUBJECT: T.V. Spot Announcements

It is proposed that we explore the possibility of T.V. spot announcements anent the Population problem.

Format: Presumably this should take the form of finding a sponsoring Agency (? PPWP) and having the RF fund through it. Presumably this would not be classified as influencing legislation or official policy and could be funded as a study of public education techniques.

The purposes of the program would be:

1. Convince the viewer of the reality of the Population Explosion.

2. Give it a sense of immediacy.....not couched as vague benefits to be derived at some future time.....not "someone else's problem" (by which they always mean India).

Hopefully this would involve chiefly hiring a good advertising agency but seeking free "public service" time on the networks.

Question: Do we have to await the outcome of the North Carolina center's study on the use of the media to influence attendance at Family Planning clinics (related but not identical objectives) (RF 70062) before such exploration is carried out?

ACB

ACB:ab

P. and P. 900
Population

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: ACB

DATE: November 2, 1970

TO:

JGH		JGH
~~JMW~~		
GSH VCS		GSH VS
WL JZM		WL
GSH ~~ACB~~		ACB
FW		

COMMENTS:

NOV 24 1970

SUBJECT: Population Activities

PROPOSITION

In an effort to increase the activity of BMS in the Population area and ease individual burdens, every man will become a Population Officer in addition to his other duties.

IMPLEMENTATION

To implement and systematize this general proposition, the Director and the BMS staff will divide these duties on a geographic basis as follows:

GSH - South America
Africa

VCS - Latin America
Central America
Mexico

WL - Asia

JZM - Europe (Turkey)
U.S.A.

RESPONSIBILITY

Responsibility would be to remain informed as to the attitudes and needs in each assigned geographic area, to know what is going on in population activities, teaching and research, and to encourage promising programs and individuals to look to the RF when help is needed. A series of seminars will be held immediately after the first of the year for the purpose of providing the necessary background for all Officers to function effectively in this role.

CARAVAN BOOKS
NEW YORK

FORM 106

GUIDELINES

To insure some consistency in our decisions and activities, certain guidelines should be agreed upon. These cannot be too rigid, however. Thus, we are probably in agreement that the hard chemical research which will lead to the synthesis of a new drug would be more likely to emanate from Europe and the U.S.A. than from Africa or East Asia. On the other hand, psychosocial or demographic studies will have to be repeated in almost every region. Absolute consistency between different geographic areas is not, accordingly, either desirable or possible. The following specific types of activities should be developed and supported (in order of approximate priority):

1. Universities and research institutes.

   a. Development and support of population centers for research and education.
   b. Development of presidential population offices for the development of university-wide teaching and research programs.
   c. Research in reproductive biology and applied contraceptive research.
   d. Research in family planning, and in the psychosociologic and economic aspects of population growth.
   e. Development of community health programs with integrated family planning activities, for teaching and research.
   f. Scholarships and fellowships for staff development in the above-listed activities, plus travel grants when the moratorium is lifted.
   g. Assistance to take the form of grants and/or RF staff, as appropriate.

2. National organizations, private or quasi-government.

   a. Associations of universities and medical colleges, to support teaching and research in population.
   b. Other national organizations concerned with nationwide research and teaching programs in all aspects of population growth and stabilization.
   c. Assistance in the form of grants, fellowships, or RF staff, as appropriate.

3. Government.

   a. Experimental family planning and community health programs.
   b. National training centers for auxiliary and professional personnel.
   c. Assistance in the form of grants, fellowships, or RF staff, as appropriate.

4. Regional organizations.

   a. Associations of universities and medical colleges, to support teaching and research in population.
   b. Other regional organizations concerned with regional research and teaching, and training programs in all aspects of population growth and stabilization.
   c. Assistance in the form of grants, fellowships, or RF staff, as appropriate.

ACB.
A.C.B.

ACB:ab

copy to RAS 4/24/72

FW

Date: **April 14, 1972** **P2090 - Group Consultants**

Copies: Sec.
Compt. (2)
Ref. (2)
Travel
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P and P
Population

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Limited Outside Consultation or Service Arrangement

Up to 15 days in the United States and Canada only.
A Vice-President's signature is required if fee exceeds $75 per day.

Name, Degrees, and Field of Interest:	BUDGET: **69950-4** CHARGE: **BMS**
See attached list	

Place and Date of Birth:	Marital Status:	Soc. Security No.:	Citizenship:

Permanent Home Address:	Professional/Business Affiliation & Address:

Assignment: **To serve as members of a small committee to review and evaluate the Rockefeller Foundation's population program.**

Period covered and number of days to be devoted to assignment: **Attend meeting at RF office, May 4-5, 1972.**

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS: No accident or group life insurance will be provided.
(See footnotes.)

(a) Fee or Honorarium: $ **100** per **day** : $ ~~1,000~~ 1,200

(b) Living expenses - Check one:
☒ Per diem of $ **36** for **3** days: $ ~~432~~ 540
☐ Actual expenses

(c) Travel and incidental expenses: $ ~~438~~ 526

(d) Special provisions:

(e) TOTAL: $ ~~1,870~~ 2,266 (Check below)
☒ Pay total in advance per note (e)
☐ Other - specify:

APPROVAL AND CERTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS:

W Haddad	Herbert Beaton	Allan C Barnes
Deputy Director, BMS	Comptroller	Vice-President (if fee is more than $75/day.)

(a) Taxable and subject to reporting by Foundation on Form 1099 (Information Tax Return).
(b) Per diem allowances of more than $36 per day are subject to reporting on Form 1099. Actual expenses or per diem allowances of $36 per day or less will not be reported.
(c) Travel and incidental expenses will not be reported.
(e) When possible, funds should be provided in advance for total expenses, subject only to later confirmation that the assignment has been completed.

NOTE: This form, with a list attached, may be used for group consultation arrangements or special committees.

February 1972

BMS POPULATION PROGRAM REVIEW COMMITTEE

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Baltimore, Maryland 21205
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MORISON, Robert S., M.D.
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624 Clark Hall
Ithaca, New York 14850
(Soc. Security No.: 054-28-4784)

WISHIK, Samuel M., M.D.
Division for Program Development
and Evaluation
International Institute for the
Study of Human Reproduction
Columbia University
45 Overlook Terrace
New York, New York 10033
(Soc. Security No.: 061-28-0087)

DeVINNEY, Leland C., Ph.D.
4000 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Apt. 1526
Washington, D.C. 20016
(Soc. Security No.: 054-28-4749)

Financial Arrangements

	Honorarium	Per Diem	Travel & Incidental	Total
Cushner	$200	$108	$ 82	$390
Hatcher	$200	$108	$176	$484
Hunter	$200	$108	$ 92	$400
Morison	$200	$108	$ 78	$386
Wishik	$200	None	$ 10	$210
DeVinney	$200	$108	$ 88	$396
			TOTAL:	$2,266

CRANES CREST

Date: May 26, 1972 **P2106 - Group Consultants**

Copies: ~~Sec.~~ ~~Compt.~~ (2) Ref. (2) ~~Travel~~

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Limited Outside Consultation or Service Arrangement

Up to 15 days in the United States and Canada only.
A Vice-President's signature is required if fee exceeds $75 per day.

900 P and P Population

Name, Degrees, and Field of Interest: **See attached list**	BUDGET: 69950-4 CHARGE: BMS

Place and Date of Birth:	Marital Status:	Soc. Security No.:	Citizenship:

Permanent Home Address:	Professional/Business Affiliation & Address:

Assignment: **To serve as members of a small committee to review and evaluate the Rockefeller University's reproductive biology program**

Period covered and number of days to be devoted to assignment: **Attend meeting at RF Offices, June 16, 1972**

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS: No accident or group life insurance will be provided. (See footnotes.)

(a) Fee or Honorarium: $ 100 per day: $ 800 (d) Special provisions:

(b) Living expenses - Check one:

[x] Per diem of $ 36 for 1 days: $ 288 (e) TOTAL: $ 1220 (Check below)

[ ] Actual expenses

[x] Pay total in advance per note (e)

(c) Travel and incidental expenses: $ 132 [ ] Other - specify:

APPROVAL AND CERTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS:

V C Scott
Associate Director, BMS

Asst. Comptroller

Allan L Barnes
Vice-President (if fee is more than $75/day.)

(a) Taxable and subject to reporting by Foundation on Form 1099 (Information Tax Return).
(b) Per diem allowances of more than $36 per day are subject to reporting on Form 1099. Actual expenses or per diem allowances of $36 per day or less will not be reported.
(c) Travel and incidental expenses will not be reported.
(e) When possible, funds should be provided in advance for total expenses, subject only to later confirmation that the assignment has been completed.

NOTE: This form, with a list attached, may be used for group consultation arrangements or special committees.

February 1972

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S. S. # 391-16-5645

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The Ford Foundation
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Chalmers Street
Edinburgh, Scotland

900 R+P POPULATION

REPORT ON INTERIM AUDIT

An examination of the Foundation's cash balances and securities as of August 31, 1973, had been made by the auditors, and a report was presented by Mr. Hardin as Committee on Audit. The report was ordered on file.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. Roosa presented the report of the Finance Committee.

TREASURER'S INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - JANUARY 1-OCTOBER 31, 1973

The Treasurer's interim financial statements for the period January 1 to October 31, 1973, including a record of actions taken by the Finance Committee which had not otherwise been reported, a classification of investments, a statement of the Foundation's stock holdings as a percentage of total shares outstanding, and a record of income on investments since January 1, 1954, were presented and ordered on file.

REPORT ON ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

The President reported on various organizational and administrative matters, including his intention to redesignate the Foundation's Biomedical Sciences group the Health Sciences group, to redesignate the Population Program the Population and Health Program, to redesignate the Cultural Development Program the Arts, Humanities, and Contemporary Values Program, to redesignate the University Development Program the Education for Development Program, and to redesignate Allied Interests as Special Interests and Explorations - all effective January 1, 1974.
