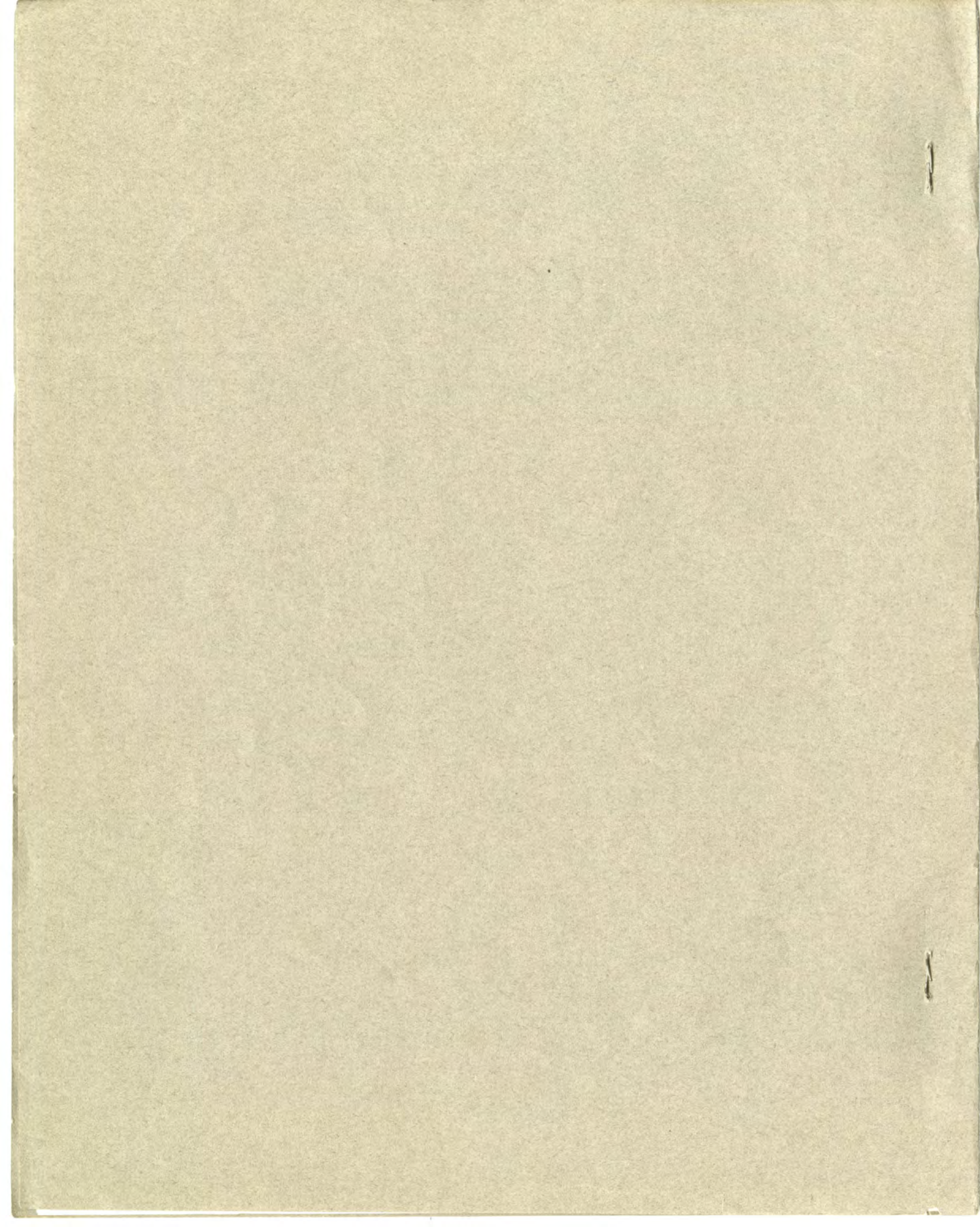




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October 23, 1919

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Yours of the 26th received. I am very sorry while some students from Southern China will go to not to have seen you while I was in New York. I was Peking, nevertheless if there should be a school there only for a couple of days on business connected established in Shanghai many more will go there with the University Union in Europe. I did not know in other words, I still believe it to be sound policy that you were in the city until I was about to leave. to establish a school in Northern China, and another

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Now of course I may be all wrong in my view that such schools would be established in the not very of the possibilities of attendance. I realize that distant future. I shall therefore be sorry to see preliminary training, especially English, must be only a hospital established in Shanghai with the remote rather slow. Still, I believe that in time it will possibility of a medical school being connected with it. prove to have been worth while.

I hope we can see our way clear to proceed immediately

October 23, 1912

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with the University Union in Europe. I did not know
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I am not enthusiastic about supporting the vernacular schools, and still less so about supporting the St. Johns enterprise.

With cordial regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Mr. George E. Vincent,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway, New York.

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61 Broadway, New York.

M
L. G. MYERS, TREASURER
ROBERT H. KIRK, COMPTROLLER

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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MARTIN A. RYERSON
FREDERICK STRAUSS
GEORGE E. VINCENT

October 20, 1919

My dear Mr. Judson:

I am sorry that I did not know until too late that you were in town the end of the week. I was anxious to see you upon two problems on which your judgment will be highly prized. I am sending you two sets of documents:

First; a tentative report on the proposed medical center for Shanghai. Mr. Greene, Dr. Houghton and I drew this up as a basis for discussion by interested persons in China as well as for our own Board. You will notice the criticisms and protests which are made by certain of the Shanghai and Nanking men. I am convinced that so far as economy of resources, both physical and personal, goes the recommendations of the Committee are sound. There is, however, another question, namely, whether the program proposed would meet the moral obligations of the Board with respect to Shanghai and the Yangtse Valley. Some of our friends feel that if we do not establish undergraduate instruction from the outset we shall fail to keep our word, prevent St. Johns from securing funds for the support of instruction that we had been counted upon to provide and in general disappoint expectations which have been aroused by the assurances of our representatives and by our statements to the public. Will you not read this material and give me your frank judgment as to the moral obligations of the Board so far as your personal knowledge of the situation goes.

President Judson

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October 20, 1919

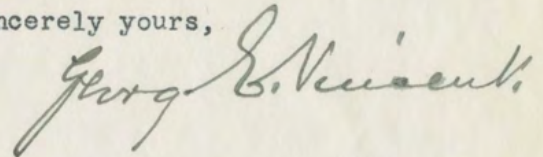
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I am submitting this material to you, Dr. Buttrick and to Dr. Flexner in advance because we do not wish to prepare final reports for the docket of the Board until we have had the advantages of your counsel.

My trip to China was of absorbing interest. I hope before very long to have an opportunity to tell you something about it.

Please give my greetings to Mrs. Judson, and believe me,

Very sincerely yours,



President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

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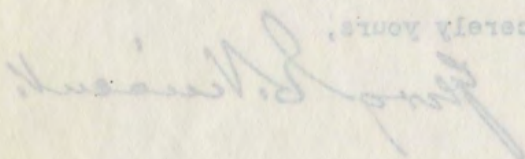
October 30, 1913

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GEV 8C - 2

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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.,
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ROBERT H. KIRK, COMPTROLLER

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GEORGE E. VINCENT

October 29, 1919

My dear Mr. Judson:

Your views as to the China Medical Board's obligation in Shanghai are shared by Dr. Flexner, Dr. Buttrick, and Dr. Welch. I am convinced that we should proceed with the outlining of the complete plan and then let the entire institution develop as the demands make themselves evident. We can, I think, meet the situation by the process of growth rather than launching a complete building scheme as in Peking.

Thank you sincerely for your prompt and explicit reply.

Very truly yours,

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University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

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MARTIN A. STERN
FREDERICK STAYES
GEORGE A. VINCENT

October 28, 1919

Charles W. Huggill

My dear Mr. Judson:

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University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

GEV:A

Mr. Judson 127
H.C.

學 大 京 燕
PEKING UNIVERSITY.
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
K'uei Chia Ch'ang
PEKING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN:

February 21, 1920.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Judson:-

Perhaps you will remember that I called on you about the first of December in 1917 to discuss with you the question of a suitable site for Peking University. I well remember your advice when I asked you how much land should be secured. You said, "Find out how much you want and then buy twice as much." You will be interested to know that some such counsel as this has prevailed in our Board of Managers here on the field, as well as in the Board of Trustees in New York City, for we have decided to give up the site we had selected in the city as being entirely too restricted and our agents are actively at work now endeavoring to purchase land for the University just outside of the city to the west. We are endeavoring to secure one hundred acres or more for the permanent site of the University.

Since I discussed University matters with you at that time considerable progress has been made. About a year ago we succeeded in finding a suitable man for president of the University in the person of Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, formerly of Nanking. Dr. Stuart took up his duties in the University last summer and is already manifesting, in many ways, the wisdom of the authorities in electing him to this important position.

The building program of the University has engaged the attention of the Trustees in New York and the Board of Managers here on the field. About two months ago Mr. Murphy of the firm of Murphy and Dana, architects, in New York and Shanghai, spent several days in Peking. He had come directly from New York, where he consulted with the Executive Committee of the Trustees. Upon his arrival in Peking he went over very carefully with the President and members of the staff of the University here the building requirements and has prepared an extensive building program. This has been reported back to the Trustees in New York and the essential elements in the same have been approved.

Another forward step which is very interesting, considering the former social and educational practices in China, is the step to amalgamate the Women's Union College here in Peking with the University. This will ultimately result in co-education, no doubt, although during the initial stages of the arrangement it may seem best to hold classes for men and women separately, at least in part. Of course this is an advance step for China, but we can scarcely say that we are leaders in this idea, for the National Educational Association, at its annual meeting in Taiyuanfu last October, have recommended to the Board

PEKING UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
K'wei Chih Chang
PEKING, CHINA

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of Education in Peking the policy of complete coeducation in institutions of learning of University grade. Our plans for coeducation, however, are probably further advanced than that of any other institution in China, either under government or mission auspices, and many people are watching our new enterprise with great interest.

Ever since last summer the authorities of the University, both here and in New York, have been busy formulating the needs of the University for staff, buildings, equipment, etc., with a view to incorporating these requirements in the plans of the financial campaign of the Interchurch World Movement in America. Recent word from New York reports that the amount set down in the budget of the campaign for Peking University buildings, equipment, enlarged staff, etc., during the next five years is \$2,775,000; and there is an additional million set down for endowment. This will indicate to you briefly something of the magnitude of our plans and the extent of our hopes and prospects for this institution here at China's capital.

I am writing to you to-day more especially to discuss the School of Education. At the present time all we can do in the department of education is to offer a few courses in the College of Arts and Sciences for the purpose of preparing our students to teach in secondary schools. The authorities of the University, however, are planning for a School of Education in connection with the University which will be as complete and efficient as possible. At the request of the Board of Managers last spring, I prepared a statement outlining the plans for this school of education. This statement was approved by the Board of Managers and has been referred to the Board of Trustees in New York, along with plans for other special departments of university work. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the statement just referred to and also a copy of an "Extract from the Architect's 'Building Program' for Peking University," relative to the Division of Education". These documents will, I think, indicate the extent of our plans with regard to these schools of education. You will probably deduct that in developing these plans the School of Education of the University of Chicago has served somewhat as a model. I have been studying, as I have had opportunity, the organization of your School of Education, as well as that of Teachers' College, Columbia, and also prominent normal schools in the United States. I have also been in correspondence with Dr. Judd, director of your School of Education, and had a very suggestive letter from him, written on the 19th of last May. The following paragraph from Dr. Judd's letter I consider especially significant and pertinent:

"The establishment of a teachers' training school in connection with a university has enormous advantages. It has the advantage of offering to the students in training large possibilities of election in all of the departments of the institution. This seems to me to be a very great advantage. Furthermore, I think that the institution for the training of teachers should be intimately bound up in its organization with the academic department so that the standards of admission and the standards of graduation shall be at exactly the same level. On this matter, however, I think I have written you at

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some length before, and I need only now to emphasize the fact that we are developing rapidly the scientific attitude within our own department and are producing a body of material which, I think, will make perfectly clear the mission of the university department of education."

The particular message which I have in writing to you to-day is to suggest that the University of Chicago "adopt" the School of Education of Peking University as its department of foreign work. I have in mind, for instance, the development of "Yale in China" in Changsha, as well as other important foreign educational interests supported by other prominent universities in America. So far as I know the University of Chicago has not yet assumed the support of any such work. As an alumnus of the University I should be interested in having the University undertake a work of this sort, and, as I have reflected on the matter, it has seemed to me that the School of Education of Peking University would be a very suitable field for the development of the University of Chicago's interest in foreign educational work. You have visited China, have studied the needs of the country with respect to education, and are entirely familiar with the strategic location of our university here in Peking and the immense influence it will be in a position to exert. The field of teacher training and the study of education is entirely an open one, for there is, with the exception of government normal schools, no thoroughly equipped institution to undertake this kind of work north of the Yangtze River.

I do not know how this proposition will appeal to you. Of course there are many important details of the arrangement to be taken up and elaborated. I write to-day simply to mention this possible program and ~~xxxxxx~~^{am} sure that you will receive the suggestion sympathetically and give it such consideration as it deserves, perhaps discussing the proposition with prominent members of your university staff. Dr. Burton, for instance, I am sure would be greatly interested. In view of the nature of the work suggested, I am also writing to Dr. Judd of the School of Education. The correspondence which I have had with him indicates a sympathetic interest in our work on his part and I am sure he will be interested in considering this proposition, as well. I am sending to him a copy of the enclosures which I am sending you, and I am mailing to you and to him copies of our recently published announcement of the College of Arts and Sciences. We are expecting to prepare a complete catalogue of the University, to be issued two or three months hence.

I have discussed the proposition contained in this letter with President Stuart, and it has his enthusiastic approval. If you should desire further information about the plans of the University, I would refer you to the secretary of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Eric North, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Department of Education, Peking University.

HSG/M

Enclosures.

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Department of Education, Peking University.

HSG/M

Enclosures.

Extract from the Architect's "Building
Program" for Peking University

relative to the

DIVISION OF EDUCATION

Summary of Important Elements.

- A. College of Education.
- B. Boys' Middle School for Observation and Practice.
- C. Girls' Middle School for Observation and Practice.
- D. Boys' and Girls' Higher Primary School for Observation and Practice.
- E. Boys' and Girls' Lower Primary School for Observation and Practice.
- F. Primary School for Experiment and Research.

A. The College of Education building.

Estimated number of students, 250--300. Coeducation.
Classrooms, six large, 25 students; six small, 15 students;
Total 12 rooms.
Lecture hall, seating 100 students.
Exhibition Room (Textbook library, pedagogical museum, etc.)
size, 25 x 40.
Dean's office, two rooms.
Rooms for the School for Experiment and Research may be in
this building. (See below.)

B. to E. General Requirements.

Buildings for schools for observation and practice should be
one story buildings in Chinese style, so planned as to
serve as models which might be imitated in Chinese
communities.

Each school should have a separate walled court.

All classrooms should be provided with doors at the rear for
observation purposes.

Each school should have its own playground, in area not less
than 100' x 100', if practicable. Otherwise, some
grounds could be used in common. Athletics for the
middle school students will be provided for elsewhere.

All schools must be readily accessible from the main road
for day pupils.

B. Boys' Middle School.

Four years' course, ages 14--18.

Boarding department for 120 students. Four students per room.
Provides not only for regular middle school boys, but
also for lower normal students in training for lower
primary schools, such students not being of university
grade.

General classrooms, 6.

Assembly and study hall.

Manual training rooms, 2. Room for woodwork to contain 10
benches.

Exercise grounds.

Room for one teacher, or proctor.

Servants' rooms, for five persons.

C. Girls' Middle School.

Equipment similar to the boys' school, except that domestic

Relative to the

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Equipment similar to the boys' school, except that domestic

science takes the place of manual training.

D. Boys' and Girls' Higher Primary School.

Course, three years, Ages, 10--13, Pupils 100.

Boarding department only for girls, 30 pupils. (Dining
#room and kitchen may be combined with girls' middle
school.

General class rooms, 5.

Assembly and Study Hall.

Manual training room for boys; domestic science training
room for girls.

Playgrounds, separate for boys and girls.

Room for one teacher, or proctor.

Servants' room, for four persons.

E. Boys' and Girls' Lower Primary School.

Course, four years. Ages, 6--10. Pupils, 100.

Day school only.

General classrooms, 6.

Assembly hall.

Manual and Industrial Arts, 2 rooms.

Playground.

F. Primary School for Experiment and Research.

(To be provided for in the College of Education building.)

Course, 7 years. Ages, 6--13. Boys and Girls. Day school
only. Classrooms, 7 large, 18' x 25'; 3 small, 15' x 20';
total 10. Extra entrance at rear of rooms, for observation
purposes.

Manual and industrial arts, 3 rooms.

Playground.

Peking, 22 Dec., 1919.

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Peking, 22 Dec., 1919.

A "TEACHERS' COLLEGE" OR DIVISION OF EDUCATION IN PEKING UNIVERSITY

1. The Need.

1. The shortcomings of Christian Education in China are everywhere recognized, and all who are interested in this department of mission work are agreed that better training of teachers in the first essential in the improvement of the schools. Probably at least nine tenths of the teachers in Christian schools at the present time have received no professional training. Here in North China there is as yet no normal school prepared to give teachers suitable training for their work.

2. The present and future constituency to be served by teacher training is so great that a single institution for such training in China would be quite inadequate - even in the ~~course~~^{case} of middle school teachers. In the provinces of the north which would naturally look to a normal school in Peking for a supply of trained teachers, probably from twenty to thirty graduates prepared for middle school positions would be required every year to meet the demand. The number required for primary schools would be at least five times as great.

The Advisory Council of the China Christian Educational Association, at its last two consecutive annual meetings, adopted the following resolution: "It is resolved that the China Christian Educational Association favors the establishment in Mandarin-speaking China of one normal school, so strongly staffed and equipped as to serve as a model. In connection with this normal school there should be established a school of research and demonstration, for the purpose of working out the best curricula and methods for lower and higher primary schools. This school should be so well staffed that the teachers will have time to investigate and reflect, compare notes and criticize each other's work. It should have at least two experts from abroad, one experienced in the work of the grades, the other in psychological tests, and statistics. Associated with these should be strong missionary teachers and Chinese experts in education, so that local conditions may be thoroughly understood, and a distinctively Christian curriculum prepared. The school should work out one course after another by experiment, and should prepare outlines and suggestions with the needs of primary school teachers especially in view. The school should be equipped for observation purposes, and teachers, both missionary and Chinese, should be encouraged to visit it. The school should not be the practice school of the normal school. The practice teaching of the normal students should be provided for in another school."

The first institution mentioned in this resolution is the normal school and it is evidently not intended that there should be only one normal school for the whole of China, but that somewhere there should be one "so strongly staffed and equipped as to serve as model" for others. With regard to the second institution mentioned in the resolution, the school for experiment and research, perhaps only one for all China need be considered for the present.

II. The Elements involved.

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purposes should be kept in view: (1) The training of teachers and educational administrators. (2) The scientific study of education as a whole, and especially of education in the Orient. Attention must be paid to the Chinese school system, and to the place of Government normal schools in that system. Primary education in China covers seven years of study, comprised in a four years' course in the lower primary school and a three years' course in the higher primary school. This is followed by the secondary school, known as the middle school, with a four years' course of study. To provide teachers for these schools the government conducts normal schools of two grades: the lower normal school admits pupils after graduation from the higher primary school, and provides for them a five years' course, which parallels the common middle school course and extends one year beyond; and the higher normal school, or normal college, which admits pupils after graduation from the middle school, and provides a course of four years.

2. Having these conditions in mind, a fully developed division of education would comprise the following:

- A. 1. A course for the training of middle school teachers, having as entrance requirement graduation from a middle school, and covering a period of not less than four years.
- 2. Two middle schools, one for boys and one for girls, serving as model schools in so far as possible, and providing facilities for observation and practice teaching.
- B. 1. A course for the training of higher primary teachers, having as prerequisite graduation from a middle school, and covering not less than two years.
- 2. A higher primary school, serving as model school, and providing facilities for observation and practice teaching.
- C. 1. A course for the training of lower primary teachers, having as prerequisite graduation from a higher primary school, and covering not less than four years.
- 2. A lower primary school, serving as a model, and providing opportunities for observation and practice teaching.
- D. In addition to these distinct elements, provision should be made in and through these, and in the higher departments of the University, for the training of educational administrators and superintendents; and courses in the advanced study of education should be offered leading to the higher degrees.
- E. Separate from any of the above, but closely affiliated, there should be the special primary school for experiment and research as described in the resolution quoted above.

III. The Opportunity in Connection with Peking University.

The Chihli-Shansi Educational Association at the annual meeting in 1918 passed a resolution recommending that there be established "an educational department in Peking University which shall be to China what Teachers' College, Columbia, is to America". It is obvious that

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The Child-Studies Educational Association at the annual meeting in 1918 passed a resolution recommending that there be established "an educational department in Peking University which shall be to China what Teachers' College, Columbia, is to America". It is obvious that

there would be neither economy nor efficiency in the missions undertaking separately to provide institutions for teacher training, and there are many reasons why a school of education on a union basis should be connected with Peking University rather than be built up as an independent institution. Connection with the University would secure economy in site, buildings and equipment; would insure economy and efficiency in administration; would permit cooperation in the teaching staff; and in a multitude of ways would provide intellectual stimulus, broadened outlook, and high ideals for the teachers in training.

A complete college of education, providing normal training for teachers in schools of all grades, would not only present strong attraction from the point of view of prospective teachers, but would offer rare opportunities for a thorough study of education in all its departments. School principals, superintendents, inspectors and administrators should find here opportunities for special and general study covering the whole range of educational theory and practice.

If the college of education includes the special school for experiment and research as described in the resolution of the China Christian Educational Association, the opportunities already mentioned will be still further increased. The purpose of this school will be to investigate the special problems of education in China, particularly those involved in the learning and teaching of the Chinese language, the adaptation of occidental principles and methods to oriental conditions, and other related problems.

The location of the University in Peking, the national capital, offers important advantages in all departments of the University, but especially in this true in the division of education. Peking is one of the most prominent centers of mission activity in the country and the missions have developed complete educational systems ranging from the kindergarten to university education for both men and women. Furthermore, Peking is the best place to observe and study the national system of education. The national student center of China is at the Capital, and the Government schools in Peking are conducted as efficiently as possible in order to serve as object lessons in education for the rest of the country.

These and many other considerations which might be added point to a department of education in Peking University as an institution confronted with an unparalleled opportunity for serving the Christian educational interests of China and thus contributing through both direct and indirect means to the enlightenment and Christianization of the nation.

*Statement prepared
by Howard Galt
May - 1919. -*

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Statement prepared
by P. H. Marshall
May - 1917

The University of Chicago

The School of Education

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

April 5, 1920

My dear President Judson:

I return herewith the documents written by Professor Galt regarding a School of Education connected with the University of Peking.

If we could have some share in formulating the policy of this school, I should be very glad. In my judgment we could render an important service in this way.

I do not think it is at all feasible to attempt through our student body or alumni to secure any large funds for such an enterprise.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles H. Judson

President H. P. Judson,

The University of Chicago.

CHJ:K

The University of Chicago

The School of Education

April 3, 1933

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

My dear President Johnson:

I remain indebted to the documents written by Professor Galt regarding the School of Education connected with the University of Chicago. If we could have some more in clarifying the policy of this school, I should be very glad. In my judgment we could render an important service in this way.

I do not think it is at all feasible to attempt through our student body or alumni to secure any large funds for such an enterprise.

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President E. F. Johnson

The University of Chicago

CHJ:K

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Mr. Judd
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PEKING UNIVERSITY.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

K'uei Chia Ch'ang

PEKING, CHINA.

~~OFFICE OF THE DEAN.~~

23 Feb., 1920.

President Harry Pratt Judson,

The University of Chicago,

Chicago, U. S. A.

My Dear Dr. Judson:-

Two days ago I wrote you quite at length regarding our University affairs, and made the suggestion that the University of Chicago "adopt" the School of Education which we are proposing to establish in connection with the University as the University of Chicago's foreign educational work-- a work such as Yale, for instance, is conducting at "Yale in China" in the province of Hunan.

I write today to add this further item-- which should have been incorporated in my earlier letter-- that the Vice-president of our University, Rev. H. W. Luce, is now at home, and has his head-quarters at New York, in connection with the office of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Luce has special responsibilities in connection with our approaching financial campaign, and other University matters, and is also especially interested in the department of Education, having been a secretary of the China Christian Educational Association recently before returning to the United States. If the suggestion which I have made meets with sufficient approval so that you wish to consider the important details of the proposed relationship, Mr. Luce is just the man to consult.

I am writing to Mr. Luce, advising him of the proposal which has been made to you, and if you so desire, I am sure that he would be glad to call on you and consider the matter with you.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

燕京大學
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Very sincerely yours,

Harvard L. Hall

May 25, 1920

Dear Dr. Galt:

Your favor of the 23rd of February was duly received.
The full statement of the 21st of February is also in hand.

The University of Chicago could not undertake the support of foreign work in any such way as has been done in Changsha. I am myself a member of the Rockefeller Foundation and of the China Medical Board and as such have been closely connected with the development of medical work in China. Any advice or suggestions that the Director of our School of Education would be able to make, of course we should be glad to put at your service, but the present financial situation in the United States would prevent any attempt on our part to aid in that way.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Howard S. Galt,
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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

General Bulletin No. 2

June 26, 1920

MR. EMBREE'S VISIT TO EUROPE

Mr. Edwin R. Embree, the Secretary of the Foundation, sailed for Havre June 22, 1920. He will visit France, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Serbia, Vienna, and Zurich, and, if time permits may also go to one German university city, to Bucharest and Sofia, and to the headquarters of the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva.

Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., during the war in charge of Red Cross prisoner-of-war work and for the past two years a member of the United States Department of State, sailed with Mr. Embree. While Mr. Castle has gone on Government work, the present plan is that he will be with Mr. Embree throughout the entire trip. In Vienna Mr. Embree is to meet Dr. Simon Flexner, and in Prague he is to join Colonel F. F. Russell. A member of the Commission for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in France will accompany him to Poland and Serbia. He is expected to return September 25.

GENERAL GORGAS'S IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH

General Gorgas is steadily improving in health. He will leave London for the United States as soon as his condition permits.

THE YELLOW FEVER COMMISSION TO AFRICA

The International Health Board's Yellow Fever Commission to Africa will leave England for Africa on June 30. Owing to General Gorgas's inability to accompany the Commission, General Noble will assume direction of the expedition. The following members compose the Commission: General R. E. Noble, Chairman, Dr. Juan Guiteras, Dr. Adrian Stokes, Dr. A. E. Horn, and Dr. Tytler.

YELLOW FEVER SITUATION IN GUAYAQUIL

Dr. M. E. Connor, Director of yellow fever work in Ecuador, arrived in New York from Ecuador on June 21. He reports that during the period from June, 1919, up to the time of his departure from Guayaquil in May, 1920, no cases of yellow fever had appeared in the city. Thus, for the first time in fifty years, Guayaquil has had a year's freedom from yellow fever.

DR. PEARCE VISITS CENTERS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION IN CANADA

On June 23, Dr. R. M. Pearce, Director of Medical Education, left New York for Canada. He will visit the University of Manitoba at Winnipeg, the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, the University of Alberta at Edmonton, and the University of British Columbia at Vancouver. He will also investigate medical education in Toronto.

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MR. ROSE'S ARRIVAL IN BRAZIL

Mr. Wickliffe Rose, General Director of the International Health Board, arrived in Brazil on June 18. He will remain in the country until July 8. He will visit the various posts of the International Health Board to obtain first-hand impressions of the present status of work and will confer with the Board's field staff and with Government authorities regarding future policy in Brazil. In particular, he will consider the practicability of developing the new Department of Hygiene at Sao Paulo into a training school for public health workers.

MR. KIRK'S ILLNESS

Mr. R. H. Kirk, Comptroller of the Foundation, whose illness has necessitated his absence from the office since April 1, is still confined to his home in Summit, New Jersey. He will remain there for two or three months longer preserving an absolute quiet.

OFFICIALS OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, EXPRESS APPRECIATION OF FOUNDATION'S GIFT

During the past week communications have been received from the various authorities of the University College of London expressing their appreciation of the Foundation's liberal gift to the institution.

Earl Rosebery, Chancellor of the University, in acknowledging the gift expresses the belief that it will tend to promote most cordial co-operation between Great Britain and the United States.

A letter from Dr. Gregory Foster, Provost of the College, conveys both his own gratitude and that of the College Committee, for the munificent provision which the Foundation has made for the extension and development of medical education at the College and at the Medical School. Dr. Foster also cabled the Senate's grateful acceptance of the gift.

Dean Blacker writing in behalf of the General Committee of the Corporation of the University College Hospital and Medical School, submits a copy of the Committee's resolutions thanking the Foundation for its generous proposals, expressing high appreciation of the spirit in which they were made, and gratefully accepting the endowment. The Committee regards the gift as embodying an expression of good will towards, and trust in, the development of medical education and research in London and throughout the British Isles. It believes that the co-operation of the Foundation will greatly stimulate British support of medical education.

A letter from Lord Reay, Chairman of the College Committee, is quoted in full on the following page.

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7

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

General Bulletin No. 4

July 28, 1920

MR. ROSE'S VISIT TO BRAZIL

Mr. Rose's itinerary during his recent trip to Brazil included visits to the Federal capital, to the capital cities of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Parana, to towns and rural areas throughout these states, and to numerous fazendas and coffee plantations. In the Federal and state capitals visited, he called on government officials; visited public health departments, laboratories, and institutes; and conferred with public health officials, physicians, and business men. He inspected the Board's work in office and in field at all available points. In addition he had conferences with the Director of Health for the state of Minas and with the Board's State Director for the states of Santa Catherina and Rio Grande do Sul.

REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE FOUNDATION

Mr. Embree, who arrived in Paris on July 3, reports (1) an inspection of the work of the Commission for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in France; (2) interesting proposals from the University of Strasburg in regard to the establishment, under the auspices of the University, of a training center for public health administrators and public health nurses; (3) an approaching trip to Zurich and then to Vienna; (4) an appeal on all sides that aid be given to keep alive the cultural and educational resources of Vienna. Small supplemental salaries to the medical faculty may mean the difference between continuation and almost complete abandonment of one of the great medical schools of the world. Dr. Simon Flexner has changed his plans and cannot accompany Mr. Embree to Vienna.

DR. PEARCE'S INSPECTION OF CANADIAN MEDICAL CENTERS

Dr. R. M. Pearce returned to New York July 26 after having spent a month in western Canada. He visited the Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, and consulted with the authorities of these institutions concerning the present status of medical education and the possibilities of its future development.

YELLOW FEVER SITUATION IN SALVADOR

General Lyster has arrived in Salvador and reports that the yellow fever situation there has improved. General Lyster's journey to Salvador was greatly expedited through the kindness of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which permitted him to board at sea, just off Los Angeles, a vessel bound for Central America.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

July 28, 1920

General Bulletin No. 4

MR. ROSE'S VISIT TO BRAZIL

Mr. Rose's itinerary during his recent trip to Brazil included visits to the Federal capital, to the capital cities of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Pernambuco, to towns and rural areas throughout these states, and to numerous fazendas and coffee plantations. In the Federal and state capitals visited, he called on government officials; visited public health departments, laboratories, and institutes; and conferred with public health officials, physicians, and business men. He inspected the Board's work in office and in field at all available points. In addition he had conferences with the Director of Health for the state of Minas and with the Board's State Director for the states of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul.

REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE FOUNDATION

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PROGRAM OF THE YELLOW FEVER COMMISSION TO AFRICA

The plans of the Board's Yellow Fever Commission to Africa as outlined by Dr. Noble show that the task of tracking down yellow fever in Africa is a proposition far more difficult than similar work in South and Central America has been. The crux of the problem in Africa is the trailing of the disease in native villages far from the coast. This means the covering of tremendous distances in regions where there are practically no railroad facilities and where the only modes of transportation are on horseback, by hammock, or on foot. There will be also the additional task of dealing with an unusually suspicious and superstitious people.

The itinerary of the Commission includes Nigeria, French Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Portuguese Territory, and the interior.

GENERAL GORGAS'S FUNERAL AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

The funeral service of Major General William Crawford Gorgas took place in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on July 9. The plan for the service originated with the medical profession of England, but at a meeting of the Cabinet a decision was made in favor of a State funeral, and Government took over the funeral plans as outlined by the Royal Society of Medicine.

In solemn military procession the body of General Gorgas was brought from the Queen Alexandra Hospital, and during its progress through the streets a salute of thirteen guns was fired at minute intervals.

General Noble reports that the service at St. Paul's was everything that General Gorgas's family and friends could have wished, and that nothing has been written or can be written which will adequately portray the depth of feeling shown by the medical profession and prominent people of England. Dr. W. T. Sedgwick of the International Health Board writes from London: "The service for General Gorgas at St. Paul's was the most impressive by far that I have ever attended."

FURTHER COMMENT ON LONDON GIFT

Gratifying comments on the gift to University College and Hospital continue to reach the Foundation. A letter from Dr. S. Russell Wells, Vice-Chancellor of the University, announces the official acceptance of the gift by the Senate of the University, and conveys the gratitude of that body, and its deep sense of the influence which the gift will have upon the progress of medicine in London and throughout the Empire.

Sir Ernest Hatch, Chairman and Treasurer of University College Hospital, in accepting the gift on behalf of that Corporation says:

"I cannot adequately express how much the Corporation over which I have the honor to preside is indebted to the Rockefeller Foundation for the munificent gift which will enable the Medical School to elaborate and develop its plans for teaching and research on the lines mutually agreed upon, and I trust that you will convey to your colleagues and accept yourself an expression of the deepest gratitude."

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On July 3 the London Times, in a paragraph introductory to an article by the President of the Foundation outlining its objects and activities, commented on the romance suggested by the mere enumeration of the names of the places into which the work of the Foundation extends. It expressed an admiration for the simple nobility of the phrase in which the Charter sets forth the Foundation's object - "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world." Of the Foundation's war work it said: "Those who, in any of the remoter fields desolated by war, came across any of the Foundation's representatives, know how fine was the work which it then did."

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

General Bulletin No. 3

July 12, 1920

DEATH OF GENERAL GORGAS

Immediately upon receipt of the announcement of General Gorgas's death, cablegrams of sympathy from the International Health Board and the Foundation were sent to Mrs. Gorgas in London. A personal message from the Chairman of the Board was also transmitted. The Minister of Ecuador has sent official expressions of sympathy to the Foundation from the Ecuadorean Government. General Gorgas's body will be brought to the United States from England on an American transport under the direction of the burial corps of the United States Army. General Noble, who is to replace General Gorgas as head of the Board's Yellow Fever Commission to West Africa, will sail from England for Africa on July 14, to join the main body of the Commission which left for Africa on June 30.

LONDON PRESS CORDIAL TO FOUNDATION GIFT

London press clippings reporting and commenting upon the gift to University College and Hospital have been received. The reception of the gift is most cordial and gratifying. The only discordant note comes from "The Times," which deprecates the appeal of the Hospital to the public for funds to carry out the new program. This attitude is said to be due largely to the influence of the medical adviser of "The Times," who is not in sympathy with the "unit" plan. On the whole the most gratifying editorial is one from the "Morning Post" which is reproduced on pages 4 and 5 of this bulletin.

GIFT A STIMULATION TO BRITISH GIVING

There seems to be in London a conviction that the Foundation's gift to University College and Hospital will greatly stimulate British contributions to medical education. Dr. Simon Flexner in a letter dated London, June 24, says:

"I think there can be no doubt that the gift to University College and Hospital has made a profound and most favorable impression. Everyone who speaks to me of it is enthusiastic and believes that it will do a lot to stir up British large giving."

The following extract from a letter of the Chairman of the University Grants Committee to the Board of Trustees of the Foundation is a further indication of this feeling:

"The noble and disinterested benefaction of the Rockefeller Trustees will set a standard, both to Governments and individuals, of incalculable benefit to the cause of science and of truth, and will stand as an enduring monument of the services they are rendering to all mankind."

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MEDICAL EDUCATION IN BRUSSELS

A letter from Dr. Rene Sand announces the reaching of an agreement by the University of Brussels, the authorities of the City, and Dr. Depage's Hospital group with respect to the reorganization of the Medical School of the University of Brussels.

A delegation will be sent next autumn to lay plans before the Foundation. Under authority of the Executive Committee an invitation has been issued to the two delegates to be the guests of the Foundation. A letter to Dr. Sand explicitly states that the Foundation does not regard itself as committed in advance to anything more than a careful consideration of the plans which the delegates are authorized to submit.

VISIT OF SIR WALTER FLETCHER AND SIR WILMOT HERRINGHAM

These men are respectively head of the Research Committee and Chairman of the Subcommittee on Medical Education of the University Grants Committee of the British Government. They are the most influential officials so far as the progress of medical education and research in Great Britain is concerned. Dr. Pearce has deemed it extremely important to have them visit the United States as the guests of the Foundation. In response to an official inquiry they both expressed a cordial desire to accept such an invitation. The Executive Committee authorized the invitation, which was transmitted by letter and by cable to Dr. Simon Flexner in London. Cabled acceptances from both men have been received. They will be in the United States from October 2 to 27.

ECUADOR OFFICIALLY DECLARED FREE OF YELLOW FEVER

Dr. Leon Becerra, Director of Health for Ecuador, has officially notified his Government that yellow fever has been eradicated from the country.

In a recent letter to Mr. Wickliffe Rose, Dr. Becerra expressed his gratitude to the Foundation for its great service to the country and speaks in high praise of Dr. Connor's work as director of the Yellow Fever Campaign. Dr. Becerra asks that, since yellow fever is still prevalent in the countries of Peru and Colombia, Dr. Connor be allowed to return to Guayaquil to continue his vigilance until all danger of re-infection has disappeared.

Every effort is being made to secure the continued co-operation of the people of Guayaquil in the sanitary measures inaugurated during the control campaign. One device which has been an especially good reminder of the benefits accruing from sanitary precautions, has been the use by business firms throughout the city of letter paper bearing on the reverse side a chart showing the reduction of yellow fever in Guayaquil following organized operations for the eradication of the disease.

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OUTBREAK OF YELLOW FEVER IN SALVADOR

Yellow fever has re-appeared in Salvador. Dr. Bailey upon his return to duty in that country after a leave of absence, learned that suspicious cases were being reported at Sonsonate. Investigations proved that these cases were true yellow fever. The Salvadorean Yellow Fever Commission immediately inaugurated control measures, but by this time the disease had broken out in four or five other towns. A cable of July 12 indicates that the infection has appeared in the capital city of San Salvador.

YELLOW FEVER VACCINE AND SERUM MADE AVAILABLE

As soon as Dr. Noguchi returned to New York from Peru, he prepared yellow fever vaccine and serum for immediate dispatch to Salvador. As a precautionary measure, vaccine and serum are also being supplied to Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, and Peru. A reserve stock is being prepared for possible use in Mexico or any other country in which the disease may appear. Arrangements have also been made for vaccinating people in New York who may wish to take this precaution before visiting countries where yellow fever is endemic. Many persons have already taken advantage of this opportunity extended by the Foundation.

PROGRESS IN ANTI-MALARIA WORK

Co-operative demonstrations (United States Public Health Service, International Health Board, states, and towns) are under way in forty-one southern towns. The drainage contemplated has been completed in seven towns and is approaching completion in most of the remaining towns.

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IT'S A WAY THEY HAVE
(From the London Morning Post)
June 12, 1920

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There is a magnificence about the United States which disarms all criticism. To an England besieged by the importunate appeals of an impoverished Europe and worried by the growing demands of the household budget comes the wonderful news that the Rockefeller Foundation has offered a sum of £1,205,000 to University College Hospital Medical School and to University College for the purpose of teaching and research. In a way it is the finest moment we have known since the Armistice. The thrill of victory alas soon passed, to be followed by reaction and the miseries and necessities of the day of reckoning. Almost every day we are pressed to give, almost every day we are inundated and - dare we say? - bored with the burden of Armenia, the howls of the Czecho-Slovak babies, the griefs of Montenegro, and in a word with the needs and grievances of hard-pressed neighbours. The mere fact that poor relations have such a good case does not in any way relieve them from the accusation that they invariably are a terrible nuisance and are much more conscious of their own sufferings than of the limitation on the purses of their more fortunate brethren. In the midst of all these begging letters comes the intimation of a windfall. We take our hats off to America and the Rockefeller Institute, and hasten to acknowledge the splendour and the unexpectedness of the gift. Americans have inherited the grand manners of the kings of an Augustan age. When they entered the war, they entered it heart and soul; they gave of their best; they were prepared to fight to the end. Amidst the petty disputes of party politics and the bickerings and rivalries of nations, it is pleasant to think that the gift of the Rockefeller Foundation is another illustration of that generous

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

General Bulletin No. 1

June 19, 1920

GENERAL GORGAS'S HEALTH

For the past few weeks General Gorgas has been seriously ill at the Queen Alexandria Military Hospital in London. A cable of June 15, however, gives the reassuring news that the General's condition is much improved and the prognosis good. Several of the New York papers reported that he had suffered a cerebral hemorrhage. The Foundation's information is to the effect that he has nephritis; it has had no report of the cerebral hemorrhage.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT AIDS TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES

A cable of June 16 from Dr. Linsly R. Williams, Director of Tuberculosis Work in France, states that the French Chamber of Deputies recently voted to the Minister of Hygiene a credit of three million francs for the maintenance of tuberculosis dispensaries throughout the various departments of France. In addition to this support Government has planned to grant subventions to the departments for the construction of tuberculosis sanatoria, in order that they may comply with the ordinance of 1919 which provides that within five years every department must either construct a tuberculosis sanatorium of its own or arrange to have the sanatoria of other departments receive its patients. This evidence that the burden of tuberculosis work in France is gradually being assumed by the French Government is indeed a source of gratification.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF FOUNDATION'S GIFT TO LONDON HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL

On Friday, June 11, the President of the Rockefeller Foundation issued a statement to the New York papers regarding the five million dollar gift recently made by the Foundation to the University College Hospital and Medical School of London. It had not been the intention of the Foundation to make announcement of this endowment at so early a date; but owing to the fact that an American correspondent of the London Daily Mail had in some way got hold of the facts and had given the story to his paper, it seemed advisable that immediate public announcement of the gift should be made in this country.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF DR. BURRES

Dr. W. T. Burres, who has been a member of the field staff of the International Health Board since September, 1915, is seriously ill in San Francisco. He is suffering from an aneurysm which followed an attack of influenza. Two letters recently received from Dr. Burres appear in the following pages.

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Copy of Letter of June 2, Dr. Burres to Dr. Heiser

I shall add some lines to my note of two days ago, to acknowledge receipt yesterday of yours of May 28th.

Yes, I appreciate the action of the Executive Committee which I know came from your generous recommendation. With two nurses and so forth, I am under heavy expenses, which however, is nothing compared with health and life. What I appreciate is that the Board has been very square with me - whether I live to continue my work or not, that fact remains.

I am not in condition, and I know you will not look for detailed letters from me at present. Sufficient to say I am in a very serious condition, which I realize as well as my doctor friends, with a constant train of symptoms which will make death welcome.

They do practically nothing - same as in New Orleans; but I am not blaming them as I cannot do anything myself at present, although it has always been my bad luck during the last year or two to have my suggestions to my medical friends not acted on, when it might have done some good then.

I am glad to hear that Dr. Vaughn has good prospects in Guatemala. I have never heard directly from him. It is a country of big possibilities for its size, and I hope it ceases to be a hoodoo post for the directors. Perhaps Dr. Vaughn will break the ice. I hope so.

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Copy of Letter of May 27, Dr. Burres to Dr. Heiser

I'll take advantage of some lucid moments to acknowledge receipt of yours of May 17, advising me of the action of the Executive Committee in granting me sick leave with salary. This is certainly liberal and I appreciate it. The only trouble is it looks just at present like I would not be able to profit much by it; as I seem to be about all in. The long trip seemed to have a bad effect in every way. I wired friends to meet me which they did. They took me to a hotel, then on the following day to their private apartment, where I am now, with both day and night nurses on duty, and two or three of my old M.D. friends in attendance.

They wired for my few relatives, who have come to see me, and other formal matters have been attended to. But I have asked them to keep me quiet. They seem to think I am within a few days of the end; perhaps I am, but I am fighting it out. They have me under narcotics to avoid the awful pain in my chest, head, and back, and to lessen the distressing air hunger which is increasing every day. With other symptoms developing there seems no chance of winning out, in fact it is preferable to go on the great journey now than to prolong it with every day an almost intolerable punishment.

Anyway, here's luck! You will hear later on, one way or the other.

Copy of letter of May 27, Dr. Burres to Dr. Heiser

I'll take advantage of some lucid moments to acknowledge receipt of yours of May 17, advising me of the action of the Executive Committee in granting me sick leave with salary. This is certainly liberal and I appreciate it. The only trouble is it looks just at present like I would not be able to profit much by it; as I seem to be about all in. The long trip seemed to have a bad effect in every way. I wired friends to meet me which they did. They took me to a hotel, then on the following day to their private apartment, where I am now, with both day and night nurses on duty, and two or three of my old M.D. friends in attendance. They wired for my few relatives, who have come to see me, and other formal matters have been attended to. But I have asked them to keep me quiet. They seem to think I am within a few days of the end; perhaps I am, but I am fighting it out. They have me under narcotics to avoid the awful pain in my chest, head, and back, and to lessen the distressing air hunger which is increasing every day. With other symptoms developing there seems no chance of winning out, in fact it is preferable to go on the great journey now than to prolong it with every day an almost intolerable punishment. Anyway, here's luck! You will hear later on, one way or the other.

Copy of Letter of June 5, Lord Reay to Dr. Vincent

All who, like myself, are closely connected with University College have been exceedingly gratified by the unsolicited spontaneous munificent gift of The Rockefeller Trustees. It will enable us to carry out at the College and at the Medical School improvements which will insure scientific progress in many directions. It will stimulate the eminent men who are devoting their lives to research.

It will also strengthen the friendly relations which exist between the representatives of medical science on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Rockefeller has been a benefactor not only of his own, but of future generations and has set a brilliant example to the owners of great fortunes as to the best way in which they can discharge the duties which riches entail.

I should be obliged if you would convey to Mr. Rockefeller my appreciation of the fact that the Trustees can benefit not only the United States of America, but are instructed to extend their endowments to other nations. From an International point of view this large hearted generosity is most valuable.

Co-operation in this field can with advantage to the maintenance of peace be extended to other spheres.

May God's blessing be vouchsafed to the great work of the Trustees of The Rockefeller Foundation.

Copy of letter of June 5, Lord Raby to Dr. Vincent

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

General Bulletin No. 6

August 27, 1920

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FOUNDATION SEPTEMBER 9

An abstract of Dr. Pearce's report and recommendations with respect to Medical Education in Canada has been sent to members of the Board in anticipation of the special meeting which has been called for September 9 at 10 A.M. Dr. Pearce is leaving for China September 15. It seems essential that he should make his report directly to the trustees and answer any questions which they may desire to ask. Hence the change of date from October 27 to September 9. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance at this special meeting.

CONFERENCE ON PEKING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

Doctors Welch, Simon Flexner, Buttrick, Pearce, Cowdry, McLean, Heiser, and the General Director of the China Medical Board met recently in New York to consider problems of organization, personnel, scope and purpose of Peking Union Medical College. Dr. Cowdry who had just returned from China presented certain view points of the faculty or of groups and individuals in Peking. A full discussion cleared away minor misunderstandings and revealed substantial agreement on fundamental principles.

A GROUP OF FRENCH DOCTORS AND OFFICIALS TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES

On the recommendation of Dr. Linsly Williams, Paris representative of the International Health Board, and Secretary Edwin R. Embree, the Executive Committee has authorized the extending of an invitation to a representative of the French Ministry of Health and to two delegates from the Medical School of the reorganized University of Strasbourg to visit the United States as guests of the Foundation.

The Ministry of Health is relying largely on Dr. Williams' counsel in formulating its policies and desires to have first-hand knowledge of American methods. The University of Strasbourg is organizing a modern medical curriculum and establishing a training school for public health nurses. In both undertakings it feels the need of American experience and advice.

The invitation of the Foundation implies no financial obligation to assist either the Ministry or the University.

MRS. GORGAS SEND THANKS TO THE TRUSTEES

The army arrangements for receiving the body of General Gorgas at Hoboken and transferring it to the Pennsylvania Station in New York were complete, and were carried out most efficiently. The officers in charge had no authority, however, to provide for Mrs. Gorgas and her party during the nearly four hours wait before the train left for Washington. The representatives of the International Health Board and of the Foundation immediately made arrangements for rooms at the Pennsylvania Hotel where a private luncheon was served for Mrs. Gorgas and her relatives and immediate friends. Sir William and Lady Smith, representing the British Government, were taken for a motor trip through the city and were entertained at luncheon. Mrs. Gorgas, both in New York and in Washington, expressed deep appreciation of the Foundation's solicitude for her, and asked that an expression of her gratitude be communicated to members of the Board.

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THE BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE INVITES THE BOARD'S PARTICIPATION IN A HEALTH
CONFERENCE

A letter has been received from the British Colonial Office, London, expressing in behalf of Viscount Milner a deep appreciation of the assistance which the Board has rendered to the various British colonies by the anti-hookworm campaigns which it has conducted during the past 7 years. Lord Milner believes that it would be of the utmost advantage if, at an early date, a conference could be arranged between representatives of the Board and the Colonial Office with a view to taking a comprehensive survey of the field of tropical medicine and sanitation, and considering in what other directions the two organizations could usefully co-operate. Lord Milner suggests that the conference be opened in London on June first next.

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

General Bulletin No. 5

August 9, 1920

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNERAL OF GENERAL GORGAS

The Transport Pocahontas with the body of General Gorgas will dock at Hoboken at 9:30 Thursday morning. Mrs. Gorgas, Mrs. Noble, and Sir William and Lady Smith (Sir William representing the British Government) are on board. By the courtesy of the Adjutant-General, the President of the Foundation and Dr. Heiser have been invited to board the Pocahontas and greet Mrs. Gorgas.

The following arrangements for the funeral have been made by the Adjutant-General: The body will be taken immediately in a special car to Washington and will lie in state in the Church of the Epiphany until Monday, August 16, at 2:30 p.m. when the formal service will take place. Interment will be in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

Requested by Captain Gorgas in behalf of Mrs. Gorgas to designate a representative of the Foundation to act as one of the Honorary Pall-bearers, the President of the Foundation has named Dr. Victor G. Heiser, who is Acting General Director of the International Health Board. The President will also attend the funeral.

Wreaths have been ordered delivered to the church in Washington, one from the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, and one on cabled request from the Yellow Fever Commission now in West Africa.

MR. EMBREE IN VIENNA

A letter from Mr. Embree dated Vienna, July 14, reports (1) almost chaotic political and economic conditions; (2) uncertainty about future possibilities which are said to range from triumphant Communism to a restoration of the Austrian Empire under monarchical leadership; (3) continued destitution among scientific and other cultural groups; (4) probability that relatively small temporary assistance might save a great medical center from disintegration; (5) the futility of attempting at present to establish relations with government in public health undertakings; (6) difficulties in making grants for books and apparatus; (7) a plan to visit Belgrade and other Balkan cities; (8) an intention if possible to reach Warsaw.

Mr. Embree sent a list of American medical journals which are urgently desired in Vienna. These, in accordance with the authorization of the Board, are being ordered from the publishers and mailed direct to Vienna.

SIR GEORGE NEWMAN CANNOT COME

A letter from Sir George Newman of the Ministry of Health at London, expressed regret that official duties will prevent him from coming to this country with Sir Walter Fletcher and Sir Wilmot Herringham as the guest of the Foundation in October. He hopes that later he may be able to accept an invitation.

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The Chairman of the Board has returned from an extended trip to the Pacific coast and is spending a few days in New York.

Dr. Wickliffe Rose, who since his return from Brazil has made an inspection of malaria demonstrations in the South, is this week visiting Public Health Laboratory centers in Ontario. He will thence go to Maine for a month of rest.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick, who has been in conferences in Chicago, will return at the end of this week, and later join Dr. Wickliffe Rose on a vacation in Maine.

The President of the Foundation will speak at the University of Chicago August 19, the University of Wisconsin August 20, and in several towns of Nova Scotia August 24-28 in connection with Public Health Caravans which are touring that Province in an attempt to arouse a popular interest in improved methods of preventive medicine.

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

General Bulletin No. 7

September 14, 1920

YELLOW FEVER SITUATION IMPROVES

Reports from Salvador and Guatemala indicate that the recent yellow fever outbreaks in those countries are on the wane. In Guatemala, where the disease was carried by refugees who broke quarantine at Sonsonate, only one case has occurred since August 15. In Salvador, there is an encouraging decrease in the number of cases reported.

USE OF NOGUCHI VACCINE BECOMING WIDESPREAD

The Noguchi vaccine is becoming a real factor in operations for the control of yellow fever, and it seems probable that its use will obviate the need for the rigorous quarantine regulations of the past. Already opinion is favorably disposed toward permitting travel without detention among persons from infected regions who hold vaccination certificates.

The Rockefeller Institute is increasing the production of both vaccine and serum, and there will soon be on hand a supply sufficient to meet all demands. Shipments of both preparations have been made to Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Ecuador, and to the state of Pernambuco, Brazil. Yucatan has sent a special representative to the Board to request a supply for that country.

Recent experiments of Mexican and Salvadorean scientists have confirmed Dr. Noguchi's findings of the Leptospira icteroides, and the recognition of this organism as the causal agent of yellow fever now seems justified.

THE PURSUIT OF YELLOW FEVER IN AFRICA A DIFFICULT TASK.

The West African Yellow Fever Commission has arrived in Lagos, Nigeria, where it has established headquarters and opened a laboratory. The yellow fever of this region is of the ambulant type with very mild symptoms, and the task of tracking down the disease will be a long and tedious one. So far the Commission has been able to observe only one suspicious case, and before diagnosis of this case could be confirmed by laboratory examination the patient disappeared.

QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS DEEPLY APPRECIATIVE OF FOUNDATION AID

The Foundation's decision to co-operate in the creation of an Institute of Medical Research in Belgium, in the city of Brussels, has called forth a most profound gratitude in that country. A recent letter from the Queen conveys to the trustees her deep appreciation of the Foundation's gift of a million francs for this purpose, and her pleasure at the new bond of trust and confidence created between her country and our own by this joint undertaking for the furtherance of science and the betterment of mankind.

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MR. EMBREE IN EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS.

Vienna continues in a serious way. The harvest affords immediate relief but the outlook for next winter is gloomy.

The boycott against Hungary forces the use of the Danube for international travel. The fertile plains of Hungary yield abundant crops of fresh vegetables and fruits of which Austria is deprived by the labor-initiated non-intercourse policy.

Eastern Europe and the Balkans are rife with nationalistic rivalry. Suspicion and hatred increase at a time when co-operation is a vital condition of economic recovery for all. The peoples seem to have gone mad.

Serbia is recovering rapidly and is practically self-supporting so far as food goes. Thirty foreign relief organizations - a large majority American - constitute an unfortunate situation characterized by personal and group rivalry, duplication of work, multiplication of salaried personnel which is constantly coming and going, wearing military-like uniforms, claiming absurd titles of rank, etc. Intelligent Serbians resent charity and ask only for expert counsel in their own efforts to build up their institutions.

The Medical School at Belgrade asks Foundation's co-operation through advisors, fellowships, exchange of personnel, etc. An opportunity is offered to give assistance at relatively small expense.

Colonel Russell, established in Prague, has already won the confidence of government officials and medical men. Plans for reorganization of public health laboratories are well under way.

BUDGET OF NEWS FROM PEKING

Recent letters from Mr. Greene and Dr. Houghton report effects of the military operations around Peking. Sixty soldiers of the Tuan forces were received in our hospital. Members of our staff also served in an emergency hospital outside the city wall. Officers of the Tuan army headquarters called at the hospital to express appreciation of services and paid six hundred dollars on account. Representatives of the Non-commissioned Officers' Club of the United States Army visited the hospital and distributed cigarettes to the wounded Chinese soldiers.

The interruption of railway traffic caused shortage of food supplies and seriously interfered with transportation of building materials. The receipt of certain supplies was wholly suspended. Some members of the Chinese staff were quartered in the medical buildings as precaution against mob attack. The Commandant of the United States Marines stationed in Peking called on the College authorities and offered to detail marines to guard buildings. This was deemed unnecessary. No antiforeign feeling seems to have developed. The conflict was between military groups seeking to control the Peking Government. For a time communication with Peitaho, the summer resort, was cut off, but the latest information was to the effect that certain members of the staff had left Peking for the seaside.

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Dr. Lindsay Williams is on his way to New York from Paris. At the request of the French Ministry of Health, he brings plans for expanding the tuberculosis demonstration units in Paris and Eure-et-Loir into complete model health organizations.

The Government of Panama asks the Foundation to establish in Panama an Institute of Tropical Medicine as a memorial to General Gorgas.

A request for a gift has been received from the School of Tropical Medicine in Liverpool.

Word has been received that delegates from the University of Brussels Medical School will sail from Antwerp, October 13.

Dr. Richard M. Pearce will sail from San Francisco, September 25 to assume his duties as advisor to the Peking Union Medical College.

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

General Bulletin No. 8

October 1, 1920

DR. LINSLEY WILLIAMS BACK FROM PARIS

Dr. Williams is spending a month in the United States. He reports encouraging progress in the Tuberculosis Campaign. The work of the Department of Eure-et-Loir will become self-sustaining after January 1. The Paris municipality is assuming increased responsibility for work in the 19th ward. The courses for physicians are well attended. The dispensaries in the devastated area are being generously supported by local agencies. A little difficulty is encountered in getting a sufficient number of nurses for the training schools. A railway carriage is being equipped for a publicity campaign in the provinces. Plans for co-operation with the French Ministry in a general public health demonstration will be presented at the International Health Board Meeting October 26.

INTERESTING PROCEEDING IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

In the French Chamber of Deputies during a recent discussion of budget estimates, Deputy M. de Rothchild moved that the annual appropriation for tuberculosis dispensaries be increased from 300,000 to 3,000,000 francs. In the course of his address he described at length and amid frequent outbreaks of applause, the work being done in France by the International Health Board and the Foundation. He also paid a high tribute to Mr. Rockefeller personally. When, after the increased appropriation had been voted by a large majority, M. de Rothchild explained that a still greater sum could well be expended, one of the deputies shouted, "You be our Rockefeller, M. de Rothchild."

NEW STUDENTS FOR THE PEKING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

A gratifying number of applications for enrollment in the Peking Union Medical College have been received. The second year pre-medical class already numbers fifteen, and fifteen additional students are applying for admission. There are thirty-seven applications for the first year class. The classes are limited to twenty-five students each but probably twenty-seven or twenty-eight will be admitted to each class and carried until the end of the first semester, at which time those who have not come up to the required level can be dropped. With so many to choose from it should be possible to select very satisfactory material.

Eight of the applicants are women and provision is accordingly being made for eight women students in the dormitory of the Ying Compound. Two young women are already enrolled and it is hoped that it will be possible to secure other well-equipped, able young women from among the new applicants. Three men are applying for admission direct to the medical school. Two are graduates of the Arts College of Soochow University, and one has completed his sophomore year in Canton Christian College.

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MR. EMBREE ON CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

On the surface, conditions in Germany are normal, but the indications are that the nation is going to find itself in increasing difficulties - financial and industrial - as time goes on.

Suffering in the country is not in any way comparable to that of the neighboring nations - Austria, Hungary, and Poland - but food is scarce, crops scant, and the soil badly worn. Paper currency is being flung off the printing presses at the rate of five hundred million marks a week. The gold reserve is less than 2 per cent. The interest on the war debt is about equal to the entire national income. Unemployment reaches serious proportions. Industry - active and general following the armistice - is steadily slowing down, due to scarcity of coal and of raw materials and to lack of western markets for products.

The old government is gone, evidently for good and all. Military uniforms have vanished from Berlin. The Kaiser's name is not mentioned in the country. The Democrats and the Social Democrats, now in charge, seem to be making sincere and apparently successful efforts to liberalize German life and thought, but the process will be a slow one.

"UNHOOKING THE HOOKWORM."

This is the title of a one-reel film which has just been produced for the International Health Board, by the Coronet Films Corporation, a subsidiary of the Educational Films Corporation. The film is popular in character, and carries the complete story of hookworm disease - the nature of the infection, the region of its prevalence, and how it may be cured and prevented. By means of unique mechanical devices and expert photomicrography it was possible to secure some remarkable scenes. It is hoped that the film may be shown at the meeting of the International Health Board on October 26.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS CARED FOR IN HOSPITAL OF THE PEKING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

During the recent fighting around Peking between sixty and seventy gravely wounded soldiers were sent into our hospital from emergency stations in the fighting area. Twenty of these men had wounds through the abdomen and thorax, about twenty-five had compound fractures, and the remainder had more or less serious flesh wounds.

For a week or more, Dr. Liu and Dr. Char operated under a good deal of pressure. As soon as the resumption of railway traffic made it possible, Dr. Van Gorder returned from Peitaiho to Peking to help in this emergency work. Dr. Char devised a number of ingenious contrivances for fixation which added greatly to the comfort of the patients and to ease in handling them. Some of these apparatus are shown in the photograph on the following page.

In addition to their serious wounds, most of the soldiers who came in suffered exhaustion from hunger and from the excessive heat. A few days of careful surgical attendance, abundant food, and skilled nursing, transformed them into a comfortable and contented group of patients.

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

General Bulletin No. 9

October 15, 1920

SURVEY OF PROSPECTIVE MEDICAL STUDENTS IN CHINA

The National Medical Association of China has conducted a survey of schools and colleges in China to ascertain to what extent English is taught, and how many students are likely to enter medical training. Only about one-fourth of the schools to which questionnaires were sent have replied. Most of those from whom answers have been received are teaching a certain amount of English, and of the 36,095 students in these institutions, 1,153 have expressed their intention to study medicine.

The exact number of students planning to enter each of the different medical schools in China is not stated, as the schools in replying to this question merely mention the names of the medical schools which their students are planning to attend. It is interesting to note that 21 per cent of the schools indicate the Peking Union Medical College as their choice, a larger percentage than indicated for any other school. Prospective students from twelve provinces plan to enter our school, as against students from ten provinces planning to enter the Peking Government Medical School, which stands next in popularity.

PROGRESS IN YELLOW FEVER CONTROL

General Lyster regards the yellow fever situation in Central America as so far improved that he is returning to his headquarters in Los Angeles.

Mexican authorities are taking up the yellow fever problem in that country. They have invited Dr. Noguchi's services in this work and he will visit the Republic in the near future to make a further study of the disease.

Yellow fever vaccine sufficient for 5,000 persons has been sent to Tampico to be placed at the disposal of the local health authorities.

RETURN OF THE WEST AFRICAN COMMISSION

The Board's Yellow Fever Commission to West Africa will return to America before the end of the year to report on the results of investigations in Africa and to consider plans for future work.

The plans of the Commission from the completion of its investigations in Lagos to the time of its return to America, are as follows: General Noble and Dr. Guiteras, with a small laboratory equipment, will visit the Belgian and French Congo. From here they will go to Sierra Leone, where they will be joined by Dr. Tytler and Dr. Horn, who in the meantime will have visited Accra.

The Commission will then proceed to Dakar, where they hope to arrive not later than November 1.

Dr. Stokes will remain at Lagos with the laboratory equipment, to complete certain experimental work.

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MR. EMBREE'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE TYPHUS SITUATION IN POLAND

For a year or more there has been much careless thinking and writing about the extermination of typhus in Poland. Just now there are at least two schemes which aim at ridding the country of the disease this winter. There is also some hue and cry to the effect that if typhus is not stamped out promptly in Poland it may spread suddenly, as did Spanish influenza, through Germany, France, England, and even America. Neither idea seems justifiable. Typhus infection is carried by body lice. Where populations are habitually lousy and the infection gets a start, typhus will persist until it kills or immunizes all possible victims or until the people get rid of lice. Where people are not lousy, habitually and in great numbers, typhus cannot spread. It is grotesque to think of the disease making measurable headway in countries where conditions of general cleanliness are such as exist in England and America today.

The people of Poland have for generations been afflicted with lice and with typhus. The disease was not caused by the war. Its present prevalence represents merely an enduring condition aggravated by war conditions. The disease cannot be conquered by a sudden brilliant coup. Its eradication will probably be a matter of years of slow, persistent effort in sanitation and general public health education.

Mr. Embree describes Poland as warstruck and woebegone. It presents conditions of greater poverty and distress than any other country of Central Europe. It does not seem possible to make much headway against typhus until the nation is freed from the war which has been consuming all its energies and resources.

NOTES

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation will be held on October 26, at 2:30 p.m., to consider reports and recommendations for work in Europe, made in part as a result of the recent visit of the Secretary of the Foundation. In view of the important matters to be considered, all members of the Board are invited to attend this meeting.

The next regular meeting of the International Health Board will be held on October 26, at 10:30 a.m.

Dr. Rose recently suffered a fracture of the fibula. He has not, however, permitted this accident to interfere with his daily presence at the office.

Dr. Linsly R. Williams, after presenting plans for future work in France, was obliged to return to that country on October 12. He was recalled because of the illness of his child, who is suffering with poliomyelitis.

Dr. S. W. Welch, State Health Officer of Alabama, reports that at a recent session of the Alabama state Legislature an appropriation of \$35,000 was made for the erection of a public health laboratory. This appropriation will enable the State Board of Health to put into operation the plans for better laboratory facilities recently made in co-operation with Colonel F. F. Russell, the Board's adviser in laboratory organization.

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

General Bulletin No. 10

October 29, 1920

NEWS FROM LONDON MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Doctors J. S. Shellshear and R. A. Dart, of the Department of Anatomy, University College, have recently arrived in the United States to take up their work as Foundation fellows for the present year. Doctor Shellshear, will be at Johns Hopkins University and Doctor Dart at Washington University, St. Louis.

The English visitors report that the Foundation gift is already having its influence upon the other medical schools of London. The Medical Schools of both St. Bartholomew's and Guy's Hospitals are planning to establish modern departments of anatomy. They frankly say that they must in some measure keep pace with the new developments at University College. So far the gift has not been criticized as making invidious distinctions but is recognized as an important stimulus to medical education generally.

ARRIVAL OF THE BELGIAN COMMISSION

In response to an invitation extended by the Rockefeller Foundation, a Commission of four Belgian physicians, Doctors Dupage, Sand, Dustin, and Bordet, arrived in the United States on October 23 to make a study of American methods of medical education. Accompanied by Dr. G. Canby Robinson, the Commission will visit Johns Hopkins University, and medical schools at Ann Arbor, Iowa City, St. Louis, and Cleveland. They expect to return to New York November 9.

WEST AFRICAN COMMISSION TO SAIL FOR ENGLAND

The International Health Board's Yellow Fever Commission to Africa plans to leave that country for England on the first available steamer. Dr. Guiteras will sail for Cuba by way of the Canary Islands where he will remain over one steamer for the purpose of looking into yellow fever statistics at Teneriffe. It is possible that Dr. Tytler may remain in Africa to continue investigations.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN FELLOWS BEGIN WORK IN AMERICAN MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Nine Czecho-Slovakians holding one-year fellowships under the International Health Board reached New York on October 18. Three of these men, Dr. Feierabend, Dr. Tomanek, and Dr. Hec will remain in New York to study methods of serum production at the City Laboratory under Dr. Parks. Three have entered the Harvard School of Public Health. One of these, Dr. Netusil will study vital statistics, and two, Dr. Veseley and Mr. Dasek, a sanitary engineer, will take regular courses in public health work. Two other fellows, Dr. Klan and Dr. Pour have matriculated as regular students at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, and another, Mr. Fierlinger, sanitary engineer, is taking a special course in sanitary engineering at the School of Public Health, University of Michigan.

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ECUADOR CONGRESS PASSES RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION OF FOUNDATION'S WORK

The Congress of Ecuador at a session held September 3, 1920 passed the following resolution as an expression of the nation's gratitude for the work done by the Foundation in that country:

CONSIDERING: That whereas one of the obstacles in the way of our national progress was the existence of yellow fever, a terrible scourge which devastated the coast of the Republic:- and That whereas said disease has been entirely exterminated through the efficient co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation and the accurate and scientific labor of its representative, Doctor Michael E. Connor;- And, finally whereas it is the duty of our Nation to render homage to those who powerfully contribute to its well-being and development:

BE IT RESOLVED:-

First:- To recommend to the gratitude of the Ecuadorean people the beneficent work of said Foundation and of Doctor Connor;- and,

Second;- To communicate this Resolution to the Minister of Foreign Relations in order that through his mediation it may be brought to the knowledge of the aforementioned Foundation and of Doctor Connor.

NOTES

Dr. H. H. Howard, Regional Director for the West Indies, has returned from an inspection trip to Porto Rico, made for the purpose of discussing plans for the International Health Board's co-operation with the Porto Rican Government in operations for the control of hookworm disease. He also reviewed, with Engineer Green, plans for the proposed studies in malaria control under tropical conditions.

Dr. Noguchi will not go to Mexico as was reported in the General Bulletin of October 15. One of his assistants, however, will visit that country at an early date to make a study of the yellow fever situation.

From the island of Trinidad comes gratifying evidence of Government's interest in public health work. Out of a new million pound bond issue in that country fifty thousand pounds have been allotted for sanitary work.

The annual report of the International Health Board for the year 1919 has been completed and is ready for distribution.

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

General Bulletin No. 12

November 27, 1920

ARRIVAL OF A COMMISSION OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN PHYSICIANS

A commission of five Czecho-Slovakian physicians - Drs. Vacek, Halek, Kolinsky, Petrik, and Bazika - arrived in New York on November 20. They will spend several weeks in the United States as guests of the Foundation, visiting various medical schools, hospitals, public health laboratories, sanatoriums, and other institutions throughout the country.

The visit of the Commission is in accordance with one of the provisions of a co-operative program agreed upon by the Government of Czecho-Slovakia and the International Health Board. The full commitment of the Board in this program is as follows:

(1) Lending to the Czecho-Slovakian Government the services of an American competent in public health administration. (Professor Selskar M. Gunn, formerly with the Board's Tuberculosis Commission in France, has been appointed to this service.)

(2) Granting of fellowships for training a selected group of young Czecho-Slovakian physicians for service in the field of public health. (Four such fellows have been studying in America for one year, and nine additional fellows arrived in the country during the early autumn.)

(3) Co-operating in the development of a national public health laboratory service. (Colonel F. F. Russell has been in Prague since August, 1920, advising and co-operating in this aspect of the program.)

(4) Bringing a commission from the Czecho-Slovakian Ministry of Hygiene for study of public health administration in the United States and England.

COLONEL LISTER APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF YELLOW FEVER WORK IN MEXICO AND

CENTRAL AMERICA

In view of the International Health Board's engagement to co-operate with the Mexican Government in measures for the eradication of yellow fever in that country, provision has been made for the operation of yellow fever programs in Mexico and in Central America under one unit. Colonel Lyster has been appointed to the directorship of control measures in both countries. He recently left for Mexico City where he will confer with government authorities in maturing definite co-operative arrangements.

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AUSTRALASIAN MEDICAL CONGRESS EXPRESSES APPRECIATION OF FOUNDATION'S WORK

The following resolution was passed by the Australasian Medical Congress at a recent session in Brisbane:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:-

This Congress expresses its grateful appreciation of the magnificent work being accomplished by the Rockefeller Commission in clearing some of the coastal districts of this State from the enfeebling and demoralizing effects of hookworm infestation.

This action on the part of men who are in the best position to judge of the effectiveness of the International Health Board's work in Australia is a source of satisfaction and gratification.

ECUADOREAN GOVERNMENT TO ASSUME DIRECTION OF ANTI-STEGOMYIA OPERATIONS

On December 1, Dr. M. E. Connor will turn over to the Ecuadorean Government the direction of the sanitary service in charge of the control of Stegomyia propagation in Guayaquil and surrounding areas.

The fact that no vestige of yellow fever was found in northern Peru obviates the need for the organization of anti-Stegomyia operations in southern Ecuador but it seems wise to continue precautionary measures in Guayaquil.

THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH BOARD COMPLETES ITS WORK IN PARANA, BRAZIL

The International Health Board has fulfilled the terms of its contract with Parana, Brazil, and has officially withdrawn from the State. The Board has aided the State in the organization of a Rural Sanitary Service adequate to cope with hookworm disease and malaria. This service Government has sufficient funds to support, and since the State is not yet ready to adopt the permanent county health centers toward which the states of Sao Paulo and Minas are working, it seems advisable for the Board to release its funds from Parana in order that it may direct these sums toward expansion in the north.

Upon the withdrawal of the Board from Parana an official communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior of the State thanking the Board in very cordial terms for its "services of inestimable value."

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

General Bulletin No. 11

November 12, 1920

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT SEEKS CO-OPERATION OF INTERNATIONAL HEALTH BOARD

The Mexican Government has invited the International Health Board to aid in measures for the extermination of yellow fever from Mexico. A letter has been received from Dr. Gabriel Malda, Chief of the Department of Health of the Republic, expressing the gratitude of his Department for the service which the Board has already rendered to Mexico by its free shipments of yellow fever serum and prophylactic vaccine to that country. On behalf of the President of the Republic, Dr. Malda asked that the Board co-operate further in the work of yellow fever control. The Mexican Government has been informed of the Board's acceptance of the invitation.

COUNTY HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS IN BRAZIL

In the state of Pernambuco, Brazil, where measures for the control of hookworm disease are being inaugurated, six counties in which operations are to be conducted have signified their desire to co-operate financially in the work. They have offered sums varying from \$1,000 to \$2,000. It is hoped that this co-operation may be the beginning of a movement for the establishment throughout Brazil of permanent county appropriations for health work. With such appropriations secured, and with supplementary funds from the state and perhaps the Federal Government, together with the initial aid from the International Health Board, it will be possible to establish permanent county health centers for maintaining and improving the results obtained by the curative campaigns.

CREATION OF A NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN BRAZIL

On September 15 the President of Brazil signed a decree re-organizing the Federal Public Health Service of the country into the National Department of Public Health. The new department has a widened scope and increased authority and appropriations. Its creation marks an epoch in the history of public health administration in Brazil. The chief innovation in the new organization is the establishment of a Division of Rural Public Health which will devote itself to the prevention and control of the three principal endemic diseases of rural Brazil: hookworm infection, malaria, and Chagas's disease. For this work the Federal Government offers, upon invitation, to co-operate in any state by providing a sum equal to that raised by the state government, the direction of the work to remain with the Federal Government but the personnel to be chosen and trained as far as possible within the state. Funds supplied by the International Health Board will be considered as a part of the state funds and will thus bring an added contribution from the Federal Government. Federal co-operation will be conditioned upon the adoption of a simple rural sanitary code by the state, which will render obligatory the construction of latrines and the maintenance of malaria drainage work.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

November 12, 1930

General Bulletin No. 11

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT SEEKS CO-OPERATION OF INTERNATIONAL HEALTH BOARD

The Mexican Government has invited the International Health Board to aid in measures for the extermination of yellow fever from Mexico. A letter has been received from Dr. Gabriel Malda, Chief of the Department of Health of the Republic, expressing the gratitude of his Department for the service which the Board has already rendered to Mexico by its free shipment of yellow fever serum and prophylactic vaccine to that country. On behalf of the President of the Republic, Dr. Malda asked that the Board co-operate further in the work of yellow fever control. The Mexican Government has been informed of the Board's acceptance of the invitation.

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FRENCH OFFICIALS EXPRESS APPRECIATION OF FOUNDATION'S WORK IN FRANCE

At the first public meeting of the International Tuberculosis Congress held at the Sorbonne October 27, three French delegates, Monsieur Breton, Minister of Hygiene, Dr. Leon Bernard, and Monsieur Leon Bourgeois, expressed at length their appreciation of the work of the International Health Board's Commission for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in France. Their appreciation was especially gratifying in that it showed a real understanding of the ideals and aims of the Foundation.

On the following day at a public demonstration conference given by the Commission at one of the cinemas in Paris, the French delegates again spoke most highly of the Commission's work, laying especial stress upon the spirit of helpfulness and modesty which has characterized it. Dr. Bernard emphasized particularly the fact that the Commission had made it possible for the French people to unite in the creation of a representative national tuberculosis committee.

FAMINE IN CHINA

Reports from Peking indicate a very serious situation in the northern part of China. Both the summer and fall crops in the southern part of Chihli province have been total failures. Coming so soon after the flood of 1917, the people have not had time to pay their debts and accumulate a reserve against such a calamity. The situation seems to be much worse than that of 1917.

The Minister of the Interior and the Premier of China have informed Mr. Greene, Resident Director of the China Medical Board, that about two hundred prefectures in five provinces are affected. The area has a population of some sixty millions. Of these perhaps less than half have sufficient reserve to carry them through. The Government estimate is that thirty to forty million people will require outside help to keep them from starving during the winter. The Government proposes to push the beginning of certain public works in order to furnish employment. Grain will be transported to the interior, some to be sold at reduced prices, and some for free distribution to women, children, and old men. Committees are being formed of Chinese and foreigners for the raising of funds and the distribution of relief.

NOTES

Dr. Wickliffe Rose and Dr. J. A. Ferrell will attend a Malaria Conference to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, on November 15. The Conference will be given over to a discussion of the results of the malaria work conducted in various southern states by the United States Public Health Service, the State Boards of Health, communities, and the International Health Board.

Dr. M. E. Connor who recently visited Peru for the purpose of conferring with the authorities of that country regarding the yellow fever situation there, reports that the disease has apparently been eradicated from the country.

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

General Bulletin No. 13

December 11, 1920

COLONEL RUSSELL BEGINS ARRANGEMENTS FOR FOUNDATION'S CO-OPERATION WITH
MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF CENTRAL EUROPE

Colonel F. F. Russell, who has been in Prague since August serving as technical advisor in public health laboratory organization to the Czech Ministry of Hygiene, will arrange the details of the Foundation's co-operation with the medical schools of Central Europe in the rehabilitation of their scientific equipment. For this purpose Colonel Russell is visiting in turn Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Gratz, and Innsbruck. After making preliminary arrangements in each of these cities and acquainting himself with the sources of available supply of scientific equipment in Austria, Hungary, and Czecho-Slovakia, and with the sources of the manufacture of the equipment in these countries, he will proceed a second time to each of the universities to complete the arrangements. To carry out this work the Foundation at a special meeting on October 26 appropriated \$100,000 which is to be used in connection with funds supplied for similar purposes by the universities concerned.

MEMBERS OF PEKING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE STAFF RENDER SERVICE TO OTHER
ORGANIZATIONS IN CHINA

The American Red Cross in Washington has asked Miss Grace McCullough, the dietitian of the Peking Union Medical College, to act as its representative in all matters relating to diets for famine sufferers in China. Miss McCullough has urged, as a solution of the feeding problem, that the grain issued to the sufferers be mixed, and has suggested that many common weeds could be advantageously used to furnish important food elements.

Dr. Paul C. Hodges, the roentgenologist of the Peking Union Medical College, has been of valuable service to doctors in mission hospitals in the purchase and installation of their X-ray equipment. When special appeals for advice regarding X-ray equipment came to the Peking Union Medical College from the Hunan-Yale Hospital at Changsha and from Dr. Goddard at Shaohsing, Dr. Hodges, who thoroughly understands the types of equipment suited to institutions where the services of an expert roentgenologist are not available, was given a short leave of absence from Peking College, and was sent to these places to inspect the X-ray equipment and give such assistance as he could in the installation. He also went to Ningpo, where the purchase of an X-ray outfit is contemplated, and was able to be of great service there.

Where it is possible without interference with their regular work, the faculty of the Peking Union Medical College are hoping to give advice and assistance of this kind to other institutions.

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GRAND CHENIER WILD LIFE REFUGE DEEDED TO STATE OF LOUISIANA

The Grand Chenier Wild Life Refuge, a coast tract of 85,000 acres in Louisiana, which was purchased by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1914 as a contribution to the general cause of conservation, has been deeded as a gift to the state of Louisiana. The State Legislature by special enactment authorized the acceptance of the gift and empowered the State to enter into a contract with the Foundation for the enforcement of the conditions of the gift. The State agrees (a) to maintain the tract as a perpetual wild life refuge, and (b) to permit the removal of minerals or other valuable deposits should they be discovered, and to apply the proceeds first to the maintenance of the tract, and after that to the public school system and to the public health work of the State.

Many prominent citizens of the State have written to express their appreciation of the gift and to assure the Foundation that the State will effectively maintain the tract. Commissioner M. L. Alexander, of the Department of Conservation, writes as follows:

"This magnificent gift of the Rockefeller Foundation, placed in trust with the State of Louisiana, guarantees to the nation a refuge forever dedicated to the protection of the wild waterfowl of the country and a supply for future generations. The notice of this gift has been published broadcast, attracting nationwide attention, and we of Louisiana are indeed appreciative of having been made the recipients of the gift, and of the trust and confidence which have been placed in us as the guardians of the refuge. I now write to express to the Foundation our grateful appreciation and to give to them the assurance that this trust will be regarded always as a sacred one."

RETURN OF DR. HOUGHTON TO AMERICA

Dr. Henry S. Houghton, Acting Director of the Peking Union Medical College, is expected in New York about the thirteenth or fourteenth of December. He will remain here for a little over a month, and will confer with the trustees and officers of the Foundation regarding the future plans of the school. In his absence, Dr. Richard M. Pearce will serve as interim Acting Director.

MEXICO CORDIAL IN HER WELCOME OF YELLOW FEVER WORKERS

Mexico is manifesting the utmost appreciation of the International Health Board's co-operation in her program for the control of yellow fever. The authorities of the country are preparing to receive Colonel Lyster with all honor. A commission is to await him at the border and he will be a guest of the Republic during his stay in the country.

Dr. F. J. Le Blanc, bacteriologist of the Rockefeller Institute, who arrived in Vera Cruz November 20 to aid in yellow fever work, reports an enthusiastic reception from government officials and all possible co-operation on the part of the yellow fever commission of the country. He found the incidence of yellow fever low in the first area of inspection, a zone of 150 kilometers, with Vera Cruz as a center.

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

General Bulletin No. 14

December 23, 1920

COPY OF LETTER FROM AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL, GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

American Consular Service

Guayaquil, Ecuador, November 29, 1920

Dr. Wickliffe Rose
Rockefeller Foundation
61 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir:

Please pardon me for addressing you; but the importance of my subject seems to justify it.

As you may know, I am a physician with seventeen years' experience in practice prior to joining the American Consular Service in 1898; and, naturally, anything pertaining to medicine, especially preventive medicine, is of great interest to me.

On my arrival at Guayaquil more than seven years ago, I was deeply impressed with the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of the port with its attending menace to all who visited here. Dr. Gorgas had made a preliminary survey of the city before my arrival, since when he called here twice to arrange, if possible, for permission to inaugurate a plan for the extermination of yellow fever.

It is not necessary for me to go into details over the preliminary and later activities, as you are more familiar with them than I; but I desire to invite your attention to some facts with which you may not be familiar, not having been on the ground. Up to the beginning of the great war public sentiment in Ecuador was very anti-American, yet not so strong as when I arrived, some good effects having followed diplomatic and tactful work done by American officials and private individuals.

During the dark days in the first part of 1918 when yellow fever appeared to be threatening the lives of us all, and at which period my dear wife succumbed to the dread disease, your commission with Dr. Noguchi arrived, causing some hope. Dr. Noguchi's discovery of the germ of the pest encouraged us still more; but the arrival of Dr. M. E. Connor was the most satisfactory event of the time.

But Dr. Connor faced a grave problem. The large majority of the people and press were most antagonistic to the idea of foreigners

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But Dr. Connor faced a grave problem. The large majority of the people and press were most antagonistic to the idea of foreigners

invading their country to teach them how to live, and tenaciously clung to the opinion that Ecuadorians were able to run their own business without the assistance of outsiders. With such a force against him, and with very few who believed in him, the Doctor realized that the situation was a delicate one. However, he carefully planned his campaign with one sole slogan "CO-OPERATION." His first move, the insistence on being appointed subdirector of sanitation so as to have legal standing, was followed by an appeal to the Ecuadorian Government for its moral support which was heartily given, and which included a certain control of a majority of the press. But the most important and powerful newspaper was dead against him and his methods. Undismayed, he secured the aid of those who had influence with that periodical, and the trouble was ended. It is needless to give the details of his securing the co-operation of the local authorities, the police, the entire school system, the labor organizations and the ignorant laborers or peon class, together with the medical fraternity, but merely to mention the fact. It was one of the most wonderful and successful psychological efforts ever made.

He succeeded. His success is without question, yet how did he do it? Quiet, unassuming, modest, yet with a qualification few possess he entered the hearts of this people both great and small, old and young, rich and poor, educated and illiterate in such a manner that they were willing to follow him to the death, for they regard him and the interests behind him as the saviors of their country and their families. His campaign of education has done more to acquaint Ecuadorians with the power for good there is in them, and to develop the latent forces they possess, than all other influences combined which have been utilized.

But this is not all. His life and influence during his residence here has been one of the most potent causes of the change in sentiment of Ecuadorians favorable to the people of the United States generally. This is not my opinion only, but is that of every American residing in the country, and which is attested by the various honors bestowed upon him by the Ecuadorian Congress, the Government, the Municipality, the University of Guayaquil, his colleagues in medicine and sanitation and his fellow countrymen and countrywomen. Even at the last moment he was the recipient of special recognition from organized labor.

These lines have been penned not in a spirit of flattery, which I despise, but in a weak way to inform you of the real heart work accomplished by Dr. Connor, as well as to state to you the appreciation felt by the Americans here for whom I write at their request.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Frederic W. Goding

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