

The Rockefeller Foundation

Annual Report

1913-14

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THE ROCKEFELLER
FOUNDATION

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July 6, 1915.

To the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation:

Gentlemen:—

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a report on the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation and on its financial operations from May 14, 1913, the date on which its charter was received from the Legislature of the State of New York, to December 31, 1914, a period of eighteen months and a half.

The following persons named in the act of incorporation became, by the formal acceptance of the Charter, May 22, 1913, the first Board of Trustees:

John D. Rockefeller, of New York.
 John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York.
 Frederick T. Gates, of Montclair, N. J.
 Harry Pratt Judson, of Chicago, Ill.
 Simon Flexner, of New York.
 Starr J. Murphy, of Montclair, N. J.
 Jerome D. Greene, of New York.
 Wickliffe Rose, of Washington, D. C.
 Charles O. Heydt, of Montclair, N. J.

To the foregoing number have been added by election the following Trustees:

Charles W. Eliot, of Cambridge, Mass.¹
 A. Barton Hepburn, of New York.²

Appended hereto are the detailed reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Rockefeller Foundation and of the Director General of the International Health Commission.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.,
President.

¹ Elected January 21, 1914.

² Elected March 18, 1914.

■

To the President of the Rockefeller Foundation:

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation for the period May 14, 1913, to December 31, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

JEROME D. GREENE,
Secretary.

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CHARTER AND ORGANIZATION

The Rockefeller Foundation was chartered under the laws of the State of New York on May 14, 1913, the date on which the Act of Incorporation, passed by the Legislature without opposition April 24, 1913, was approved by the Governor.¹ The text of the Charter follows:—

AN ACT

To incorporate The Rockefeller Foundation.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Junior, Frederick T. Gates, Harry Pratt Judson, Simon Flexner, Starr J. Murphy, Jerome D. Greene, Wickliffe Rose, and Charles O. Heydt, together with such persons as they may associate with themselves, and their successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of The Rockefeller Foundation, for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income and principal thereof to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world. It shall be within the purposes of said corporation to use as means to that end research, publication, the establishment and maintenance of charitable, benevolent, religious, missionary and public educational activities, agencies and institutions, and the aid of any such activities, agencies and institutions already established and any other means and agencies which from time to time shall seem expedient to its members or trustees.

¹ Chap. 488, Laws of 1913. For an account of the efforts to secure incorporation by Act of Congress, see Appendix V, page 65.

2. The corporation hereby formed shall have power to take and hold by bequest, devise, gift, purchase or lease, either absolutely or in trust for any of its purposes, any property, real or personal, without limitation as to amount or value, except such limitation, if any, as the legislature shall hereafter specifically impose; to convey such property and to invest and reinvest any principal, and deal with and expend the income and principal of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of the trustees will best promote its objects. It shall have all the power and be subject to all the restrictions which now pertain by law to membership corporations created by special law so far as the same are applicable thereto and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. The persons named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, shall hold a meeting and organize the corporation and adopt a constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state. The constitution shall prescribe the manner of selection of members, the number of members who shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at meetings of the corporation, the number of trustees by whom the business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed, the qualifications, powers, and the manner of selection of the trustees and officers of the corporation, the manner of amending the constitution and by-laws of the corporation, and any other provisions for the management and disposition of the property and regulation of the affairs of the corporation which may be deemed expedient.

3. No officer, member or employee of this corporation shall receive or be lawfully entitled to receive any pecuniary profit from the operations thereof except reasonable compensation for services in effecting one or more of its purposes, or as a proper beneficiary of its strictly charitable purposes.

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Charter was duly accepted by the Trustees at their first meeting, held in Room 1409, 26 Broadway, New York City, on May 22, 1913. All the incorporators were present; except Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who sent a letter expressing his confidence in the Trustees and his personal regard for them.

At the same meeting a Constitution¹ and By-Laws² were adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, John Davison Rockefeller, Jr.; Secretary, Jerome Davis Greene; Treasurer, Louis Guerineau Myers.

FUNDS RECEIVED

At the same meeting the Foundation came into the possession of the first funds to be entrusted to it, in the form of securities amounting in par value to Three million two hundred thousand dollars (\$3,200,000), previously given by Mr. Rockefeller in trust to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy, Edward L. Ballard and Jerome D. Greene, Trustees, for purposes identical with those of the Foundation, on the understanding that if the Foundation should become incorporated, the funds should be turned over to it. By subsequent gifts of securities, as of the dates indicated below, Mr. Rockefeller increased the funds of the Foundation to the sum of One hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000). Mrs. John D. Rockefeller also gave to

¹ Appendix II, page 43.

² Appendix III, page 49.

the Foundation, in trust, primarily for certain specified charities, securities amounting in par value to Forty-eight thousand dollars (\$48,000).

The several gifts received by the Foundation are enumerated below:¹

FROM MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

May 29, 1913, through Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy, Edward L. Ballard and Jerome D. Greene, Trustees, in bonds, par value	\$ 3,200,000.00
June 4, 1913, in securities and accrued income.....	21,052,028.54*
June 27, 1913, in securities and accrued income.....	10,178,402.00*
March 6, 1914, in securities and accrued income.....	65,569,569.46*
Total.....	<u>\$100,000,000.00</u>

FROM MRS. LAURA S. ROCKEFELLER

June 7, 1913, Income payable at Foundation's discretion to The Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York.....	\$ 8,000.00
Sept. 11, 1913, Income payable at Foundation's discretion to The Baptist Home of Northern Ohio.....	8,000.00
Nov. 29, 1913, Income payable at Foundation's discretion to Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio.....	24,000.00
Dec. 9, 1913, Income payable to The Baptist Home Society of the City of New York....	8,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$48,000.00</u>

¹ For the letters of gift and lists of securities, see Appendix, page 55. The values marked * are market values at the time of gift; others are par values.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH COMMISSION

The first meetings of the Rockefeller Foundation, after its legal organization had been completed, were devoted to the discussion of the policies and lines of work which were likely to present the largest probability of permanent and far-reaching usefulness. There was a general agreement that the advancement of public health through medical research and education, including the demonstration of known methods of treating and preventing disease, afforded the surest prospect of such usefulness. It was, accordingly, decided at the meeting of June 27, 1913, to establish the International Health Commission, the immediate purposes and general aims of which were set forth in the following resolutions:

Whereas the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, organized in 1909 for the eradication of hookworm disease in the United States, has found more than two million people in the Southern States to be infected with the disease, involving vast suffering, partial arrest of physical, mental and normal growth, great loss of life, and noticeable decrease in economic efficiency over vast regions; and

Whereas the Commission has treated or caused to be treated more than five hundred thousand persons; has ascertained that the diagnosis of the disease can be made with ease and certainty and that it can be readily cured and easily prevented; has found that the people, physicians, state boards of health, county and municipal officers are eager to cooperate in all helpful ways, and that, following

the treatment and cure of this disease, an intelligent public interest is awakened in hygiene and in modern scientific medicine and in practical measures for permanent public sanitation; and

Whereas the Commission has ascertained by diligent and extensive inquiry that hookworm disease prevails in a belt of territory encircling the earth for thirty degrees on each side of the equator, inhabited, according to current estimates, by more than a thousand million people; that the infection in some nations rises to nearly ninety per cent of the entire population; that this disease has probably been an important factor in retarding the economic, social, intellectual and moral progress of mankind; that the infection is being spread by emigration; and that where it is most severe little or nothing is being done toward its arrest or prevention; therefore be it

Resolved, that this Foundation is prepared to extend to other countries and peoples the work of eradicating hookworm disease as opportunity offers, and so far as practicable to follow up the treatment and cure of this disease with the establishment of agencies for the promotion of public sanitation and the spread of the knowledge of scientific medicine; and to this end, be it

Resolved, that this work be entrusted to a special committee to be called the International Health Commission, consisting of the members for the time being of the Executive Committee of this Foundation and such other persons, members of the Foundation or otherwise, as they may associate with themselves; and be it further

Resolved, that the International Health Commission be authorized to adopt such policies and to employ such agencies as it may deem best adapted for the conduct of the work, and also to adopt rules and regulations for its

own government and for the expenditure of such funds as shall be placed at its disposal; and

Resolved, that at each annual meeting of the Foundation, the International Health Commission shall report to the Foundation in detail its operations and expenditures, and shall present for approval its budget for the following year.

Mr. Wickliffe Rose, Administrative Secretary of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease, was appointed Director-General of the International Health Commission, and Dr. John A. Ferrell was appointed Assistant Director-General, the President and the Secretary of the Foundation serving *ex officio* as Chairman and Recording Secretary respectively. The offices of the Commission were located at Washington, D. C., with the offices of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission. A full report of the operations of the International Health Commission from the time of its establishment to December 13, 1914, is issued as a separate document. It discloses remarkable progress toward the fulfilment of the immediate object of the Commission, namely the initiation of measures for the eradication of hookworm disease in foreign countries. A visit by the Director-General to England in the summer of 1913 resulted in a cordial invitation from the Colonial authorities to visit the tropical colonies of Great Britain, with a view to the inauguration of the work under the auspices of the several local governments. Mr. Rose

promptly responded to this invitation by visits to the British West Indies, Egypt, Ceylon and the Malay States. As a direct consequence of these visits and of the hospitable reception given to the Commission's offer of cooperation, plans were adopted and work begun in British Guiana, Antigua, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada and Egypt. A plan of work was adopted for St. Vincent, but was deferred on account of the war. In Ceylon the Government and the Planters' Association inaugurated an experimental demonstration on a small scale, in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Rose, the entire cost being met locally. In the Malay States the consensus of opinion favored the establishment of a commission to inquire into the relative importance of hookworm disease and malaria in accounting for the physical debility of the people, and since the period under review a special commission has been appointed to make a study of this problem. In addition to the work undertaken in the British colonies, the Commission has responded favorably to invitations from several Central American countries, and work has been inaugurated in Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Guatemala.

In spite of the fact that a large amount of time has necessarily been given to preliminary conferences, surveys and the work of organization, a very substantial achievement has already been made, 37,902 persons having been examined,

and 19,425 persons treated in all the foreign areas, up to December 31, 1914. But more significant than the number of persons treated has been the establishment of relations of cooperation and mutual confidence between the Commission and the governments and physicians of the communities visited, and the resulting stimulation of interest on the part of the common people, whereby the principle of self-help has been steadily maintained.

In addition to carrying on its work in foreign countries, the International Health Commission has also undertaken to complete the program of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the eradication of hookworm disease in the Southern states. This program did not contemplate complete eradication under the supervision of the Sanitary Commission, but aimed rather at a comprehensive demonstration in each state, first of the presence of the disease, and secondly of the method of treating and preventing it. This demonstration is now entering its final stage with the inauguration of the so-called intensive community work whereby, in a limited number of typical communities in each state, it is hoped to show convincingly the possibility of treating every infected person, and at the same time of preventing soil pollution—the only way of preventing the recurrence of the disease.

Just before the close of the year under review, it was decided that on account of the very close

relation necessarily existing between the various activities of the Foundation, and especially in view of the relatively large share of attention already given by the Foundation to matters pertaining to public health, it was important that the offices of the International Health Commission should be in close proximity to those of the Foundation. Accordingly, arrangements were made whereby the International Health Commission will, before May 1, 1915, give up its offices in Washington and occupy quarters assigned to it in the new offices of the Foundation.

INVESTIGATION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

At some of the earlier meetings of the Foundation there was informal discussion of the desirability of establishing some organization for the study of social and economic questions. A number of leading economists were consulted and upon their unanimously favoring the establishment of such an organization, a committee was appointed, consisting of Professor Edwin F. Gay, Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration in Harvard University, Chairman; Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago; Professor Thomas W. Page, of the University of Virginia; Mr. Victor Morawetz, of New York City; and Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, "to consider further the desirability of establishing an Institute for Economic Re-

search, to make a selection of such problems of economic importance as would in their judgment be advantageously studied through such an agency, to recommend a method of organization, and to present an estimate of the approximate cost of initiating and carrying on the work to be first proposed." This Committee reported, under date of August 4, 1914, unanimously recommending that studies be initiated and be carried on for a year in some chosen field, with a view to discovering whether such studies, if continued and adequately maintained, would offer a sufficient prospect of fruitful results to justify the establishment of a more permanent bureau or institute. Four of the Committee recommended the subject of Prices as lying at the threshold of a great many important economic problems, while the fifth recommended a more limited and concrete problem, such as Profit-sharing. This report was considered by the Trustees of the Foundation on October 21, 1914. After a discussion in which the advantages of a separate organization for economic research and the possible objections thereto were considered at length, the opinion prevailed that no action should be taken at present, especially in view of the fact that since the question of establishing an Institute for Economic Research had been under consideration, an Investigation of Industrial Relations had been instituted under the direction of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King.

The two projects were by no means identical in method or scope, but both were actuated by the desire to study the causes of social and industrial unrest. It seemed to the Trustees, especially in view of the industrial conflict in Colorado, that the Foundation could do no greater service than by instituting a careful and thorough inquiry into the causes of industrial unrest and maladjustment, with the object, not of passing judgment upon the merits of any particular controversy, but rather of assembling in a purely objective way, and with scientific accuracy, the experience of this and other countries, as illustrating both the evils inherent in modern industrial conditions, and the successful or promising experiments that had been made. The Trustees of the Foundation were not so sanguine as to hope that any royal road to industrial peace could be found, much less that it could be found by the isolated efforts of any one agency. They did believe, however, that if progress was to be made, it must inevitably be on the basis of accurate and well-diffused information in regard to all ascertainable factors in industrial strife and industrial progress. As was said in the public announcement of the Rockefeller Foundation's Investigation of Industrial Relations:

“In facing the problem of Industrial Relations, the Rockefeller Foundation is deliberately attempting to grapple with what it believes to be the most

complicated, and, at the same time, the most urgent question of modern times, and it is precisely for this reason that the investigation has been instituted. The Foundation is not baffled at the outset by the knowledge that the task hitherto has seemed well nigh hopeless, and that the literature on the subject, and the tried experience of the world, is so vast as to be overwhelming. These may be reasons for a gradual approach, and for counselling patience in the matter of results, but they afford no excuse for inaction. It is hoped that an investigation instituted on the scale, and impartially and persistently pursued in the spirit and with the facilities which the Foundation affords, will gradually win for itself the cooperation, not alone of employers and workmen, of industrial organizations, of individuals, and institutions interested in social reform, but also of universities and Governments throughout the world."

The first essential in undertaking any research is to find men whose training and experience is such as to offer the greatest possible assurance of productive work. Within the field of industrial relations Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King seemed to be singularly qualified by academic training, by actual contact with labor disputes, and by his own constructive contribution to the betterment of labor conditions, to undertake this great task. Mr. King was the author of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and as Deputy Minister and Minister of Labor in Canada, he had had a large experience in the settlement of industrial disputes, both before and after the passage of that Act.

Mr. King began his services on October 1, 1914, and has been devoting his first months to

a careful study of the best possible approach to his subject. This study has included a broad survey of the whole field of industrial relations, a field so wide as to touch at one point or another almost all conceivable human relations. It is Mr. King's hope that when he has completed his survey and prepared a graphic exhibition of his field of study, he will be able, in consultation with the best authorities throughout the world and in cooperation with established agencies working toward the same end, to select certain lines of inquiry in which a better knowledge of facts is peculiarly needed, and in which may be found the best prospect of fruitful and beneficial study leading to constructive improvement.

The announcement by the Foundation that it had undertaken the Investigation of Industrial Relations was made the subject of special inquiry by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, which was then in session. A large number of questions were addressed by the Commission to the President and the Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, in November and December, 1914, covering the history, organization, financial resources and activities of the Foundation and its Trustees. The greater part of the questions asked were embodied in two questionnaires, the answers to which, with accompanying exhibits, were published by the Foundation and presented to the Commission, in the form of a pamphlet entitled: "Information

Furnished by the Rockefeller Foundation in Response to Questionnaires Submitted by United States Commission on Industrial Relations." Other questions were asked and answered by correspondence, and during the month of January the Commission held public hearings in New York City, to which several of the officers and members of the Foundation were summoned as witnesses. As the testimony presented at these hearings will be embodied in the report of the Commission, it will not be set forth here, but it is proper to state that while much attention was given by the questions of the Commission to certain doubts and fears as to the powers of large foundations, it was apparent that supposed dangers of abuse rather than results or tendencies to be found in the acts of the Foundation and its associated Boards seemed to be the object of chief concern. The Foundation on its side was enabled to put before the Commission and the public a plain statement of the policies governing the Foundation and the work actually accomplished, and it is to be hoped that these statements provided an even more certain basis than had existed before, for the confidence and support of public opinion.

MENTAL HYGIENE

One of the important subjects considered by the Trustees, within the general field of public health, has been that of mental hygiene. It has been established beyond any doubt that

mental defect and mental disease are factors of great social and economic importance. The recognition of this fact has been a great gain. On the other hand, when attempts have been made to determine the precise bearing of these factors on the public health and on social and economic conditions, there has been a tendency to adopt hasty conclusions as to public policy, which conclusions could be justified only by a more accurate knowledge of pathology and of vital statistics than even the best authorities now possess. The Trustees of the Foundation consequently decided to give attention to the subject of mental hygiene, in the hope of determining in what ways they could best contribute to the discovery of needed facts and to the diffusion of the most reliable information by which this important field of public health is to be governed. Accordingly, proceeding again as in the case of the Investigation of Industrial Relations, they sought a man whose training and experience conspicuously fitted him to be their adviser in this important field. They were fortunate in securing Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, of the United States Public Health Service, who had been detached from the government service for the last two years to act as Scientific Secretary of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. That Committee had already performed a remarkable service in awakening public opinion in different

parts of the country to the importance of mental hygiene and in setting up, on the basis of existing information, more intelligent and humane standards for legislation bearing on the commitment, custody and treatment of the insane. The Committee has already conducted or aided a number of surveys of institutions for the insane in different States and communities, the result of which has been the diffusion of more rational ideas as to the nature of insanity as a disease that is to a large extent both preventable and curable, and in many instances the adoption of more humane and beneficial methods of treatment. It seemed to the Trustees of the Foundation that at this time no greater service could be rendered, within the field of mental hygiene, than to aid the activities of the Committee for Mental Hygiene, under the direction of Dr. Salmon. Accordingly, on December 30, 1914, Dr. Salmon was appointed a member of the staff of the Foundation, with the understanding that his services for the next two years would be at the disposal of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and primarily for the promotion of State surveys.

WAR RELIEF

At the meetings of the Executive Committee and of the Trustees of the Foundation following the outbreak of the war, the duty of the Foundation, in the face of the disaster which was

overwhelming Europe and exercising a more or less paralyzing effect upon the normal life and intercourse of all nations, was made the subject of earnest and prolonged consideration. On August 13, 1914, an appropriation was made to enable Dr. Alexis Carrel, a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, whose services had been accepted by the medical corps of the French army, to meet the urgent need for anti-meningitis serum and anti-dysentery serum, two products of modern research with which the studies of the Institute had been associated. An appropriation was also made to the American Red Cross as a contribution toward the cost of sending physicians and nurses to Europe. At the meeting of the Trustees on October 21, resolutions were adopted expressing the sense of the Board that it was urgently desirable that the Rockefeller Foundation should avail itself of such opportunities as might be presented for the relief of non-combatant sufferers from the war in Europe, and especially the inhabitants of Belgium. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, and the latter took immediate steps to discover the most practicable measures for bringing prompt relief, in a purely humanitarian spirit, to the places where it was most needed. The world had already been informed of the imminent danger of starvation to which the people of Belgium were exposed; and in all parts of the United

States the generous desires of the American people found expression in offers of help and inquiries as to the best ways of making their help available. The Commission for Relief in Belgium, an outgrowth of an informal committee of Americans, which had been organized to facilitate the return of American travelers in Europe at the outbreak of the war, had laid the foundations for an efficient organization, whereby food supplies contributed from different parts of the world could be assembled at Rotterdam, the most convenient port, and then distributed through Belgium with the sanction of the belligerent powers and the active cooperation of both the German military authorities and the civilian agencies organized for that purpose by the Belgians themselves. The Commission for Relief in Belgium had not at that time completed its organization of an agency in the United States for the assembling of food supplies and their transportation to Belgium. For this reason it seemed to the Executive Committee that the greatest service the Rockefeller Foundation^o could render would be to provide a depot to which gifts in kind from all parts of the country could be sent, and from which they could be trans-shipped to Belgium. Accordingly, a plan of cooperation was entered into with the Belgian Relief Committee of New York, whereby the latter Committee exercised the function of soliciting gifts of money and supplies, while the

Foundation offered to pay all freight charges when necessary, to provide the necessary depot in New York and the ships for ocean transportation to Belgium, this offer being limited to supplies received before December 31, 1914.

Under this arrangement the following ships were chartered and dispatched by the Rockefeller Foundation and consigned to the Commission for Relief in Belgium: the "Massapequa," 3,500 tons, November 2; the "Agamemnon," 2,800 tons, December 4; the "Neches," 5,830 tons, December 12; and the "Massapequa" for a second voyage, December 31. Of these ships the "Massapequa" and the "Neches" were loaded with a cargo purchased by the Foundation, while the Belgian Relief Committee of New York supplied the cargo for the "Agamemnon" and the second voyage of the "Massapequa." In addition, the Foundation supplied 280,000 bushels of wheat for the "Ferrona," chartered by the Commission for Relief in Belgium and dispatched December 23, and 23,644 bushels on the S.S. "Industry," dispatched January 1, also chartered by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The total cost of the food supplies thus given by the Foundation was \$981,153.35. The Commission for Relief in Belgium having large funds at its disposal which were applicable solely to the cost of transportation, the Foundation was subsequently reimbursed for the cost of chartering and loading vessels, so that its re-

sources for war relief could be available for supplies. A table giving the dates of shipments, cargoes, the cost of cargoes so far as met by the Foundation, and other expenses, will be found in the Appendix (page 86). Evidence that the effect of the Rockefeller Foundation's large participation in the sending of food to the Belgians was to stimulate rather than to check the generosity of other donors was afforded by the large increase in contributions received by the Belgian Relief Committee of New York. During December the Commission for Relief in Belgium completed the organization of its American branch, with head offices in New York City, so that the Rockefeller Foundation very gladly relinquished in favor of the Commission the function of chartering ships and attending to the details of transportation. For the purpose of attending to these details, a temporary office was opened by the Foundation, on November 6, at No. 10 Bridge Street, in proximity to the office of the Belgian Relief Committee, and was maintained there until February 6, when its services were no longer required.

Meanwhile the Executive Committee, while feeling amply justified by the information available in sending food to Belgium at the earliest possible moment, determined to send a Commission to Europe to inquire generally into the need of relief measures in all the countries con-

cerned. The Commission was composed of Mr. Wickliffe Rose, Director-General of the International Health Commission; Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross, who was generously given leave of absence by the latter organization, and Mr. Henry James, Jr., Manager of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. The Commission sailed for Europe on November 11, and after a preliminary conference with the American Ambassador and the Commission for Relief in Belgium at the latter's headquarters in London, they proceeded to Rotterdam and made a thorough survey of the organization and workings of relief in Holland and Belgium. On January 1, 1915, a full report on relief in Belgium was transmitted to the Foundation, and its essential features were made public. In general the report showed that nearly the entire population of Belgium, rich and poor alike, were dependent upon supplies of food from other countries, that the problem of individual relief, upon a scale unprecedented in the history of humanitarian efforts of this kind, was being attacked with energy, public spirit and intelligence by those concerned, so that all who were contributing in the United States and other countries for the relief of the Belgians could be assured that their contributions were being economically and effectively spent for the relief of a people who would otherwise have been forced to the

most desperate extremes of famine. The Commission is continuing its work by visiting the theatre of war in Poland and Servia, and its recommendations as to the further participation of the Foundation in war relief have been presented for the consideration of the Trustees.

A smaller contribution than that involved in the shipment of food supplies and the investigations of the War Relief Commission, but one of special significance, in view of the importance attached to education and research by the Boards established by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, was a contribution to provide moderate stipends for those professors of scientific subjects in the University of Louvain who had been obliged to abandon their own laboratories and had been provided with opportunities of continuing their scientific work in England. An appropriation at the rate of \$20,000 a year was made effective for this purpose in November, for a period of three months, and has subsequently been renewed for a second period of three months. ◦

PROMOTION OF COOPERATION IN CHRISTIAN MISSIONS

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on April 16, 1914, there was presented through Mr. John R. Mott of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, on behalf of representatives of several of the leading foreign missionary boards of the United

States a statement setting forth in detail a program of cooperation and coordination in foreign missionary work, and requesting the Rockefeller Foundation to make a contribution toward the carrying out of this program. The principal objects in view were the provision of a common headquarters in New York for such united foreign missionary interests as the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Mission Boards of North America, the Home Base Committee, the special meetings, and other activities related to the Annual Conference of North American Foreign Mission Boards; the North American section of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference and its special committees, such as those on Survey and Occupation, Education, The Church on the Mission Field, the Board of Missionary Preparation; the Student Volunteer movement as the recruiting society for all the Boards; a comprehensive missionary research library, and the general promotion of coordination and cooperation among the missionary forces of the world. The Rockefeller Foundation was not asked to enlarge the resources of any one of the participating missionary boards for its own evangelistic work, but rather, by helping to establish a convenient headquarters, through which many of the cooperative activities of these boards could be promoted, and by otherwise aiding in certain cooperative features of their work,

such as the coordination of educational effort in the foreign field, and the training of missionaries at home, to give assistance to the missionary boards in an effort, initiated by themselves, to realize a broader, a more fraternal and a more efficient conception of their function.

In response to this application the Rockefeller Foundation pledged to the Committee of Reference and Council a sum not exceeding \$25,000 to meet the expense of equipping suitable offices for the various interboard and interdenominational foreign missionary activities above mentioned, and a further appropriation of a sum not to exceed \$425,000, payable in diminishing annual instalments through a period of ten years. The nineteenth floor of the building at No. 25 Madison Avenue was secured as headquarters for the work and was thoroughly equipped during the past year. The use actually made of these quarters, as reported by the Sub-Committee on Headquarters and Budget of the Committee of Reference and Counsel, gives every indication that the purposes in view are being fulfilled.

MEDICAL WORK IN CHINA

During the autumn and winter of 1913 the Trustees became convinced that the crisis in the political and economic development of China rendered the present a most favorable time for the advancement of education in that

country. There was abundant testimony, based chiefly upon the experience of Christian missionaries, that one of the greatest needs of China was that of the benefits of modern medicine, including public and personal hygiene, as well as the treatment of disease. In order that the Trustees might be guided by the best available advice, a conference was held in New York City, on January 19, 1914, to which a number of the executive officers of the principal missionary boards employing medical missionaries, and several medical missionaries and other residents of China who happened to be in this country, were invited. The result of that conference was that the Trustees determined to send a Commission to China to study the needs of the country in regard to medical education and public health.* In February, 1914, the following Commission was appointed: Harry Pratt Judson, President of the University of Chicago, Chairman; Roger S. Greene, United States Consul General at Hankow, and Francis W. Peabody, M. D., of the Harvard Medical School and the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital of Boston.

The Commission met in Peking about May 1, 1914, and spent four months in a very thorough study of existing medical schools, hospitals and dispensaries in China, and in conference with missionaries, Government officials and other competent advisers, in regard to the best means of reinforcing and adding to the important work

*See Appendix VIII, page 87.

already done in the field of medical education and public health. A fifth month was devoted to the preparation of an elaborate report of the observations, findings and recommendations of the Commission, and its report was presented to the Trustees at their meeting of October 21, 1914. An adjourned meeting was held November 5, 1914, for the purpose of considering the report in detail. The result of this consideration was the establishment of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the Commission, which were formally adopted as a working program, subject to such modification as experience should show to be necessary. Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Executive Secretary of the General Education Board, was appointed Director of the China Medical Board, and Mr. Roger S. Greene was appointed Resident Director in China. The President of the Foundation was elected Chairman of the Board, and Dr. Eben C. Sage Secretary. During the short period following the establishment of the China Medical Board, its officers have been engaged in preliminary conferences looking toward the initiation of its work in China on the basis of the fullest possible utilization of existing institutions and equipment, and of the most cordial cooperation with the missionary boards and other agencies which have already carried on medical work in China.

Appended hereto will be found lists of the officers, members and committees of the Rockefeller Foundation and its subsidiary organizations, the Constitution and By-Laws of the Foundation, the several letters of gift received from Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, the text of the proposed Federal Charter, a complete list of appropriations made to December 31, 1914, and the Treasurer's Statement for the years 1913 and 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

JEROME D. GREENE,

Secretary.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX I

OFFICERS, MEMBERS *and* COMMITTEES
THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

1913

President

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Secretary

JEROME DAVIS GREENE

Treasurer

LOUIS GUERINEAU MYERS

Assistant Treasurer

HARRY POTTER FISH

Executive Committee

John Davison Rockefeller, Jr., *Chairman*

Simon Flexner

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

Jerome Davis Greene

Charles Otto Heydt

Finance Committee

John Davison Rockefeller, Jr., *Chairman*

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

Jerome Davis Greene

Nominating Committee

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

Wickliffe Rose

Members

To serve until the annual meeting of 1916

John Davison Rockefeller

John Davison Rockefeller, Jr.

Frederick Taylor Gates

To serve until the annual meeting of 1915

Harry Pratt Judson

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

Simon Flexner

To serve until the annual meeting of 1914

Wickliffe Rose

Jerome Davis Greene

Charles Otto Heydt

1914

President

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Secretary

JEROME DAVIS GREENE

Treasurer

LOUIS GUERINEAU MYERS

Assistant Treasurer

HARRY POTTER FISH

(Resigned March 18, 1914)

Assistant Treasurer

LEFFERTS MASON DASHIELL

(Appointed March 18, 1914)

*Executive Committee*John Davison Rockefeller, Jr., *Chairman*

Simon Flexner

Jerome Davis Greene

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

Charles Otto Heydt

*Finance Committee*John Davison Rockefeller, Jr., *Chairman*

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

Jerome Davis Greene

Nominating Committee

Frederick Taylor Gates

Harry Pratt Judson

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

*Members**To serve until the annual meeting of 1917*

Charles William Eliot

Wickliffe Rose

Jerome Davis Greene Alonzo Barton Hepburn Charles Otto Heydt

To serve until the annual meeting of 1916

John Davison Rockefeller

John Davison Rockefeller, Jr.

Frederick Taylor Gates

To serve until the annual meeting of 1915

Harry Pratt Judson

Simon Flexner

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH COMMISSION

1913

Chairman

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Recording Secretary

JEROME DAVIS GREENE

Director

WICKLIFFE ROSE

Assistant Director

JOHN ATKINSON FERRELL

Executive Committee

John Davison Rockefeller, Jr., *Chairman*

Simon Flexner

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

Jerome Davis Greene

Charles Otto Heydt

Members

The members of the Executive Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation,
ex officio, and the following:

To serve until the annual meeting of 1915

Wickliffe Rose

Frederick Taylor Gates

To serve until the annual meeting of 1916

William Henry Welch

Walter Hines Page

To serve until the annual meeting of 1917

Charles William Eliot

David Franklin Houston

William Crawford Gorgas

1914

Chairman

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Recording Secretary

JEROME DAVIS GREENE

Director General

WICKLIFFE ROSE

Assistant Director General

JOHN ATKINSON FERRELL

Director of Surveys and Exhibits

ERNEST CHRISTOPHER MEYER

Members

The members of the Executive Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation,
ex-officio, and the following:

To serve until the annual meeting of 1915

Wickliffe Rose

Frederick Taylor Gates

To serve until the annual meeting of 1916

William Henry Welch

Walter Hines Page

To serve until the annual meeting of 1917

Charles William Eliot

David Franklin Houston

William Crawford Gorgas

*FIELD STAFF**Director for Costa Rica*Dr. Henry Rose Carter, Jr.
(Resigned)*Director for the East*

Dr. Victor George Heiser

Director for Costa Rica

Dr. Louis Schapiro

Director for Latin America

Dr. Joseph Hill White

Director for Guatemala

Dr. Walter Hawthorne Rowan

Director for Panama

Dr. Lewis Wendell Hackett

Director for the West Indies

Dr. Hector Haldbrook Howard

Director for Nicaragua

Dr. Daniel Murrah Molloy

Substitute Director for Trinidad

Dr. Benjamin Earl Washburn

Substitute Director

Dr. Platt Walker Covington

INVESTIGATION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Director

William Lyon Mackenzie King

CHINA MEDICAL BOARD

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Chairman

WALLACE BUTTRICK

Director

ROGER SHERMAN GREENE

Resident Director in China

EBEN CHARLES SAGE

Secretary

To serve until the annual meeting of 1916

Harry Pratt Judson

Francis Weld Peabody

Frederick Taylor Gates

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

To serve until the annual meeting of 1917

William Henry Welch

John Davison Rockefeller, Jr.

Jerome Davis Greene

Wickliffe Rose

To serve until the annual meeting of 1918

John R. Mott

Simon Flexner

Wallace Buttrick

Frank J. Goodnow



APPENDIX II

CONSTITUTION OF
THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

ARTICLE I

Members

THE members of the Corporation shall consist of the persons named in the first section of the Act to incorporate The Rockefeller Foundation, being Chapter 488 of the laws of 1913 of the State of New York; *viz.*, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Junior, Frederick T. Gates, Harry Pratt Judson, Simon Flexner, Starr J. Murphy, Jerome D. Greene, Wickliffe Rose, and Charles O. Heydt, together with such persons as they may associate with themselves, and their successors.

New members, whether as successors to those named in the Act of Incorporation or otherwise, and such additional members as they or their successors shall see fit to associate with them, shall be elected by ballot, either at the annual meeting of the Corporation or at a special meeting duly called for that purpose, by vote of a majority of the members of the Corporation attending such meeting.

Any member may withdraw from the Corporation by a notice in writing to the President or Secretary. The members shall be at all times divided into three classes, equal numerically, as nearly as may be, and the original members shall at their first meeting, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, be divided into three classes, the members of the first class to hold their membership and office until the first annual meeting, the members of the second class until the second annual meeting, and the members of the third class until the third annual meeting, and in every case the member shall hold office after the expiration of his term until his successor shall be chosen. . At

each annual meeting the successors to those members whose terms of office then expire shall be chosen for the term of three years and until their successors shall be chosen. In case any member shall by death, resignation, incapacity to act, or otherwise, cease to be a member during his term, his successor shall be chosen to serve for the remainder of his term and until his successor shall be chosen. If and when the number of members shall be less than nine, the members remaining shall have power to add, and shall add to their number, until the number shall be not less than nine, but no act of the Corporation shall be void because at the time such act shall be done the members of the Corporation shall be less than nine.

All the powers of the Corporation shall be exercised by its members, and they may, by general resolution, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and the By-Laws to be adopted, delegate to other officers or to committees of their own number such powers as they may see fit, in addition to the powers specified in this Constitution and in such By-Laws.

ARTICLE II

Quorum

A majority of the members of the Corporation shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at meetings of the Corporation.

ARTICLE III

Trustees

The number of trustees by whom the business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed shall be the same as the number of members, and all of the members of the Corporation shall be its trustees, and the election of any person as a member of the Corporation shall constitute him a trustee.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

The officers of the Corporation shall consist of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, together with such other officers as may be determined by the By-Laws. These officers shall have the duties and exercise the powers assigned to them by this Constitution or by the By-Laws, or by resolutions adopted pursuant to the authority of this Constitution or the By-Laws. At each annual meeting of the Corporation or, in default of election at such meeting, then at an adjournment thereof, or at any meeting duly called for that purpose, the Corporation shall elect by ballot a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and it may choose such other officers as the By-Laws shall from time to time provide. All the officers, whether elected or appointed, shall hold office at the pleasure of the Corporation, but in no case beyond the time when their respective successors shall be elected and accept office.

ARTICLE V

President

The President shall sustain an executive and advisory relation to the work and policies of the Corporation similar to that usually sustained by the chairman or president of commercial bodies. He shall preside at all meetings of the Corporation at which he shall be present. He shall appoint all committees unless otherwise ordered by the Corporation. In his absence, the members of the Corporation present shall appoint one of their own number to preside. The President, ex-officio, shall be a member of all committees, except as herein otherwise provided. He shall sign for the Corporation all deeds and other agreements and formal instruments.

In the absence or disability of the President he may by written instrument appoint a member of the Corporation to discharge such of his functions as he may assign to such appointee.

ARTICLE VI

Treasurer

The Treasurer, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Corporation, shall have the custody of the funds and securities of the Corporation, including all bonds, deeds and other papers and documents relating to such property, and shall also have the disbursement of its money. He shall keep proper books of account, and other books, showing at all times the amount of funds belonging to the Corporation, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of the members of the Corporation. At each meeting he shall present an account showing in detail the receipts of the property belonging to the Corporation and of all disbursements thereof since his last report. He shall not pay any money except in the manner prescribed in the By-Laws, or as provided by resolution of the members of the Corporation, or the authority of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII

Secretary

The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Corporation except as otherwise provided in the By-Laws or by resolution of the Corporation. He shall be the medium of communication with the Corporation. He shall be ex-officio a member of all committees except as herein otherwise provided.

He shall give notice of and attend all meetings of the Corporation, taking minutes of the proceedings and transcribing them in a book provided for that purpose, and attesting the same. Immediately upon the election and appointment of members he shall give notice to them of their election or appointment. He shall have the custody of the corporate seal. He shall keep the records of all committees of which he is a member.

ARTICLE VIII

Meetings

The annual meeting of the Corporation shall be held on the Wednesday next preceding the fourth Thursday of January in each year. At this meeting the Trustees of the Corporation shall present a report, verified by the President and Treasurer, or by a majority of the Trustees, showing the whole amount of real and personal property owned by the Corporation, where located, and where and how invested, the amount and nature of the property acquired during the year immediately preceding the date of the report, and the manner of the acquisition; the amount applied, appropriated or expended during the year immediately preceding such date, and the purposes, objects or persons to and for which such applications, appropriations or expenditures have been made, and the names and places of residence of the persons who have been admitted to membership in the Corporation during such year, which report shall be filed with the records of the Corporation and an abstract thereof entered in the minutes of the proceedings of the annual meeting.

In addition to the annual meeting, stated meetings of the Corporation shall be held on the Wednesday next preceding the fourth Thursday of May and October in each year.

All meetings shall be held at such time and place in the City of New York, or elsewhere, as the Corporation shall from time to time order or direct. In the absence of such direction, the meetings shall be held at the office of the Corporation in the City of New York.

The President or any three members of the Corporation may call a special meeting of the Corporation by not less than five days' written notice given by the President or the Secretary, or the members calling such meeting.

If any member of the Corporation, other than Mr. John D. Rockefeller, shall be absent from three consecutive stated meetings, such absence, unexcused, shall *ipso facto*

be deemed a resignation of membership of the Corporation, and the vacancy so caused shall be filled as herein provided. Any member of the Corporation may by writing or telegram appoint any other member of the Corporation to act as his proxy at any one or more specified meetings of the Corporation.

ARTICLE IX

Committees

The Corporation may by By-Laws provide for such committees and may delegate to such committees such power as it shall deem wise.

ARTICLE X

Amendments

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a majority vote of the members present at any duly called meeting of the Corporation, provided that written notice has been sent to every member of the Corporation at least ten days in advance of the date of meeting, stating specifically the proposed amendment.

APPENDIX III

BY-LAWS OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

ARTICLE I

THERE shall be a standing committee of three members of the Corporation who with the President and Secretary shall be the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall be elected by the Corporation at the annual meeting by ballot. The Executive Committee may fill vacancies in its own number or in the Finance Committee in the interim of the Corporation meetings, reporting its action to the Corporation at the next meeting.

This Committee shall have and may exercise all the powers of the Corporation when the Corporation is not in session, except those specifically vested in the Finance Committee as herein provided. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of three members. The Committee shall elect its Chairman and shall make such rules and regulations as, from time to time, it may deem proper for its own government and for the transaction of business of which it may have charge, which are not herewith otherwise provided for. It shall direct and control the purchase of all supplies and the audit of all bills.

ARTICLE II

There shall be a Finance Committee consisting of three members of the Corporation, to be elected by the Corporation at the annual meeting by ballot. The President and Secretary shall not be ex-officio members of this Committee. This Committee shall have power to make investments and to change the same, and may from time to time sell any part of the bonds, shares, notes or other forms of investment held by the Corporation, or any rights or privileges that may accrue thereon. In making investments or changes of investments, all the members of this Committee shall be consulted when this is reasonably practicable, but

the Committee shall be deemed to be in continuous session, and may act without formal notice of meeting, and the joint action of any two members shall be valid and binding. The Committee shall elect its Chairman and shall make such rules and regulations as from time to time it may deem proper for its own government and for the transaction of business of which it may have charge. It shall keep regular minutes of its meetings and shall make report to the members of the Corporation of all investments and changes of investments made by it.

ARTICLE III

There shall be a Nominating Committee consisting of three members of the Corporation, to be elected by the Corporation each year at the October meeting by ballot. The President and the Secretary shall not be ex-officio members of this Committee. It shall be the duty of this Committee to make recommendations regarding members, officers and elective committees who are to be elected at the annual meeting next ensuing, and also regarding members or officers to be chosen to fill vacancies which may occur during the year.

ARTICLE IV

The Corporation at any stated meeting, or at any special meeting called for that purpose or when the Corporation is not in session, the Executive Committee may by resolution appoint one or more assistant treasurers, one or more assistant secretaries, a cashier, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary. The same person may be appointed to hold two or more of said offices. All such officers shall hold office at the pleasure of the Corporation, but in no case beyond the time when their respective successors shall be elected and accept office, and shall have such powers and be subject to such restrictions as shall be set forth in the resolution appointing them.

ARTICLE V

The Treasurer shall deposit the funds of the Corporation in such banks or trust companies as may from time to time be designated by the Executive Committee. Such deposits of funds shall be made subject to draft only on the signatures of any two of the following officers: President, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and such member of the Corporation as the President shall designate in writing for that purpose. A current expense account of not to exceed Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) on deposit at any one time may be opened with such depository as may be designated by the Executive Committee, which shall be subject to draft upon the signature of the Cashier of the Corporation, who shall be bonded at the expense of the Corporation for such sum as the Executive Committee shall fix.

No bills shall be paid except those which have been incurred pursuant to a resolution of the Corporation or under the authority of the Executive Committee, and such bills shall be paid only on a voucher approving the same for payment and referring to the specific resolution or authorization pursuant to which they were respectively incurred, which voucher shall be signed by the Secretary or by such of the Assistant Secretaries as shall be designated by resolution of the Corporation or the Executive Committee.

The securities of the Corporation shall be deposited in some suitable safe deposit vault or vaults approved by the Executive Committee. Access to the vaults may be had and the contents thereof may be withdrawn by members of the Corporation, the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurer and such of the Assistant Secretaries as shall be designated for that purpose by resolution of the Corporation or the Executive Committee, provided that there shall always be two of the foregoing present.

ARTICLE VI

Any two of the following persons, viz.: President, Secretary, Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer and members of the Finance Committee shall have authority to execute under seal such form of transfer and assignment as may be customary or necessary to constitute a regular transfer of any stocks or other registered securities standing in the Corporation's name. And a Corporation transferring any such stocks, or other registered securities pursuant to a form of transfer or assignment so executed shall be fully protected and shall be under no duty to inquire whether or not the Finance Committee has taken action in respect thereof.

Either the President or the Treasurer may execute and deliver on behalf of the Corporation from time to time proxies on any and all stock owned by the Corporation, appointing such person or persons as they shall deem proper to represent and vote the stock owned by the Corporation at any and all meetings of stockholders, whether general or special, with full power of substitution, and to alter and rescind such appointments at such time and as often as they see fit.

ARTICLE VII

Notices

All notices required by these By-Laws, or otherwise, for the purpose of the Corporation, shall be in writing and shall be either personally delivered or mailed to the members of the Corporation at their addresses as entered in the office of the Secretary of the Corporation.

ARTICLE VIII

No part of the principal of the funds of the Foundation shall be distributed except pursuant to a resolution, passed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all those who shall at the time be members of the Foundation at a special meeting held on not less than thirty days' notice given in writing to each member of the Foundation which shall state that

the meeting is called for the purpose of considering a resolution to authorize the distribution of the whole or some part of the principal of its funds.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These articles may be altered or amended by a majority vote of the members present at any duly called meeting of the Corporation, provided that written notice has been sent to every member of the Corporation at least ten (10) days in advance of the date of meeting, stating specifically the proposed amendment.

APPENDIX IV

LETTERS OF GIFT.

I

By a Deed of Trust created by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, January 6, 1913, Three million two hundred thousand dollars (\$3,200,000) par value First Mortgage Gold Bonds were given by him to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy, Jerome D. Greene and Edward L. Ballard, Trustees, for the following purpose, namely: to "apply the income and such portion or the whole of the principal as they may deem proper to such charitable use or uses as they may from time to time select and in such proportions respectively as they may determine," but subject to the condition that

"In case there shall be created during said period, either by act of Congress or by act of the legislature of any State, or otherwise pursuant to law, a corporation having as its objects to promote the well-being and to advance the civilization of the peoples of the United States and its territories and possessions and of foreign lands, in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, in the prevention and relief of suffering and in the promotion by eleemosynary and philanthropic means of any and all of the elements of human progress, or having broad general objects substantially the same as those above stated, the statement of the objects and the other provisions of the act or instrument incorporating said corporation being satisfactory to me, if living, or, if I shall not be living, to my son, John D. Rockefeller, Junior, said trustees shall forthwith convey the said trust property, or so much thereof as shall then remain in the hands of the trustees, including any unappropriated income therefrom, to said corporation; and upon said transfer, this trust shall

terminate, and the trustees shall be released from all further liability by reason of this trust."

The provisions of the Act to Incorporate the Rockefeller Foundation as passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, May 14, 1913, were formally approved by Mr. John D. Rockefeller in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust above mentioned, as follows:

"Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, Junior,
"Starr J. Murphy,
"Jerome D. Greene, and
"Edward L. Ballard.

"Gentlemen:—

"The Rockefeller Foundation having been incorporated by an Act of Legislature of the State of New York, known as Chapter 488 of the Laws of 1913, entitled An Act to Incorporate The Rockefeller Foundation, I do hereby certify that The Rockefeller Foundation as incorporated by the statute above named has broad general objects substantially the same as those stated in the Deed of Trust from me to you, dated January 6, 1913, and that the statement of the objects and the other provisions of said act incorporating The Rockefeller Foundation are satisfactory to me.

"Very truly yours,

May 20th, 1913. (Signed) John D. Rockefeller."

At the meeting of the Rockefeller Foundation May 22, 1913, Mr. Starr J. Murphy, on behalf of the Trustees above mentioned, formally transferred the bonds in their possession to the Rockefeller Foundation, thus establishing the first funds for the uses of the Foundation.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller's subsequent gifts were communicated by the following letters:—

II

June 14, 1913.

The Rockefeller Foundation,
26 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

I hereby give you the stocks and bonds shown in the accompanying statement, of a total value, based on the market prices of June 4th, 1913, of Twenty-one million, fifty-two thousand, twenty-eight dollars and fifty-four cents (\$21,052,028.54).

It is more convenient for me to provide funds for the Foundation by a gift of these specific securities rather than by a gift of cash, and I believe the securities have intrinsic and permanent value which would justify you in retaining them as investments; but in order to relieve you from any uncertainty or embarrassment with regard to them I desire to state specifically that you are under no obligation to retain any of these investments, but are at liberty to dispose of them or any of them and change the form of investment whenever in your judgment it seems wise to do so.

This gift is made for the general corporate purposes of the Foundation, and the principal as well as the income may be used in your discretion for any of the corporate purposes of the Foundation.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

III

Forest Hill, Cleveland, Ohio,

June 27th, 1913.

The Rockefeller Foundation,
No. 26 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

I hereby give you the stocks shown in the accompanying statement, of a total value, based on the market prices of June 4th, 1913, of about Ten million, one hundred seventy-eight thousand, four hundred and two dollars (\$10,178,402.00).

It is more convenient for me to provide funds for the Foundation by a gift of these specific securities rather than by a gift of cash, and I believe the securities have intrinsic and permanent value which would justify you in retaining them as an investment; but, in order to relieve you from any uncertainty or embarrassment with regard to them I desire to state specifically that you are under no obligation to retain any of these investments, but are at liberty to dispose of them or any of them and change the form of investment whenever in your judgment it seems wise to do so.

This gift is made for the general corporate purposes of the Foundation, and the principal as well as the income may be used in your discretion for any of the corporate purposes of the Foundation.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Enclosure.

IV

March 6th, 1914.

The Rockefeller Foundation,
26 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

I hereby give you, less the interest accrued and the dividends declared thereon to date, the securities shown in the accompanying statement, of a total value at the market price of March 1, 1914, of Sixty-five million, five hundred sixty-nine thousand, five hundred sixty-nine dollars, forty-six cents (\$65,569,569.46), making with the amounts heretofore given by me to the Rockefeller Foundation, One hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000).

In my opinion the great majority of these securities have intrinsic and permanent value which would justify you in retaining them, but you are at liberty to dispose of any or all of them and to change the form of investment whenever in your judgment it seems wise to do so.

It is a condition of this gift that from the income of the Foundation the sum of Two million dollars (\$2,000,000), annually, or so much thereof as I shall designate, shall be applied during my lifetime to such specific objects within the corporate purposes of the Foundation as I may from time to time direct. If at the close of any fiscal year there shall remain any balance of the \$2,000,000 which I have not thus designated during that fiscal year, such balance shall be transferred to the general unrestricted income of the Foundation, to be used as the Foundation shall see fit. Subject to the foregoing provision, the principal as well as the income of this gift may be used in your discretion for any of the corporate purposes of the Foundation.

Very truly,

(Signed) JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

GIFTS FROM MRS. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The Foundation has received gifts of securities amounting in par value to Forty-eight thousand dollars (\$48,000) from Mrs. John D. Rockefeller (Laura Spelman Rockefeller). These gifts were communicated by the following letters:

I

26 Broadway, New York,
June 7th, 1913.

The Rockefeller Foundation,
26 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

At the request of Mrs. Laura S. (Mrs. John D.) Rockefeller, I herewith hand you ten Colorado Industrial Company five per cent. Convertible Gold Bonds, due 1934, numbers B19272 to 19279 inclusive, B19255 to 19256 inclusive, the income to be paid as it accrues to the Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York so long as in the judgment of the Foundation it is wise so to do. Should it at any time during Mrs. Rockefeller's life discontinue paying the income to that Society, it is to pay it to such other object within the corporate purposes of the Foundation as she shall designate. If three months after the Foundation has advised her in writing of its purpose to discontinue the further payment of income to the beneficiary last designated by her she shall not have appointed in writing another beneficiary, or if after her death the Foundation shall determine that it is not wise to continue to apply the income to the Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York or such other object as she has designated, the Foundation may then determine to what object the income of the fund shall

thereafter be applied, and may also in its discretion dispose of the principal.

The Foundation is to have the power, in its discretion, to sell these bonds and reinvest the proceeds and to change the investment from time to time as it deems wise, but the bonds and their proceeds shall be kept upon its books as a separate fund.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) STARR J. MURPHY.

II

26 Broadway, New York.
September 11th, 1913.

The Rockefeller Foundation,
26 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

I herewith hand you ten Colorado Industrial Company five per cent. Convertible Gold Bonds, due 1934, Series A, numbers 12617, 12618, 12619, 12620, 12656, 12642, 12643, 12644, 12645 and 10120, the income to be paid as it accrues to The Baptist Home of Northern Ohio, of Cleveland, Ohio, for the support and maintenance of the Residents of the Home so long as in the judgment of the Foundation it is wise so to do. Should it at any time during my life discontinue paying the income to that society, it is to pay it to such other object within the corporate purposes of the Foundation as I shall designate. If three months after the Foundation has advised me in writing of its purpose to discontinue the further payment of income to the beneficiary last designated by me I shall not have appointed in writing another beneficiary, or if after my death the Foundation shall determine that it is not wise to continue to apply the income to

The Baptist Home of Northern Ohio or such other object as I have designated, the Foundation may then determine to what object the income of the fund shall thereafter be applied, and may also in its discretion dispose of the principal.

The Foundation is to have the power, in its discretion, to sell these bonds and reinvest the proceeds and to change the investment from time to time as it deems wise, but the bonds and their proceeds shall be kept upon its books as a separate fund.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) LAURA S. ROCKEFELLER.

III

November 29th, 1913.

The Rockefeller Foundation,
26 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

I herewith hand you thirty Colorado Industrial Company five per cent. Convertible Gold Bonds, due 1934, numbers B-18143-49, B-19216, B-19308, B-23711, A-3892-95, A-9269-80, A-9557, A-9771-73, the income to be paid as it accrues to the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio, so long as in the judgment of the Foundation it is wise so to do. Should it at any time during my life discontinue paying the income to that Church, it is to pay it to such other object within the corporate purposes of the Foundation as I shall designate. If three months after the Foundation has advised me in writing of its purpose to discontinue the further payment of income to the beneficiary last designated by me I shall not have appointed in writing another beneficiary, or if after my death the Foundation shall determine that it is not wise to continue to apply the income to the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio, or such other object

as I have designated, the Foundation may then determine to what object the income of the fund shall thereafter be applied, and may also in its discretion dispose of the principal.

The Foundation is to have the power, in its discretion, to sell these bonds and reinvest the proceeds and to change the investment from time to time as it deems wise.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) LAURA S. ROCKEFELLER.

IV.

December 9th, 1913.
26 Broadway, New York.

The Rockefeller Foundation,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller heretofore delivered to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, ten Colorado Industrial Company five per cent. Convertible Gold Bonds of the par value of One thousand dollars each, on the following trust:—

“These are given to you in trust to hold and collect the income and to pay the same as collected to The Baptist Home Society of the City of New York for the support of the residents of the Home, and to be applied for maintenance purposes. The income only is to be available for the uses of the Society. The Society is to have the right to alter the form of investment, provided that in the judgment of its trustees this is necessary for the safety of the fund, but such change shall not be merely for the purpose of increasing the income of the fund. In case of such change of investment, you are to receive and retain the proceeds of these bonds and the new securities in which the proceeds shall be invested. The principal of the trust is not to be liable for the debts of the corporation, and is not to be hypothecated for any purpose whatever.

The income is not to be anticipated, but is to be collected and applied only as it accrues.

"In case the Baptist Home Society of the City of New York shall be dissolved or its operations shall be discontinued, these securities and their proceeds are to become the property of and to be delivered to the Woman's Foreign Baptist Mission Society of Boston, to be used for the erection of buildings on the foreign field."

Subsequently Mrs. Rockefeller expressed a desire to substitute the Rockefeller Foundation as Trustee in place of the Equitable Trust Company, and this was consented to by the Trustees of the Baptist Home Society of the City of New York, and the officers of the Society wrote a letter to the Equitable Trust Company as follows:—

New York, December 2nd, 1913.

"The Equitable Trust Company of New York,
37 Wall Street, New York City.

"Gentlemen:—

"The Baptist Home Society of the City of New York has, at the request of Mrs. Laura S. Rockefeller, consented to the substitution of The Rockefeller Foundation in place of your Company as Trustee of the trusts under which she has heretofore delivered to you ten Colorado Industrial Company five per cent. Convertible Gold Bonds in trust for this Society. We hereby request you to deliver the same to the Rockefeller Foundation.

"Very truly yours,

"THE BAPTIST HOME SOCIETY,

"Mrs. John F. Steeves, President.

"Mrs. Jacob Hayes, Secretary."

I understand these bonds have been delivered to you by the Equitable Trust Company, being bonds, numbers 4942-5, 12611-16. It was understood that the income should be paid to the beneficiaries free from any charges on the part of the Trustee. Will you kindly send me, as Mrs. Rockefeller's representative, a certified copy of the resolution accepting this trust, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) STARR J. MURPHY.

APPENDIX V

THE PROPOSED FEDERAL CHARTER OF THE
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The idea of establishing such a body as the Rockefeller Foundation had been discussed and various plans considered for some time previous to 1910. In that year, however, a bill providing for a Federal charter was drawn up on lines similar to those of the General Education Board's charter, and on March 2, 1910, it was introduced in the United States Senate (S. 6888, 61st Congress). At a hearing held by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which the bill had been referred, its purposes were described at length by Mr. Starr J. Murphy, and a report of the hearing was printed. (Hearing on S. 6888, 61st Congress, 2nd session, March 11, 1910.) The bill was favorably reported.

The publication of the terms of the proposed charter was followed by wide public discussion, and the following amendments were urged: That there should be some limitation on the power of members of the Corporation to elect their successors; that there should be a limit to the amount of money that could be heaped up for purposes subject to so broad a definition as that given by the charter; that the Foundation should not necessarily be perpetual, but that it should be subject to termination and to the distribution of its funds at some period in the future; and, finally, that the control of the Foundation should be more specifically vested in Congress.

As a result of the consideration of these suggestions, the bill was redrawn and introduced in 1911 (S. 2675, 62nd Congress), the significant changes being as follows:

(1) Congress might, at any time, impose such limitations upon the objects of the Corporation as the public interest might demand; all gifts or property received by

the Corporation to be held subject to this provision. The total amount of property specifically limited to \$100,000,000, exclusive of increases in the value of property subsequent to its receipt.

(2) The income of the Corporation not to be accumulated or added to the principal, but to be currently applied to the purposes for which the Corporation was created, subject only to such reasonable delay as may be necessary in the wise administration of the fund.

(3) After the expiration of fifty years from the receipt of any property the Corporation might distribute, for the general purposes of the Foundation, the principal, as well as the income, with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Corporation, such distribution to take place after one hundred years from the time the property was received, if Congress should so direct.

(4) The self-perpetuating clause modified by the provision that the election of new members of the Corporation should be subject to disapproval within sixty days by a majority of the following persons: The President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Presidents of the following institutions: Harvard University, Yale University, Columbia University, Johns Hopkins University, and the University of Chicago.

(5) To make it clear that the charter did not attempt to exempt from taxation property that would otherwise be taxable under the laws of any state in which it might be held, a clause was added clearly limiting to the United States or any Territory or District thereof the provisions of the exempting clause.

The foregoing changes, while not regarded as necessary by the incorporators, in view of the fact that Congress could at any time amend or terminate the charter if it should appear that the suggested limitations were needed,

were nevertheless cordially accepted as not likely to interfere with any of the purposes of the Foundation. No effort was made, however, to advance the consideration of the bill until in 1912 it was re-introduced in the House of Representatives (H. R. 21532) in a form identical with S. 2675, with the following exceptions: In the statement of the purposes of the Foundation (Sec. 3) the House bill amended the phrase "and in the promotion of any and all the elements of human progress" to read "and in the promotion, by eleemosynary and philanthropic means, of any and all the elements of human progress"; and in the section relating to the membership of the Corporation (Sec. 8) the minimum number of members was increased from five to nine with the additional provision that no gifts should be made when the number of members should for any cause be less than nine. Thus modified, the bill was unanimously reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House (H. Report No. 529, Apr. 11, 1912), and was passed by a majority of more than two-thirds (152 to 65) on January 20, 1913.

After passing the House the bill went to the Senate, where it was favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee, February 19, 1913 (S. Report No. 1258). Its position on the calendar in the closing weeks of the 62nd Congress and at a time when a number of the great public supply bills were being obstructed in their passage, some of them actually failing to pass and going over to the incoming Congress, made it impossible for the bill to come to a vote.

No further effort was made to obtain a charter by act of Congress, and steps were then taken to secure incorporation under the laws of the State of New York, which was accomplished without opposition in any quarter, on May 14, 1913.

The proposed Federal Charter, in the form in which it was passed by the House of Representatives is printed

below, the portions in italics embodying the important changes from the original Senate bill (S. 6888).

A BILL TO INCORPORATE THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

62nd Congress, 2nd Session, H. R. 21,532

As Introduced by Mr. Peters, March 8, 1912.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Junior, Frederick T. Gates, Starr J. Murphy, Harry Pratt Judson, Simon Flexner, Edwin A. Alderman, Wickliffe Rose and Charles O. Heydt, together with such persons as they may associate with themselves, and their successors, be, and they hereby are, constituted a body corporate of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That the name of such body corporate shall be "The Rockefeller Foundation," and by that name it shall have perpetual succession, *save as hereinafter provided.*

SEC. 3. That the object of the said corporation shall be to promote the well-being and to advance the civilization of the peoples of the United States and its Territories and possessions and of foreign lands in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge; in the prevention and relief of suffering; and in the promotion, *by eleemosynary and philanthropic means*, of any and all of the elements of human progress: *Provided, however, That the Congress of the United States may at any time impose such limitations upon the objects of the said corporation as it may deem the public interest demands, and any and all gifts, devises, bequests, or property at any time received or held by said corporation shall be received and held subject to the terms of this proviso and to the terms and limitations which may be imposed by any Act of Congress hereafter passed with reference thereto.*

SEC. 4. That for the promotion of such objects the said corporation shall have power to establish, maintain, and endow, or to aid others, whether individuals, associations, or corporations, to establish, maintain, and endow institutions, and other agencies for carrying on said objects, and any of them; to purchase, hold, sell, and convey real estate necessary or convenient for the said corporate objects, and to erect, improve, enlarge, and equip buildings and other structures necessary or convenient for said objects, or any of them, and to acquire, make, and furnish all necessary or convenient apparatus and other accessories; to employ and aid others to employ teachers, lecturers, assistants, and agents; to donate to any individual, association, or corporation engaged in similar work money or property, real or personal, which shall at any time be held by the said corporation hereby constituted, subject to the terms of any gift, grant, bequest, or devise by which the said corporation shall have received the same; to collect statistics and information, and to publish and distribute books, documents, and reports containing the same, and in general to do and perform all things necessary or convenient for the promotion of the object of the corporation.

SEC. 5. That the said corporation shall further have power to have and use a common seal and to alter and change the same at its pleasure; to sue and be sued in any court of the United States or other court of competent jurisdiction; to take or receive, whether by gift, grant, devise, bequest, or purchase, any real or personal estate, and to hold, grant, convey, transfer, hire, or lease the same for its corporate purposes; to accept and administer any trust of money, or of real or personal estate for any purpose within the object of the corporation as aforesaid: *Provided, however, That the total amount of property held at any one time, including that which is held absolutely as well as that which is held in trust, shall not exceed the value of one hundred million dollars, exclusive of increases in the value of property subsequent to*

its receipt by said corporation; to prescribe, by by-laws or otherwise, the terms and conditions upon which money, real estate, or personal estate shall be acquired or received by the said corporation, and for the grant, transfer, assignment, or donation of any or all property of the said corporation, real or personal, to any individual, society, or corporation for any of the said purposes for which the said corporation is hereby incorporated; to make by-laws, subject to the provisions of this Act, for the admission or exclusion of its members; for the election of its trustees, officers, and agents; for the casting of votes by its members or trustees by proxy; for the purchase, management, sale, or transfer of its property; for the investment and control of its funds, and otherwise generally for the management of the property and the transaction of the business of the corporation. The enumeration of special powers in this Act shall be deemed to be by way of amplification and not by way of limitation of the general powers hereby granted.

Sec. 6. That the income of the property of the said corporation shall not be accumulated or added to the principal, but shall be currently applied to the purposes for which the corporation is created, subject only to such reasonable delay as may be necessary in the wise administration of the fund.

Sec. 7. That at any time after the expiration of fifty years from the receipt by the said corporation of any property, whether by deed, grant, devise, or bequest, the said corporation may distribute the principal, or any part thereof, as well as the income thereof, in furtherance of the objects of said corporation, provided such action shall be authorized by a resolution passed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all those who shall at the time be members of the corporation, at a special meeting held on not less than thirty days' notice, given in writing, which shall state that the meeting is called for the purpose of considering a resolution to authorize the distribution of the whole or some part of the principal of said funds; and after

the expiration of one hundred years from the date of its receipt by said corporation the said corporation shall distribute the principal in furtherance of the objects of said corporation, if so directed to do by the Congress of the United States; and all gifts, grants, devises, or bequests to the corporation shall be taken and held subject to the provisions of this section.

SEC. 8. That the members of the corporation shall be not less than *nine* in number and not more than twenty-five, as may be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation: Provided, That if and when the number of members shall be less than *nine*, the members remaining shall have power to add, and shall add, to their number until the number shall be not less than *nine*: And provided, That no act of the corporation shall be void because at the time such act shall be done the number of the members of the corporation shall be less than *nine*, *except that no gift to any individual, association, institution, or corporation shall be made when the number of members is less than nine*; that all the members of the corporation shall be its trustees; that no member of the said corporation shall, by reason of such membership or his trusteeship, be personally liable for any of its debts or obligations; that each member of the corporation shall hold his membership for a term of three years and until his successor shall be chosen: Provided, however, That the members shall be at all times divided into three classes, equal numerically as nearly as may be, and that the original members shall at their first meeting, or as soon thereafter as shall be convenient, be divided into three classes, the members of the first class to hold their membership and office until the expiration of one year, the members of the second class until the expiration of two years, and the members of the third class until the expiration of three years, from the thirtieth day of June next after the enactment of this law, and that in every case the member shall hold office after the expiration of his term until his successor shall be chosen: And provided further, That in case any

member shall, by death, resignation, incapacity to act, or otherwise, cease to be a member during his term, his successor may be chosen to serve for the remainder of such term and until his successor shall be chosen.

Sec. 9. That the successors to the incorporators named herein and the additional members of the corporation and their successors shall be elected by the members of the corporation for the time being, but before such election shall become effective, written notice thereof shall be mailed by said corporation to each of the following-named persons at his official post-office address, namely: The President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the presidents of the following institutions, namely: Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut; Columbia University, New York City, New York; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland; and the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. If such election shall be disapproved by a majority of the persons above named, it shall be void; but it shall become effective if and when it shall be approved by such majority, or at the expiration of sixty days from the mailing of such notices if it shall not have been disapproved by such majority.

SEC. 10. That the principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the corporation, the trustees, and committees may be held in such other places as the by-laws may from time to time designate.

SEC. 11. That all personal property and funds of the corporation held, used, or invested for its purposes as aforesaid, or to produce income to be used for such purposes, shall be exempt from taxation by the United States or any Territory or District thereof.

SEC. 12. That no officer, trustee, member, or employee of said corporation shall receive any pecuniary benefit from the operations thereof, except reasonable compensation

for services in effecting one or more of the purposes of the corporation.

SEC. 13. That the corporation shall annually file with the Secretary of the Interior of the United States a report in writing, stating in detail the property, real and personal, held by the corporation, and the expenditure or other use or disposition of the same or of the income thereof during the preceding year.

SEC. 14. That this charter shall be subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal at the pleasure of the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 15. That this Act shall take effect immediately on its passage.

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APPENDIX VI
EXPENDITURES

I

DIRECT EXPENDITURES BY THE
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

ON ACCOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS

May 29, 1913, to January 1, 1914

Administration Expenses:

Traveling.....	\$65.20	
Secretary's office.....	58.50	
Treasurer's office.....	56.80	
	\$ 180.50	
International Health Commission.....		9,230.70
		\$9,411.20

January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1915

Administration Expenses:

Traveling.....	\$ 780.19	
Secretary's office.....	1,122.68	
Treasurer's office.....	11,828.82	
	\$ 13,731.69	
International Health Commission.....		133,237.06
Investigation of Industrial Relations.....		5,292.13
China Medical Commission:		
Conference.....	\$1,489.64	
Commission.....	35,162.32	
	36,651.96	
China Medical Board.....		2,618.96
Purchase of Bird Refuge in Louisiana.....		224,886.95
Research in Governmental Problems.....		10,000.00
War Relief.....		994,613.06
		\$1,421,031.81

II

APPROPRIATIONS TO OTHER AGENCIES

The following appropriations have been made by the Rockefeller Foundation from the time of its establishment to December 31, 1914:—

1913

Dec. 5, 1913—To the American Red Cross as a contribution toward the acquisition of a site in the District of Columbia and the erection thereon of a memorial to commemorate the services of the women of the United States in caring for the sick and wounded in the Civil War, the building to serve as a permanent headquarters, upon condition that the entire sum needed, namely, \$700,000, be raised.....	\$100,000.
Dec. 20, 1913—Through the Bureau of Social Hygiene a sum not exceeding \$720 a month during the year 1914 as a contribution toward the support of the diagnostic laboratory and clinics for venereal diseases maintained by the Department of Health of the City of New York.....	8,640.
Total appropriations in 1913.....	108,640.
Reserved for payments due in future.....	8,640.
Payments in 1913.....	\$100,000.

1914

Jan. 21, 1914—To the American Academy in Rome an appropriation of \$10,000 a year for a period of ten years, beginning January 1, 1914, for the general purposes of the Academy.....	100,000.
To the American Red Cross for the relief of suffering in Bulgaria.....	10,000.

Jan. 29, 1914—To the Tohoku Kyushu Saigai Kyusaikai of Japan (Relief Society for the Calamities in the Northeastern Districts and Kyushu).....	10,000.
April 16, 1914—To the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Annual Foreign Missions Conference of North America for the carrying out of a program of cooperation and coordination in the foreign missionary work of the principal American Mission Boards a pledge of.....	450,000.
May 27, 1914—To the Bureau of Municipal Research for carrying on its work in New York City for the remainder of the current calendar year.....	30,000.
To the American Association for the Conservation of Vision, or to such organization as should represent the merger of that Association with the New York Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, a sum of \$5,000 a year for five years, upon condition that the contribution of the Rockefeller Foundation in any year shall be payable only upon the execution of other pledges to the amount of at least Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) so as to assure a budget of not less than Fifteen thousand dollars(\$15,000) a year.....	25,000.
To Wellesley College toward a fund of Two million dollars (\$2,000,000) for buildings and endowment, on condition that the full amount be subscribed in good and responsible pledges on or before January 1, 1915..	750,000.
Aug. 13, 1914—To the American Red Cross as a contribution toward the cost of sending physicians and nurses to Europe under the auspices of the American Red Cross....	10,000.

To the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, as a contribution to help the Association in its work of providing pensions for dependent widows with families, a sum of \$20,000 a year for a period not to exceed ten years.	200,000.
Sept. 25, 1914—To the New York Milk Committee as a special gift toward the expenses of the current year in view of the serious diminution in the receipts of the Committee from sources usually depended upon.	5,000.
Oct. 21, 1914—To the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York City, for studies relating to the State Government preparatory to the Constitutional Convention of 1915.	10,000.
Dec. 3, 1914—To the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor as a special contribution in view of the unusual amount of distress in the city, due to the war and the industrial depression.	25,000.
To the Charity Organization Society as a special contribution in view of the unusual amount of distress in the city, due to the war and the industrial depression.	10,000.
To the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities as a special contribution in view of the unusual amount of distress in the city, due to the war and the industrial depression.	10,000.
Total Appropriations in 1914	\$1,645,000.00
Reserved for Payments due in future.	1,471,120.47
Payments in 1914.	173,879.53
Paid on account 1913 Appropriations.	8,640.00
Total Payments 1914.	<u>\$182,519.53</u>

III

FOUNDER'S REQUISITIONS.

Under this heading are recorded gifts for objects within the corporate purposes of the Foundation, designated by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, in accordance with the terms of his letter of gift, dated March 6, 1914.¹

May 4, 1914—To Mr. Charles W. Bowering, Treasurer, for expenditure, under the direction of the New York General Committee on the Newfoundland Sealing Disaster, for the relief of the families dependent on the men of the S.S. Southern Cross and the S.S. Newfoundland, who recently perished or were disabled at sea..... \$ 1,000.

To Mr. B. H. Fancher, Treasurer, International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, 124 East 28th Street, New York City, as a contribution to its foreign work for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1914, payment to be made on or about June 24. Should the International Committee carry out the plan for adding ten new workers at an additional cost of \$20,000, after having raised the budget of \$438,900 for work already undertaken, and raise \$17,500 additional, the Foundation will make a further contribution of \$2,500, payable at any time during the year, when notified of the raising of regular budget of \$438,900 and the additional \$17,500..... 32,500.

To Mr. Thomas S. McLane, Treasurer, The New York Milk Committee, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City, as a contribution toward their work for the present fiscal year..... 4,000.

¹ See page 59

To the Baptist Union of Western Canada, Room 345, Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Canada, as a contribution toward their Baptist missionary work for the current fiscal year, with the stipulation that no part of Mr. Rockefeller's contribution is to be used in the foreign field.....	10,000.
To the Society for Italian Immigrants, 129 Broad Street, New York City, for a contribution toward the work of the Society for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1914.....	750.
To the Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, as a contribution toward their expenses for the fiscal year, beginning March 1, 1914—the first payment to be made now, and payments hereafter to be made June 1, September 1, and December 1, 1914.....	5,000.
To the Prison Association of New York, 135 East 15th Street, New York City, as a contribution toward the expenses of the current fiscal year.....	500.
To the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East 22nd Street, New York, as a contribution to their work for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914.....	6,000.
To the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., as a contribution toward the expenses of their fiscal year, ending April 30, 1914....	2,000.
To Mr. Paul M. Warburg, Treasurer, New York Child Labor Committee, 52 William Street, New York City, as a contribution toward the expenses of their fiscal year 1914.....	300.
To the National Highways Protective Society, No. 1 West 34th Street, New York City, as a contribution to the expenses of their current fiscal year.....	250.

To Mr. V. Everit Macy, for the purpose of meeting the cost of salary, traveling and other expenses of one trained agent to work among the poor children of Westchester County, New York, the work to be done under the auspices of the State Charities Aid Association, acting through local committees	900.
To Mr. V. Everit Macy, for the purpose of paying the expenses of an additional eugenic investigator in Westchester County for one year	675.
May 5, 1914—To Dr. Charles B. Davenport, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, New York, for the purpose of providing field workers in eugenics, the institutions or the State paying the maintenance and expenses of the workers in the field.	1,350.
May 12, 1914—To W. K. Brice, Treasurer, Public Education Association, for the general purposes of the Association	2,500.
May 14, 1914—To the Laymen's Missionary Movement as a contribution toward the work of the Movement for the fiscal year 1914	5,000.
May 15, 1914—To the National Child Labor Committee as a contribution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914	1,500.
To the Cleveland School of Art as a contribution toward the current expenses for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1914	700.
June 3, 1914—To the Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York as a contribution toward the work of the Society for the fiscal year, 1914	200.
To the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America as a contribution toward the work of the Council for the fiscal year, 1914	500.

June 5, 1914—To the Charity Organization Society as a contribution toward the work of the Society for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914.....	6,000.
June 17, 1914—To the George Junior Republic Association, at Freeville, New York, as a contribution toward the work of the Association for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914.....	2,000.
June 19, 1914—To the State Charities Aid Association as a contribution toward the work of the Association for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914.....	2,000.
June 24, 1914—To the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research for land, buildings, equipment and additions to endowment	527,315.27
June 26, 1914—To the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League in New York City as a contribution toward the work for the year ending June 1, 1915.....	300.
June 30, 1914—To the New Jersey Baptist Convention as a contribution toward the work of the Convention for the fiscal year ending October 15, 1914.....	1,000.
July 8, 1914—To Gardiner M. Lane, Treasurer, Salem Fire Relief Fund, for the relief of the sufferers from the conflagration at Salem, Mass.....	10,000.
July 29, 1914—To the Honest Ballot Association of New York City as a contribution toward the expenses of the Association for the current fiscal year.....	1,000.
Aug. 18, 1914—To Mr. Daniel W. McWilliams, Secretary-Treasurer, Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association as a contribution toward the cost of land and buildings for the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.....	150,000.

To Mr. James D. Williamson, Treasurer, The Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthropy for the support of the Young Women's Christian Association of Cleveland, Ohio, during the fiscal period ending September 30, 1914.....	1,000.
Aug. 26, 1914—To the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society for the general purposes of said Society.....	50,000.
Sept. 9, 1914—To Mr. George A. Rudd, Treasurer, The Alta Social Settlement of Cleveland, Ohio, for the following purpose, to wit: Thirteen thousand, five hundred dollars (\$13,500) toward the budget for the fiscal year, September 1, 1914, to September 1, 1915, payable the last day of each month. One thousand dollars (\$1,000) toward the Repair Fund for the same fiscal year, payable as called for.....	4,500.
Sept. 11, 1914—To the Legal Aid Society of New York as a contribution toward the current expenses of the Society for the present fiscal year.....	1,000.
Sept. 29, 1914—To The Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthropy, Cleveland, Ohio, to be used by the Federation, in its discretion, for meeting the emergency disclosed by the correspondence of September 16, 1914.....	1,000.
Oct. 3, 1914—To the Public Schools Athletic League of the City of New York as a contribution toward the work of the League for the present fiscal year.....	500.
Nov. 2, 1914—To the International Young Men's Christian Association College at Springfield, Mass., as a contribution to the current expenses of the College.....	2,000.

Nov. 5, 1914—To the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League of the City of New York as an additional contribution toward the current expenses of the present fiscal year on account of the unusual circumstances they are confronted with, this being an emergency contribution and not to be considered as a precedent in making application another year..	200.
Nov. 18, 1914—To the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless as a contribution toward the expenses of the organization for the current year.....	500.
To the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association as a contribution toward the expenses of the Association for the current fiscal year.....	1,000.
Nov. 20, 1914—To the Religious Education Association as a contribution toward the current expenses of the Association.....	750.
To the Charity Organization Society Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis as a contribution toward the Red Cross Christmas Seal fund.....	500.
Nov. 30, 1914—To the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York as a contribution toward the General Expense Fund of the Association for the year 1914.....	3,000.
Dec. 17, 1914—To the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, toward the work of the League for the fiscal year, 1914-15.....	1,500.
To Whittier House, Jersey City, N. J., as a contribution toward the current expenses for the present fiscal year.....	1,000.

Dec. 18, 1914—To the Parks and Playgrounds Association of the City of New York as a contribution toward the work of the Association for the present fiscal year.....	250.
Dec. 30, 1914—To the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations as an emergency subscription toward the work on the Home field of the Associations.....	<u>15,000.</u>
Total Payments on Founder's Requisitions	\$858,940.27

RECAPITULATION

I. Direct Expenditures,		
1913.....	\$ 9,411.20	
1914.....	<u>1,421,031.81</u>	\$1,430,443.01
II. Payments on Account of Appropriations to Other Agencies, 1913	100,000.00	
1914.....	<u>182,519.53</u>	282,519.53
III. Founder's Requisitions		
1914*.....		<u>858,940.27</u>
Total Expenditures, May 29, 1913, to January 1, 1915		\$2,571,902.81

*Not including amounts due in future under terms of Mr. Rockefeller's pledges.

APPENDIX VIII

MEDICAL WORK IN CHINA

The following memorandum, prepared by Mr. Frederick T. Gates, before the appointment of the China Medical Commission, was presented to the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation and accepted by them as a tentative plan for the guidance of the Trustees and of the Commission in their study of medical needs in China:

January 29, 1914.

*AIM—THE GRADUAL AND ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF A
COMPREHENSIVE AND EFFICIENT SYSTEM OF
MEDICINE IN CHINA*

METHOD—The following is suggested as a working plan, to be modified as experience and further knowledge shall suggest:

Step I. Mastery of existing data as complete as possible:

(a) *Data Available in the United States.*

(1) Secure immediately from the United States mission boards name, educational qualifications, location, and statistics of annual work of every medical missionary in China, male and female.

(2) Secure map and mark every medical station.

(3) Get full data as to hospitals, their cost, capacity, equipment, staff, annual cost to missionary boards, native contributions, statistics of work, with list of current needs and estimate of cost.

(4) Mark these hospitals and index them on the same map as above.

(b) *English and European Data.*

At convenience, secure similar data from English and other foreign boards, if any, operating medically in China, and similarly mark on same map.

(c) *Data in China.*

Send a carefully chosen and thoroughly qualified man to China at once to make and currently report a survey of current medical work and education. He will report in detail on:—

(1) Chinese government medical schools, their distribution, character, and needs.

(2) Attitude of government toward missionary medical schools and their official recognition, and the qualifications required for such recognition.

(3) The difficulties of dissection and how they may be more effectually overcome.

(4) He will visit the seven union medical schools commanded by the Chinese Medical Association, also the Harvard and the Yale Schools, and report in detail on the character and promise of each.

(5) He will visit also as many hospitals as possible and as many medical missionaries and report on same, enabling us to check up the data secured at home with the reports of this expert.

(6) He will examine in each section the local schools, and report their deficiencies and needs, viewed as preparatory schools for medical students.

Step II. With the data thus secured, which will give us an authentic bird's-eye view of the situation of medicine in all departments, its excellencies, its deficiencies and its needs, our second step will be to choose that medical district or province which seems best to lend itself to our purposes. The field chosen should offer the best combination of such qualifications as the following:

(1) It should be as *central* as possible to all practitioners of scientific medicine in China, native and foreign.

(2) It should be easily and cheaply approachable by rail and water transportation.

(3) It should have the largest number of practitioners in its immediate vicinity.

(4) It should have the largest, best equipped, best conducted and most efficient medical school associated with best and largest hospital and available clinical material.

(5) It should be union or undenominational.

(6) It should have immediately tributary the largest number and best equipped missionary and government schools.

(7) It should be located in a large center of both Chinese and European intelligence and wealth.

(8) It should have, or be able to secure, facilities for dissection.

(9) It should have, or be able to secure, official government recognition.

(10) If possible, all other things being equal, it should be near the seat of the central government. It would be disappointing if Peking were found inadequate and unsuitable.

Step III. Having now secured our data as per I, and chosen our particular section and center as per II, we are ready to take several important steps simultaneously. Indeed, these steps will have to be taken simultaneously, for no one of them can reach its maximum efficiency without the others concurrently:

(1) Partly by concentration, where practicable, and mainly by recruits, see that at least two qualified practitioners are connected with every hospital, secure qualified trained nurses for each hospital, also all necessary surgical equipment for scientific work and proper sanitation.— This reinforcement and uplift of medical stations to be limited in area to the proper local field of the chosen medical school.

(2) Put the medical school, in men, in equipment, in hospitals, in clinical material, on the best practicable basis simultaneously with the help given the outlying medical stations.

(3) Send from the United States on a systematic plan and periodically, best qualified technicians in the various branches of medicine, each equipped with latest advances in his department. Let these give series of lectures first in this, later perhaps in other schools in missionary lands—a world tour series of lectures occupying perhaps a year for each—and thus to keep the school abreast each year with the freshest and most inspiring new discoveries, with their

appropriate demonstrations, and local nuclei trained in new technique.

(4) Within the chosen territory, require every medical practitioner on foreign pay to spend at least three months of every year at this central medical school, pay his *extra* expenses so incurred, exceptions to be made only for sufficient reasons. This is to be the unique central and indispensable condition of any work in China, the foundation and basis of the whole system, as will be seen in the development of scheme. Among the advantages of this requirement are the following:

(a) Physicians in China are greatly overworked. The change of employment from toil and worry to study later knowledge, better skill; from loneliness to stimulating companionship, will afford the most delightful recreation possible to a rightly constituted man. Every condition of physical and mental refreshment is here met.

(b) The physician will keep up with, apply and use the latest medical science. This is nowhere in the world done by any body of practising physicians, and if continued will, in no long time, give the favored region the best body of practising physicians on earth.

(c) The whole body of practising physicians poured annually through the college will bring to the medical school annually an immense fund of practical information and afford the most valuable guide in practical instruction.

(d) This large body of practising physicians constantly in attendance will compel a very high, indeed the highest attainable, excellence in teaching.

(e) From this large concourse of annual students, there will emerge from time to time men of talent, skill, even genius, *i. e.*, certain men by force of talent, skill or attainment, will stand out far preëminent. From these a corps of teachers can gradually be built up of the very highest excellence.

(f) These men, thus mingling together annually for higher skill and attainment, will come at length to have a corporate life, an *esprit de corps*, a spirit of corporate achievement, which will animate and inspire every member.

(g) It should be the conscious duty of every man to select one or more of the most promising Chinese boys

under his control, and fit, or see that others fit, him properly for scientific medicine and bring him to the central medical school. This brings us to another simultaneous factor in our system.

(5) These medical missionaries, so trained and so charged, are to be made active agents in making the present schools and colleges in their respective spheres of influence efficient preparatory schools for Chinese medical students, efficient in spirit, in method, in extent of instruction. It is on this side of scientific study and preparation that the Foundation will come into relation with the missionary schools. In so far as practicable the Foundation will assist selected schools to meet the requirements.

(6) Concurrently with these steps, the Foundation will establish proper nurses' training schools for men and women, always, of course, in connection with large hospitals.

General Remarks

It will be observed—

(1) That this plan is a unit with simultaneous interplay of necessary parts.

(2) That as such unit, it covers a single large province only, with a great central medical school having a full complement of outlying stations, hospitals, practitioners, and preparatory schools.

(3) That within the chosen area the plan organizes into one present organic whole, the work and growth of many decades, every man, every dollar, every institution, every item of equipment now existing for medical work, without loss or waste; that it subordinates all to one center of enlightenment and power in which all denominations unite; that provision is made for the best instruction in this center, constantly stimulated by western experts. It provides that the practitioners shall, by three months' study annually in this center, keep themselves and the school up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and efficiency, and finally through a system of schools made fit, and through a careful local selection of fit students annually, it provides for the education of an annually increasing supply of scientific Chinese physicians.

Step IV. As the system proves practicable and efficient, we may extend it to other similar centers, or it will perhaps extend itself, and China will be in a fair way ultimately to lead the world in medicine; for today no land, whether in America or Europe, has any system of medicine at all comparable in efficiency or promise.

The plan also utilizes to the full through generous co-operation with the missionary boards the whole power of Christian sentiment in this and other lands and enlists this sentiment in greater practical service. We should enter into definite and detailed contractual relations with the boards, using their organization and agencies helpfully and sympathetically and joining with them in choice of a local agency of control.

This plan promises also the largest economic advantages. It will awaken enthusiasm at home; it will command confidence abroad. Already far more than half the whole expense is borne abroad, and we may confidently hope that the resulting skill, efficiency, and power will quickly render the system self-supporting on Chinese soil, even though the initial expenditure may be considerable.

TREASURER'S REPORT

1913

THE ROCKEFELLER

To the Members of
THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

Gentlemen:

Herewith are submitted statements giving the financial statistics to December 31, 1913.

GENERAL BALANCE STATEMENT

ASSETS

INVESTMENTS:

General Fund (Exhibit E).....	\$35,119,416.34	
Special Funds.....	48,000.00	\$35,167,416.34
	<hr/>	
CASH.....	608,396.26	
INCOME RECEIVABLE.....	189,069.29	
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE.....	502.41	797,967.96
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total Assets..... \$35,965,384.30

FOUNDATION

December 31, 1913.

of The Rockefeller Foundation from its beginning, on May 22, 1913,

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1913

FUNDS AND OBLIGATIONS

GENERAL FUND:

Original Donations (Exhibit A).....	\$34,430,374.82	
Reserve (Exhibit A).....	149,177.78	
	<u> </u>	\$34,579,552.60

SPECIAL FUND:

Gift of Mrs. Laura S. Rockefeller (Exhibit B).....		48,000.00
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UNPAID APPROPRIATIONS (Exhibit D)...		236,909.30
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INCOME:

Unappropriated balance.....		<u>1,100,922.40</u>
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o

\$35,965,384.30

**Changes in Investments During 1913
Were as Follows:**

Sold and Redeemed at a profit of \$257.78

\$1,000 Sunday Creek Company 5% bond at 100%

983383rds of
one share

606,980	Galena-Signal Oil Common Stock.....	@ \$181.00
980,839	Galena-Signal Oil Preferred Stock.....	142.00
768,649	Standard Oil Company (Kentucky) Capital Stock	403.00
982,575	Standard Oil Company (Kansas) Capital Stock..	358.00
657,185	Standard Oil Company (Nebraska) Capital Stock	296.00
693,690	Borne-Scrymser Company Capital Stock.....	281.00
438,008	Colonial Oil Company Capital Stock.....	90.00
779,847	The Continental Oil Company Capital Stock....	192.00
11,795	Chesebrough Manufacturing Company Capital Stock.....	650.00
505,891	Solar Refining Company Capital Stock.....	220.00
900,028	Swan & Finch Company Capital Stock.....	183.00
834,893	Washington Oil Company Capital Stock.....	27.00

The following securities were bought:

1 share	Galena-Signal Oil Company Common Stock.....	@ \$186.00
1 share	Galena-Signal Oil Company Preferred Stock.....	144.00
1 share	The Continental Oil Company Capital Stock.....	192.00
1 share	Standard Oil Company (Kansas) Capital Stock....	358.00
1 share	Standard Oil Company (Kentucky) Capital Stock..	420.00
1 share	Solar Refining Company Capital Stock.....	220.00
\$300,000	Illinois Central RR Co. Refunding 4s.....	87%
175,000	Morris & Essex RR Co. 1st & Refunding 3½s.....	82.75%
200,000	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. General 4s.....	83.625%
250,000	New York Connecting Ry. Co. 1st 4½s.....	93.381%
32,000	Western Maryland Ry. Co. 1st 4s.....	75.496%

A dividend of 3722 and 625,264/983383rds shares Solar Refining Company Capital Stock has been received and added to those already held, the book value of all remaining at the original figure. The resulting fraction of a share is the one sold, as above.

A special distribution of 30% by the Solar Refining Company yielding \$148,920 to the Foundation has, by order of the Finance Committee, been credited to the Reserve.

The Finance Committee has, by resolution, authorized the investment of all moneys collectively (except when otherwise specified by donors) instead of by separate funds, as heretofore.

There follow five statements, entitled Exhibits "A" to "E" inclusive, which give various financial details in reference to the Foundation.

Respectfully submitted,

L. G. MYERS, Treasurer.

EXHIBIT "A"

Statement Showing Conditions of Various Funds Held
by The Rockefeller Foundation as of
December 31, 1913

PRINCIPAL OF GENERAL FUND OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION:

Amount received May 29, 1913, from Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy and Jerome D. Greene, Trustees, in bonds.....	\$ 3,200,000.00
Mr. John D. Rockefeller's Gift of June 4, 1913, in securities and accrued interest and dividends.....	21,051,972.82
Mr. Rockefeller's gift of June 27, 1913, in securities and accrued dividends.....	10,178,402.00
Total.....	<u>\$34,430,374.82</u>

RESERVE:

Gains on securities sold and redeemed.....	\$ 257.78	
Special distribution Solar Refining Co.....	148,920.00	\$149,177.78
Total.....		<u>\$34,579,552.60</u>

Investments in general investment schedule (Exhibit "E").....	\$34,579,552.60	
	<u>\$34,579,552.60</u>	<u>\$34,579,552.60</u>

EXHIBIT "B"

SPECIAL FUNDS OF MRS. LAURA S. ROCKEFELLER:

Gift of June 7, 1913 (Income payable at Foundation's discretion to The Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York).....	\$ 8,000.00
Gift of September 11, 1913 (Income payable at Foundation's discretion to the Baptist Home of Northern Ohio).....	8,000.00
Gift of November 29, 1913 (Income payable at Foundation's discretion to Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio).....	24,000.00
Gift of December 9, 1913 (Income payable to The Baptist Home Society of the City of New York).....	8,000.00
	<u>\$48,000.00</u>
Invested in \$60,000 Colorado Industrial Co. 5% Bonds @ 80%.....	<u>\$48,000.00</u>

INCOME ACCOUNT

Six months' interest to August 1, 1913, on Gift of June 7, 1913	250.00
Amount sent The Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York.....	<u>250.00</u>

EXHIBIT "C"

Statement Showing Receipts and Disbursements of Income of The Rockefeller Foundation from May 22, 1913, to December 31, 1913

RECEIPTS:

Income to date..... \$1,447,242.90

DISBURSEMENTS:

Appropriation to American Red Cross... \$100,000.00

Foundation Expenses:

Traveling.....	\$65.20	
Treasurer's Office.....	56.80	
Secretary's Office.....	58.50	180.50

International Health Commission:

Salaries.....	\$3,653.29	
Office Expenses.....	2,526.31	
Office Equipment.....	1,674.26	
Traveling Expenses.....	1,376.84	9,230.70

Balance:

In hands of Director		
General.....	502.41	
Income Receivable.....	189,069.29	
Investments in General		
Schedule.....	539,863.74	
On Deposit.....	608,396.26	1,337,831.70
		<u>1,447,242.90</u>
		<u>\$1,447,242.90</u>

EXHIBIT "D"

Statement Showing All Appropriations from General Funds Made in Accordance with Resolutions Passed at Meetings of The Foundation from its Beginning on May 22, 1913, to December 31, 1913

	APPROPRIATIONS	PAYMENTS
American Red Cross.....	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
Bureau of Social Hygiene.....	8,640.00	
Grand Chenier Tract in Louisiana Bird Refuge	212,500.00	
International Health Commission.....	25,000.00	9,230.70
Totals.....	<u>\$346,140.00</u>	<u>\$109,230.70</u>
Unpaid Appropriations.....		236,909.30
	<u>\$346,140.00</u>	<u>\$346,140.00</u>

EXHIBIT "E"

Schedule of Securities of the Rockefeller Foundation on December 31, 1913, Representing Both Principal, and Income Temporarily Invested

BONDS

NAME	RATE %	DATE OF MATURITY	AMOUNT	PRICE %	CASH PRICE
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. 1st.....	4	July 1948	\$ 6,000	91.	\$ 5,460.00
Canadian Pacific Ry. 1st Mtg. Deb.....	5	July 1915	£ 500	102.	2,550.00
Central Pacific 30 year, Gtd. by So. Pac.....	3½	Aug. 1929	\$ 2,000	89.	1,780.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Gen. Mtg.....	4	May 1989	30,000	97.	29,100.00
Cleve. Cin. Chicago & St. Louis, St. L. Div. 1st Coll. Trust.....	4	Nov. 1990	73,000	90.	65,700.00
Cleve. Cin. Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Gen. Mtg.....	4	June 1993	200,000	83.625	167,250.00
Colorado Industrial Co. Conv.....	5	Aug. 1934	2,000,000	80.	1,600,000.00
Denver & Rio Grande R.R. 1st Consol.....	4	Jan. 1936	6,000	85.	5,100.00
Illinois Central R.R. Refunding.....	4	Nov. 1955	300,000	87.	261,000.00
Interborough Rapid Transit 1st.....	5	Jan. 1986	1,000,000	96.	960,000.00
Long Island R.R. Refunding.....	4	Mar. 1949	2,000	90.	1,800.00
Louisville & Nashville R.R. Unified.....	4	July 1940	6,000	90.	5,580.00
Magnolia Petroleum Company 1st.....	6	Jan. 1937	3,200,000	100.	3,200,000.00
Morris & Essex R.R. 1st & Refunding.....	3½	Dec. 2000	175,000	82.75	144,812.50
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. 1st.....	4	Oct. 1937	85,000	95.	33,250.00
New York Connecting R.R. 1st Mtg.....	4½	Aug. 1953	250,000	94.	233,453.65
Norfolk & Western Ry. 1st Consol.....	4	Oct. 1996	5,500	91.	5,005.00
Northern Pacific Ry. Prior Lien Ry. & Land Grant.....	4	Jan. 1997	5,500	93.	5,115.00
Pennsylvania R.R. Consol.....	4	May 1948	£ 2,400	99.	11,880.00
Pitts. Cin. Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Con. Ser. D.....	4	Nov. 1945	\$ 56,000	97.	54,320.00
Rutland R.R. 1st Consol.....	4½	July 1941	25,000	81.	22,500.00
Sunday Creek Co. Coll. Trust.....	5	July 1944	82,000	78.	63,960.00
Wabash R.R. Omaha Div. 1st.....	3½	Oct. 1941	45,000	65.	29,250.00
Western Maryland Ry. 1st.....	4	Oct. 1952	1,032,000	78.9193	814,158.76
					<u>\$7,723,024.91</u>

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TREASURER'S REPORT-1913

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued
STOCKS

NAME	RATE %	NUMBER OF SHARES	PRICE %	CASH PRICE
<i>Oil Company Stocks:</i>				
Borne-Scrymser Company	20	495	295.	\$ 146,025.00
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. Consol.	40	690	670.	462,300.00
The Colonial Oil Company	..	619	100.	61,900.00
The Continental Oil Company	12	7,442	190.	1,413,982.12
Crescent Pipe Line Company (par \$50)	12	14,907	60.	894,420.00
Cumberland Pipe Line Company	6	2,481	72.	178,632.00
Eureka Pipe Line Company	40	12,422	361.3333	4,488,482.50
Galena-Signal Oil Co. Preferred	8	4,193	140.	587,024.13
Galena-Signal Oil Co. Common	13	20,842	190.	3,959,978.12
Northern Pipe Line Company	10	9,937	110.	1,093,070.00
Solar Refining Company	10	4,964	185.007	918,375.00
South West Penn. Pipe Lines	20	8,695	160.	1,391,200.00
Standard Oil Co. (Kansas)	46	4,966	275.016	1,365,733.13
Standard Oil Co. (Kentucky)	20	2,478	421.53	1,044,547.23
Standard Oil Co. (Nebraska)	30	2,432	270.	670,140.00
Swan & Finch Company	5	1,234	200.	246,800.00
Union Tank Line Company	..	29,815	70.	2,087,050.00
Washington Oil Company (par \$10)	40	1,774	30.	53,220.00
				\$21,062,877.23
<i>Miscellaneous Stocks:</i>				
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Common	6	20,000	95.95	\$ 1,919,000.00
H. B. Clafin Company Common	6	451	79.20	35,719.20
Consolidated Gas Company	6	20,000	130.	2,600,000.00
Cuban American Sugar Co. Preferred	7	600	88.775	53,265.00
Manhattan Ry. Company Capital	7	10,000	128.775	1,287,750.00
National Lead Company Preferred	7	1,400	104.	145,600.00
New York Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Common	..	100	55.	5,500.00
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. 2nd Preferred	5	400	78.70	31,480.00
Pressed Steel Car Company Preferred	7	500	89.75	44,875.00
The Provident Loan Society Certificates (Par \$5,000)	6	40	100.	200,000.00
United States Rubber Company 1st Preferred	8	100	103.25	10,325.00
				\$ 6,333,514.20
TOTAL SECURITIES BELONGING TO THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION				\$35,119,416.34

NOTE:—All securities are valued at the price at which they were purchased or at the value assigned to them when they were donated, interest and dividends accrued at the date of purchase or donation being allowed for.

TREASURER'S REPORT

1914

THE ROCKEFELLER

To the Members of
THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

Gentlemen:

Herewith are submitted statements giving the financial statistics
fiscal year ending December 31, 1914.

GENERAL BALANCE STATEMENT

ASSETS

INVESTMENTS:

General Fund (Exhibit H).....	\$103,015,321.34	
Special Funds.....	73,000.00	\$103,088,321.34

ASSETS ACQUIRED THROUGH APPRO-
PRIATIONS OF INCOME:

Grand Chenier Tract— Bird Refuge in Louisiana.....		224,886.95
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ACCRUED INCOME ON GENERAL IN- VESTMENTS.....	604,960.53	
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ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE.....	174,541.59	
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CASH ON DEPOSIT.....	1,054,054.15	1,833,556.27
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\$105,146,764.56

FOUNDATION

December 31, 1914.

of The Rockefeller Foundation and its subsidiary organizations for the

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1914

FUNDS AND OBLIGATIONS

GENERAL FUND:

Original donations (Exhibit A)	\$100,000,000.00	
Reserve (Exhibit A)	320,079.73	100,320,079.73

SPECIAL FUNDS:

Gift of Mr. J. D. Rockefeller (Exhibit C)	\$ 25,000.00	
Gift of Mrs. Laura S. Rockefeller (Exhibit B)	48,000.00	\$ 73,000.00

INCOME:

Appropriated for purchase of assets		224,886.95
In suspense	80,000.00	
Special contribution (Exhibit D)	500.00	80,500.00

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE 4,305.04

BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR PAYMENTS
ON ACCOUNT OF MR. ROCKEFELLER'S
DESIGNATIONS, NOT YET MATURED:
(Exhibit D) 784,895.35UNPAID FOUNDATION APPROPRIATIONS:
(Exhibit E) 2,395,759.01

UNAPPROPRIATED INCOME 1,263,338.48

\$105,146,764.56

Changes in Investments During the Year 1914
Were as Follows:

Sold and Redeemed at a gain of \$170,901.95

	GAIN	Loss
\$19,000 International Navigation 1st Sinking Fund 5s. @ 100	\$ 4,750.00	
36,000 N. Y. Central Lines Equip- ment 4½s. 100	345.96	
200,000 N. Y. City Corporate Stock 6% Notes. 100.8953	1,790.64	
1,000 Sunday Creek Collateral Trust 5s. 100.	220.	
50 shares American Shipbuild- ing Co. Preferred. 79.846		\$ 257.69
145 shares Borne, Scrymser Co. 293.0971		275.92
442 shares Continental Oil Co. 228.959	17,217.91	
787 shares Crescent Pipe Line Company. 57.553		1,925.57
65 shares Eureka Pipe Line Co. 337.674		1,538.10
30 shares New York Transit Company. 277.667		669.97
937 shares Northern Pipe Line 120.5935	9,926.23	
695 shares South West Penn. Pipe Lines. 148.9626		7,671.00
331 shares Swan & Finch Co. 272.8559	24,115.32	
13,700 shares Wabash RR Com- mon.98038		13,968.75
15,600 shares Wabash RR Pre- ferred. 4.82714		18,296.50
5,710 shares Union Tank Line Co. 97.52	157,139.39	
	<u>\$215,505.45</u>	<u>\$ 44,603.50</u>
Net Gain.		170,901.95
	<u>\$215,505.45</u>	<u>\$215,505.45</u>

Bought:

\$ 400 Ashland Power Co. 1st Mtge 5s. @ 100.		\$400.00
1,000,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, General 4s. 93.5		935,000.00
600,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul De- benture of 1909 4s. 91.062		546,375.00
500,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul General Mortgage 4½s. 103.		515,000.00
214,000 New York City Corporate Stock Notes 6%, due 1915. 100.		214,000.00
67,000 New York City Two Year Revenue Bonds 6s, due 1916. 100.		67,000.00

\$ 94,000	New York City Three Year Revenue Bonds 6s, due 1917.....@100.	\$	94,000.00
504,000	New York Central Lines Equipment Trust of 1913 Gold 4½s.....	99.039	499,158.00
390,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Refunding & Imp. 4½s.....	93.38146	357,150.00
100,000	Southern Pacific Branch Railway Co. 6s.....	117.1402	117,140.20
450,000	Washington Railway & Elec. Cons. Mtge Gold 4s.....	83.5	375,750.00
100,000	New York City 4¼% Corporate Stock, due 1964.....	94.5	94,500.00
1,100	shares Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Common.....	82.6439	90,908.33
500	shares Great Northern Ry. Preferred	106.05	53,025.00
1,000	shares Northern Pacific Ry.....	91.7625	91,762.50
			<u>\$4,051,169.03</u>

During the year the Foundation has received from the Cleveland Trust Company \$401,066.28, and a participation certificate in mortgages on property formerly owned by the Euclid Heights Realty Company, to the amount of \$202,400 (Total \$603,466.28) as a distribution of the proceeds of the sale of Euclid Heights Realty Company property. This has been credited to the cost of \$716,000 (par value) Euclid Heights Realty Company Bonds, thus reducing the book value of same to \$1,997.72. The Mortgages of \$202,400 have since been credited with a payment of \$4,030, reducing value to \$198,370.

The Protective Committee for the St. Louis & San Francisco Refunding 4% bonds (now in default), with whom the bonds were deposited, have purchased the coupons maturing July 1st, 1914, and January 1st, 1915. The \$80,000 received for the coupons belonging to the \$2,000,000 of this issue owned by the Foundation, has not been treated as income, but is carried in "Suspense" pending the outcome of the receivership of the St. Louis & San Francisco Company.

The \$520,000 Pere Marquette RR Consolidated 4% Bonds, which have been in default since their receipt, have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company as depositary for the Protective Committee for this issue.

Under date of December 15, 1914, Mr. John D. Rockefeller conveyed to the Foundation \$25,000 par value Canada Southern Ry. Consolidated Mortgage 5% bonds, the income of which is to be paid to the Baptist Home for the Aged of New York City, as long as the Foundation shall deem it wise. As a special fund this account is shown separately in Exhibit "B."

There follow eight statements, entitled Exhibits "A" to "H" inclusive, which give the various financial details in reference to the Foundation.

Respectfully submitted,

L. G. MYERS,
Treasurer.

**Statement Showing Condition of Various Funds Held by
The Rockefeller Foundation as of December 31, 1914**

EXHIBIT "A"

**PRINCIPAL OF GENERAL FUND OF THE ROCKEFELLER
FOUNDATION:**

Amount received May 29, 1913, from Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy and Jerome D. Greene, Trustees, in bonds	\$ 3,200,000.00
Mr. John D. Rockefeller's gift of June 4, 1913, in securities and accrued interest and dividends	21,052,028.54
Mr. Rockefeller's gift of June 27, 1913, in securities and accrued dividends	10,178,402.00
Mr. Rockefeller's gift of March 6, 1914, in securities and accrued dividends	65,569,569.46
RESERVE:	\$100,000,000.00
Gains on securities sold and redeemed \$ 171,159.73	
Special distribution Solar Refining Company	148,920.00
	<u>320,079.73</u>
*Investments in general investment schedule (Exhibit H)	\$100,320,079.73
	<u>\$100,320,079.73</u>
	<u><u>\$100,320,079.73</u></u>

EXHIBIT "B"

SPECIAL FUNDS OF MRS. LAURA S. ROCKEFELLER:

Gift of June 7, 1913 (Income payable at Foundation's discretion to The Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York)	\$ 8,000.00
Gift of September 11, 1913 (Income payable at Foundation's discretion to the Baptist Home of Northern Ohio)	8,000.00
Gift of November 29, 1913 (Income payable at Foundation's discretion to Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio)	24,000.00
Gift of December 9, 1913 (Income payable at Foundation's discretion to The Baptist Home Society of the City of New York)	8,000.00
	<u>\$48,000.00</u>
†Invested in \$60,000 Colorado Industrial Company 5% Bonds @ 80%	48,000.00
	<u><u>48,000.00</u></u>

INCOME ACCOUNT

Twelve months' interest on above gifts	\$3,000.00
Amount sent to the various Societies as above	3,000.00
	<u><u>3,000.00</u></u>

* NOTE:—The Investment Schedule (Exhibit H) covers, in addition to the \$100,320,079.73 principal referred to above, securities amounting to \$2,895,241.61, representing income temporarily invested.

† NOTE:—The securities referred to above are not included in the Investment Schedule (Exhibit H). The endowments being of a special character, mention of their principal, income, or appropriations is made only in the General Balance Statement on page 103.

EXHIBIT "C"

SPECIAL FUND OF MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER:

Gift of December 15, 1914 (Income payable at Foundation's discretion to the Baptist Home for the Aged of New York City).....	\$25,000.00
*Invested in \$25,000 Canada Southern Ry. Company Consolidated 5s @ 100%.....	<u>25,000.00</u>

EXHIBIT "D"

Statement Showing Receipts and Disbursements of The Rockefeller Foundation Income from General Funds for Year 1914

(SPECIAL FUNDS SHOWN BY EXHIBITS "B" AND "C" ARE NOT INCLUDED HEREIN)

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1914.....	\$1,337,831.70
Income for year 1914, as to which there is no restriction.....	\$3,924,817.13
Mr. Rockefeller's proportion of "Reservation" of \$2,000,000 for period March 6 to December 31, 1914, set aside.....	<u>1,643,835.62</u>
Total income for 1914.....	<u>5,568,652.75</u>
Total income available for disbursement during year.....	\$6,906,484.45
Proceeds sale of July, 1914, and January, 1915, coupons belonging to \$2,000,000. St. Louis and San Francisco Refunding 4s now in default (carried in suspense)..	80,000.00
Contribution for Belgian Relief work from Miss Olivia Cutting.....	500.00

DISBURSEMENTS

DIRECT EXPENDITURES BY THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION ON ACCOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS:

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES:	
Traveling.....	\$ 780.19
Secretary's office.....	1,122.68
Treasurer's office.....	11,828.82
	<u>\$13,731.69</u>

APPROPRIATIONS EXPENDED BY FOUNDATION SUBSIDIARY ORGANIZATIONS:

China Medical Commission:	
Conference	\$1,489.64
Commission	<u>35,162.32</u>
	<u>\$36,651.96</u>

AMOUNTS CARRIED FORWARD	<u>\$50,383.65</u>	<u>\$6,986,984.45</u>
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*NOTE:—The securities referred to above are not included in the Investment Schedule (Exhibit H). The endowments being of a special character, mention of their principal, income, or appropriations is made only in the General Balance Statement on page 103.

AMOUNTS BROUGHT FORWARD.	\$50,383.65		\$6,986,984.45
China Medical Board.....	2,618.96		
Grand Chenier Tract, La., for Bird Refuge.....	224,886.95		
International Health Com- mission.....	133,237.06		
Investigation of Industrial Relations.....	5,292.13		
Research in Governmental Problems.....	10,000.00		
War Relief.....	994,613.06	1,421,031.81	
PAYMENTS MADE TO UNAFFILI- ATED ORGANIZATIONS:			
ON ACCOUNT OF FOUNDATION APPROPRIATIONS:			
American Red Cross.....	20,000.00		
American Academy in Rome.....	10,000.00		
Association for Improving Conditions of Poor.....	25,000.00		
Brooklyn Bureau of Char- ities.....	10,000.00		
Bureau of Municipal Re- search.....	35,000.00		
Bureau of Social Hygiene .	8,640.00		
Cooperation and Efficiency in Foreign Missionary Work.....	48,879.53		
Charity Organization So- ciety.....	10,000.00		
New York Milk Com- mittee.....	5,000.00		
Relief Society for the Ca- lamities in the North- eastern Districts and Kyushu, Japan.....	10,000.00	182,519.53	
ON ACCOUNT OF MR. ROCKE- FELLER'S DESIGNATIONS:			
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.....	50,000.00		
American Female Guardian and Home for the Friend- less.....	500.00		
Alta Social Settlement of Cleveland.....	4,500.00		
AMOUNTS CARRIED FORWARD	\$55,000.00	\$1,603,551.34	\$6,986,984.45

AMOUNTS BROUGHT FORWARD	\$55,000.00	\$1,603,551.34	\$6,986,984.45
Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York...	200.00		
Baptist Union of Western Canada.....	10,000.00		
Boy Scouts of America...	5,000.00		
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.....	2,000.00		
Brooklyn Y. M. C. A....	1,000.00		
Charity Organization Soc..	6,000.00		
Charity Organization Society, on Prevention of Tuberculosis.....	500.00		
Cleveland Federation of Charity and Philanth'py	2,000.00		
Cleveland School of Arts..	700.00		
Eugenic Field Workers (State institutions)....	1,350.00		
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America....	500.00		
Girls' Branch of the Public School League of N.Y.C.	500.00		
George Junior Republic Association.....	2,000.00		
Honest Ballot Association of N. Y. C.....	1,000.00		
International Committee of Y. M. C. Ass'tions...	47,500.00		
International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass.....	2,000.00		
Layman's Missionary Movement.....	5,000.00		
Legal Aid Society of New York.....	1,000.00		
National Child Labor Commission.....	1,500.00		
National Highways Protec- tive Society.....	250.00		
National League on Urban Conditions among Ne- groes.....	1,500.00		
Newfoundland Sealing Dis- aster Sufferers.....	1,000.00		
New Jersey Baptist Con- vention.....	1,000.00		
AMOUNTS CARRIED FORWARD	\$148,500.00	\$1,603,551.34	\$6,986,984.45

AMOUNTS BROUGHT FORWARD \$148,500.00 \$1,603,551.34 \$6,986,984.45

New York Association for Improving Conditions of Poor.....	\$6,000.00		
New York Child Labor Committee.....	300.00		
New York Milk Committee	4,000.00		
Park and Playground Association.....	250.00		
Prison Association of New York.....	500.00		
Public School Athletic League, New York City	500.00		
Public Education Ass'tion	2,500.00		
Religious Education Association.....	750.00		
The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research..	527,315.27		
Salem Relief Fund.....	10,000.00		
Society for Italian Immigrants.....	750.00		
State Charities Aid Association.....	2,000.00		
Westchester Poor: Special Agent.....	900.00		
Westchester Poor: Eugenic Investigator.....	675.00		
Whittier House, N. J.....	1,000.00		
Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, New York.....	150,000.00		
Y. M. C. A., New York City.....	3,000.00	\$ 858,940.27	

BALANCE:

Acts. Rec....	\$174,541.59		
Acts. Pble...	4,305.04	170,236.55	
Income Receivable.....	604,960.53		
Investments in General Schedule.....	2,695,241.61		
On Deposit.....	1,054,054.15	4,524,492.84	
		<u>\$6,986,984.45</u>	<u>\$6,986,984.45</u>

NOTE:—Above balance is divided as follows:

Amount to credit of Mr. Rockefeller's Reservation.....	\$ 784,895.35
Amount credited to Suspense.....	80,000.00
Amount credited to Special Contributions.....	500.00
Undisbursed Income.....	3,659,097.49
Total.....	<u>\$4,524,492.84</u>

EXHIBIT "E"

Statement Showing All Appropriations from General
Funds Made in Accordance with Resolutions Passed at
Meetings of The Foundation from its Beginning on
May 22, 1913, to December 31, 1914

APPROPRIATIONS TO BE EXPENDED UNDER DIRECTION OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION:	AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED	PAYMENTS
China Medical Board.....	\$509,118.96	\$ 2,618.96
China Commission.....	36,651.96	36,651.96
Grand Chenier Tract, Louisiana, Bird Refuge	225,386.95	224,886.95
Investigation of Industrial Relations.....	20,292.13	5,292.13
International Health Commission.....	482,578.37	142,467.76
Scientific Research in Governmental Prob- lems.....	50,000.00	10,000.00
War Relief.....	1,018,261.46	994,613.06
 APPROPRIATIONS MADE TO UNAFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:		
American Academy in Rome.....	100,000.00	10,000.00
American Association for Conservation of Vision.....	25,000.00	
Association for Improving Condition of the Poor.....	225,000.00	25,000.00
American Red Cross.....	120,000.00	120,000.00
Bureau of Municipal Research.....	40,000.00	35,000.00
Bureau of Social Hygiene.....	8,640.00	8,640.00
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Charity Organization Society.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Foreign Missionary Work (Cooperation and Efficiency in).....	\$450,000.00	
Less Amount Lapsed....	1,120.47	
	448,879.53	48,879.53
New York Milk Committee.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Relief Society for the Calamities in the Northeastern Districts and Kyushu, Japan.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Wellesley College.....	750,000.00	
Totals.....	\$4,094,809.36	\$1,699,050.35
Unpaid Appropriations.....		\$2,395,759.01
	<u>\$4,094,809.36</u>	<u>\$4,094,809.36</u>

EXHIBIT "F"

Financial Statements of Subsidiary Organizations of the
Rockefeller Foundation for the Year 1914

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH COMMISSION

Balance of Appropriation Unexpended January 1, 1914..	\$ 15,769.30
Appropriated March 18, 1914.....	50,000.00
Appropriated September 25, 1914.....	100,000.00
	<u>\$165,769.30</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT EXPENSE:

Office Salaries.....	\$19,694.03	
General Office Expense	3,545.18	
Traveling Expense...	4,936.87	
Rent.....	2,967.36	
Library.....	260.93	
Office Furnishings...	1,781.53	
Director's Assistant in Egypt and Ceylon	2,500.00	\$35,685.90
Motion Pictures of Clinics and Field Work.....		1,260.48
Printing and mailing Circulars in connection with Survey of Foreign Medical Missionaries .		60.47
Hookworm Charts.....		250.00
Panama-Pacific Exposition.....	6,076.21	\$ 43,333.06

WEST INDIES:

Field Director's Salary (from Sept., 1914)	\$1,333.32	
Field Director's Travel- ing (from Sept. 1914)	318.86	1,652.18
Field Director's Report, on account.....		7.63
British Guiana.....	9,711.36	
Trinidad.....	9,134.67	
Antigua.....	3,780.06	
Grenada.....	7,003.76	
St. Lucia.....	4,742.30	
St. Vincent.....	4,335.18	38,707.33
		40,367.14

CENTRAL AMERICA:

Field Director's Salary	6,533.27	
Field Director's Travel- ing Expenses.....	1,309.76	7,843.03
AMOUNTS CARRIED FORWARD.....	\$7,843.03	\$83,700.20
		\$165,769.30

AMOUNTS BROUGHT FORWARD	\$7,843.03	\$83,700.20	\$165,769.30
Panama	9,817.41		
Costa Rica	9,174.60		
Guatemala	185.53		
Nicaragua	375.00	19,552.54	27,395.57
EAST:			
Field Director's Salary	2,499.99		
Egypt	19,641.80	22,141.29	
			\$133,237.06
Balance of Appropriation Unexpended		32,532.24	
			<u>\$165,769.30</u> <u>\$165,769.30</u>

EXHIBIT "G"

Financial Statements of Subsidiary Organizations of The
Rockefeller Foundation for the Year 1914

CHINA MEDICAL COMMISSION

Conference Expenses		\$ 1,489.64	
Visit to England of Representative		1,519.93	
Commission Expenses:			
Salaries	\$17,938.31		
Traveling Expenses	14,221.32		
Other Expenses:			
Equipment	\$195.50		
Printing Report	579.14	774.64	32,934.27
Miscellaneous Expenses:			
Cable Messages		99.05	
Exchange for Drafts on Letters of Credit		599.07	
Cost of Express Traveler's Checks		10.00	708.12
			<u>\$36,651.96</u>

CHINA MEDICAL BOARD

Salaries	\$1,560.33		
Traveling Expenses		23.00	
Other Expenses: Equipment		35.63	
			<u>1,618.96</u>

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Salaries	4,068.25		
Traveling Expenses		455.10	
Other Expenses		768.78	
			<u>5,292.13</u>

EXHIBIT "H"

Schedule of Securities of The Rockefeller Foundation on December 31, 1914, Representing Both Principal, and Income Temporarily Invested

BONDS

NAME	RATE %	DATE OF MATURITY	AMOUNT	PRICE %	CASH PRICE
American Agricultural Chem. 1st Mtg. Conv.....	5	Oct. 1928	\$ 500,000	101.	\$ 505,000.00
Ashland Power Company 1st Mtg.....	5	Jan. 1928	8,000	100.	8,000.00
Atlantic & Birmingham Railway 1st Mtg.....	5	Jan. 1934	677,000	90.	609,300.00
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. 1st Mtg.....	4	July 1948	6,000	91.	5,460.00
Canadian Pacific Railway 1st Mtg. Deb.....	5	July 1915	£ 500	102.	2,550.00
Central Pacific Ry. 30 yr. Gtd. by So. Pac.....	3½	Aug. 1929	\$2,000	89.	1,780.00
Chicago & Alton R.R. Refunding.....	3	Oct. 1949	851,000	65.	358,150.00
Chicago & Alton Ry. 1st Mtg. Lien.....	3½	July 1950	854,000	58.	482,620.00
Chicago City & Connecting Rys. Coll. Trust.....	5	Jan. 1927	1,305,000	85.	1,109,250.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. Gen. Mtg.....	4	Mar. 1958	1,000,000	93.5	935,000.00
Chicago & Eastern Ill. R.R. Refdg. & Imp.....	4	July 1955	300,000	63.	189,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Gen. Ry. Mtg. Ser. A....	4	May 1939	30,000	97.	29,100.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Gen. Ry. Mtg. Ser. C....	4½	May 1939	500,000	103.	515,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Debenture.....	4	July 1934	600,000	91.0625	546,375.00
Chicago & North Western Railway Extension.....	4	Aug. 15, '26	50,000	95.	47,500.00
Chicago & North Western Railway Skg. Fund Debenture	5	May 1933	80,000	102.	81,600.00
Chicago Railways Co. 1st Mtg.....	5	Feb. 1927	500,000	97.	485,000.00
Cleveland, Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry., St. Louis Div. Coll. Tr.	4	Nov. 1930	73,000	90.	65,700.00
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Gen. Mtg.	4	June 1933	700,000	83.89	587,250.00
Cleveland Short Line 1st Mtg. Gtd. L.S.&M.S.....	4½	April 1931	500,000	95.	475,000.00

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Colorado Industrial Co. Conv.....	5	Aug. 1934	2,000,000	80.	1,600,000.00
Denver & Rio Grande R.R. 1st Consol.....	4	Jan. 1936	6,000	85.	5,100.00
Erie R.R. Conv. Series "B".....	4	April 1953	1,065,000	75.	798,750.00
Euclid Heights Realty Co. (Cleve. Trust Co. Receipt for bonds).....	..	.....	716,000	Liq. to	1,997.72
Cleveland Trust Co. Participation Ctf. in certain mtgs. on property formerly owned by Euclid Heights Realty Co.....	..	.....	202,400	Liq. to	198,370.00
Illinois Central R.R. Refunding.....	4	Nov. 1955	300,000	87.	261,000.00
Interborough Rapid Transit 1st.....	5	Jan. 1968	1,000,000	96.	960,000.00
International Mercantile Marine Mtg. & Coll. Tr. Gold..	4½	Oct. 1922	3,692,000	55.	2,030,600.00
International Navigation Co. 1st Skg. Fund.....	5	Feb. 1929	1,305,000	75.	978,750.00
Lake Erie & Western R.R. 2nd Mtg.....	5	July 1941	100,000	100.	100,000.00
Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. 1st Mtg.....	3½	June 1997	926,000	87.	805,620.00
Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. Debenture.....	4	Sept. 1928	762,000	92.	701,040.00
Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. Debenture.....	4	May 1931	2,673,000	92.	2,459,160.00
Long Island R.R. Refunding.....	4	Mar. 1949	2,000	90.	1,800.00
Louisville & Nashville R.R. Unified.....	4	July 1940	6,000	90.	5,580.00
Magnolia Petroleum Company 1st.....	6	Jan. 1937	3,200,000	100.	3,200,000.00
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Gen. Skg. Fund.....	4½	Jan. 1936	1,325,000	84.	1,113,000.00
Missouri Pacific Ry. 40-year Collateral.....	4	Mar. 1945	2,198,000	60.	1,318,800.00
Morris & Essex 1st R.R. Mtg. & Refunding.....	3½	Dec. 2000	175,000	82.75	144,812.50
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st Mtg.....	5	Nov. 1947	250,000	100.	250,000.00
N. Y. Central Lines Equip. Tr. of 1918 Gold.....	4½	36M ea. yr. Jan. '16-'28	468,000	99.089	463,508.96
New York City Corporate Stock.....	4¼	Mar. 1964	100,000	94.5	94,500.00
New York City Corporate Stock Notes.....	6	Sept. 1915	14,000	100.	14,000.00
New York City Two-Year Revenue Bonds.....	6	Sept. 1916	67,000	100.	67,000.00
New York City Three-Year Revenue Bonds.....	6	Sept. 1917	94,000	100.	94,000.00
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. 1st Mtg.....	4	Oct. 1937	36,000	95.	33,260.00

EXHIBIT "H"—Continued

NAME	RATE %	DATE OF MATURITY	AMOUNT	PRICE %	CASH PRICE
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Deb.	4	May 1931	1,203,000	87.	1,133,610.00
New York Connecting R.R. 1st Mtg.	4½	Aug. 1953	250,000	93.38146	233,453.65
Norfolk & Western R.R. 1st Consol. Mtg.	4	Oct. 1996	5,500	91.	5,005.00
Northern Pacific Ry. Refunding & Imp.	4½	July 2047	390,000	91.5761	357,150.00
Northern Pacific Ry. Prior Lien Ry. and Land Grant.	4	Jan. 1997	5,500	93.	5,115.00
Ohio Fuel Supply Co. Debenture.	6	Mar. 1927	51,925	100.	51,925.00
Pennsylvania R.R. Consolidated.	4	May 1943	£ 2,400	99.	11,880.00
Pere Marquette R.R. Consol.	4	Jan. 1951	\$520,000	63.	327,600.00
Philadelphia Co. Convertible Debenture.	5	May 1922	1,000,000	97.	970,000.00
Philadelphia Co. Gold Convertible.	5	Aug. 1919	500,000	95.	475,000.00
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Con. Ser. "D"	4	Nov. 1945	56,000	97.	54,320.00
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Con. Ser. "I"	4½	Aug. 1963	500,000	103.	515,000.00
Rutland R.R. 1st Consolidated.	4½	July 1941	25,000	81.	22,500.00
St. Louis & San Francisco R.R. Refunding.	4	July 1951	2,000,000	76.	1,520,000.00
St. Louis & San Francisco, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 1st	5	Mar. 1940	450,000	60.	270,000.00
Seaboard Air Line Ry. Adjustment.	5	Oct. 1949	455,000	77.	350,350.00
Southern Pacific Branch Ry. 1st Mortgage.	6	April 1937	100,000	117.1402	117,140.20
Sunday Creek Co. Coll. Trust.	5	July 1944	81,000	78.	63,180.00
Wabash R.R. 2nd Mortgage.	5	Feb. 1939	117,000	98.	114,660.00
Wabash R.R. Detroit & Ohio Ext. 1st.	5	July 1941	3,000	106.	3,180.00
Wabash R.R. Omaha Division 1st.	3½	Oct. 1941	45,000	65.	29,250.00
Washington Railway & Electric Cons. Mtg. Gold.	4	Dec. 1951	450,000	83.5	375,750.00
Western Maryland Ry. 1st.	4	Oct. 1952	1,032,000	78.9193	814,158.76
Western Pacific Ry. 1st.	5	Sept. 1933	4,039,000	69.	2,786,910.00
Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R., Lake Erie Div. 1st.	5	Oct. 1926	140,000	100.	140,000.00
Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R. 1st Consol.	4	Mar. 1949	434,000	80.	347,200.00
TOTAL BONDS.					\$35,803,606.79

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STOCKS

NAME	RATE %	NUMBER OF SHARES	PRICE %	CASH PRICE
<i>Oil Company Stocks:</i>				
Borne-Scrymser Company.....	20	350	295.	\$ 103,250.00
Buckeye Pipe Line Company (par \$50).....	16	49,698	160.	7,950,880.00
Chesborough Manufacturing Co. Consol.....	40	690	670.	462,800.00
The Colonial Oil Company.....	..	619	100.	61,900.00
The Continental Oil Company.....	12	7,000	190.	1,330,000.00
Crescent Pipe Line Company (par \$50).....	6	14,120	60.	847,200.00
Cumberland Pipe Line Company.....	5	2,481	72.	178,632.00
Eureka Pipe Line Company.....	24	12,357	361.33	4,464,995.59
Galena Signal Oil Co. Preferred.....	8	4,193	140.	587,024.13
Galena Signal Oil Co. Common.....	12	20,842	190.	3,960,976.12
Indiana Pipe Line Co. (Par \$50).....	20	24,845	125.111	3,108,385.28
National Transit Co. (Par \$25).....	12	126,481	41.	5,185,721.00
New York Transit Co.....	20	12,392	300.	3,717,600.00
Northern Pipe Line Company.....	10	9,000	110.	990,000.00
Solar Refining Company.....	10	4,964	185.007	918,375.00
Southern Pipe Line Company.....	24	24,845	229.5556	5,703,308.88
Standard Oil Company (Kansas).....	..	4,966	275.016	1,365,733.13
Standard Oil Company (Kentucky).....	16	7,434	140.509	1,044,547.23
Standard Oil Company (Nebraska).....	20	2,482	270.	670,140.00
Standard Oil Company (Ohio).....	24	8,696	420.	3,652,320.00
South West Penna. Pipe Lines.....	12	8,000	160.	1,280,000.00
Swan & Finch Company.....	..	903	200.	180,600.00
Union Tank Line Company.....	5	24,105	70.	1,687,350.00
Washington Oil Company (Par \$10).....	40	1,774	30.	53,220.00
TOTAL OIL COMPANY STOCKS.....				\$49,603,458.36

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EXHIBIT "H"—Continued

NAME	RATE %	NUMBER OF SHARES	PRICE %	CASH PRICE
<i>Miscellaneous Stocks:</i>				
American Shipbuilding Co. Preferred.....	..	9,457	85.	\$ 803,845.00
American Shipbuilding Co. Common.....	..	14,972	35.	524,020.00
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Common.....	6	21,100	95.95	2,009,908.33
Central National Bank of Cleveland.....	8	500	159.22	79,611.10
Chehalis & Pacific Land Company.....	..	220	45.45	10,000.00
Chicago City & Connecting Ry. Preferred Participation Cer- tificates.....	2½	17,530	69.1875	1,212,856.88
Chicago City & Connecting Ry. Common Participation Cer- tificates.....	..	10,518	30.	315,540.00
H. B. Claffin Company Common.....	..	451	79.32	35,774.92
Cleveland Arcade Company.....	8	2,500	98.6222	246,555.56
Cleveland Steel Company.....	..	2,121	100.	212,100.00
Cleveland Trust Company.....	10	286	238.195	68,123.77
Colorado & Southern Ry Company 1st Preferred.....	..	7,000	54.	378,000.00
Consolidated Gas Company.....	6	20,000	130.	2,600,000.00
Wm. Cramp & Sons, Ship & Engine Building Co.....	..	648	15.	9,720.00
Cuban-American Sugar Company Preferred.....	7	600	88.775	53,265.00
Eric Railroad Company 1st Preferred.....	..	36,700	46.	1,688,200.00
Great Lakes Towing Company Common.....	..	1,200	12.	14,400.00
Great Lakes Towing Company Preferred.....	7	1,527	88.7361	135,600.05
Great Northern Ry. Preferred.....	7	500	106.05	53,025.00
International Agricultural Corp. Preferred.....	..	11,345	30.	340,350.00
International Agricultural Corp. Common.....	..	12,575	5.	62,875.00
International Mercantile Marine Co. Preferred.....	..	5,832	11.	64,152.00
International Mercantile Marine Co. Common.....	..	16,803	3.	49,809.00
International Paper Company Common.....	..	400	8.	3,200.00

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H. H. Kohlsaat Company.....	..	1,900	50.	95,000.00
Manhattan Railway Company.....	7	10,000	128.775	1,287,750.00
Missouri Pacific Ry. Co.....	..	2,000	26.	52,000.00
National Lead Company Preferred.....	7	1,400	104.	145,600.00
National Lead Company Common.....	8	73,500	50.	3,675,000.00
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Common.....	..	100	55.	5,500.00
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. 2nd Preferred.....	..	400	78.70	31,480.00
Northern Pacific Railway Company.....	..	1,000	91.7625	91,762.50
Ohio Fuel Supply Company (Par \$25).....	8	4,154	41.	170,314.00
Otis Steel Company Preferred.....	7	140	90.	12,600.00
Otis Steel Company Common.....	..	329	20.	6,580.00
Pope Manufacturing Company Common.....	..	354	4.	1,416.00
Pope Manufacturing Company Preferred.....	..	280	15.	4,200.00
Pressed Steel Car Company, Preferred.....	7	500	89.75	44,875.00
Provident Loan Society Certificates (Par \$5000).....	6	40	100.	200,000.00
St. Louis & San Francisco R.R. 2nd Preferred.....	..	6,000	7.	42,000.00
Seaboard Air Line Ry. Preferred.....	..	4,300	54.	232,200.00
Seaboard Air Line Ry. Common.....	..	3,400	21.	71,400.00
Superior Savings & Trust Company (Cleveland, O.).....	12	300	297.8333	89,350.00
Tilden Iron Mining Company.....	..	1,780	27.35	48,683.46
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. Preferred.....	..	4,987	44.444	221,644.22
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. Common.....	..	8,100	10.	81,000.00
U. S. Rubber Company 1st Preferred.....	8	300	101.2313	30,369.40
U. S. Steel Corporation Common.....	2	200	65.	13,000.00
Wilson Realty Company.....	..	591	100.	59,100.00
Woman's Hotel Company.....	..	300	80.	24,000.00
Woman's Hotel Company (Dividend Scrip \$750).....	..	...	80.	600.00
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.....				\$17,708,256.19

***TOTAL SECURITIES BELONGING TO THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION..... \$103,015,321.34**

*NOTE:—The securities representing Special Funds Exhibits B and C are not included in the above.

NOTE:—All securities are valued at the price at which they were purchased or at the value assigned to them when they were donated, interest and dividends accrued at the date of purchase or donation being allowed for.

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(Publication No. 2)

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
INTERNATIONAL HEALTH
COMMISSION

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
June 27, 1913—December 31, 1914

Offices of the Commission
61 Broadway, New York, N. Y., U. S. A.
January, 1915

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH COMMISSION

MEMBERS

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.*
Chairman

WICKLIFFE ROSE
Director-General

JEROME D. GREENE*
Recording Secretary

Charles W. Eliot	Charles O. Heydt*
Simon Flexner*	David F. Houston
Frederick T. Gates	Starr J. Murphy*
William C. Gorgas	Walter H. Page
William H. Welch	

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Wickliffe Rose
Director-General

John A. Ferrell, M. D.
Assistant Director-General

Ernst C. Meyer, Ph. D.
Director of Surveys and Exhibits

J. H. White, M. D.
Director for Latin America

H. H. Howard, M. D.
Director for the West Indies

Victor G. Heiser, M. D.
Director for the East

* Members of the Executive Committee.

To the President of the Rockefeller Foundation:

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Director-General of the International Health Commission for the period June 27, 1913, to December 31, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

WICKLIFFE ROSE,
Director-General.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SUMMARY

The International Health Commission was created June 27, 1913, by the Rockefeller Foundation. Its object is the "promotion of public sanitation and the spread of the knowledge of scientific medicine," with the world as its field. Funds for its maintenance are provided by the Rockefeller Foundation, a permanent institution, endowed by Mr. John D. Rockefeller with one hundred million dollars, and chartered by the State of New York, U. S. A. The Executive Committee of the Foundation, composed of five men, residents of New York City, are members of the Commission *ex officio*. The Foundation, in creating the Commission, adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, organized in 1909 for the eradication of hook-worm disease in the United States, has found more than two million people in the Southern States to be infected with the disease, involving vast suffering, partial arrest of physical, mental and moral growth, great loss of life, and noticeable decrease in economic efficiency over vast regions; and

WHEREAS, the Commission has treated or caused to be treated more than five hundred thousand persons; has ascertained that the diagnosis of the disease can be made with ease and certainty and that it can be readily cured and easily pre-

vented; has found that the people, physicians, state boards of health, county and municipal officers are eager to cooperate in all helpful ways, and that, following the treatment and cure of this disease, an intelligent public interest is awakened in hygiene and in modern scientific medicine and in practical measures for permanent public sanitation; and

WHEREAS, the Commission has ascertained by diligent and extensive inquiry that hookworm disease prevails in a belt of territory encircling the earth for thirty degrees on each side of the equator, inhabited, according to current estimates, by more than a thousand million people; that the infection in some nations rises to nearly ninety per cent of the entire population; that this disease has probably been an important factor in retarding the economic, social, intellectual and moral progress of mankind; that the infection is being spread by emigration; and that where it is most severe little or nothing is being done toward its arrest or prevention; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this Foundation is prepared to extend to other countries and peoples the work of eradicating hookworm disease as opportunity offers, and so far as practicable to follow up the treatment and cure of this disease with the establishment of agencies for the promotion of public sanitation and the spread of the knowledge of scientific medicine; and to this end be it

RESOLVED, that this work be entrusted to a special committee to be called the International Health Commission, consisting of the members for the time being of the Executive Committee of this Foundation and such other persons, members of the Foundation or otherwise, as they may associate with themselves, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the International Health Commission be authorized to adopt such policies and to employ such agencies as it may deem best adapted for the conduct of the work, and also to adopt rules and regulations for its own government and for the expenditure of such funds as shall be placed at its disposal; and

RESOLVED, that at each annual meeting of the Foundation, the International Health Commission shall report to the Foundation in detail its operations and expenditures, and shall present for approval its budget for the following year.

Pursuant to this resolution, the following persons were made members of the International Health Commission: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Jerome D. Greene, Wickliffe Rose, Charles W. Eliot, Simon Flexner, Frederick T. Gates, William C. Gorgas, Charles O. Heydt, David F. Houston, Starr J. Murphy, Walter H. Page, and William H. Welch. Officers of the Commission were elected as follows: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Chairman; Jerome D. Greene, Recording Secretary; Wickliffe Rose, Director-General. John A. Ferrell, M. D., was appointed Assistant Director-General, his term of service to begin July 1, 1913. The Commission opened offices in Washington, D. C., in connection with the offices of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, and the work of preliminary organization began.

I

WHAT THE COMMISSION HAS UNDERTAKEN
TO DO

The resolution creating the Commission assigned to it two tasks: (1) "to extend to other countries the work of eradicating hookworm disease as opportunity should offer"; and (2) "so far as practicable to follow up the treatment and cure of this disease with the establishment of agencies for the promotion of public sanitation and the spread of the knowledge of scientific medicine." In keeping with this definition of purpose the Commission has directed its initial efforts to the first and more immediate task of extending to foreign countries work for the relief and control of uncinariasis or hookworm disease.

The relief and control of this one disease is an undertaking of enormous magnitude. The infection belts the globe in a zone about 66° wide, extending roughly from parallel 36° north to parallel 30° south. Practically all countries within this zone are infected. Of the 1,600,000,000 people inhabiting the globe, about 900,000,000 live in countries where the infection is prevalent.*

In many countries infection is extremely prevalent. Of 548,992 rural children microscopically examined in the Southern states, 39 per cent were found to be infected. Reports received by the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission

*See *Publication No. 6*, of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, "Hookworm Infection in Foreign Countries," pages 3 and following.

in 1911, and summarized in its *Publication No. 6*, estimate: that of the population of Colombia living between sea level and 3,000 feet above, 90 per cent are infected; that of the population of British Guiana, 50 per cent are infected, the infection among the coolies on sugar estates being even greater; that in Dutch Guiana the infection on many plantations runs as high as 90 per cent; that in Egypt the infection of the laboring population is approximately 50 per cent; that 50 per cent of the Indian coolies on sugar and tea estates in Natal are infected; that on many plantations in Ceylon the infection runs as high as 90 per cent; that there is an extremely heavy infection in some parts of India and among the coolies on many estates in Malaya and Fiji which import their labor from India; that the southern two-thirds of the Chinese Empire is involved, the infection in many parts of the Yangtse Valley running as high as 70 to 76 per cent among the farming population.

The relief and control of the disease in a given country involves: (1) making a survey to determine the geographic distribution and the approximate degree of infection; (2) microscopically examining the people and curing those who are found infected; and (3) setting in operation and making effective such sanitary measures as will

put a stop to soil-pollution. Dr. Howard's report of the work being done in British Guiana* gives a definite conception of what is required for the relief and control of the disease in a small area. With this in mind one may get some comprehension of what is involved in an effort to extend this work to the whole infected zone, with its 900,000,000 people.

The International Health Commission has not undertaken to eradicate uncinariasis in any country. The accomplishment of this result will require the operation of permanent agencies working over long periods of time. The attitude assumed by the International Health Commission toward this work is that assumed by the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission in its coöperation with the Southern States, namely: that the bringing of this disease under control in any country is a work which no outside agency working independently could do if it would, and one which no outside agency should do if it could; that if the infection is to be stamped out in any area the country in which it exists must assume the responsibility; and that the Commission may be of service in so far as it may coöperate with the Governments of foreign countries in organizing and making effective their own agencies. In this spirit the Commission has accepted the invitation of eleven

*See *Publication No. 1*, "The Eradication of Ankylostomiasis: Methods and Administrative Measures as Illustrated by the Campaign in British Guiana."

foreign countries during the current year to coöperate in the relief and control of this disease. It is prepared to extend this coöperation to other countries as conditions invite.

II

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS AND CONFERENCES

At the first meeting of the International Health Commission, June 27, 1913, the Director-General was authorized to go in person or to send a representative to British dependencies and to Latin-American countries for the purpose of preliminary investigation and conference. Travel on these missions consumed most of the time of the Director-General during the first twelve months of the Commission's existence. Three such journeys were made: (1) to England; (2) to the British West Indies; and (3) to Egypt and British dependencies in the Far East. Dr. J. H. White, of the United States Public Health Service, represented the Commission on similar journeys to countries in Central America.

1. To England:—The Commission's first step in the direction of coöperation with foreign countries was a visit to England for conference with British medical authorities and the British Government. This visit had been arranged by the American Ambassador in London, Mr. Walter H. Page, himself a member of the Inter-

national Health Commission and keenly interested in what it was proposing to do. The Director-General arrived in London on August 10, 1913. A series of conferences followed, the most important of which was at a dinner given by Mr. Page, on August 13, at the Marlborough Club. Among those present were Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for India; the Right Honorable Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies; and a group of scientists, physicians, and government officials whose advice and suggestions were of great value.

The Director-General exhibited by means of lantern-slides the work which had been done by the coöperation of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission with the Southern States for the relief and control of hookworm disease; described in detail the methods by which the results exhibited had been accomplished; and explained that the International Health Commission is prepared to extend the work to other countries where the infection is prevalent and where conditions seem to invite such extension. Dr. Sandwith told of his experience with uncinariasis in Egypt, where more than 50 per cent of the working population of the Delta are infected. Dr. Balfour described conditions as he had seen them in the Soudan; Dr. Godfrey, Surgeon-General of British Guiana, told of the bringing

of a heavy infection to the sugar estates of that country by the importation of coolie laborers from India; Dr. Shipley, Sir Thomas Robinson, Sir Thomas Barlow, and others contributed details bearing on sanitary requirements or picturing conditions in India, Ceylon, the Malay States, Australia, and the Fiji Islands. Finally, Mr. Harcourt, after speaking in most generous terms of the work done in the States, gave the Commission an urgent invitation to visit the Colonies, offering all the facilities of his office, and assuring the Commission of the hearty co-operation of the local governments. Lord Crewe spoke in similar spirit for India.

It remained only to work out details. As a result of a series of conferences held at the Colonial Office it was agreed that there should be an English Advisory Committee, with headquarters at the Colonial Office, in London. The Secretary of State for the Colonies addressed a communication to the British Colonies endorsing the Commission and its work and accrediting its representatives to the Governments of those countries. It was agreed that the Commission's first work in foreign countries should be in the British West Indies. The following consented to serve as members of the English Advisory Committee:

RIGHT HONORABLE VISCOUNT BRYCE, O.M., Chairman.

PROFESSOR J. S. HALDANE, F.R.S.

DR. A. E. SHIPLEY, F.R.S.

DR. A. G. BAGSHAWE, Director of the Tropical Diseases Bureau.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR R. HAVELOCK CHARLES, G.C.V.O., Representing the Indian Government.

MAJOR SIR T. B. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for Queensland.

SIR H. MCCALLUM, G.C.M.G.

SIR F. M. HODGSON, K.C.M.G.

SIR DAVID SEMPLE, Representing the Egyptian Government.

MR. H. J. READ, of the Colonial Office.

MR. G. GRINDLE, of the Colonial Office.

MR. H. R. COWELL, of the Colonial Office, Secretary of the Committee.

2. To the British West Indies:—During the months of October, November, and December, 1913, the Director-General made a journey to the British West Indies, visiting Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Antigua. The purpose of this journey was to make a preliminary investigation of the conditions of infection, to study the local conditions bearing on the problem of relief and control, and to discuss with physicians and government authorities working plans for the extension of the service to the colonies in which the infection was found to be prevalent and in which conditions seemed to favor coöperation for its relief and control. In each of the coun-

tries visited the Commission's representative was received most cordially and was given every facility for carrying out the purpose of his mission. He made extensive journeys over the Islands, visited hospitals, and made clinical examination of the inmates of prisons, poor-houses, and asylums for the insane. He inspected children in the schools, and examined large numbers of coolies on estates. Of the seven colonies visited uncinariasis was found to be prevalent in six, and tentative plans were agreed upon providing for the extension of the service to each of these infected countries.

3. **To the East:**—In March, 1914, the Director-General sailed again for England on his way to the East. After conference with the English Advisory Committee in London, he proceeded to Egypt, Ceylon, and the Federated Malay States, returning to the United States by way of the Philippines and Japan. By invitation of the Commission, Dr. F. M. Sandwith, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, accompanied him on his journey as far as Ceylon.

In Egypt the Commission's representatives were given a most cordial reception. Lord Kitchener, the British High Commissioner, was making public health the chief feature of his administration and was centering attention especially on Egypt's four endemic scourges:—

uncinariasis, bilharziasis, pellagra, and ophthalmia. He expressed himself as eager to have the coöperation of the Commission; and gave assurances that any effective plan for the improvement of health conditions in Egypt would have the active support of the Government. Three weeks of observation in Egyptian hospitals and in the field tended to confirm the estimate that more than half the farming population of the Delta harbor Uncinaria. At the Church Mission hospital, in Cairo, about 600 patients from all parts of Egypt were seen under treatment for uncinariasis at one time (See Fig. 17). Many of these were extremely severe cases. A working plan providing for the coöperation of the Commission and the Government in making a demonstration in one province was formulated and adopted.

In Ceylon the Government, the Department of Health, and the Planters' Association united in extending every facility for the observation of conditions in that Island. The Commission's representatives made journeys afield covering a large portion of the infected area. They visited hospitals, made clinical examination of large numbers of coolies on tea and rubber estates, inspected children in the schools, and conferred with physicians, planters, and estate managers in both the up-country and the low-country

sections of the infected area. Some microscopic examinations were made at the Ratnapura Hospital to check the results of clinical diagnosis.

There can be no mistaking the prevalence and the disabling effects of uncinariasis in Ceylon. On many rubber estates in the low-country districts local physicians have estimated that 90 per cent of the coolies are infected; and this estimate would seem to be not excessive. The laborers on these estates are Tamils brought over from India, and most of them are infected before they reach Ceylon. Conditions on the rubber estates tend to increase the infection. The coolies are massed in lines; the lines are not provided with latrines; the habit of the coolies is to befoul the soil about the lines and on the estates; the climate is warm and moist and the ground is well shaded by the rubber trees; and the coolies of all ages work with bare feet and bare legs in contact with the polluted soil. As a result of these conditions the anæmias on some of the rubber estates visited are as extreme as they were on the coffee estates in Porto Rico when the Porto Rico Anæmia Commission began its work in 1904.

At the request of the Government, the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and the Planters' Association, the Commission's representative submitted a tentative working plan providing

for a demonstration on a small scale to be carried out on a selected group of estates. It was not considered necessary for the Commission to contribute funds toward the maintenance of the work; Ceylon is a highly prosperous country, and had on hand at this time an accumulated surplus medical fund which the Government proposed to use for this purpose. An officer was appointed to have charge of the work, the areas were selected, and microscopists were put under training for the work. On the outbreak of the European war this work was suspended.

In Malaya the Commission's representative was given opportunity to extend his observations from Panang to Singapore. Official records which had been prepared for his coming were placed in his hands; with medical officers he visited Government and estate hospitals, inspected coolie lines, examined clinically about 2,000 coolies on cocoanut and rubber estates, and conferred with physicians, planters, and Government officials in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.

There is much difference of opinion among the physicians in Malaya as to the importance of uncinariasis as a menace to health and working efficiency in that country. That uncinariasis is prevalent in Malaya there is abundant evidence. Most of the laborers on the large estates

are Tamils brought over from Southern India, and the indications are that a large percentage of these are infected before leaving India. But the clinical examination at Port Swettenham of 796 Tamils just arrived from India would indicate that the medical examination in India of intended immigrants to the Federated Malay States weeds out all the severe cases, so that those reaching the estates in Malaya are, so far as gross clinical symptoms go, physically fit. The indications are that on many of the rubber estates the infection increases and that severe anæmias result. But the disabling disease of first importance on these rubber estates is malaria. The anæmia of uncinariasis is not to be distinguished from the anæmia of malaria. The two diseases are so complicated that it is extremely difficult to determine whether or not uncinariasis on these estates is a sufficient menace to health to justify special effort for its relief and control. In view of this uncertainty, it was agreed in conference at Government House that the first effort should be directed toward ascertaining the facts; and that to this end a scientific commission should be appointed, supplied with necessary funds and equipment, and given the field with a free hand. This proposal has been approved by the Colonial Office and by the International Health

Commission, and the organization of the uncinariasis commission is now under way.

In the Philippines the Commission's representative had opportunity for a brief but rather comprehensive survey of the remarkable work which has been done in these Islands by the Department of Public Health during the brief period of American occupation. As a result of this visit, Dr. Victor G. Heiser, under whose direction this work has been done, has accepted a position with the International Health Commission as Director of its work for the East.

4. To Central America:—On all journeys for preliminary investigation and conference in Central American countries the Commission was represented by Dr. Joseph H. White, of the United States Public Health Service, who on leave of absence accepted a position with the Commission for one year as Director of the Commission's work in Latin-American countries. He visited Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. In each of these countries he conferred with physicians, planters, and Government officials, and made preliminary investigations similar to those made in the West Indies and in the East. In each of these countries uncinariasis was found to be prevalent.

In some areas in these countries, where there is a heavy infection among the white or the Indian population, the disease is producing severe anæmias, reminding one of its effects on the white people in the Southern States or on the jibaros in Porto Rico. In each of these four countries the Government has invited the Commission to coöperate in the work of relief and control. These invitations have been accepted and funds for starting work on a small scale have been appropriated. Work is well under way in Panama and Costa Rica, and preliminary arrangements have been made for its opening in the other two countries.

III

ORGANIZATION OF WORK AND WORKING AGENCIES

Following these journeys for preliminary investigation of local conditions and for conference with local authorities, definite steps were taken to organize work and working agencies for the relief and control of uncinariasis in British Guiana, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Antigua, Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Egypt; and to create a scientific commission to study the relative importance of uncinariasis as a disabling disease in Malaya and other countries in the East.

1. **Work under authority and direction of Government:**—In each country where this work is in progress it is being done under the authority and direction of Government. This is regarded as fundamental. The International Health Commission does not undertake to eradicate uncinariasis in any country; the infection can be brought under final control only by means of permanent agencies working over long periods of time. The Commission, therefore, while coöperating with Governments in the work of immediate relief, seeks to do this in such a way as to aid in building up permanent public health agencies for the control of this disease and all other diseases.

2. **Work begins on small scale:**—The plan of work adopted for each country makes provision for beginning operations on a small scale. This has distinct advantages. The opening of work in each new country must be in the nature of an experiment. By beginning operations on a small scale opportunity is given, without waste of funds, to try out agencies and methods until they have become adjusted to local conditions. When the effective working unit for these conditions has been ascertained this unit can be multiplied at will. On opening work in a new country it becomes necessary also to train a local staff of microscopists, nurses, and caretakers for

the service. When it has become standardized, the service itself is the best training-school for its own employes; and the training of employes goes hand in hand with the enlargement of the work.

3. Three prevailing types of working organizations:—Effort to adjust the work in each country to local conditions has given rise to a certain degree of diversity in agencies employed and in methods of work pursued. There are three prevailing types: one in Egypt, one in Central America, and one in the West Indies. The general principles of administration and the main lines of work undertaken are common to all.

In Egypt conditions seem to make it necessary to administer treatment to all of the patients under hospital conditions. This was the determining factor in the organization of the work. Sharqia Province, with a population of about 879,646, was selected as the territorial unit of operations for the first demonstration; it is proposed in due course to cover the whole of this territory. The single working unit is the traveling hospital camp under tents, in which provision is made for its own staff, and for 100 in-patients. A laboratory is provided for the microscopic examination of fæces, urine, and blood; and a small separate enclosure or harem is reserved for women patients. The staff

required to operate this unit consists of two doctors, a clerk, two male and one female attendants, a cook, a gate-keeper, a water-carrier, a watchman, and a messenger-boy.

The plan of work designed to cover the whole province provides for one large traveling hospital; four small traveling hospitals, each capable of dealing with a hundred patients at a time; and in the capital town of the Province a group of house hospitals, each capable of accommodating 30 in-patients. In addition to this hospital accommodation for the treatment of patients, the scheme provides for making a survey of the Province to determine the degree of infection, and for making a sanitary survey to locate the danger-points about the villages from which the infection is spread. The whole of this working organization is under the direct supervision of Dr. A. MacCallan, of the Government Department of Public Health.

In Central America the determining factor in the organization of the work has been the dispensary method of treatment, as carried out in the Southern States by the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission. The organization and the equipment are relatively simple. The *personnel* consists of: (1) a State Director; (2) under him a staff of Field Directors; and (3) with each Field Director one or more microscopists.

The State Director is a Government official, an officer of the Government department of health, and is clothed with the powers and responsibilities belonging to such position. He is, under the department of health, the organizing and directing head of the work for the relief and control of uncinariasis in his country, and is responsible for the efficiency of the service. He reports quarterly to the Government department of health, and through this department to the International Health Commission.

Under the direct supervision of the State Director is a staff of Field Directors, who have immediate charge of the work in the field. They constitute an ambulant service, each in charge of a circuit of dispensaries. To each Field Director is assigned a district. In this district he locates a convenient number of dispensary points, and visits each of these dispensaries at stated times. To these dispensaries the people come for free examination and treatment. Diagnosis is by microscopic examination of the fæces, the presence of infection being determined by finding eggs of the parasite in the patient's stool. The field director is given as many microscopists as are needed to do the work.

This working organization operates the dispensaries, makes the infection survey and the sanitary survey, and conducts a continuous campaign of education.

In the West Indies the determining factor in the organization has been the purpose to approximate, as nearly as practicable, complete relief and control of uncinariasis within a given area. This was first tried out in British Guiana. The success of that experiment made it a demonstration; and the organization of work and working agency which proved its efficiency in this demonstration is coming to be the prevailing type for the West Indies. For a detailed account of the demonstration in British Guiana, see *Publication No. 1* of the International Health Commission.

The single territorial unit of operations under this plan is a small, well-defined area containing a population of about 15,000. The plan of operation for this unit area comprises two undertakings, each with its own agency: the agency for the maintenance of which the International Health Commission contributes funds undertakes to treat until cured all persons within the area who are found infected; and the Government with its sanitary organization undertakes to make effective such sanitary measures as will prevent reinfection. The scheme for treating the infected requires: mapping the territory, locating roads, streams, villages, houses; taking a census of the population, numbering the houses in which the people live, recording name, age, sex,

race, and post-office address; making microscopic examination of the entire population; putting under treatment all persons found infected with *Uncinaria*; and continuing microscopic examination of each patient under treatment after each weekly course of medicine until a cure is effected.

The staff required to operate this scheme for the one area consists of a doctor,—called field director,—in charge; a clerk; three microscopists; six or eight nurses, each with an understudy; and three office employes. While this force is engaged in treating the infected population of this area, the Government sanitary staff is putting into operation a system of latrines designed to put a stop to soil-pollution.

The whole working organization is under the direct supervision of the Surgeon-General or of the State Director, who gives his whole time to the work. As it becomes desirable to enlarge the work, the units of operation may be multiplied at will by increasing the funds and training the required staff.

IV

WORK WHICH THESE ORGANIZATIONS ARE DOING

I. Treating the infected:—In all these countries the work is organized with a view to centering first effort on measures of relief,—that is, on

treating the people who are found infected. To quote the late Dr. C. W. Branch, of St. Vincent: "The measures for the prevention of hookworm disease fall into two groups: (1) the attempt to suppress or diminish the existing human infection; (2) the attempt to prevent new infections,— (a) by avoiding the pollution of the soil and water, and (b) by guarding individuals from infection. Of these the first is the more important and easier. The measures of the second group are necessary, but will be unavailing in the absence of the first." Perhaps one should not go so far as to say that measures of immediate relief of the infected are more important than measures of sanitary control, which in the end bring permanent relief; but the experience of the Anæmia Commission in Porto Rico and the larger experience of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission in the Southern States demonstrate that in any effective plan of operation the treatment of the people is the easier entering wedge.

Systematic treatment is justifiable if only as a means of relieving suffering and inefficiency. By treatment alone the working efficiency of the laborers on coffee plantations in Porto Rico was increased from 30 to 50 per cent, and on some estates was doubled. By treating the people who came voluntarily to the dispensaries the general average of the hæmoglobin index, as

estimated for the total population over a large area where the test was made, was raised from 43.09 in 1904 to 72.22 in 1914. On many large rubber estates in Malaya, where the infection is prevalent, and where soil-pollution is general, little or no anæmia can be detected—the result of systematically sending to hospital for treatment all cases showing clinical symptoms. Treatment also tends to lessen the spread of infection by curing the carriers. If all the carriers were cured and kept cured for the space of a year, the disease would be under control. But the chief advantage to be derived from systematic treatment of the people on a large scale as a first step toward final control is that this is a most effective means of popular education. The work, if properly conducted, teaches the people by demonstration what the disease is, and what it means to them as a menace to health and working efficiency; it teaches them how they get it and how they may prevent it, and thus enlists their interest in carrying out the sanitary measures which are necessary for the control of the infection. As a result of this educational work in British Guiana the villages are now voluntarily contributing toward the maintenance of the inspectors employed by Government to carry out the sanitary measures required to prevent contamination of the soil.

Within the brief period during which the work has been in operation in these countries 19,425 persons have been treated. The significance of this result is to be stated not primarily in medical terms, as the relief of 19,425 people; but in educational terms, as the instructing and moving to action of a much larger number of people. For every person successfully treated becomes the effective teacher of a circle of friends and neighbors.

2. Infection survey:—Effort is being made in each country concerned to carry out a survey to determine the geographic distribution of the infection, and to estimate the degree of infection for each infected area. The survey is based on microscopic examination of stools. The information thus gained has a threefold value: it locates and defines the problem which the Government has to face in attacking the disease; it gives the people an incentive and basis for helpful co-operation; and by making a similar survey from time to time, it gives a definite measure of progress in the work of control.

In most of the countries the infection survey is conducted in connection with the other regular work and calls for no special provision to carry it out. In Antigua, where doubt existed as to the prevalence and seriousness of uncinariasis, Dr. Eric Marshall was employed

to make a systematic survey of the Island before inaugurating work for the relief and control of the disease. In addition to the examination of stools, blood tests were made to determine the degree of anæmia which the infection was producing. The survey located the infection and defined the areas in which it is now proposed to institute measures for the control of the infection. In Egypt the survey has been completed for Sharqia Province and shows that not less than 56 per cent of the male population are infected. The survey in British Guiana, based on an examination of the total population in Peters' Hall District, shows an infection of 57 per cent. The examinations in the other countries show the percentage of infection for the areas surveyed as follows: in St. Lucia about 68 per cent; in Grenada 54 per cent; in Panama (including Panama City) 54 per cent,—in the interior of Panama 63 per cent; and in Costa Rica 83 per cent.

3. Hæmoglobin test:—In connection with the work in Antigua, Egypt, and Panama, a number of blood examinations have been made with a view to determining roughly the degree of anæmia which the infection is producing. In Antigua, Dr. Marshall made blood examinations to determine the hæmoglobin percentage in 259 infected cases and 15 uninfected cases.

The record of results indicates that the degree of anæmia being produced by uncinariasis among the negro population of that island is relatively slight. Of the 259 infected cases examined only 13 cases show a hæmoglobin index as low as 60 per cent, with three cases dropping to 10 per cent; in 246 cases the index is 70 per cent or above; in 191 cases it runs as high as 80 per cent; and in 44 cases it reaches 90 per cent. Of the non-infected cases, however, none shows a hæmoglobin index below 80 per cent. Or, to exhibit the contrast in another form: of the infected cases only 72 per cent show an index as high as 80 per cent, while some of these cases drop to 60 per cent, 50 per cent, 40 per cent, and three cases to 10 per cent.*

In Panama Dr. Hackett made hæmoglobin tests of 813 infected cases. The record of results indicates that uncinariasis is producing a greater degree of anæmia among the Indian and mixed population of Panama than among the blacks of Antigua. Of the 813 cases examined 522, or about 56 per cent, show a hæmoglobin index ranging from 10 per cent to 70 per cent, with 15 cases running as low as 10 per cent.†

In Egypt Dr. MacCallan made blood examination of 6,256 infected cases and of 706

*See summary for Antigua.

†See summary for Panama.

cases taken at random from schools and ophthalmic hospitals. Of the 6,256 infected cases, 4,336, or nearly 70 per cent, show a hæmoglobin index ranging from 10 per cent to 50 per cent; 489 cases give an index as low as 20 per cent, and 246 cases drop to 10 per cent. Of the 706 cases taken at random without regard to infection, only 54, or less than 8 per cent, show an index as low as 50 per cent.* The anæmia which uncinariasis is producing among the fellahin in Egypt seems to be more severe than in Panama or in Antigua.

4. Preventive measures:—The organization in each of the eleven countries is conducting a sanitary survey to determine the existing conditions responsible for the presence and spread of uncinariasis in the infected areas. In Egypt, where the absence of ground-itch has given rise to doubt as to whether the infection is transmitted chiefly through the skin or by the mouth, this survey has for its object: (1) to ascertain how the infection is transmitted among the fellahin; and (2) to locate the danger-points about the Egyptian village from which the infection is spread. The final purpose of the survey in Egypt, as in all the other countries, is to lay the basis for a system of sanitary measures designed to bring the disease under control.

*See summary for Egypt, pages 71 and 72. In interpreting the results of these hæmoglobin tests one must take into account bilharziasis in Egypt and malaria in Panama.

In Costa Rica the Government has enacted a law requiring the construction and maintenance of privies which provide for the disposal of the night-soil in such manner as to protect the soil from contamination. An appropriation of \$11,000 per year has been made, and is now available for the purpose of making this law effective. The organization which conducts the work of examining and treating the people, serves also as a sanitary force in administering this law. The work of sanitation is being carried out in the areas in which the work of treatment is in progress. In other words, the one working organization selects an area for operations; makes an infection survey to determine the degree of infection, in this area; gives treatment without cost to all persons found infected, who desire treatment; inspects privy conditions at the homes and about public places; and, wherever unsatisfactory privy conditions are found, proceeds under the law to have the conditions remedied.

The sanitary work which is being done in British Guiana is especially significant, because of its thoroughness and because of what it promises for the future. As already stated, the first work undertaken in this Colony was undertaken frankly as an experiment, the purpose being to approximate as nearly as practicable

complete relief and control of uncinariasis within a given area. It was understood that the Commission would supply funds for examining and treating the people and that the Government would undertake to prevent reinfection. The demonstration has been as thoroughgoing in its work of sanitation as in that of treatment. The area in which the demonstration has been carried out contains a number of free villages, the populations of which comprise East Indians, Negroes, Portuguese, and mixed breeds. These people have been brought to provide and to use latrines, so that the soil in these villages is now protected from contamination. And, better still, the educational effect of the whole work has been such that the villages are now voluntarily contributing toward the maintenance of a system of sanitary inspection to keep their condition up to the standard that has been set.

The service is now being extended to other areas on the same basis. The plan of work here adopted providing for intensive work in well-defined areas, with the local Government undertaking to prevent reinfection, has some advantages that are worthy of special note: the work is definite and thorough and gives one a sense of accomplishment that closely approximates completeness; the sanitary work keeps pace with the work of treatment and cure, and thus gives one

a sense of results that are lasting; it enables the Government to begin a definite sanitary work on the basis of an almost insignificant expenditure, and to train and enlarge its sanitary force gradually as the work is extended from area to area, and as the people are educated to the point of more and more helpful coöperation.

5. **Educating the people:**—This whole work is essentially educational: it is teaching the people by demonstration. The field directors carry the work out among the people. They tell the story of this disease in varied graphic forms and in terms so simple that the common man, though he be illiterate, may see and understand. In the Southern States the schools and the public press were enlisted and large use was made of pamphlets, leaflets, and circular letters. These agencies are not being neglected in the foreign field; but among the natives in many of the tropical countries the story must be presented in more direct and concrete terms. Here the field directors rely more upon telling the story by word of mouth; and as they tell it they illustrate its details by means of lantern-slides, photographs, and objects. They use typical cases as object-lessons; they point out the gross clinical symptoms in these cases (and these the people soon learn to recognize); they get specimens of the patients' stools and exhibit the

eggs of the parasite under the microscope; they show the parasites that have been expelled by the treatment administered; and by means of the microscope they exhibit the living, squirming embryos that live by teeming thousands in the soil that has been befouled by an infected person, and are ready to infect any person with whose bare skin they come into contact. The recovery that follows treatment and cure tells its own story, both to the patient and to his friends and neighbors. The disease thus lends itself so readily to simple demonstration that the people—even native populations of tropical countries—easily understand its whole story. They learn to recognize the disease by its clinical picture; they have seen the parasite that causes it, and the eggs by which infection is demonstrated; and they see how the infection is spread and how it may be prevented. As a result of this educational work, the people coöperate helpfully, in both the work of treatment and that of prevention. A recent communication from British Guiana says: “It is gratifying to report that the authorities of the various villages of Areas A and B in the Peters’ Hall District have so thoroughly realized the benefit obtained from the expulsion of hookworm, and have so carefully realized the principles of reinfection, and the necessity of its prevention, that they have subscribed the neces-

sary amount to maintain a Sanitary Inspector to devote his full time to their District.”

The relief and control of this one disease is an object-lesson in the relief and control of disease in general. This one is simple and tangible; the common man can easily understand what it is, and what it means to him as a menace to his health and to his earning power; he knows its whole story; he knows its simple treatment and its one simple preventive measure. Having seen this one disease brought under control and having had the worth of the effort brought home to him, he is prepared to give heed when spoken to about the control of diseases that are less simple and less tangible. To repeat, then, for the sake of emphasis, this whole work is essentially educational; and its best result is in securing the helpful coöperation of the people in the work of bringing this disease and all other preventable diseases under control.

CHAPTER II

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS BY TERRITORIAL UNITS

BRITISH GUIANA

1. Inauguration of work:—The work in British Guiana was the first to be opened in foreign countries with the coöperation of the International Health Commission. Successful operations against uncinariasis on the sugar estates had already been conducted by the local government under the direction of the Surgeon-General. The Commission was invited to coöperate in trying out an experiment which had not been possible with the means available. It was proposed to approximate, as nearly as practicable, complete eradication of the disease within a selected area, this area to include free villages as well as plantations. Up to this time no attempt had been made toward relief or control of the disease in the villages.

Plans were adopted for beginning operations on a small scale, with a limited budget, and for extending the operations and increasing the budget as the results seemed to justify. The Surgeon-General designated Dr. Ferguson to have

immediate supervision of the work. A scheme for conducting the work was then drawn up by Dr. Ferguson. The Peters' Hall District, lying on the east bank of the Demerara River, near Georgetown, was chosen for the preliminary operations. This was divided, for the sake of convenience, into three areas, known as A, B, and C. Area A, the most populous, having 3,984 inhabitants, occupies the smallest territory, and is nearest to Georgetown; Area B, with 3,562 inhabitants, is more scattered and more distant from Georgetown; while Area C, with 2,832 inhabitants, is the most scattered and distant of the three.

Operations were started first in Area B, under a budget prepared by Dr. Ferguson, and adopted by the Commission, February 13, 1914. This called for a contribution of \$7,244.70 by the International Health Commission. The Surgeon-General and Dr. Ferguson, thinking that the experience of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission in the Southern States would be of value in beginning work in British Guiana, requested the Commission to lend one of its substitute directors to aid in conducting operations. The Commission, in granting the request, assigned the mission to Dr. H. H. Howard, who arrived in British Guiana, March 9, 1914.

2. **Activities and results:**—In the beginning, during the experimental stage of the work, only one village—Agricola—with a population of 1,330, was dealt with. When the results of the campaign in this village indicated that the methods employed were feasible, the work was rapidly extended to embrace the whole of Area B. With the experience gained in the campaign in Area B, budgets were prepared, submitted to the Commission upon the return of Dr. Howard to the United States, and adopted on August 13, 1914. These provided \$4,566.00 quarterly for continuing the work in Area B, and for extending it to Areas A and C.

The work in Area B was started in the latter part of March, 1914. It was to have been completed December 31, 1914. In this area the daily dose of ten grains was used in the treatment of those infected, and it was for this reason that this campaign has been extended over a period of several months. On December 31, 1914, it was found that there still remained more than 200 cases not yet cured by the daily dose, and for the sake of economy these were put upon the weekly large dose of thymol for more speedy cure. In Areas A and C the weekly large dose of thymol was the method of treatment adopted, and this method will be adhered to in future work.

Operations in Area C were started in September, 1914.

In Area A there was an interruption to the campaign owing to radical sanitary work in progress, a relocation of streets, and other improvements, which delayed the beginning of treatment until November, 1914.

All work in this colony has been conducted under what is termed the intensive method, which requires:

1. Operation within a definite area.
2. Enumeration of the entire population in this area.
3. Examination of the entire population.
4. Treatment of all found infected with uncinariasis.
5. Careful re-examination of every patient under treatment after each weekly course of medicine, until a cure is effected.

All treatments are given in the homes of the people, under the supervision of nurses employed for this purpose.

Representative citizens of the District deemed the campaign to be so effective and beneficial that on June 29, 1914, on the eve of Dr. Howard's return to the United States, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by a mass meeting of the residents:

"WHEREAS, we, the inhabitants of the Peters' Hall District on the East Bank, Demerara River, County of Demerara, and Colony of British Guiana, being fully convinced of the disastrous effects of the Hookworm (Ankylostome) when found in the human system, beg to record our warmest appreciation of the efforts of the Rockefeller International Health Commission in our midst for the purpose of eradicating these dangerous parasites; and ask Dr. Howard to convey to Headquarters our profound gratitude for their benevolent endeavors in this direction.

"We further beg to offer our unstinted coöperation and support with the hope that abundant success will be the ultimate result."

The following is a brief summary of the work accomplished in Areas A, B, and C, up to December 31, 1914:

RECAPITULATION

Census, entire district	10,378	
Not located and examined	897	
Number examined	9,481	
Number infected	5,562	
Number removed from areas of operation	659	
Number remaining for treatment	4,903	
Cured to December 31, 1914	3,701, or	75.5%
Remaining under treatment	975, or	19.8%
Refused or abandoned treatment and remaining within the district as foci of infection	219, or	4.5%
Died during campaign: death not connected with thymol administration	8, or	.1%
	<u>4,903, or</u>	<u>100%</u>

Total Expenditures to December 31, 1914	
For supervision by Dr. Howard during	
inauguration of campaign.	\$1,445.95
Expenditures as rendered from Field	
Director.	<u>7,274.10</u>
Total.	\$8,720.05

This is a per capita cost for those examined of approximately \$.91. The continuation of the 975 under treatment in the district will not materially increase this expenditure.

The following is a more detailed report of the results of the campaign in Peters' Hall District up to December 31, 1914:

	TOTAL	AREA A	AREA B	AREA C
Census	10378	3984	3562	2832
Number in census not traced or located in examinations*	897	465	356	76
Number examined	9481	3519	3206	2756
Number infected	5562	1731	1918	1913
Number removing from areas †	659	284	191	184
Before treatment	343	228	41	74
After one or more treatments	316	56	150	110
Number remaining in district not treated	219	90	57	72
Number refusing treatment	11	9	1	1
Number not treated on medical grounds	147	78	—	69
Number abandoning treatment	61	3	56	2
Number under treatment	975	579	248	148
Number cured	3701	777	1415	1509
Number died ‡	8	1	7	—

* These were mainly transients, and parties residing outside the areas, who represented themselves as residents to secure treatment.

† As the intensive method provides that we deal only with the population of the areas of operation, those removing are eliminated from the local campaign.

‡ Death not connected with thymol administration.

Peters' Hall District
Area B

	TOTAL FOR AREA B	AGRICOLA	ECCLES	BAGOTS- TOWN	PETERS' HALL	PROVI- DENCE PASTURE
Census	3562	1330	343	782	718	389
Number in census not traced or located in examinations*	356	120	10	101	72	53
Number examined	3206	1210	333	681	646	336
Number infected	1918	635	261	393	386	243
Number removing from area†	191	70	22	58	27	14
Before treatment	41	14	5	10	9	3
After one or more treatments	150	56	17	48	18	11
Number remaining in district not treated	57	24	3	11	13	6
Number refusing treatment	1	—	—	—	1	—
Number not treated on medical grounds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number abandoning treatment	56	24	3	11	12	6
Number under treatment	248	59	25	43	67	54
Number cured	1415	480	210	279	278	168
Number died‡	7	2	1	2	1	1

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH COMMISSION

*These were mainly transients and parties residing outside the area, who represented themselves as residents to secure treatment.
 †As the intensive method provides that we deal only with the population of the area of operation, those removing are eliminated from the local campaign.
 ‡Death not connected with thymol administration.

Peters' Hall District
Area C

	TOTAL FOR AREA C	MOCHA	ARCADIA	COVENT GARDEN	PROSPECT	DIAMOND FRONT	BIG GROVE	LITTLE GROVE	CRAIG	HOPE
Census	2832	256	189	359	82	80	1129	399	310	28
Number in census not traced or lo- cated in examinations*	76	12	13	11	2	2	18	13	5	—
Number examined	2756	244	176	348	80	78	1111	386	305	28
Number infected	1913	148	124	223	41	56	829	281	191	20
Number removing from area †	184	7	4	21	4	1	116	14	16	1
Before treatment	74	3	1	10	2	—	42	10	6	—
After one or more treatments	110	4	3	11	2	1	74	4	10	1
Number remaining in district not treated	72	5	13	6	1	6	22	11	6	2
Number refusing treatment	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Number not treated on medical grounds	69	5	13	5	1	6	20	11	6	2
Number abandoning treatment	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Number under treatment	148	4	1	—	—	7	104	27	5	—
Number cured	1509	132	106	196	36	42	587	229	164	17
Number died ‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BRITISH GUIANA

*These were mainly transients and parties residing outside the area, who represented themselves as residents to secure treatment.
 †As the intensive method provides that we deal only with the population of the area of operation, those removing are eliminated from the local campaign.
 ‡Death not connected with thymol administration.

Peters' Hall District
Area A

	TOTAL FOR AREA A	LA PENI- TENCE	ALEX- ANDER VILLE	MEADOW BANK	HOUSTON FRONT
Census	3984	1486	1904	520	74
Number in census not traced or located in examinations* . .	465	244	164	53	4
Number examined	3519	1242	1740	467	70
Number infected	1731	578	836	277	40
Number removing from area †	284	111	127	41	5
Before treatment	228	85	107	34	2
After one or more treatments	56	26	20	7	3
Number remaining in district not treated:	90	24	36	27	3
Number refusing treatment	9	—	—	9	—
Number not treated on medical grounds	73	24	36	15	3
Number abandoning treatment	3	—	—	3	—
Number under treatment	579	251	324	—	4
Number cured	777	192	349	208	28
Number died ‡	1	—	—	1	—

*These were mainly transients and parties residing outside the areas, who represented themselves as residents to secure treatment.
 †As the intensive method provides that we deal only with the population of the area of operation, those removing are eliminated from the local campaign.
 ‡Death not connected with thymol administration.

The field director in his report of November 18, 1914, in commenting on the campaign in Peters' Hall District, says: "All the work recorded in this report has been carried on without interfering with the people's daily work." As to preventive sanitary measures, he says that on June 30, three and one-half months after the beginning of the work, "87 per cent of all the lots in the whole of Area B and Meadow Bank village had pit closets." Since then some few more have been added. "It is gratifying to report that the local authorities of the various villages of Areas A and B in the Peters' Hall District, have so thoroughly realized the benefit obtained from the expulsion of hookworm, and have so carefully realized the principles of re-infection, and the necessity of its prevention, that they have subscribed the necessary amount to maintain a Sanitary Inspector to devote his full time to their district."

3. Extending the work:—Plans have been laid for extending the work to the west bank of the Demerara River, which has likewise been divided into Areas A, B, and C. Budgets providing \$7,074.96 for these areas were adopted November 30, 1914. Work is expected to begin early in January, 1915.

4. Preventive measures:—From the standpoint of sanitation, the work in British Guiana

promises exceptionally favorable results. It was originally suggested that the International Health Commission supply the funds needed for treating and curing the disease and the local government undertake to prevent reinfection. The government appointed for this purpose a staff of native sanitary inspectors, trained in the sanitary institute of Georgetown. These subordinate inspectors are under the direct supervision of a chief sanitary inspector, brought out from England. One of the great advantages of an intensive campaign such as was waged in British Guiana is that, since the area operated in at first is small, only a small expenditure is required to provide the necessary sanitary force for inspection. As the work is extended from area to area, it is possible for the government to add to this force as the public becomes more enlightened and more interested in preventive measures.

The supervision of the subordinate sanitary officers is strict and consequently the service rendered is effective. The sanitary laws and regulations of British Guiana are not materially different from those in existence in other colonies, but they are probably more effectively enforced than is the case in many other countries. In every respect the work of sanitation has kept pace with that of treatment and cure; it is to be a

continuous and not a spasmodic effort; and it promises results of the most definite and lasting value.

ANTIGUA

1. **Organization of work:**—Following a conference between Sir H. Hesketh Bell, Governor of Antigua, and the Director-General of the International Health Commission, the Commission was invited to contribute funds for conducting a systematic investigation into the prevalence of uncinariasis in Antigua, with the understanding that measures for its control would be considered if the investigation showed the infection to be a menace to the health and efficiency of the people. A budget was prepared, submitted to the Commission, and adopted April 16, 1914. It provided \$3,774.25 for this investigation.

2. **Results to date:**—Dr. Eric Marshall was appointed by the British Colonial Office to conduct this investigation. He began work about August 1, and concluded November 27, 1914. The results of his work are summarized as follows:

(1). Microscopic Examinations for Uncinariasis

ESTATE DISTRICTS	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE OF INFECTION
Lime Stone Area	547	36	6.5
Central Plain	689	84	12.1
Volcanic Area	486	156	32.0
Falmouth	20	0	0.0
English Harbour	46	0	0.0
Urllins	13	0	0.0
Johnson Point	17	0	0.0
Five Islands and Galley Bay	21	0	0.0
Total for Estates	1839	276	15.0
INSTITUTIONS	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE OF INFECTION
Prison	70	18	25.7
Poor House (Males)	39	1	2.5
" " (Females)	57	5	8.7
Industrial School	35	13	37.1
Hospital	247	60	24.2
Lunatic Asylum	48	22	45.8
Local cases	158	11	6.9
Bishop Matthews School	221	6	2.71
Total for Institutions	875	136	15.5
Total for Estates	1839	276	15.0
Grand total for Estates and Institutions	2714	412	15.1

(2). *Blood Examinations*

Hæmoglobin Examination of 259 Infected Cases

PERCENTAGE BY HÆMOGLOBIN SCALE WITHIN 10% LIMIT	NUMBER OF CASES EACH 10% OF SCALE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES EACH 10% OF SCALE
90% plus	44	16.99
80% "	147	56.75
70% "	55	21.23
60% "	4	1.54
50% "	4	1.54
40% "	2	.77
10% "	3	1.15
Total	259	

Hæmoglobin Examination of Fifteen Uninfected Cases

PERCENTAGE BY HÆMOGLOBIN SCALE WITHIN 10% LIMIT	NUMBER OF CASES EACH 10% OF SCALE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES EACH 10% OF SCALE
90% plus	1	6.66
80% "	14	93.33
Total	15	

Total Counts of Red Cells per Cubic Millimetre

	NO. OF PERSONS	P. C. OF WHOLE	
1 to 2 million per cmm.	1	1.11%	Number of total counts, 90. Lowest per cmm. 1,770,000
2 to 3 " " "	6	6.66%	
3 to 4 " " "	14	15.5%	
4 to 5 " " "	69	76.6%	
Total examined .	90		

Differential Blood Counts

DISTRICTS, ETC.	NO. OF CASES EXAM'D	AVERAGE EOSINO-PHILIA	
Lime Stone Area . .	1	8.0%	Total differential counts . . . 80 Highest Eosino- philia recorded 39%
Central Plain . . .	15	7.7%	
Volcanic Area . . .	15	12.93%	
Public Institutions .	39	12.07%	
Local	3	10.16%	
Matthews School . .	7	9.9%	
Total	80		

3. **Extending the work:**—Dr. Marshall draws the following conclusions from his preliminary survey:

“1. In certain districts a large percentage of the population are suffering from ankylostomiasis.

“2. It is the cause of much sickness at the present time.

“3. Under certain conditions it might become a menace to the health of the whole island.

“4. At the present time, owing to its distribution, it can be readily dealt with by an intensive campaign.

“5. It is in some districts of considerable economic importance to the planters.

“6. It is of vital importance to a large percentage of the labouring population.”

As a result of the survey work, disclosing an infection of approximately 15 per cent, plans are being prepared providing for systematic work for the relief and control of the infection in the infected areas. Dr. Marshall has recommended that laws be passed for the compulsory examination and treatment of all inhabitants, and the construction and maintenance of suitable latrines for the prevention of reinfection. The legislature will meet in February, and will consider at that time the passage of such laws.

TRINIDAD

1. **Inauguration of work:**—The plan for work in this island was drawn up by Surgeon-General

H. L. Clare, approved by the English Advisory Committee, and submitted to the International Health Commission. It was adopted on February 27, 1914. The sum of \$12,978.55 was made available for carrying on the work. The operations are conducted under the general supervision of the Surgeon-General.

2. Results:—Colonel J. R. Dodd, M. D., D. P. H., was appointed Medical Officer in Charge, June 13, 1914. He arrived in Trinidad early in August. Actual work was started August 11th, with San Fernando as the headquarters and central laboratory. Branch laboratories have been established at Couva, Princes Town, and LaBrea.

The following is a summary of the work accomplished from August 11, through December 31, 1914, for all of the laboratories combined:

Number of persons examined.....	4528	o
Number of persons treated.....	1635	
Number of persons cured.....	270*	

3. Sanitary survey:—A partial sanitary survey has been made in the localities where work has been carried on. Of 1636 premises inspected, 664 had no latrines. The following table indicates the types of latrines in use:

*It is the custom to administer from one to three treatments. These treatments generally produce cures. For determining positively which cases have been cured, a microscopic re-examination is required from two to eight weeks after treatment. Often this re-examination is not feasible. Consequently, the number of persons recorded as cured is reduced.

Trenches.....	96
Cesspits.....	679
Pails.....	129
Shed only.....	68
No latrines.....	664
	<hr/>
Total.....	1636

4. **Extending the work:**—The difficulty of securing trained medical officers from England during recent months has retarded the development of the work in this island. The authorities, however, have invited the Commission to delegate from its staff of substitute directors men to fill the vacancies temporarily, until English medical officers are available. Arrangements are being made to lend this assistance.

ST. LUCIA

1. **Inauguration of work:**—Dr. S. Branch is in charge of measures against uncinariasis in this colony, and serves under the general direction of an Advisory Committee appointed by the Island Government. The budget, providing \$6,145.94, was adopted April 16, 1914.

2. **Results to date:**—A preliminary investigation into the distribution and prevalence of the infection was conducted up to December 31, 1914, with the following results:

	EXAMINED	INFECTED	TREATED
Castries (town)	211	97	97
" (rural)	221	147	147
Babonneau and Gros Islet	55	45	45
Cul de Sac Valley	50	41	41
a. Crown Lands	22	19	19
b. Ferrands	12	12	12
c. Soucis	96	82	82
d. Forestier	40	33	33
Roseau Valley and beyond	43	36	36
Total	750	512	512

3. Extending the work:—A new budget, providing \$1,609.10 has been adopted for carrying on an intensive campaign of eradication in the Cul de Sac valley. This intensive work is scheduled to begin January 1, 1915.

4. Preventive measures:—The Administrator reported December 11, 1914, that every effort will be made to secure the enactment and enforcement of the regulations suggested by Dr. Howard, Director for the West Indies, for the improvement of sanitation in St. Lucia.

ST. VINCENT

The budget, providing \$5,590.76, was authorized April 16, 1914.

Dr. Cyril H. Durrant is Director in Charge. The plan of campaign was formulated by the Administrator, Douglas Young, Esq.

No work was done in St. Vincent in 1914, owing to the fact that Dr. Durrant was not

relieved from Hospital duties, no successor being available.

GRENADA

1. Inauguration of work:—A budget, providing \$9,038.72 for conducting work on this island, was adopted April 16, 1914. Dr. Angus MacDonald was appointed Director and assumed his duties August 28th.

Up to the close of the year a survey had been conducted through the schools; the support of influential persons was sought and obtained; literature was distributed and addresses were delivered; and other preliminary arrangements were made. Actual work was started December 1st. Head offices were established at Marine Villa, with branches at Mount Moritz, Gouyave, Birchgrove, and St. Dominic's.

2. Results:—The report through December 31, 1914, gives the following results:

(1). *Examinations and Treatments*

	EXAMINED	INFECTED	TREATED
Mount Moritz	223	153	116
Gouyave	192	94	161
Birchgrove	226	115	150
St. Dominic's	240	140	189
Head Office	624	312	143
Institutions . . . . .	...	...	399
Total	1505	814	1158

(2). *Blood Examinations*

	TOTAL NUMBER	PERCENTAGE EOSINOPHILES
Blood examinations	100	Mean 9.37*
Hookworm infection	44	10.5
Other infections	51	8.4
Not infected	5	7.5

Dr. MacDonald draws the following conclusions from his work to date:

"1. There is a high rate of hookworm infection in Grenada.

"2. All classes (practically), both sexes, all ages, are infected.

"3. Present methods of examination indicate an infection of ankylostomiasis to the amount of 74 per cent of the white peasant settlers in one district, and 64 per cent of the black population in another. With improved methods of examination, there is no doubt the infection will be shown to be even higher than this.

"4. A definite amount of debility, chiefly anæmia, cardiac dilatation and chronic dyspepsia prevails, especially in the more highly infected districts.

"5. Dwarfism and infantilism are found amongst those infected, both white and black; but other causes of these conditions are probably operative, and the result of treatment must be awaited before definite conclusions can be drawn.

"6. The mode of infection is from the soil (mainly).

"7. Drinking of polluted water is general, and the resulting dysenteric diseases complicate and are complicated by ankylostomiasis.

"8. The blood examination carried out in the laboratory of the Commission has revealed infection by the malarial parasites in different areas, which also complicates diagnosis and treatment of ankylostomiasis and makes difficult any correct allocation of morbid conditions to the causative disease."

*Range from 1 to 30.3.

3. **Extending the work:**—Dr. MacDonald has planned to extend the work, beginning January 1, 1915, on the intensive plan. For this purpose three areas have been selected: two at St. David, known respectively as Area A and Area B, and one at Mt. Moritz Centre. Area A at St. David has a population of approximately 3,069; Area B, 3,260; and the area at Mt. Moritz Centre, 3,557.

4. **Preventive measures:**—The local Government has been petitioned to pass laws providing for the construction and maintenance of sanitary latrines. If such laws are enacted, Dr. MacDonald will be able to supplement his work of examination, treatment, and cure with sanitary improvements designed to prevent reinfection.

JAMAICA

Upon hearing of the measures conducted in adjacent colonies for the relief and control of uncinariasis, the Government of Jamaica on April 3, 1914, expressed a desire through the Colonial Office in London, that the Commission be asked to send a representative to consider coöperation in relief measures in that island. The invitation has been accepted and the Director for the West Indies will visit that island in February, for the purpose of investigating the prevalence of the infection, with a view to considering coöperative plans for its control.

PANAMA

1. Inauguration of work:—The participation of the International Health Commission in relief measures against uncinariasis in Panama had its inception at a dinner at the Pan-American Building, in Washington, D. C., on the evening of February 15, 1914. The dinner was attended by diplomatic representatives of the various Central and South American governments. The work of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission in the Southern States was outlined by the Director-General and the method proposed by the International Health Commission of co-operating with local governments elsewhere along similar lines was presented.

The Government of Panama thereupon asked the Commission to lend assistance for conducting operations in that Republic. The invitation was accepted April 28, 1914. It was agreed that the work be carried on as a subdivision of the National Department of Health. In accordance with plans agreed upon a Director was appointed to have immediate charge of the work. Dr. L. W. Hackett was appointed Director, April 1st, and arrived in Panama May 14, 1914.

Following a series of conferences between the Government officials and Dr. Hackett, a preliminary annual budget was prepared, submitted to the Commission, and adopted July 1, 1914.

This provided \$15,038.50 for conducting the work. The Republic of Panama is furnishing offices and other facilities, as well as the medicine needed for treatment.

2. Results:—The first weeks were devoted to securing supplies from the States; conferring with the Government officials; conducting preliminary surveys; and attending to various routine matters connected with the inauguration of the campaign. Actual work was started about July 15th. Preliminary operations were begun in the City of Panama; and subsequently extended to Chorrera, Arraijan, Capiira, and Bocas del Toro, villages in the interior.

The dispensary plan followed by the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission in the Southern States was adopted. This plan has three main features: (1) examinations and treatments; (2) infection survey; and (3) sanitary survey; with the special addition for the Panama work of a record of (4) blood examinations. The following is a summary of results accomplished through December 31, 1914.

(1). Examinations and Treatments

DISTRICT	PROVINCE	EXAMINED	INFECTED	TREATED
Panama .	Panama .	928	218	215
INTERIOR				
Chorrera .	Panama .	812	639	562
Arraijan .	Panama .	582	511	494
Capira . .	Panama .	987	830	677
Bocas del Toro . .	Bocas . .	2012	709	614
Totals for Interior only		4393	2689	2347
Totals for Panama City		928	218	215
*Grand totals . . .		5321	2907	2562

(2). Infection Survey

(Children 6 to 18 Years)

DISTRICT	PROVINCE	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE OF INFECTION
Panama .	Panama .	804	196	24.4
INTERIOR				
Chorrera .	Panama .	390	321	82.4
Arraijan .	Panama .	210	196	93.3
Capira . .	Panama .	340	316	93.0
Bocas del Toro . .	Bocas . .	695	297	42.8
Totals for Interior only		1635	1130	69.1
Totals for Panama City		804	196	24.4
†Grand Totals . . .		2439	1326	54.4

*These figures are not representative of the country at large, owing to the inclusion of Panama City, where the infection is lighter than in the interior.

†Note that the infection is much lighter in Panama City than in the interior villages of Arraijan and Capira.

(3). *Sanitary Survey*

DISTRICT	PROVINCE	REMARKS ON SANITATION
Panama .	Panama .	Every house connected with a sewer (in city limits).
INTERIOR		
Chorrera .	Panama .	Seven pit privies in town; Government planning to introduce sanitation.
Arraijan .	Panama .	No privies of any type; 8 public and 3 private in construction.
Capira . .	Panama .	One pit privy in town; public privies wanted by people.
Bocas del Toro	Bocas . .	Night-soil removal and disposal in ocean (imperfectly carried out by a few only).

(4). *Blood Examination*

DISTRICT	PROVINCE	HÆMOGLOBIN PERCENTAGE					
		0-10%	10-30%	30-50%	50-70%	70-90%	90-100%
Panama	Panama .	0	2	2	5	43	20
INTERIOR							
Chorrera	Panama .	9	23	70	55	28	0
Arraijan	Panama .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capira	Panama .	0	2	41	65	14	1
Bocas del Toro .	Bocas . .	6	9	59	174	184	1
Totals . . . . .	. . . . .	15	36	172	299	269	22

3. **Extending the work:**—It is planned to extend the dispensary work from village to village until the whole country has been covered.

COSTA RICA

1. **Inauguration of work:**—Invitation by the Republic of Costa Rica to the International Health Commission to coöperate with that country in work for the relief and control of uncinariasis was extended on April 14, 1914. In conference between the President of Costa Rica, the Government Department of Health, and Dr. J. H. White, representing the Commission, a tentative working plan was formulated and agreed upon. This plan was approved by the Commission on July 1, 1914, and the sum of \$14,589.50 was appropriated for the work.

Dr. Henry R. Carter, Jr., was appointed temporarily as Director to have charge of the work.

2. **Activities and results:**—The first weeks were devoted to organization. The Director had to complete in detail working arrangements with the Government; he had to make preliminary surveys and to select the areas for first attack; he had to procure equipment and to select his local staff. Active operations began on September 23, 1914. Stations to which the people were invited to come for free examination and treatment were opened at Puntarenas,

Esparta, Chomes, and Miramar. Reports up to December 31, 1914, exhibit the following summary of results:

	EXAMINED	INFECTED	TREATED	CURED*
Puntarenas	2317	1510		
Esparta .	1260	1097		
Chomes .	191	179		
Miramar .	644	555		
Totals .	4412	3341	3341	179

An infection survey among children 6 to 18 years of age gave the following percentage of infection:

	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE OF INFECTION
Total for country . . .	966	883	91.4

3. Preventive measures:—The sanitary code of Costa Rica requires that the people provide and use latrines to prevent contamination of the soil. On August 31, 1914, decree was issued by the Government making available the sum of \$11,000 to be used in making this law effective. The work of sanitation is being carried out in the areas in which the people are being examined and treated. The organization which administers the treatment undertakes also to inspect latrine accommodations and where conditions are found unsatisfactory to proceed under the law to have them remedied.

*See footnote page 57.

EGYPT

1. Inauguration of work:—Dr. F. M. Sandwith began the systematic treatment of uncinariasis at the Kasr el Ainy Hospital as early as 1887. For sixteen years the Church Mission Hospital in Cairo has been treating patients who come to it in increasing numbers from all parts of Egypt. This institution now has a special ward for uncinariasis and has 400 to 600 patients at one time under treatment for this disease. The Government Department of Public Health had instituted measures for the relief and control of the disease prior to the visit of the representative of the International Health Commission, in April, 1914. The Commission was asked to coöperate in making these operations more extensive and to make the demonstration more complete than was possible on the basis of local funds. Under instructions from the Director-General of the Department of Health, the local uncinariasis committee, consisting of Doctors Looss, Ferguson, Day, Todd, and Hastings, formulated a plan of operations for one year.

This plan proposed the Province as the unit of organization and of work. Egypt is divided into 14 provinces; Sharqia Province was selected as the territory within which to begin operations. Conditions in Egypt seem to make

it necessary to administer treatment to all patients under hospital conditions. The original plan for this Province provides for one large and four small traveling tent hospitals, and in the chief town of the Province a group of improvised house hospitals each accommodating about 30 patients. To these hospitals the people come for free examination and treatment. The plan provides also for an infection survey and a sanitary survey to be conducted as a special investigation. The budget calls for an annual expenditure of £12,000, one-half of this sum to be supplied by the Egyptian Government, and one-half by the Commission. The amount was reduced after the outbreak of the war in Europe to £9,000, this expenditure to be shared equally by the Government and the Commission.

2. **Activities and results:**—The results may be briefly summarized under the heads of hospital work and survey work.

a. **Hospital work:**—The work had been started with the opening of hospitals at Qaliub and Qalama in Qaliubia Province. On August 10th these two hospitals were closed and operations were transferred to Sharqia Province. In this Province hospitals have been opened at Belbeis and at Minia el Qamh. Cases are being treated also in the Murad Pasha Hospital at El Deir. The results for the five hospitals are exhibited in the following table:

(1). *Examinations, Treatments, and Cures*

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	No. of PERSONS EXAMINED	No. of PERSONS INFECTED	No. ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS	No. of PERSONS TREATED	No. of PERSONS RE-EXAMINED	No. of PERSONS CURED*
Qaliubia	Qaliub }	5222	1973	2126	1686	139	138
Qaliubia	Qalama }	688	561	518	459	—	—
Qaliubia	El Deir	2175	1503	1432	1383	267	226
Sharqia	Belbeis	3820	2675	2180	2013	514	467
Sharqia	Minia el Qamh	11905	6712	6256	5541	920	831
Total . . . . .	. . . . .					

(2). *Blood Examinations*

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	HÆMOGLOBIN PERCENTAGE							
		1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	41-50%	51-60%	61-70%	71-80%
Qaliubia	Qaliub	117	98	268	496	666	392	83	6
Qaliubia	Qalama	18	19	31	79	136	178	57	—
Qaliubia	El Deir	50	56	131	237	455	442	50	1
Sharqia	Belbeis	61	70	185	464	699	547	155	9
Sharqia	Minia el Qamh	246	243	615	1276	1956	1559	345	16
Total . . . . .	. . . . .							
Total number of specimens taken								6256	

* See footnote, page 57

b. Survey work:—Sharqia was the first province in which a systematic investigation was made of the prevalence of uncinariasis. Separate surveys were made (1) of the free population of the province; and (2) of the prisoners incarcerated in the jail at Zagazig. These are summarized below:

(1). *Among Free Population*

Prevalence of Uncinariasis

PROVINCE	POPULATION	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PER CENT.
Zagazig .	232,824	1,256	759	60.4
Minia el Qamh .	165,022	1,057	606	57.2
Belbeis .	140,396	1,096	546	49.8
Faqus .	124,486	868	514	59.2
Hehia .	110,164	939	622	66.2
Kafr Saqr .	106,556	868	364	42.0
Total .	900,000	6,082	3,411	56.08

Percentage of Hæmoglobin

Examinations made of the blood of 706 Egyptians from schools and ophthalmic hospitals gave the following results:

PERCENTAGE OF HÆMOGLOBIN	NUMBER EXAMINED	PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE
100-91	—	—
90-81	—	—
80-71	172	24.3
70-61	296	41.9
60-51	184	26.
50-41	40	5.6
40-31	10	1.4
30-21	1	.1
20-11	1	.1
10-1	2	.2
	Total 706	

Prevalence of Bilharziasis

The following table indicates the percentage of bilharziasis among uncinariasis patients, as determined by microscopic examination of the urine:

PROVINCE	NUMBER EXAMINED	NUMBER INFECTED WITH BILHARZIA	PERCENTAGE INFECTED
Qaliubia: Nov. to April .	701	310	44.22
Qaliubia: May to Aug. .	1833	769	41.9
Qaliubia: Sept. to Nov. .	263	101	38.4
Sharqia:			
Minia el Qamh, Sept. to Nov.	1089	719	66.02
Belbeis: Sept. to Nov. .	832	590	70.9

Prevalence of Pellagra

The percentage of persons who gave clinical evidence of being afflicted with pellagra, among those examined for uncinariasis, is indicated below:

DISTRICT	POPULATION	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PER CENT.
Zagazig .	232,824	1,256	28	2.2
Minia el Qamh .	165,022	1,057	7	0.6
Belbeis . .	140,396	1,096	0	0.0
Faqus . .	124,684	868	56	6.4
Hehia . .	110,164	939	22	2.3
Kafr Saqr .	106,546	866	63	7.2
Total .	900,000	6,082	177	2.9

(2). *Among Prisoners in Zagazig Prison*
Prevalence of Uncinariasis

DISTRICT	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE
Zagazig	78	46	58.9
Minia el Qamh	73	61	83.5
Belbeis	49	38	77.5
Hehia	54	43	79.6
Kafr Saqr	52	41	78.8
Faqus	35	25	71.4
Total	341	254	74.5

Prevalence of Pellagra

DISTRICT	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE
Zagazig	78	1	1.2
Minia el Qamh	73	7	9.5
Belbeis	49	—	—
Hehia	54	5	9.2
Kafr Saqr	52	—	—
Faqus	35	—	—
Total	341	13	3.8

Prevalence of Bilharziasis

(Based entirely upon patients' statements; not upon microscopic examination of the urine)

DISTRICT	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE
Zagazig	78	11	14.1
Minia el Qamh	73	11	15.0
Belbeis	49	6	12.2
Hehia	54	6	11.1
Kafr Saqr	52	12	23.0
Faqus	35	9	25.7
Total	341	55	16.1

Hæmoglobin Percentage

DISTRICT	INFECTED			NON-INFECTED		
	High-est	Low-est	Average	High-est	Low-est	Average
Zagazig	90	30	66.2	90	40	70.0
Minia el Qamh	90	35	62.7	95	45	68.0
Belbeis	85	10	60.0	80	40	60.0
Hehia	90	15	57.2	80	55	63.0
Kafr Saqr	90	30	65.6	90	50	74.0
Faqus	80	5	58.4	80	40	64.0
Total	90	5	60.0	95	40	66.5

A comparison of uncinariasis infection among prisoners from certain districts with that among the free population of the same districts:

DISTRICT	ZAGAZIG PRISON	SURVEY OF SHARQA PROVINCE
Zagazig	58.9	60.4
Minia el Qamh	83.5	57.3
Belbeis	77.5	49.8
Hehia	79.6	66.2
Kafr Saqr	78.8	42.0
Faqus	71.4	59.2

A comparison of hæmoglobin percentages from among the free population with those from among prisoners:

PERCENTAGE OF HÆMOGLOBIN	AMONG FREE ADULTS		AMONG PRISONERS	
	EXAMINED	PERCENTAGE	EXAMINED	PERCENTAGE
100-91	0	.0	1	.2
90-81	5	.8	15	4.3
80-71	133	23.4	75	21.9
70-61	224	39.5	85	24.9
60-51	67	11.8	60	17.5
50-41	91	16.0	70	20.5
40-31	33	5.5	24	7.0
30-21	12	2.1	8	2.3
20-11	0	.0	1	.2
10-1	2	.3	2	.5
Total	567		341	

3. **Extending the work:**—The European war, by reducing the revenues of the Egyptian Government, has seriously retarded the development of the work in Egypt. It was hoped to operate at least six hospitals in each province simultaneously, but the lack of funds has limited the number to two. The hospitals established at Minia el Qamh and Belbeis in Sharqia Province will be continued until the number of patients presenting themselves for treatment has been materially reduced. At present this number is greater than can be accommodated. The work in Egypt will be extended from village to village, and from province to province, as rapidly as the results justify and the available funds will permit.

GENERAL SUMMARY

The following tables give a summary of results accomplished up to December 31, 1914. Table (1) shows the number of persons who were examined, treated, and cured, respectively, in the work of relieving sufferers. Table (2) shows the number of persons examined, but not treated, in the survey work for locating the infection. Table (3) gives the grand total of all persons examined, both in the work of relief and in the survey work.

(1). *Examinations and Treatments*

	TOTAL	BRITISH GULANA	ANTIGUA	TRINIDAD	St. LUCIA	St. VINCENT	GRENADA	PANAMA	COSTA RICA	EGYPT
Examined	37802	9481	....	4528	750	....	1505	5921	4412	11905
Infected	21483	5562	....	1635	512	....	814	2907	3341	6712
Percentage Infected	56.6	58.6	....	36.1	68.2	....	54.1	54.6	75.7	56.3
Treated	19425	4676	....	1635	512	....	1158	2562	3341	5541
Percentage Treated	90.4	84.0	....	100.0	100.0	....	....	88.1	100.0	82.5
Cured*	4981	3701	....	270	....	....	....	....	179	831
Percentage Cured*	25.6	79.1	....	16.5	....	....	....	....	5.3	14.9

*See footnote page 57.

GENERAL SUMMARY

*(2). Infection Survey**

COUNTRY	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE INFECTED
Antigua	2714	412	15.1
Egypt	6423	3665	57.0
Totals	9137	4077	44.6

(3). Grand Totals

	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE INFECTED
In administering treat- ments	37902	21483	56.6
In infection surveys . . .	9137	4077	44.6
Totals	47039	25560	54.3

*Includes persons of all ages; not those of school age only.

CHAPTER III

ILLUSTRATIONS



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 1. Large travelling uncinariasis hospital, Qallub, Egypt



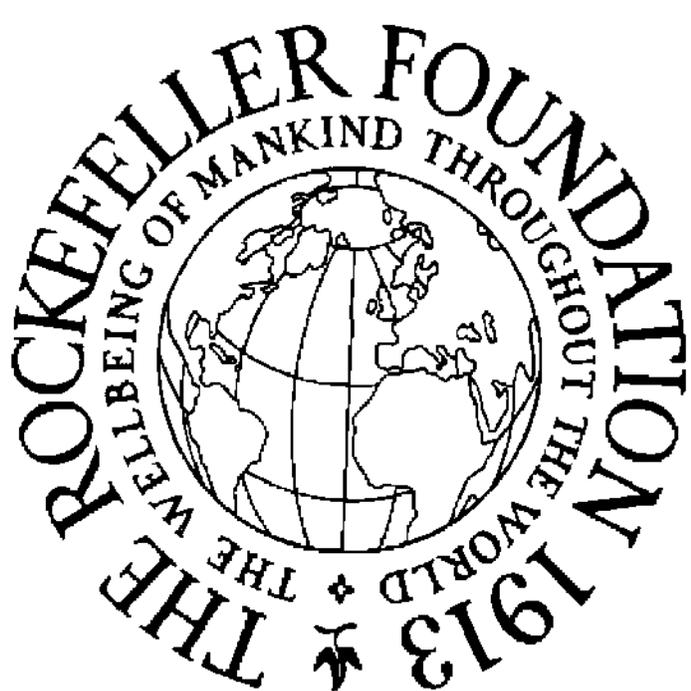
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Fig. 2. Patients taking thymol. Egypt



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 3. Patients going to tents after thymolization. Qalub, Egypt



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 4. Typical cases uncinariasis, Egypt

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Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 5. Typical cases uncinariasis, Egypt



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 6. Opening work, April 6, 1914, Agricola Village, Demerara, British Guiana. (1) Dr. J. E. Godfrey, Surgeon-General, British Guiana; (2) Dr. K. S. Wise, Chief Bacteriologist (successor to Dr. Godfrey); (3) Dr. J. E. A. Ferguson, Government Medical Officer; (4) Dr. Minett, Asst. Bacteriologist; (5) Mr. Bell, Sanitary Inspector; (6 and 7) Wajid Ali and Claude, East Indians, Microscopists; (8) Pioneer; (9) Trotman, Asst. Inspector; (10) L. W. Collins, American Consul; (11) Beni, East Indian, first patient; (12) Mahango, wealthiest East Indian citizen; (13) Dr. H. H. Howard, Sup. Med. Officer; (14) Village Councilmen; (15) first dispensary.



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 7. Staff for the relief and control of uncinariasis in British Guiana



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 8.
Severe case of uncinariasis. A Portuguese British Guiana



Photograph Excised Here

FIG. 9.

Cured case - British Guiana. Had severe heart trouble as result of uncinariasis. Three weeks after treatment was able to run to show his marked improvement.



Photograph Excised Here

FIG. 10. — Widow and two children. East Indians, were not able to stand. — Improving rapidly under treatment. — British Guiana



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 11. Typical cases uncinariasis, Mt. Moritz, Grenada, B. W. I.



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 12. Group of typical cases of uncinariasis, Costa Rica



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 13. Cases of uncinariasis, Mt. Moritz, Grenada, B. W. I. Girl with hat on had been treated and cured



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Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 14. Indian coolies. Infection severe, large number of anemic sores. Estate Bien Venue, San Fernando, Trinidad, B. W. I.



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 15. Group of cases of uncinariasis, barracks on sugar estate, at Rosseau, St. Lucia, B. W. I.



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 16. Cases of uncinariasis, St. Vincent, B. W. I.



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 17. Group of cases of uncinariasis, Church Mission Hospital, Cairo. About 600 under treatment on day this photograph was made

CHAPTER IV

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The statement of expenditures presented on the following page shows that the Commission expended a total of \$157,731.08 during the eighteen months from July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1914. Of this amount \$34,038.79 was devoted to administrative work; \$3,108.15 being for property in the form of furniture and equipment, and \$30,930.64 for current expenses. On an annual basis this would represent approximately \$20,000 for current expenses, of which about \$5,000 represents expenditures for traveling purposes.

The \$14,113.14 used for educational and informational work was devoted to the collection of material, and the preparation and display of exhibits by the Department of Surveys and Exhibits; the development of the library and the printing and distribution of publications.

The \$109,579.15 used for the hookworm campaign in the field was expended partly out of special budgets adopted for work in foreign countries and partly directly out of the Commission's central office budget. The latter included items for the purchase of thymol, field equipment, travel expenses of directors in going to and in returning from the field, and salaries of directors of field work up to the time these were charged to special budgets.

General Statement of Expenditures for the
Eighteen-Month Period from July 1,
1913, to December 31, 1914

GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES..... \$157,731.08

I. *For Administrative Work*..... 34,038.79

1. For current expenses..... \$30,930.64

(1) Salaries (permanent)... \$17,006.08

(2) Salaries (temporary)... 259.07

(3) Rent..... 4,138.41

(4) Traveling expenses.... 6,417.79

(5) Office expenses..... 2,501.84

(6) Postage..... 417.65

(7) Printing..... 189.80

2. For property—furnishing, equipment . 3,108.15

II. *For Educational and Informational Work*..... 14,113.14

(8) Surveys..... 2,030.47

(9) Exhibits..... 9,390.69

(10) Library..... 1,844.12

(11) Publications—printing,
postage..... 847.86

III. *For Work in the Field*..... 109,579.15

1. Payments from Central Office..... 30,968.30

(12) Salaries, Field Directors 13,355.36

(13) Thymol*..... 15,476.21

(14) Field equipment and
supplies..... 742.88

(15) Traveling expenses†... 1,995.84

2. Payments from special budgets for field
work‡..... 78,008.86

(16) Central America..... 17,446.64

(17) West Indies§ 28,822.84

(18) British Guiana..... 9,711.36

(19) Egypt§ 19,466.66

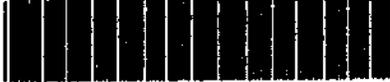
(20) British Advisory Com-
mittee..... 2,561.36

*To be ultimately charged to the field office by which used or distributed at cost.

†To and from field.

‡Amounts forwarded.

§Equivalent in England pounds, \$4.86¾.



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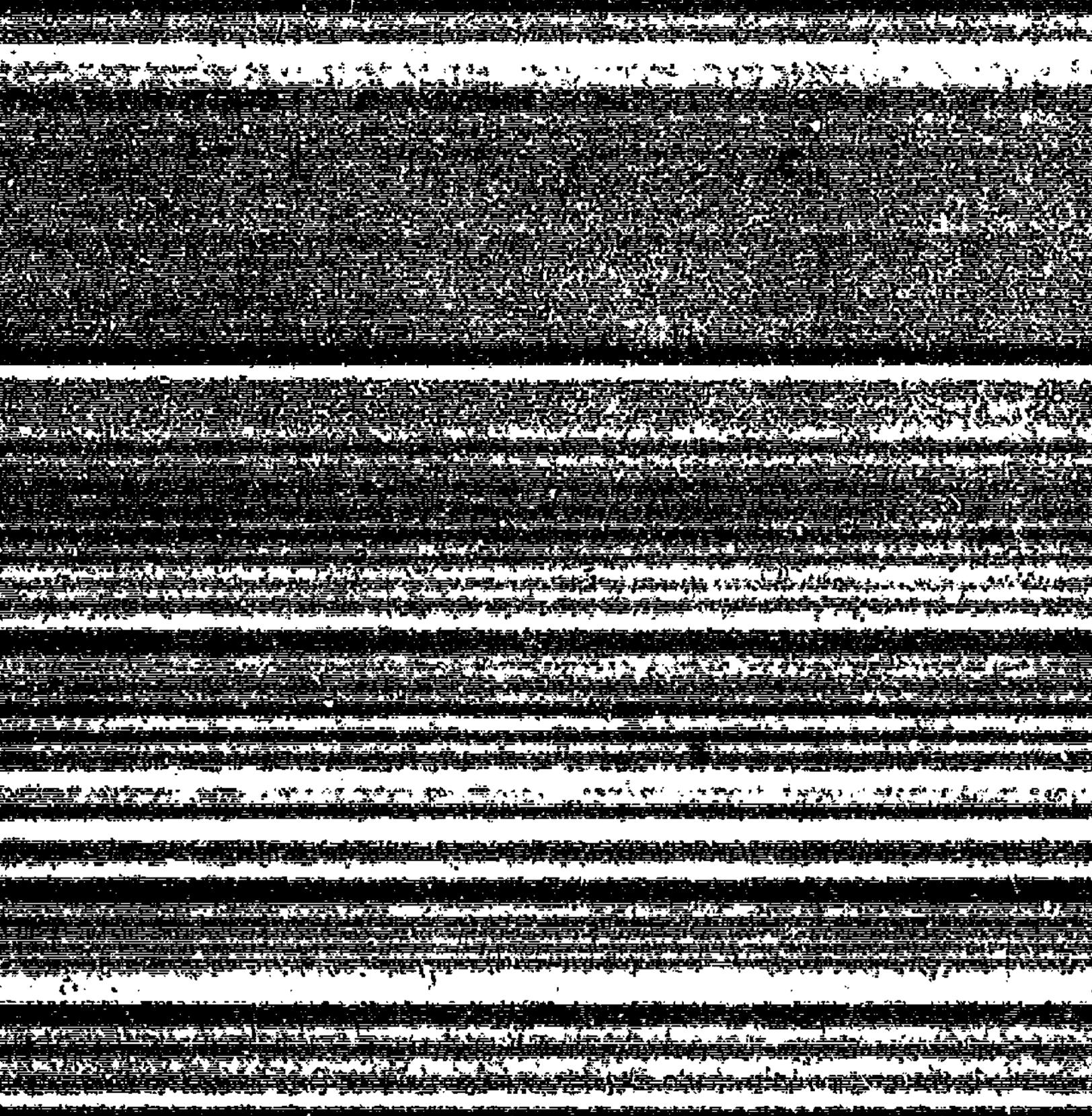
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	AUTHOR 1913-1914 1st edition		
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Annual Report

1913-1914

Second Edition

Library
of the
Rockefeller
Foundation



The
Rockefeller Foundation

Annual Report

1913-14

Second Edition

The Rockefeller Foundation

61 Broadway, New York

July 6, 1915.

To the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation:

Gentlemen:—

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a report on the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation and on its financial operations from May 14, 1913, the date on which its charter was received from the Legislature of the State of New York, to December 31, 1914, a period of eighteen months and a half.

The following persons named in the act of incorporation became, by the formal acceptance of the Charter, May 22, 1913, the first Board of Trustees:

John D. Rockefeller, of New York.
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York.
Frederick T. Gates, of Montclair, N. J.
Harry Pratt Judson, of Chicago, Ill.
Simon Flexner, of New York.
Starr J. Murphy, of Montclair, N. J.
Jerome D. Greene, of New York.
Wickliffe Rose, of Washington, D. C.
Charles O. Heydt, of Montclair, N. J.

To the foregoing number have been added by election the following Trustees:

Charles W. Eliot, of Cambridge, Mass.¹
A. Barton Hepburn, of New York.²

Appended hereto are the detailed reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Rockefeller Foundation and of the Director General of the International Health Commission.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.,
President.

¹ Elected January 21, 1914.

² Elected March 18, 1914.

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To the President of the Rockefeller Foundation:

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation for the period May 14, 1913, to December 31, 1914.

Respectfully yours,

JEROME D. GREENE,
Secretary.

2

CHARTER AND ORGANIZATION

The Rockefeller Foundation was chartered under the laws of the State of New York on May 14, 1913, the date on which the Act of Incorporation, passed by the Legislature without opposition April 24, 1913, was approved by the Governor.¹ The text of the Charter follows:—

AN ACT

To incorporate The Rockefeller Foundation.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Junior, Frederick T. Gates, Harry Pratt Judson, Simon Flexner, Starr J. Murphy, Jerome D. Greene, Wickliffe Rose, and Charles O. Heydt, together with such persons as they may associate with themselves, and their successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of The Rockefeller Foundation, for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income and principal thereof to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world. It shall be within the purposes of said corporation to use as means to that end research, publication, the establishment and maintenance of charitable, benevolent, religious, missionary and public educational activities, agencies and institutions, and the aid of any such activities, agencies and institutions already established and any other means and agencies which from time to time shall seem expedient to its members or trustees.

¹ Chap. 488, Laws of 1913. For an account of the efforts to secure incorporation by Act of Congress, see Appendix V, page 187.

2. The corporation hereby formed shall have power to take and hold by bequest, devise, gift, purchase or lease, either absolutely or in trust for any of its purposes, any property, real or personal, without limitation as to amount or value, except such limitation, if any, as the legislature shall hereafter specifically impose; to convey such property and to invest and reinvest any principal, and deal with and expend the income and principal of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of the trustees will best promote its objects. It shall have all the power and be subject to all the restrictions which now pertain by law to membership corporations created by special law so far as the same are applicable thereto and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. The persons named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, shall hold a meeting and organize the corporation and adopt a constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state. The constitution shall prescribe the manner of selection of members, the number of members who shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at meetings of the corporation, the number of trustees by whom the business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed, the qualifications, powers, and the manner of selection of the trustees and officers of the corporation, the manner of amending the constitution and by-laws of the corporation, and any other provisions for the management and disposition of the property and regulation of the affairs of the corporation which may be deemed expedient.

3. No officer, member or employee of this corporation shall receive or be lawfully entitled to receive any pecuniary profit from the operations thereof except reasonable compensation for services in effecting one or more of its purposes, or as a proper beneficiary of its strictly charitable purposes.

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Charter was duly accepted by the Trustees at their first meeting, held in Room 1409, 26 Broadway, New York City, on May 22, 1913. All the incorporators were present, except Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who sent a letter expressing his confidence in the Trustees and his personal regard for them.

At the same meeting a Constitution¹ and By-Laws² were adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, John Davison Rockefeller, Jr.; Secretary, Jerome Davis Greene; Treasurer, Louis Guerineau Myers.

FUNDS RECEIVED

At the same meeting the Foundation came into the possession of the first funds to be entrusted to it, in the form of securities amounting in par value to Three million two hundred thousand dollars (\$3,200,000), previously given by Mr. Rockefeller in trust to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy, Edward L. Ballard and Jerome D. Greene, Trustees, for purposes identical with those of the Foundation, on the understanding that if the Foundation should become incorporated, the funds should be turned over to it. By subsequent gifts of securities, as of the dates indicated below, Mr. Rockefeller increased the funds of the Foundation to the sum of One hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000). Mrs. John D. Rockefeller also gave to

¹ Appendix II, page 165.

² Appendix III, page 171.

the Foundation, in trust, primarily for certain specified charities, securities amounting in par value to Forty-eight thousand dollars (\$48,000).

The several gifts received by the Foundation are enumerated below:¹

FROM JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

May 29, 1913, through Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy, Edward L. Ballard and Jerome D. Greene, Trustees, in bonds, par value	\$ 3,200,000.00
June 4, 1913, in securities and accrued income.....	21,052,028.54*
June 27, 1913, in securities and accrued income.....	10,178,402.00*
March 6, 1914, in securities and accrued income.....	65,569,569.46*
Total.....	<u>\$100,000,000.00</u>

FROM LAURA S. ROCKEFELLER

June 7, 1913, Income payable at Foundation's discretion to The Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York.....	\$ 8,000.00
Sept. 11, 1913, Income payable at Foundation's discretion to The Baptist Home of Northern Ohio.....	8,000.00
Nov. 29, 1913, Income payable at Foundation's discretion to Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio.....	24,000.00
Dec. 9, 1913, Income payable to The Baptist Home Society of the City of New York....	8,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$48,000.00</u>

¹ For the letters of gift and lists of securities, see Appendix, page 55. 177
The values marked * are market values at the time of gift; others are par values.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH COMMISSION

The first meetings of the Rockefeller Foundation, after its legal organization had been completed, were devoted to the discussion of the policies and lines of work which were likely to present the largest probability of permanent and far-reaching usefulness. There was a general agreement that the advancement of public health through medical research and education, including the demonstration of known methods of treating and preventing disease, afforded the surest prospect of such usefulness. It was, accordingly, decided at the meeting of June 27, 1913, to establish the International Health Commission, the immediate purposes and general aims of which were set forth in the following resolutions:

Whereas the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, organized in 1909 for the eradication of hookworm disease in the United States, has found more than two million people in the Southern States to be infected with the disease, involving vast suffering, partial arrest of physical, mental and normal growth, great loss of life, and noticeable decrease in economic efficiency over vast regions; and

Whereas the Commission has treated or caused to be treated more than five hundred thousand persons; has ascertained that the diagnosis of the disease can be made with ease and certainty and that it can be readily cured and easily prevented; has found that the people, physicians, state boards of health, county and municipal officers are eager to cooperate in all helpful ways, and that, following

the treatment and cure of this disease, an intelligent public interest is awakened in hygiene and in modern scientific medicine and in practical measures for permanent public sanitation; and

Whereas the Commission has ascertained by diligent and extensive inquiry that hookworm disease prevails in a belt of territory encircling the earth for thirty degrees on each side of the equator, inhabited, according to current estimates, by more than a thousand million people; that the infection in some nations rises to nearly ninety per cent of the entire population; that this disease has probably been an important factor in retarding the economic, social, intellectual and moral progress of mankind; that the infection is being spread by emigration; and that where it is most severe little or nothing is being done toward its arrest or prevention; therefore be it

Resolved, that this Foundation is prepared to extend to other countries and peoples the work of eradicating hookworm disease as opportunity offers, and so far as practicable to follow up the treatment and cure of this disease with the establishment of agencies for the promotion of public sanitation and the spread of the knowledge of scientific medicine; and to this end, be it

Resolved, that this work be entrusted to a special committee to be called the International Health Commission, consisting of the members for the time being of the Executive Committee of this Foundation and such other persons, members of the Foundation or otherwise, as they may associate with themselves; and be it further

Resolved, that the International Health Commission be authorized to adopt such policies and to employ such agencies as it may deem best adapted for the conduct of the work, and also to adopt rules and regulations for its

own government and for the expenditure of such funds as shall be placed at its disposal; and

Resolved, that at each annual meeting of the Foundation, the International Health Commission shall report to the Foundation in detail its operations and expenditures, and shall present for approval its budget for the following year.

Mr. Wickliffe Rose, Administrative Secretary of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease, was appointed Director-General of the International Health Commission, and Dr. John A. Ferrell was appointed Assistant Director-General, the President and the Secretary of the Foundation serving *ex officio* as Chairman and Recording Secretary respectively. The offices of the Commission were located at Washington, D. C., with the offices of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission. A full report of the operations of the International Health Commission from the time of its establishment to December 13, 1914, is issued as a separate document. It discloses remarkable progress toward the fulfilment of the immediate object of the Commission, namely the initiation of measures for the eradication of hookworm disease in foreign countries. A visit by the Director-General to England in the summer of 1913 resulted in a cordial invitation from the Colonial authorities to visit the tropical colonies of Great Britain, with a view to the inauguration of the work under the auspices of the several local governments. Mr. Rose

promptly responded to this invitation by visits to the British West Indies, Egypt, Ceylon and the Malay States. As a direct consequence of these visits and of the hospitable reception given to the Commission's offer of cooperation, plans were adopted and work begun in British Guiana, Antigua, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada and Egypt. A plan of work was adopted for St. Vincent, but was deferred on account of the war. In Ceylon the Government and the Planters' Association inaugurated an experimental demonstration on a small scale, in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Rose, the entire cost being met locally. In the Malay States the consensus of opinion favored the establishment of a commission to inquire into the relative importance of hookworm disease and malaria in accounting for the physical debility of the people, and since the period under review a special commission has been appointed to make a study of this problem. In addition to the work undertaken in the British colonies, the Commission has responded favorably to invitations from several Central American countries, and work has been inaugurated in Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Guatemala.

In spite of the fact that a large amount of time has necessarily been given to preliminary conferences, surveys and the work of organization, a very substantial achievement has already been made, 37,902 persons having been examined,

and 19,425 persons treated in all the foreign areas, up to December 31, 1914. But more significant than the number of persons treated has been the establishment of relations of cooperation and mutual confidence between the Commission and the governments and physicians of the communities visited, and the resulting stimulation of interest on the part of the common people, whereby the principle of self-help has been steadily maintained.

In addition to carrying on its work in foreign countries, the International Health Commission has also undertaken to complete the program of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the eradication of hookworm disease in the Southern states. This program did not contemplate complete eradication under the supervision of the Sanitary Commission, but aimed rather at a comprehensive demonstration in each state, first of the presence of the disease, and secondly of the method of treating and preventing it. This demonstration is now entering its final stage with the inauguration of the so-called intensive community work whereby, in a limited number of typical communities in each state, it is hoped to show convincingly the possibility of treating every infected person, and at the same time of preventing soil pollution—the only way of preventing the recurrence of the disease.

Just before the close of the year under review, it was decided that on account of the very close

relation necessarily existing between the various activities of the Foundation, and especially in view of the relatively large share of attention already given by the Foundation to matters pertaining to public health, it was important that the offices of the International Health Commission should be in close proximity to those of the Foundation. Accordingly, arrangements were made whereby the International Health Commission will, before May 1, 1915, give up its offices in Washington and occupy quarters assigned to it in the new offices of the Foundation.

INVESTIGATION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

At some of the earlier meetings of the Foundation there was informal discussion of the desirability of establishing some organization for the study of social and economic questions. A number of leading economists were consulted and upon their unanimously favoring the establishment of such an organization, a committee was appointed, consisting of Professor Edwin F. Gay, Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration in Harvard University, Chairman; Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago; Professor Thomas W. Page, of the University of Virginia; Mr. Victor Morawetz, of New York City; and Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, "to consider further the desirability of establishing an Institute for Economic Re-

search, to make a selection of such problems of economic importance as would in their judgment be advantageously studied through such an agency, to recommend a method of organization, and to present an estimate of the approximate cost of initiating and carrying on the work to be first proposed." This Committee reported, under date of August 4, 1914, unanimously recommending that studies be initiated and be carried on for a year in some chosen field, with a view to discovering whether such studies, if continued and adequately maintained, would offer a sufficient prospect of fruitful results to justify the establishment of a more permanent bureau or institute. Four of the Committee recommended the subject of Prices as lying at the threshold of a great many important economic problems, while the fifth recommended a more limited and concrete problem, such as Profit-sharing. This report was considered by the Trustees of the Foundation on October 21, 1914. After a discussion in which the advantages of a separate organization for economic research and the possible objections thereto were considered at length, the opinion prevailed that no action should be taken at present, especially in view of the fact that since the question of establishing an Institute for Economic Research had been under consideration, an Investigation of Industrial Relations had been instituted under the direction of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King.

The two projects were by no means identical in method or scope, but both were actuated by the desire to study the causes of social and industrial unrest. It seemed to the Trustees, especially in view of the industrial conflict in Colorado, that the Foundation could do no greater service than by instituting a careful and thorough inquiry into the causes of industrial unrest and maladjustment, with the object, not of passing judgment upon the merits of any particular controversy, but rather of assembling in a purely objective way, and with scientific accuracy, the experience of this and other countries, as illustrating both the evils inherent in modern industrial conditions, and the successful or promising experiments that had been made. The Trustees of the Foundation were not so sanguine as to hope that any royal road to industrial peace could be found, much less that it could be found by the isolated efforts of any one agency. They did believe, however, that if progress was to be made, it must inevitably be on the basis of accurate and well-diffused information in regard to all ascertainable factors in industrial strife and industrial progress. As was said in the public announcement of the Rockefeller Foundation's Investigation of Industrial Relations:

“In facing the problem of Industrial Relations, the Rockefeller Foundation is deliberately attempting to grapple with what it believes to be the most

complicated, and, at the same time, the most urgent question of modern times, and it is precisely for this reason that the investigation has been instituted. The Foundation is not baffled at the outset by the knowledge that the task hitherto has seemed well nigh hopeless, and that the literature on the subject, and the tried experience of the world, is so vast as to be overwhelming. These may be reasons for a gradual approach, and for counselling patience in the matter of results, but they afford no excuse for inaction. It is hoped that an investigation instituted on the scale, and impartially and persistently pursued in the spirit and with the facilities which the Foundation affords, will gradually win for itself the cooperation, not alone of employers and workingmen, of industrial organizations, of individuals, and institutions interested in social reform, but also of universities and Governments throughout the world."

The first essential in undertaking any research is to find men whose training and experience is such as to offer the greatest possible assurance of productive work. Within the field of industrial relations Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King seemed to be singularly qualified by academic training, by actual contact with labor disputes, and by his own constructive contribution to the betterment of labor conditions, to undertake this great task. Mr. King was the author of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and as Deputy Minister and Minister of Labor in Canada, he had had a large experience in the settlement of industrial disputes, both before and after the passage of that Act.

Mr. King began his services on October 1, 1914, and has been devoting his first months to

a careful study of the best possible approach to his subject. This study has included a broad survey of the whole field of industrial relations, a field so wide as to touch at one point or another almost all conceivable human relations. It is Mr. King's hope that when he has completed his survey and prepared a graphic exhibition of his field of study, he will be able, in consultation with the best authorities throughout the world and in cooperation with established agencies working toward the same end, to select certain lines of inquiry in which a better knowledge of facts is peculiarly needed, and in which may be found the best prospect of fruitful and beneficial study leading to constructive improvement.

The announcement by the Foundation that it had undertaken the Investigation of Industrial Relations was made the subject of special inquiry by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, which was then in session. A large number of questions were addressed by the Commission to the President and the Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, in November and December, 1914, covering the history, organization, financial resources and activities of the Foundation and its Trustees. The greater part of the questions asked were embodied in two questionnaires, the answers to which, with accompanying exhibits, were published by the Foundation and presented to the Commission, in the form of a pamphlet entitled: "Information

Furnished by the Rockefeller Foundation in Response to Questionnaires Submitted by United States Commission on Industrial Relations." Other questions were asked and answered by correspondence, and during the month of January the Commission held public hearings in New York City, to which several of the officers and members of the Foundation were summoned as witnesses. As the testimony presented at these hearings will be embodied in the report of the Commission, it will not be set forth here, but it is proper to state that while much attention was given by the questions of the Commission to certain doubts and fears as to the powers of large foundations, it was apparent that supposed dangers of abuse rather than results or tendencies to be found in the acts of the Foundation and its associated Boards seemed to be the object of chief concern. The Foundation on its side was enabled to put before the Commission and the public a plain statement of the policies governing the Foundation and the work actually accomplished, and it is to be hoped that these statements provided an even more certain basis than had existed before, for the confidence and support of public opinion.

MENTAL HYGIENE

One of the important subjects considered by the Trustees, within the general field of public health, has been that of mental hygiene. It has been established beyond any doubt that

mental defect and mental disease are factors of great social and economic importance. The recognition of this fact has been a great gain. On the other hand, when attempts have been made to determine the precise bearing of these factors on the public health and on social and economic conditions, there has been a tendency to adopt hasty conclusions as to public policy, which conclusions could be justified only by a more accurate knowledge of pathology and of vital statistics than even the best authorities now possess. The Trustees of the Foundation consequently decided to give attention to the subject of mental hygiene, in the hope of determining in what ways they could best contribute to the discovery of needed facts and to the diffusion of the most reliable information by which this important field of public health is to be governed. Accordingly, proceeding again as in the case of the Investigation of Industrial Relations, they sought a man whose training and experience conspicuously fitted him to be their adviser in this important field. They were fortunate in securing Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, of the United States Public Health Service, who had been detached from the government service for the last two years to act as Scientific Secretary of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. That Committee had already performed a remarkable service in awakening public opinion in different

parts of the country to the importance of mental hygiene and in setting up, on the basis of existing information, more intelligent and humane standards for legislation bearing on the commitment, custody and treatment of the insane. The Committee has already conducted or aided a number of surveys of institutions for the insane in different States and communities, the result of which has been the diffusion of more rational ideas as to the nature of insanity as a disease that is to a large extent both preventable and curable, and in many instances the adoption of more humane and beneficial methods of treatment. It seemed to the Trustees of the Foundation that at this time no greater service could be rendered, within the field of mental hygiene, than to aid the activities of the Committee for Mental Hygiene, under the direction of Dr. Salmon. Accordingly, on December 30, 1914, Dr. Salmon was appointed a member of the staff of the Foundation, with the understanding that his services for the next two years would be at the disposal of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and primarily for the promotion of State surveys.

WAR RELIEF

At the meetings of the Executive Committee and of the Trustees of the Foundation following the outbreak of the war, the duty of the Foundation, in the face of the disaster which was

overwhelming Europe and exercising a more or less paralyzing effect upon the normal life and intercourse of all nations, was made the subject of earnest and prolonged consideration. On August 13, 1914, an appropriation was made to enable Dr. Alexis Carrel, a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, whose services had been accepted by the medical corps of the French army, to meet the urgent need for anti-meningitis serum and anti-dysentery serum, two products of modern research with which the studies of the Institute had been associated. An appropriation was also made to the American Red Cross as a contribution toward the cost of sending physicians and nurses to Europe. At the meeting of the Trustees on October 21, resolutions were adopted expressing the sense of the Board that it was urgently desirable that the Rockefeller Foundation should avail itself of such opportunities as might be presented for the relief of non-combatant sufferers from the war in Europe, and especially the inhabitants of Belgium. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, and the latter took immediate steps to discover the most practicable measures for bringing prompt relief, in a purely humanitarian spirit, to the places where it was most needed. The world had already been informed of the imminent danger of starvation to which the people of Belgium were exposed; and in all parts of the United

States the generous desires of the American people found expression in offers of help and inquiries as to the best ways of making their help available. The Commission for Relief in Belgium, an outgrowth of an informal committee of Americans, which had been organized to facilitate the return of American travelers in Europe at the outbreak of the war, had laid the foundations for an efficient organization, whereby food supplies contributed from different parts of the world could be assembled at Rotterdam, the most convenient port, and then distributed through Belgium with the sanction of the belligerent powers and the active cooperation of both the German military authorities and the civilian agencies organized for that purpose by the Belgians themselves. The Commission for Relief in Belgium had not at that time completed its organization of an agency in the United States for the assembling of food supplies and their transportation to Belgium. For this reason it seemed to the Executive Committee that the greatest service the Rockefeller Foundation could render would be to provide a depot to which gifts in kind from all parts of the country could be sent, and from which they could be trans-shipped to Belgium. Accordingly, a plan of cooperation was entered into with the Belgian Relief Committee of New York, whereby the latter Committee exercised the function of soliciting gifts of money and supplies, while the

Foundation offered to pay all freight charges when necessary, to provide the necessary depot in New York and the ships for ocean transportation to Belgium, this offer being limited to supplies received before December 31, 1914.

Under this arrangement the following ships were chartered and dispatched by the Rockefeller Foundation and consigned to the Commission for Relief in Belgium: the "Massapequa," 3,500 tons, November 2; the "Agamemnon," 2,800 tons, December 4; the "Neches," 5,830 tons, December 12; and the "Massapequa" for a second voyage, December 31. Of these ships the "Massapequa" and the "Neches" were loaded with a cargo purchased by the Foundation, while the Belgian Relief Committee of New York supplied the cargo for the "Agamemnon" and the second voyage of the "Massapequa." In addition, the Foundation supplied 280,000 bushels of wheat for the "Ferrona," chartered by the Commission for Relief in Belgium and dispatched December 23, and 23,644 bushels on the S.S. "Industry," dispatched January 1, also chartered by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The total cost of the food supplies thus given by the Foundation was \$981,153.35. The Commission for Relief in Belgium having large funds at its disposal which were applicable solely to the cost of transportation, the Foundation was subsequently reimbursed for the cost of chartering and loading vessels, so that its re-

sources for war relief could be available for supplies. A table giving the dates of shipments, cargoes, the cost of cargoes so far as met by the Foundation, and other expenses, will be found in the Appendix (page 214). Evidence that the effect of the Rockefeller Foundation's large participation in the sending of food to the Belgians was to stimulate rather than to check the generosity of other donors was afforded by the large increase in contributions received by the Belgian Relief Committee of New York. During December the Commission for Relief in Belgium completed the organization of its American branch, with head offices in New York City, so that the Rockefeller Foundation very gladly relinquished in favor of the Commission the function of chartering ships and attending to the details of transportation. For the purpose of attending to these details, a temporary office was opened by the Foundation, on November 6, at No. 10 Bridge Street, in proximity to the office of the Belgian Relief Committee, and was maintained there until February 6, when its services were no longer required.

Meanwhile the Executive Committee, while feeling amply justified by the information available in sending food to Belgium at the earliest possible moment, determined to send a Commission to Europe to inquire generally into the need of relief measures in all the countries con-

cerned. The Commission was composed of Mr. Wickliffe Rose, Director-General of the International Health Commission; Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross, who was generously given leave of absence by the latter organization, and Mr. Henry James, Jr., Manager of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. The Commission sailed for Europe on November 11, and after a preliminary conference with the American Ambassador and the Commission for Relief in Belgium at the latter's headquarters in London, they proceeded to Rotterdam and made a thorough survey of the organization and workings of relief in Holland and Belgium. On January 1, 1915, a full report on relief in Belgium was transmitted to the Foundation, and its essential features were made public. In general the report showed that nearly the entire population of Belgium, rich and poor alike, were dependent upon supplies of food from other countries, that the problem of individual relief, upon a scale unprecedented in the history of humanitarian efforts of this kind, was being attacked with energy, public spirit and intelligence by those concerned, so that all who were contributing in the United States and other countries for the relief of the Belgians could be assured that their contributions were being economically and effectively spent for the relief of a people who would otherwise have been forced to the

most desperate extremes of famine. The Commission is continuing its work by visiting the theatre of war in Poland and Serbia, and its recommendations as to the further participation of the Foundation in war relief have been presented for the consideration of the Trustees.

A smaller contribution than that involved in the shipment of food supplies and the investigations of the War Relief Commission, but one of special significance, in view of the importance attached to education and research by the Boards established by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, was a contribution to provide moderate stipends for those professors of scientific subjects in the University of Louvain who had been obliged to abandon their own laboratories and had been provided with opportunities of continuing their scientific work in England. An appropriation at the rate of \$20,000 a year was made effective for this purpose in November, for a period of three months, and has subsequently been renewed for a second period of three months.

PROMOTION OF COOPERATION IN CHRISTIAN MISSIONS

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on April 16, 1914, there was presented through Mr. John R. Mott of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, on behalf of representatives of several of the leading foreign missionary boards of the United

States a statement setting forth in detail a program of cooperation and coordination in foreign missionary work, and requesting the Rockefeller Foundation to make a contribution toward the carrying out of this program. The principal objects in view were the provision of a common headquarters in New York for such united foreign missionary interests as the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Mission Boards of North America, the Home Base Committee, the special meetings, and other activities related to the Annual Conference of North American Foreign Mission Boards; the North American section of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference and its special committees, such as those on Survey and Occupation, Education, The Church on the Mission Field, the Board of Missionary Preparation; the Student Volunteer movement as the recruiting society for all the Boards; a comprehensive missionary research library, and the general promotion of coordination and cooperation among the missionary forces of the world. The Rockefeller Foundation was not asked to enlarge the resources of any one of the participating missionary boards for its own evangelistic work, but rather, by helping to establish a convenient headquarters, through which many of the cooperative activities of these boards could be promoted, and by otherwise aiding in certain cooperative features of their work,

such as the coordination of educational effort in the foreign field, and the training of missionaries at home, to give assistance to the missionary boards in an effort, initiated by themselves, to realize a broader, a more fraternal and a more efficient conception of their function.

In response to this application the Rockefeller Foundation pledged to the Committee of Reference and Council a sum not exceeding \$25,000 to meet the expense of equipping suitable offices for the various interboard and interdenominational foreign missionary activities above mentioned, and a further appropriation of a sum not to exceed \$425,000, payable in diminishing annual instalments through a period of ten years. The nineteenth floor of the building at No. 25 Madison Avenue was secured as headquarters for the work and was thoroughly equipped during the past year. The use actually made of these quarters, as reported by the Sub-Committee on Headquarters and Budget of the Committee of Reference and Counsel, gives every indication that the purposes in view are being fulfilled.

MEDICAL WORK IN CHINA

During the autumn and winter of 1913 the Trustees became convinced that the crisis in the political and economic development of China rendered the present a most favorable time for the advancement of education in that

country. There was abundant testimony, based chiefly upon the experience of Christian missionaries, that one of the greatest needs of China was that of the benefits of modern medicine, including public and personal hygiene, as well as the treatment of disease. In order that the Trustees might be guided by the best available advice, a conference was held in New York City, on January 19, 1914, to which a number of the executive officers of the principal missionary boards employing medical missionaries, and several medical missionaries and other residents of China who happened to be in this country, were invited. The result of that conference was that the Trustees determined to send a Commission to China to study the needs of the country in regard to medical education and public health.* In February, 1914, the following Commission was appointed: Harry Pratt Judson, President of the University of Chicago, Chairman; Roger S. Greene, United States Consul General at Hankow, and Francis W. Peabody, M. D., of the Harvard Medical School and the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital of Boston.

The Commission met in Peking about May 1, 1914, and spent four months in a very thorough study of existing medical schools, hospitals and dispensaries in China, and in conference with missionaries, Government officials and other competent advisers, in regard to the best means of reinforcing and adding to the important work

*See Appendix VII, page 208.

already done in the field of medical education and public health. A fifth month was devoted to the preparation of an elaborate report of the observations, findings and recommendations of the Commission, and its report was presented to the Trustees at their meeting of October 21, 1914. An adjourned meeting was held November 5, 1914, for the purpose of considering the report in detail. The result of this consideration was the establishment of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the Commission, which were formally adopted as a working program, subject to such modification as experience should show to be necessary. Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Executive Secretary of the General Education Board, was appointed Director of the China Medical Board, and Mr. Roger S. Greene was appointed Resident Director in China. The President of the Foundation was elected Chairman of the Board, and Dr. Eben C. Sage Secretary. During the short period following the establishment of the China Medical Board, its officers have been engaged in preliminary conferences looking toward the initiation of its work in China on the basis of the fullest possible utilization of existing institutions and equipment, and of the most cordial cooperation with the missionary boards and other agencies which have already carried on medical work in China.

In the appendix will be found lists of the officers, members and committees of the Rockefeller Foundation and its subsidiary organizations, the Constitution and By-Laws of the Foundation, the several letters of gift received from Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, the text of the proposed Federal Charter, a complete list of appropriations made to December 31, 1914, and the report of the Treasurer for the years 1913 and 1914.

JEROME D. GREENE,

Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH COMMISSION

Report of the Director-General

To the President of the Rockefeller Foundation:

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Director-General of the International Health Commission for the period June 27, 1913, to December 31, 1914.

Respectfully yours,

WICKLIFFE ROSE,
Director-General.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SUMMARY

The International Health Commission was created June 27, 1913, by the Rockefeller Foundation. Its object is the "promotion of public sanitation and the spread of the knowledge of scientific medicine," with the world as its field. Funds for its maintenance are provided by the Rockefeller Foundation, a permanent institution, endowed by Mr. John D. Rockefeller with one hundred million dollars, and chartered by the State of New York, U. S. A. The Executive Committee of the Foundation, composed of five men, residents of New York City, are members of the Commission *ex officio*. The Foundation, in creating the Commission, adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, organized in 1909 for the eradication of hook-worm disease in the United States, has found more than two million people in the Southern States to be infected with the disease, involving vast suffering, partial arrest of physical, mental and moral growth, great loss of life, and noticeable decrease in economic efficiency over vast regions; and

WHEREAS, the Commission has treated or caused to be treated more than five hundred thousand persons; has ascertained that the diagnosis of the disease can be made with ease and certainty and that it can be readily cured and easily pre-

vented; has found that the people, physicians, state boards of health, county and municipal officers are eager to coöperate in all helpful ways, and that, following the treatment and cure of this disease, an intelligent public interest is awakened in hygiene and in modern scientific medicine and in practical measures for permanent public sanitation; and

WHEREAS, the Commission has ascertained by diligent and extensive inquiry that hookworm disease prevails in a belt of territory encircling the earth for thirty degrees on each side of the equator, inhabited, according to current estimates, by more than a thousand million people; that the infection in some nations rises to nearly ninety per cent of the entire population; that this disease has probably been an important factor in retarding the economic, social, intellectual and moral progress of mankind; that the infection is being spread by emigration; and that where it is most severe little or nothing is being done toward its arrest or prevention; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this Foundation is prepared to extend to other countries and peoples the work of eradicating hookworm disease as opportunity offers, and so far as practicable to follow up the treatment and cure of this disease with the establishment of agencies for the promotion of public sanitation and the spread of the knowledge of scientific medicine; and to this end be it

RESOLVED, that this work be entrusted to a special committee to be called the International Health Commission, consisting of the members for the time being of the Executive Committee of this Foundation and such other persons, members of the Foundation or otherwise, as they may associate with themselves, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the International Health Commission be authorized to adopt such policies and to employ such agencies as it may deem best adapted for the conduct of the work, and also to adopt rules and regulations for its own government and for the expenditure of such funds as shall be placed at its disposal; and

RESOLVED, that at each annual meeting of the Foundation, the International Health Commission shall report to the Foundation in detail its operations and expenditures, and shall present for approval its budget for the following year.

Pursuant to this resolution, the following persons were made members of the International Health Commission: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Jerome D. Greene, Wickliffe Rose, Charles W. Eliot, Simon Flexner, Frederick T. Gates, William C. Gorgas, Charles O. Heydt, David F. Houston, Starr J. Murphy, Walter H. Page, and William H. Welch. Officers of the Commission were elected as follows: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Chairman; Jerome D. Greene, Recording Secretary; Wickliffe Rose, Director-General. John A. Ferrell, M. D., was appointed Assistant Director-General, his term of service to begin July 1, 1913. The Commission opened offices in Washington, D. C., in connection with the offices of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, and the work of preliminary organization began.

I

WHAT THE COMMISSION HAS UNDERTAKEN
TO DO

The resolution creating the Commission assigned to it two tasks: (1) "to extend to other countries the work of eradicating hookworm disease as opportunity should offer"; and (2) "so far as practicable to follow up the treatment and cure of this disease with the establishment of agencies for the promotion of public sanitation and the spread of the knowledge of scientific medicine." In keeping with this definition of purpose the Commission has directed its initial efforts to the first and more immediate task of extending to foreign countries work for the relief and control of uncinariasis or hookworm disease.

The relief and control of this one disease is an undertaking of enormous magnitude. The infection belts the globe in a zone about 66° wide, extending roughly from parallel 36° north to parallel 30° south. Practically all countries within this zone are infected. Of the 1,600,000,000 people inhabiting the globe, about 900,000,000 live in countries where the infection is prevalent.*

In many countries infection is extremely prevalent. Of 548,992 rural children microscopically examined in the Southern states, 39 per cent were found to be infected. Reports received by the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission

*See *Publication No. 6*, of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, "Hookworm Infection in Foreign Countries," pages 3 and following.

in 1911, and summarized in its *Publication No. 6*, estimate: that of the population of Colombia living between sea level and 3,000 feet above, 90 per cent are infected; that of the population of British Guiana, 50 per cent are infected, the infection among the coolies on sugar estates being even greater; that in Dutch Guiana the infection on many plantations runs as high as 90 per cent; that in Egypt the infection of the laboring population is approximately 50 per cent; that 50 per cent of the Indian coolies on sugar and tea estates in Natal are infected; that on many plantations in Ceylon the infection runs as high as 90 per cent; that there is an extremely heavy infection in some parts of India and among the coolies on many estates in Malaya and Fiji which import their labor from India; that the southern two-thirds of the Chinese Empire is involved, the infection in many parts of the Yangtse Valley running as high as 70 to 76 per cent among the farming population.

The relief and control of the disease in a given country involves: (1) making a survey to determine the geographic distribution and the approximate degree of infection; (2) microscopically examining the people and curing those who are found infected; and (3) setting in operation and making effective such sanitary measures as will

put a stop to soil-pollution. Dr. Howard's report of the work being done in British Guiana* gives a definite conception of what is required for the relief and control of the disease in a small area. With this in mind one may get some comprehension of what is involved in an effort to extend this work to the whole infected zone, with its 900,000,000 people.

The International Health Commission has not undertaken to eradicate uncinariasis in any country. The accomplishment of this result will require the operation of permanent agencies working over long periods of time. The attitude assumed by the International Health Commission toward this work is that assumed by the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission in its coöperation with the Southern States, namely: that the bringing of this disease under control in any country is a work which no outside agency working independently could do if it would, and one which no outside agency should do if it could; that if the infection is to be stamped out in any area the country in which it exists must assume the responsibility; and that the Commission may be of service in so far as it may coöperate with the Governments of foreign countries in organizing and making effective their own agencies. In this spirit the Commission has accepted the invitation of eleven

*See *Publication No. 1*, "The Eradication of Ankylostomiasis: Methods and Administrative Measures as Illustrated by the Campaign in British Guiana."

foreign countries during the current year to coöperate in the relief and control of this disease. It is prepared to extend this coöperation to other countries as conditions invite.

II

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS AND CONFERENCES

At the first meeting of the International Health Commission, June 27, 1913, the Director-General was authorized to go in person or to send a representative to British dependencies and to Latin-American countries for the purpose of preliminary investigation and conference. Travel on these missions consumed most of the time of the Director-General during the first twelve months of the Commission's existence. Three such journeys were made: (1) to England; (2) to the British West Indies; and (3) to Egypt and British dependencies in the Far East. Dr. J. H. White, of the United States Public Health Service, represented the Commission on similar journeys to countries in Central America.

1. **To England:**—The Commission's first step in the direction of coöperation with foreign countries was a visit to England for conference with British medical authorities and the British Government. This visit had been arranged by the American Ambassador in London, Mr. Walter H. Page, himself a member of the Inter-

national Health Commission and keenly interested in what it was proposing to do. The Director-General arrived in London on August 10, 1913. A series of conferences followed, the most important of which was at a dinner given by Mr. Page, on August 13, at the Marlborough Club. Among those present were Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for India; the Right Honorable Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies; and a group of scientists, physicians, and government officials whose advice and suggestions were of great value.

The Director-General exhibited by means of lantern-slides the work which had been done by the coöperation of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission with the Southern States for the relief and control of hookworm disease; described in detail the methods by which the results exhibited had been accomplished; and explained that the International Health Commission is prepared to extend the work to other countries where the infection is prevalent and where conditions seem to invite such extension. Dr. Sandwith told of his experience with uncinariasis in Egypt, where more than 50 per cent of the working population of the Delta are infected. Dr. Balfour described conditions as he had seen them in the Soudan; Dr. Godfrey, Surgeon-General of British Guiana, told of the bringing

of a heavy infection to the sugar estates of that country by the importation of coolie laborers from India; Dr. Shipley, Sir Thomas Robinson, Sir Thomas Barlow, and others contributed details bearing on sanitary requirements or picturing conditions in India, Ceylon, the Malay States, Australia, and the Fiji Islands. Finally, Mr. Harcourt, after speaking in most generous terms of the work done in the States, gave the Commission an urgent invitation to visit the Colonies, offering all the facilities of his office, and assuring the Commission of the hearty co-operation of the local governments. Lord Crewe spoke in similar spirit for India.

It remained only to work out details. As a result of a series of conferences held at the Colonial Office it was agreed that there should be an English Advisory Committee, with headquarters at the Colonial Office, in London. The Secretary of State for the Colonies addressed a communication to the British Colonies endorsing the Commission and its work and accrediting its representatives to the Governments of those countries. It was agreed that the Commission's first work in foreign countries should be in the British West Indies. The following consented to serve as members of the English Advisory Committee:

RIGHT HONORABLE VISCOUNT BRYCE, O.M., Chairman.

PROFESSOR J. S. HALDANE, F.R.S.

DR. A. E. SHIPLEY, F.R.S.

DR. A. G. BAGSHAWE, Director of the Tropical Diseases Bureau.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR R. HAVELOCK CHARLES, G.C.V.O., Representing the Indian Government.

MAJOR SIR T. B. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for Queensland.

SIR H. McCALLUM, G.C.M.G.

SIR F. M. HODGSON, K.C.M.G.

SIR DAVID SEMPLE, Representing the Egyptian Government.

MR. H. J. READ, of the Colonial Office.

MR. G. GRINDLE, of the Colonial Office.

MR. H. R. COWELL, of the Colonial Office, Secretary of the Committee.

2. **To the British West Indies:**—During the months of October, November, and December, 1913, the Director-General made a journey to the British West Indies, visiting Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Antigua. The purpose of this journey was to make a preliminary investigation of the conditions of infection, to study the local conditions bearing on the problem of relief and control, and to discuss with physicians and government authorities working plans for the extension of the service to the colonies in which the infection was found to be prevalent and in which conditions seemed to favor coöperation for its relief and control. In each of the coun-

tries visited the Commission's representative was received most cordially and was given every facility for carrying out the purpose of his mission. He made extensive journeys over the Islands, visited hospitals, and made clinical examination of the inmates of prisons, poor-houses, and asylums for the insane. He inspected children in the schools, and examined large numbers of coolies on estates. Of the seven colonies visited uncinariasis was found to be prevalent in six, and tentative plans were agreed upon providing for the extension of the service to each of these infected countries.

3. **To the East:**—In March, 1914, the Director-General sailed again for England on his way to the East. After conference with the English Advisory Committee in London, he proceeded to Egypt, Ceylon, and the Federated Malay States, returning to the United States by way of the Philippines and Japan. By invitation of the Commission, Dr. F. M. Sandwith, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, accompanied him on his journey as far as Ceylon.

In Egypt the Commission's representatives were given a most cordial reception. Lord Kitchener, the British High Commissioner, was making public health the chief feature of his administration and was centering attention especially on Egypt's four endemic scourges:—

uncinariasis, bilharziasis, pellagra, and ophthalmia. He expressed himself as eager to have the coöperation of the Commission; and gave assurances that any effective plan for the improvement of health conditions in Egypt would have the active support of the Government. Three weeks of observation in Egyptian hospitals and in the field tended to confirm the estimate that more than half the farming population of the Delta harbor *Uncinaria*. At the Church Mission hospital, in Cairo, about 600 patients from all parts of Egypt were seen under treatment for uncinariasis at one time (See Fig. 17). Many of these were extremely severe cases. A working plan providing for the coöperation of the Commission and the Government in making a demonstration in one province was formulated and adopted.

In Ceylon the Government, the Department of Health, and the Planters' Association united in extending every facility for the observation of conditions in that Island. The Commission's representatives made journeys afield covering a large portion of the infected area. They visited hospitals, made clinical examination of large numbers of coolies on tea and rubber estates, inspected children in the schools, and conferred with physicians, planters, and estate managers in both the up-country and the low-country

sections of the infected area. Some microscopic examinations were made at the Ratnapura Hospital to check the results of clinical diagnosis.

There can be no mistaking the prevalence and the disabling effects of uncinariasis in Ceylon. On many rubber estates in the low-country districts local physicians have estimated that 90 per cent of the coolies are infected; and this estimate would seem to be not excessive. The laborers on these estates are Tamils brought over from India, and most of them are infected before they reach Ceylon. Conditions on the rubber estates tend to increase the infection. The coolies are massed in lines; the lines are not provided with latrines; the habit of the coolies is to befoul the soil about the lines and on the estates; the climate is warm and moist and the ground is well shaded by the rubber trees; and the coolies of all ages work with bare feet and bare legs in contact with the polluted soil. As a result of these conditions the anæmias on some of the rubber estates visited are as extreme as they were on the coffee estates in Porto Rico when the Porto Rico Anæmia Commission began its work in 1904.

At the request of the Government, the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and the Planters' Association, the Commission's representative submitted a tentative working plan providing

for a demonstration on a small scale to be carried out on a selected group of estates. It was not considered necessary for the Commission to contribute funds toward the maintenance of the work; Ceylon is a highly prosperous country, and had on hand at this time an accumulated surplus medical fund which the Government proposed to use for this purpose. An officer was appointed to have charge of the work, the areas were selected, and microscopists were put under training for the work. On the outbreak of the European war this work was suspended.

In Malaya the Commission's representative was given opportunity to extend his observations from Panang to Singapore. Official records which had been prepared for his coming were placed in his hands; with medical officers he visited Government and estate hospitals, inspected coolie lines, examined clinically about 2,000 coolies on cocoanut and rubber estates, and conferred with physicians, planters, and Government officials in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.

There is much difference of opinion among the physicians in Malaya as to the importance of uncinariasis as a menace to health and working efficiency in that country. That uncinariasis is prevalent in Malaya there is abundant evidence. Most of the laborers on the large estates

are Tamils brought over from Southern India, and the indications are that a large percentage of these are infected before leaving India. But the clinical examination at Port Swettenham of 796 Tamils just arrived from India would indicate that the medical examination in India of intended immigrants to the Federated Malay States weeds out all the severe cases, so that those reaching the estates in Malaya are, so far as gross clinical symptoms go, physically fit. The indications are that on many of the rubber estates the infection increases and that severe anæmias result. But the disabling disease of first importance on these rubber estates is malaria. The anæmia of uncinariasis is not to be distinguished from the anæmia of malaria. The two diseases are so complicated that it is extremely difficult to determine whether or not uncinariasis on these estates is a sufficient menace to health to justify special effort for its relief and control. In view of this uncertainty, it was agreed in conference at Government House that the first effort should be directed toward ascertaining the facts; and that to this end a scientific commission should be appointed, supplied with necessary funds and equipment, and given the field with a free hand. This proposal has been approved by the Colonial Office and by the International Health

Commission, and the organization of the uncinariasis commission is now under way.

In the Philippines the Commission's representative had opportunity for a brief but rather comprehensive survey of the remarkable work which has been done in these Islands by the Department of Public Health during the brief period of American occupation. As a result of this visit, Dr. Victor G. Heiser, under whose direction this work has been done, has accepted a position with the International Health Commission as Director of its work for the East.

4. **To Central America:**—On all journeys for preliminary investigation and conference in Central American countries the Commission was represented by Dr. Joseph H. White, of the United States Public Health Service, who on leave of absence accepted a position with the Commission for one year as Director of the Commission's work in Latin-American countries. He visited Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. In each of these countries he conferred with physicians, planters, and Government officials, and made preliminary investigations similar to those made in the West Indies and in the East. In each of these countries uncinariasis was found to be prevalent.

In some areas in these countries, where there is a heavy infection among the white or the Indian population, the disease is producing severe anæmias, reminding one of its effects on the white people in the Southern States or on the jibaros in Porto Rico. In each of these four countries the Government has invited the Commission to coöperate in the work of relief and control. These invitations have been accepted and funds for starting work on a small scale have been appropriated. Work is well under way in Panama and Costa Rica, and preliminary arrangements have been made for its opening in the other two countries.

III

ORGANIZATION OF WORK AND WORKING AGENCIES

Following these journeys for preliminary investigation of local conditions and for conference with local authorities, definite steps were taken to organize work and working agencies for the relief and control of uncinariasis in British Guiana, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Antigua, Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Egypt; and to create a scientific commission to study the relative importance of uncinariasis as a disabling disease in Malaya and other countries in the East.

1. **Work under authority and direction of Government:**—In each country where this work is in progress it is being done under the authority and direction of Government. This is regarded as fundamental. The International Health Commission does not undertake to eradicate uncinariasis in any country; the infection can be brought under final control only by means of permanent agencies working over long periods of time. The Commission, therefore, while coöperating with Governments in the work of immediate relief, seeks to do this in such a way as to aid in building up permanent public health agencies for the control of this disease and all other diseases.

2. **Work begins on small scale:**—The plan of work adopted for each country makes provision for beginning operations on a small scale. This has distinct advantages. The opening of work in each new country must be in the nature of an experiment. By beginning operations on a small scale opportunity is given, without waste of funds, to try out agencies and methods until they have become adjusted to local conditions. When the effective working unit for these conditions has been ascertained this unit can be multiplied at will. On opening work in a new country it becomes necessary also to train a local staff of microscopists, nurses, and caretakers for

the service. When it has become standardized, the service itself is the best training-school for its own employes; and the training of employes goes hand in hand with the enlargement of the work.

3. Three prevailing types of working organizations:—Effort to adjust the work in each country to local conditions has given rise to a certain degree of diversity in agencies employed and in methods of work pursued. There are three prevailing types: one in Egypt, one in Central America, and one in the West Indies. The general principles of administration and the main lines of work undertaken are common to all.

In Egypt conditions seem to make it necessary to administer treatment to all of the patients under hospital conditions. This was the determining factor in the organization of the work. Sharqia Province, with a population of about 879,646, was selected as the territorial unit of operations for the first demonstration; it is proposed in due course to cover the whole of this territory. The single working unit is the traveling hospital camp under tents, in which provision is made for its own staff, and for 100 in-patients. A laboratory is provided for the microscopic examination of fæces, urine, and blood; and a small separate enclosure or harem is reserved for women patients. The staff

required to operate this unit consists of two doctors, a clerk, two male and one female attendants, a cook, a gate-keeper, a water-carrier, a watchman, and a messenger-boy.

The plan of work designed to cover the whole province provides for one large traveling hospital; four small traveling hospitals, each capable of dealing with a hundred patients at a time; and in the capital town of the Province a group of house hospitals, each capable of accommodating 30 in-patients. In addition to this hospital accommodation for the treatment of patients, the scheme provides for making a survey of the Province to determine the degree of infection, and for making a sanitary survey to locate the danger-points about the villages from which the infection is spread. The whole of this working organization is under the direct supervision of Dr. A. MacCallan, of the Government Department of Public Health.

In Central America the determining factor in the organization of the work has been the dispensary method of treatment, as carried out in the Southern States by the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission. The organization and the equipment are relatively simple. The *personnel* consists of: (1) a State Director; (2) under him a staff of Field Directors; and (3) with each Field Director one or more microscopists.

The State Director is a Government official, an officer of the Government department of health, and is clothed with the powers and responsibilities belonging to such position. He is, under the department of health, the organizing and directing head of the work for the relief and control of uncinariasis in his country, and is responsible for the efficiency of the service. He reports quarterly to the Government department of health, and through this department to the International Health Commission.

Under the direct supervision of the State Director is a staff of Field Directors, who have immediate charge of the work in the field. They constitute an ambulant service, each in charge of a circuit of dispensaries. To each Field Director is assigned a district. In this district he locates a convenient number of dispensary points, and visits each of these dispensaries at stated times. To these dispensaries the people come for free examination and treatment. Diagnosis is by microscopic examination of the fæces, the presence of infection being determined by finding eggs of the parasite in the patient's stool. The field director is given as many microscopists as are needed to do the work.

This working organization operates the dispensaries, makes the infection survey and the sanitary survey, and conducts a continuous campaign of education.

In the West Indies the determining factor in the organization has been the purpose to approximate, as nearly as practicable, complete relief and control of uncinariasis within a given area. This was first tried out in British Guiana. The success of that experiment made it a demonstration; and the organization of work and working agency which proved its efficiency in this demonstration is coming to be the prevailing type for the West Indies. For a detailed account of the demonstration in British Guiana, see *Publication No. 1* of the International Health Commission.

The single territorial unit of operations under this plan is a small, well-defined area containing a population of about 15,000. The plan of operation for this unit area comprises two undertakings, each with its own agency: the agency for the maintenance of which the International Health Commission contributes funds undertakes to treat until cured all persons within the area who are found infected; and the Government with its sanitary organization undertakes to make effective such sanitary measures as will prevent reinfection. The scheme for treating the infected requires: mapping the territory, locating roads, streams, villages, houses; taking a census of the population, numbering the houses in which the people live, recording name, age, sex,

race, and post-office address; making microscopic examination of the entire population; putting under treatment all persons found infected with *Uncinaria*; and continuing microscopic examination of each patient under treatment after each weekly course of medicine until a cure is effected.

The staff required to operate this scheme for the one area consists of a doctor,—called field director,—in charge; a clerk; three microscopists; six or eight nurses, each with an understudy; and three office employes. While this force is engaged in treating the infected population of this area, the Government sanitary staff is putting into operation a system of latrines designed to put a stop to soil-pollution.

The whole working organization is under the direct supervision of the Surgeon-General or of the State Director, who gives his whole time to the work. As it becomes desirable to enlarge the work, the units of operation may be multiplied at will by increasing the funds and training the required staff.

IV

WORK WHICH THESE ORGANIZATIONS ARE DOING

I. Treating the infected:—In all these countries the work is organized with a view to centering first effort on measures of relief,—that is, on

treating the people who are found infected. To quote the late Dr. C. W. Branch, of St. Vincent: "The measures for the prevention of hookworm disease fall into two groups: (1) the attempt to suppress or diminish the existing human infection; (2) the attempt to prevent new infections,— (a) by avoiding the pollution of the soil and water, and (b) by guarding individuals from infection. Of these the first is the more important and easier. The measures of the second group are necessary, but will be unavailing in the absence of the first." Perhaps one should not go so far as to say that measures of immediate relief of the infected are more important than measures of sanitary control, which in the end bring permanent relief; but the experience of the Anæmia Commission in Porto Rico and the larger experience of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission in the Southern States demonstrate that in any effective plan of operation the treatment of the people is the easier entering wedge.

Systematic treatment is justifiable if only as a means of relieving suffering and inefficiency. By treatment alone the working efficiency of the laborers on coffee plantations in Porto Rico was increased from 30 to 50 per cent, and on some estates was doubled. By treating the people who came voluntarily to the dispensaries the general average of the hæmoglobin index, as

estimated for the total population over a large area where the test was made, was raised from 43.09 in 1904 to 72.22 in 1914. On many large rubber estates in Malaya, where the infection is prevalent, and where soil-pollution is general, little or no anæmia can be detected—the result of systematically sending to hospital for treatment all cases showing clinical symptoms. Treatment also tends to lessen the spread of infection by curing the carriers. If all the carriers were cured and kept cured for the space of a year, the disease would be under control. But the chief advantage to be derived from systematic treatment of the people on a large scale as a first step toward final control is that this is a most effective means of popular education. The work, if properly conducted, teaches the people by demonstration what the disease is, and what it means to them as a menace to health and working efficiency; it teaches them how they get it and how they may prevent it, and thus enlists their interest in carrying out the sanitary measures which are necessary for the control of the infection. As a result of this educational work in British Guiana the villages are now voluntarily contributing toward the maintenance of the inspectors employed by Government to carry out the sanitary measures required to prevent contamination of the soil.

Within the brief period during which the work has been in operation in these countries 19,425 persons have been treated. The significance of this result is to be stated not primarily in medical terms, as the relief of 19,425 people; but in educational terms, as the instructing and moving to action of a much larger number of people. For every person successfully treated becomes the effective teacher of a circle of friends and neighbors.

2. Infection survey:—Effort is being made in each country concerned to carry out a survey to determine the geographic distribution of the infection, and to estimate the degree of infection for each infected area. The survey is based on microscopic examination of stools. The information thus gained has a threefold value: it locates and defines the problem which the Government has to face in attacking the disease; it gives the people an incentive and basis for helpful co-operation; and by making a similar survey from time to time, it gives a definite measure of progress in the work of control.

In most of the countries the infection survey is conducted in connection with the other regular work and calls for no special provision to carry it out. In Antigua, where doubt existed as to the prevalence and seriousness of uncinariasis, Dr. Eric Marshall was employed

to make a systematic survey of the Island before inaugurating work for the relief and control of the disease. In addition to the examination of stools, blood tests were made to determine the degree of anæmia which the infection was producing. The survey located the infection and defined the areas in which it is now proposed to institute measures for the control of the infection. In Egypt the survey has been completed for Sharqia Province and shows that not less than 56 per cent of the male population are infected. The survey in British Guiana, based on an examination of the total population in Peters' Hall District, shows an infection of 57 per cent. The examinations in the other countries show the percentage of infection for the areas surveyed as follows: in St. Lucia about 68 per cent; in Grenada 54 per cent; in Panama (including Panama City) 54 per cent,—in the interior of Panama 63 per cent; and in Costa Rica 83 per cent.

3. **Hæmoglobin test:**—In connection with the work in Antigua, Egypt, and Panama, a number of blood examinations have been made with a view to determining roughly the degree of anæmia which the infection is producing. In Antigua, Dr. Marshall made blood examinations to determine the hæmoglobin percentage in 259 infected cases and 15 uninfected cases.

The record of results indicates that the degree of anæmia being produced by uncinariasis among the negro population of that island is relatively slight. Of the 259 infected cases examined only 13 cases show a hæmoglobin index as low as 60 per cent, with three cases dropping to 10 per cent; in 246 cases the index is 70 per cent or above; in 191 cases it runs as high as 80 per cent; and in 44 cases it reaches 90 per cent. Of the non-infected cases, however, none shows a hæmoglobin index below 80 per cent. Or, to exhibit the contrast in another form: of the infected cases only 72 per cent show an index as high as 80 per cent, while some of these cases drop to 60 per cent, 50 per cent, 40 per cent, and three cases to 10 per cent.*

In Panama Dr. Hackett made hæmoglobin tests of 813 infected cases. The record of results indicates that uncinariasis is producing a greater degree of anæmia among the Indian and mixed population of Panama than among the blacks of Antigua. Of the 813 cases examined 522, or about 56 per cent, show a hæmoglobin index ranging from 10 per cent to 70 per cent, with 15 cases running as low as 10 per cent.†

In Egypt Dr. MacCallan made blood examination of 6,256 infected cases and of 706

*See summary for Antigua.

†See summary for Panama.

cases taken at random from schools and ophthalmic hospitals. Of the 6,256 infected cases, 4,336, or nearly 70 per cent, show a hæmoglobin index ranging from 10 per cent to 50 per cent; 489 cases give an index as low as 20 per cent, and 246 cases drop to 10 per cent. Of the 706 cases taken at random without regard to infection, only 54, or less than 8 per cent, show an index as low as 50 per cent.* The anæmia which uncinariasis is producing among the fellahin in Egypt seems to be more severe than in Panama or in Antigua.

4. Preventive measures:—The organization in each of the eleven countries is conducting a sanitary survey to determine the existing conditions responsible for the presence and spread of uncinariasis in the infected areas. In Egypt, where the absence of ground-itch has given rise to doubt as to whether the infection is transmitted chiefly through the skin or by the mouth, this survey has for its object: (1) to ascertain how the infection is transmitted among the fellahin; and (2) to locate the danger-points about the Egyptian village from which the infection is spread. The final purpose of the survey in Egypt, as in all the other countries, is to lay the basis for a system of sanitary measures designed to bring the disease under control.

*See summary for Egypt, pages 101 and 102. In interpreting the results of these hæmoglobin tests one must take into account bilharziasis in Egypt and malaria in Panama.

In Costa Rica the Government has enacted a law requiring the construction and maintenance of privies which provide for the disposal of the night-soil in such manner as to protect the soil from contamination. An appropriation of \$11,000 per year has been made, and is now available for the purpose of making this law effective. The organization which conducts the work of examining and treating the people, serves also as a sanitary force in administering this law. The work of sanitation is being carried out in the areas in which the work of treatment is in progress. In other words, the one working organization selects an area for operations; makes an infection survey to determine the degree of infection in this area; gives treatment without cost to all persons found infected, who desire treatment; inspects privy conditions at the homes and about public places; and, wherever unsatisfactory privy conditions are found, proceeds under the law to have the conditions remedied.

The sanitary work which is being done in British Guiana is especially significant, because of its thoroughness and because of what it promises for the future. As already stated, the first work undertaken in this Colony was undertaken frankly as an experiment, the purpose being to approximate as nearly as practicable

complete relief and control of uncinariasis within a given area. It was understood that the Commission would supply funds for examining and treating the people and that the Government would undertake to prevent reinfection. The demonstration has been as thoroughgoing in its work of sanitation as in that of treatment. The area in which the demonstration has been carried out contains a number of free villages, the populations of which comprise East Indians, Negroes, Portuguese, and mixed breeds. These people have been brought to provide and to use latrines, so that the soil in these villages is now protected from contamination. And, better still, the educational effect of the whole work has been such that the villages are now voluntarily contributing toward the maintenance of a system of sanitary inspection to keep their condition up to the standard that has been set.

The service is now being extended to other areas on the same basis. The plan of work here adopted providing for intensive work in well-defined areas, with the local Government undertaking to prevent reinfection, has some advantages that are worthy of special note: the work is definite and thorough and gives one a sense of accomplishment that closely approximates completeness; the sanitary work keeps pace with the work of treatment and cure, and thus gives one

a sense of results that are lasting; it enables the Government to begin a definite sanitary work on the basis of an almost insignificant expenditure, and to train and enlarge its sanitary force gradually as the work is extended from area to area, and as the people are educated to the point of more and more helpful coöperation.

5. Educating the people:—This whole work is essentially educational: it is teaching the people by demonstration. The field directors carry the work out among the people. They tell the story of this disease in varied graphic forms and in terms so simple that the common man, though he be illiterate, may see and understand. In the Southern States the schools and the public press were enlisted and large use was made of pamphlets, leaflets, and circular letters. These agencies are not being neglected in the foreign field; but among the natives in many of the tropical countries the story must be presented in more direct and concrete terms. Here the field directors rely more upon telling the story by word of mouth; and as they tell it they illustrate its details by means of lantern-slides, photographs, and objects. They use typical cases as object-lessons; they point out the gross clinical symptoms in these cases (and these the people soon learn to recognize); they get specimens of the patients' stools and exhibit the

eggs of the parasite under the microscope; they show the parasites that have been expelled by the treatment administered; and by means of the microscope they exhibit the living, squirming embryos that live by teeming thousands in the soil that has been befouled by an infected person, and are ready to infect any person with whose bare skin they come into contact. The recovery that follows treatment and cure tells its own story, both to the patient and to his friends and neighbors. The disease thus lends itself so readily to simple demonstration that the people—even native populations of tropical countries—easily understand its whole story. They learn to recognize the disease by its clinical picture; they have seen the parasite that causes it, and the eggs by which infection is demonstrated; and they see how the infection is spread and how it may be prevented. As a result of this educational work, the people coöperate helpfully, in both the work of treatment and that of prevention. A recent communication from British Guiana says: “It is gratifying to report that the authorities of the various villages of Areas A and B in the Peters’ Hall District have so thoroughly realized the benefit obtained from the expulsion of hookworm, and have so carefully realized the principles of reinfection, and the necessity of its prevention, that they have subscribed the neces-

sary amount to maintain a Sanitary Inspector to devote his full time to their District.”

The relief and control of this one disease is an object-lesson in the relief and control of disease in general. This one is simple and tangible; the common man can easily understand what it is, and what it means to him as a menace to his health and to his earning power; he knows its whole story; he knows its simple treatment and its one simple preventive measure. Having seen this one disease brought under control and having had the worth of the effort brought home to him, he is prepared to give heed when spoken to about the control of diseases that are less simple and less tangible. To repeat, then, for the sake of emphasis, this whole work is essentially educational; and its best result is in securing the helpful coöperation of the people in the work of bringing this disease and all other preventable diseases under control.

CHAPTER II

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS BY TERRITORIAL UNITS

BRITISH GUIANA

1. **Inauguration of work:**—The work in British Guiana was the first to be opened in foreign countries with the coöperation of the International Health Commission. Successful operations against uncinariasis on the sugar estates had already been conducted by the local government under the direction of the Surgeon-General. The Commission was invited to coöperate in trying out an experiment which had not been possible with the means available. It was proposed to approximate, as nearly as practicable, complete eradication of the disease within a selected area, this area to include free villages as well as plantations. Up to this time no attempt had been made toward relief or control of the disease in the villages.

Plans were adopted for beginning operations on a small scale, with a limited budget, and for extending the operations and increasing the budget as the results seemed to justify. The Surgeon-General designated Dr. Ferguson to have

immediate supervision of the work. A scheme for conducting the work was then drawn up by Dr. Ferguson. The Peters' Hall District, lying on the east bank of the Demerara River, near Georgetown, was chosen for the preliminary operations. This was divided, for the sake of convenience, into three areas, known as A, B, and C. Area A, the most populous, having 3,984 inhabitants, occupies the smallest territory, and is nearest to Georgetown; Area B, with 3,562 inhabitants, is more scattered and more distant from Georgetown; while Area C, with 2,832 inhabitants, is the most scattered and distant of the three.

Operations were started first in Area B, under a budget prepared by Dr. Ferguson, and adopted by the Commission, February 13, 1914. This called for a contribution of \$7,244.70 by the International Health Commission. The Surgeon-General and Dr. Ferguson, thinking that the experience of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission in the Southern States would be of value in beginning work in British Guiana, requested the Commission to lend one of its substitute directors to aid in conducting operations. The Commission, in granting the request, assigned the mission to Dr. H. H. Howard, who arrived in British Guiana, March 9, 1914.

2. **Activities and results:**—In the beginning, during the experimental stage of the work, only one village—Agricola—with a population of 1,330, was dealt with. When the results of the campaign in this village indicated that the methods employed were feasible, the work was rapidly extended to embrace the whole of Area B. With the experience gained in the campaign in Area B, budgets were prepared, submitted to the Commission upon the return of Dr. Howard to the United States, and adopted on August 13, 1914. These provided \$4,566.00 quarterly for continuing the work in Area B, and for extending it to Areas A and C.

The work in Area B was started in the latter part of March, 1914. It was to have been completed December 31, 1914. In this area the daily dose of ten grains was used in the treatment of those infected, and it was for this reason that this campaign has been extended over a period of several months. On December 31, 1914, it was found that there still remained more than 200 cases not yet cured by the daily dose, and for the sake of economy these were put upon the weekly large dose of thymol for more speedy cure. In Areas A and C the weekly large dose of thymol was the method of treatment adopted, and this method will be adhered to in future work.

Operations in Area C were started in September, 1914.

In Area A there was an interruption to the campaign owing to radical sanitary work in progress, a relocation of streets, and other improvements, which delayed the beginning of treatment until November, 1914.

All work in this colony has been conducted under what is termed the intensive method, which requires:

1. Operation within a definite area.
2. Enumeration of the entire population in this area.
3. Examination of the entire population.
4. Treatment of all found infected with uncinariasis.
5. Careful re-examination of every patient under treatment after each weekly course of medicine, until a cure is effected.

All treatments are given in the homes of the people, under the supervision of nurses employed for this purpose.

Representative citizens of the District deemed the campaign to be so effective and beneficial that on June 29, 1914, on the eve of Dr. Howard's return to the United States, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by a mass meeting of the residents:

"WHEREAS, we, the inhabitants of the Peters' Hall District on the East Bank, Demerara River, County of Demerara, and Colony of British Guiana, being fully convinced of the disastrous effects of the Hookworm (Ankylostome) when found in the human system, beg to record our warmest appreciation of the efforts of the Rockefeller International Health Commission in our midst for the purpose of eradicating these dangerous parasites; and ask Dr. Howard to convey to Headquarters our profound gratitude for their benevolent endeavors in this direction.

"We further beg to offer our unstinted coöperation and support with the hope that abundant success will be the ultimate result."

The following is a brief summary of the work accomplished in Areas A, B, and C, up to December 31, 1914:

RECAPITULATION

Census, entire district	10,378
Not located and examined	897
Number examined	9,481
Number infected	5,562
Number removed from areas of operation	659
Number remaining for treatment	4,903
Cured to December 31, 1914	3,701, or 75.5%
Remaining under treatment	975, or 19.8%
Refused or abandoned treatment and remaining within the district as foci of infection	219, or 4.5%
Died during campaign: death not connected with thymol administration	8, or .1%
	<u>4,903, or 100%</u>

Total Expenditures to December 31, 1914	
For supervision by Dr. Howard during	
inauguration of campaign	\$1,445.95
Expenditures as rendered from Field	
Director	7,274.10
	\$8,720.05
Total	

This is a per capita cost for those examined of approximately \$.91. The continuation of the 975 under treatment in the district will not materially increase this expenditure.

The following is a more detailed report of the results of the campaign in Peters' Hall District up to December 31, 1914:

	TOTAL	AREA A	AREA B	AREA C
Census	10378	3984	3562	2832
Number in census not traced or located in examinations ^o	897	465	356	76
Number examined	9481	3519	3206	2756
Number infected	5562	1731	1918	1913
Number removing from areas †	659	284	191	184
Before treatment	343	228	41	74
After one or more treatments	316	56	150	110
Number remaining in district not treated	219	90	57	72
Number refusing treatment	11	9	1	1
Number not treated on medical grounds	147	78	—	69
Number abandoning treatment	61	3	56	2
Number under treatment	975	579	248	148
Number cured	3701	777	1415	1509
Number died ‡	8	1	7	—

^o These were mainly transients, and parties residing outside the areas, who represented themselves as residents to secure treatment.

† As the intensive method provides that we deal only with the population of the areas of operation, those removing are eliminated from the local campaign.

‡ Death not connected with thymol administration.

Peters' Hall District
Area B

	TOTAL FOR AREA B	AGRICOLA	ECCLES	BAGOTS- TOWN	PETERS' HALL	PROVI- DENCE PASTURE
Census	3562	1330	343	782	718	389
Number in census not traced or located in examinations*	356	120	10	101	72	53
Number examined	3206	1210	333	681	646	336
Number infected	1918	635	261	393	386	243
Number removing from area †	191	70	22	58	27	14
Before treatment	41	14	5	10	9	3
After one or more treatments	150	56	17	48	18	11
Number remaining in district not treated	57	24	3	11	13	6
Number refusing treatment	1	—	—	—	1	—
Number not treated on medical grounds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number abandoning treatment	56	24	3	11	12	6
Number under treatment	248	59	25	43	67	54
Number cured	1415	480	210	279	278	168
Number died ‡	7	2	1	2	1	1

*These were mainly transients and parties residing outside the area, who represented themselves as residents to secure treatment.
 †As the intensive method provides that we deal only with the population of the area of operation, those removing are eliminated from the local campaign.
 ‡Death not connected with thymol administration.

Peters' Hall District
Area C

	TOTAL FOR AREA C	MOCHA	ARCADIA	COVENT GARDEN	PROSPECT	DIAMOND FRONT	BIG GROVE	LITTLE GROVE	CRAIG	HOPB
Census	2832	256	189	359	82	80	1129	399	310	28
Number in census not traced or lo- cated in examinations*	76	12	13	11	2	2	18	13	5	—
Number examined	2756	244	176	348	80	78	1111	386	305	28
Number infected	1913	148	124	223	41	56	829	281	191	20
Number removing from area †	184	7	4	21	4	1	116	14	16	1
Before treatment	74	3	1	10	2	—	42	10	6	—
After one or more treatments	110	4	3	11	2	1	74	4	10	1
Number remaining in district not treated	72	5	13	6	1	6	22	11	6	2
Number refusing treatment	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Number not treated on medical grounds	69	5	13	5	1	6	20	11	6	2
Number abandoning treatment	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Number under treatment	148	4	1	—	—	7	104	27	5	—
Number cured	1509	132	106	196	36	42	587	229	164	17
Number died ‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*These were mainly transients and parties residing outside the area, who represented themselves as residents to secure treatment.
 †As the intensive method provides that we deal only with the population of the area of operation, those removing are eliminated from the local campaign.
 ‡Death not connected with thymol administration.

Peters' Hall District
Area A

	TOTAL FOR AREA A	LA PENI- TENCE	ALEX- ANDER VILLE	MEADOW BANK	HOUSTON FRONT
Census	3984	1486	1904	520	74
Number in census not traced or located in examinations* . .	465	244	164	53	4
Number examined	3519	1242	1740	467	70
Number infected	1731	578	836	277	40
Number removing from area †	284	111	127	41	5
Before treatment	228	85	107	34	2
After one or more treatments	56	26	20	7	3
Number remaining in district not treated:	90	24	36	27	3
Number refusing treatment	9	—	—	9	—
Number not treated on medical grounds	78	24	36	15	3
Number abandoning treatment	3	—	—	3	—
Number under treatment	579	251	324	—	4
Number cured	777	192	349	208	28
Number died ‡	1	—	—	1	—

*These were mainly transients and parties residing outside the areas, who represented themselves as residents to secure treatment.

†As the intensive method provides that we deal only with the population of the area of operation, those removing are eliminated from the local campaign.

‡Death not connected with thymol administration.

The field director in his report of November 18, 1914, in commenting on the campaign in Peters' Hall District, says: "All the work recorded in this report has been carried on without interfering with the people's daily work." As to preventive sanitary measures, he says that on June 30, three and one-half months after the beginning of the work, "87 per cent of all the lots in the whole of Area B and Meadow Bank village had pit closets." Since then some few more have been added. "It is gratifying to report that the local authorities of the various villages of Areas A and B in the Peters' Hall District, have so thoroughly realized the benefit obtained from the expulsion of hookworm, and have so carefully realized the principles of re-infection, and the necessity of its prevention, that they have subscribed the necessary amount to maintain a Sanitary Inspector to devote his full time to their district."

3. Extending the work:—Plans have been laid for extending the work to the west bank of the Demerara River, which has likewise been divided into Areas A, B, and C. Budgets providing \$7,074.96 for these areas were adopted November 30, 1914. Work is expected to begin early in January, 1915.

4. Preventive measures:—From the standpoint of sanitation, the work in British Guiana

promises exceptionally favorable results. It was originally suggested that the International Health Commission supply the funds needed for treating and curing the disease and the local government undertake to prevent reinfection. The government appointed for this purpose a staff of native sanitary inspectors, trained in the sanitary institute of Georgetown. These subordinate inspectors are under the direct supervision of a chief sanitary inspector, brought out from England. One of the great advantages of an intensive campaign such as was waged in British Guiana is that, since the area operated in at first is small, only a small expenditure is required to provide the necessary sanitary force for inspection. As the work is extended from area to area, it is possible for the government to add to this force as the public becomes more enlightened and more interested in preventive measures.

The supervision of the subordinate sanitary officers is strict and consequently the service rendered is effective. The sanitary laws and regulations of British Guiana are not materially different from those in existence in other colonies, but they are probably more effectively enforced than is the case in many other countries. In every respect the work of sanitation has kept pace with that of treatment and cure; it is to be a

continuous and not a spasmodic effort; and it promises results of the most definite and lasting value.

ANTIGUA

1. **Organization of work:**—Following a conference between Sir H. Hesketh Bell, Governor of Antigua, and the Director-General of the International Health Commission, the Commission was invited to contribute funds for conducting a systematic investigation into the prevalence of uncinariasis in Antigua, with the understanding that measures for its control would be considered if the investigation showed the infection to be a menace to the health and efficiency of the people. A budget was prepared, submitted to the Commission, and adopted April 16, 1914. It provided \$3,774.25 for this investigation.

2. **Results to date:**—Dr. Eric Marshall was appointed by the British Colonial Office to conduct this investigation. He began work about August 1, and concluded November 27, 1914. The results of his work are summarized as follows:

(1). Microscopic Examinations for Uncinariasis

ESTATE DISTRICTS	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE OF INFECTION
Lime Stone Area . . .	547	36	6.5
Central Plain	689	84	12.1
Volcanic Area	486	156	32.0
Falmouth	20	0	0.0
English Harbour . . .	46	0	0.0
Urllins	13	0	0.0
Johnson Point	17	0	0.0
Five Islands and Galley Bay	21	0	0.0
Total for Estates . .	1839	276	15.0
INSTITUTIONS	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE OF INFECTION
Prison	70	18	25.7
Poor House (Males) . .	39	1	2.5
“ “ (Females)	57	5	8.7
Industrial School . . .	35	13	37.1
Hospital	247	60	24.2
Lunatic Asylum . . .	48	22	45.8
Local cases	158	11	6.9
Bishop Matthews School	221	6	2.71
Total for Institutions .	875	136	15.5
Total for Estates . . .	1839	276	15.0
Grand total for Estates and Institutions	2714	412	15.1

(2). *Blood Examinations*

Hæmoglobin Examination of 259 Infected Cases

PERCENTAGE BY HÆMOGLOBIN SCALE WITHIN 10% LIMIT	NUMBER OF CASES EACH 10% OF SCALE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES EACH 10% OF SCALE
90% plus	44	16.99
80% "	147	56.75
70% "	55	21.23
60% "	4	1.54
50% "	4	1.54
40% "	2	.77
10% "	3	1.15
Total	259	

Hæmoglobin Examination of Fifteen Uninfected Cases

PERCENTAGE BY HÆMOGLOBIN SCALE WITHIN 10% LIMIT	NUMBER OF CASES EACH 10% OF SCALE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES EACH 10% OF SCALE
90% plus	1	6.66
80% "	14	93.33
Total	15	

Total Counts of Red Cells per Cubic Millimetre

	NO. OF PERSONS	P. C. OF WHOLE	
1 to 2 million per cmm.	1	1.11%	Number of total counts, 90. Lowest per cmm. 1,770,000
2 to 3 " " "	6	6.66%	
3 to 4 " " "	14	15.5%	
4 to 5 " " "	69	76.6%	
Total examined .	90		

Differential Blood Counts

DISTRICTS, ETC.	NO. OF CASES EXAM'D	AVERAGE EOSINO-PHILIA	
Lime Stone Area . .	1	8.0%	Total differential counts . . . 80 Highest Eosino- philia recorded 39%
Central Plain . . .	15	7.7%	
Volcanic Area . . .	15	12.93%	
Public Institutions .	39	12.07%	
Local	3	10.16%	
Matthews School . .	7	9.9%	
Total	80		

3. **Extending the work:**—Dr. Marshall draws the following conclusions from his preliminary survey:

“1. In certain districts a large percentage of the population are suffering from ankylostomiasis.

“2. It is the cause of much sickness at the present time.

“3. Under certain conditions it might become a menace to the health of the whole island.

“4. At the present time, owing to its distribution, it can be readily dealt with by an intensive campaign.

“5. It is in some districts of considerable economic importance to the planters.

“6. It is of vital importance to a large percentage of the labouring population.”

As a result of the survey work, disclosing an infection of approximately 15 per cent, plans are being prepared providing for systematic work for the relief and control of the infection in the infected areas. Dr. Marshall has recommended that laws be passed for the compulsory examination and treatment of all inhabitants, and the construction and maintenance of suitable latrines for the prevention of reinfection. The legislature will meet in February, and will consider at that time the passage of such laws.

TRINIDAD

1. **Inauguration of work:**—The plan for work in this island was drawn up by Surgeon-General

H. L. Clare, approved by the English Advisory Committee, and submitted to the International Health Commission. It was adopted on February 27, 1914. The sum of \$12,978.55 was made available for carrying on the work. The operations are conducted under the general supervision of the Surgeon-General.

2. Results:—Colonel J. R. Dodd, M. D., D. P. H., was appointed Medical Officer in Charge, June 13, 1914. He arrived in Trinidad early in August. Actual work was started August 11th, with San Fernando as the headquarters and central laboratory. Branch laboratories have been established at Couva, Princes Town, and LaBrea.

The following is a summary of the work accomplished from August 11, through December 31, 1914, for all of the laboratories combined:

Number of persons examined.....	4528
Number of persons treated.....	1635
Number of persons cured.....	270*

3. Sanitary survey:—A partial sanitary survey has been made in the localities where work has been carried on. Of 1636 premises inspected, 664 had no latrines. The following table indicates the types of latrines in use:

*It is the custom to administer from one to three treatments. These treatments generally produce cures. For determining positively which cases have been cured, a microscopic re-examination is required from two to eight weeks after treatment. Often this re-examination is not feasible. Consequently, the number of persons recorded as cured is reduced.

Trenches.....	96
Cesspits.....	679
Pails.....	129
Shed only.....	68
No latrines.....	664
Total.....	<u>1636</u>

4. **Extending the work:**—The difficulty of securing trained medical officers from England during recent months has retarded the development of the work in this island. The authorities, however, have invited the Commission to delegate from its staff of substitute directors men to fill the vacancies temporarily, until English medical officers are available. Arrangements are being made to lend this assistance.

ST. LUCIA

1. **Inauguration of work:**—Dr. S. Branch is in charge of measures against uncinariasis in this colony, and serves under the general direction of an Advisory Committee appointed by the Island Government. The budget, providing \$6,145.94, was adopted April 16, 1914.

2. **Results to date:**—A preliminary investigation into the distribution and prevalence of the infection was conducted up to December 31, 1914, with the following results:

	EXAMINED	INFECTED	TREATED
Castries (town)	211	97	97
“ (rural)	221	147	147
Babonneau and Gros Islet	55	45	45
Cul de Sac Valley	50	41	41
a. Crown Lands	22	19	19
b. Ferrands	12	12	12
c. Soucis	96	82	82
d. Forestier	40	33	33
Roseau Valley and beyond	43	36	36
Total	750	512	512

3. Extending the work:—A new budget, providing \$1,609.10 has been adopted for carrying on an intensive campaign of eradication in the Cul de Sac valley. This intensive work is scheduled to begin January 1, 1915.

4. Preventive measures:—The Administrator reported December 11, 1914, that every effort will be made to secure the enactment and enforcement of the regulations suggested by Dr. Howard, Director for the West Indies, for the improvement of sanitation in St. Lucia.

ST. VINCENT

?

The budget, providing \$5,590.76, was authorized April 16, 1914.

Dr. Cyril H. Durrant is Director in Charge. The plan of campaign was formulated by the Administrator, Douglas Young, Esq.

No work was done in St. Vincent in 1914, owing to the fact that Dr. Durrant was not

relieved from Hospital duties, no successor being available.

GRENADA

1. Inauguration of work:—A budget, providing \$9,038.72 for conducting work on this island, was adopted April 16, 1914. Dr. Angus MacDonald was appointed Director and assumed his duties August 28th.

Up to the close of the year a survey had been conducted through the schools; the support of influential persons was sought and obtained; literature was distributed and addresses were delivered; and other preliminary arrangements were made. Actual work was started December 1st. Head offices were established at Marine Villa, with branches at Mount Moritz, Gouyave, Birchgrove, and St. Dominic's.

2. Results:—The report through December 31, 1914, gives the following results:

(1). *Examinations and Treatments*

	EXAMINED	INFECTED	TREATED
Mount Moritz	223	153	116
Gouyave	192	94	161
Birchgrove	226	115	150
St. Dominic's	240	140	189
Head Office	624	312	143
Institutions . . . . .	...	...	399
Total	1505	814	1158

(2). *Blood Examinations*

	TOTAL NUMBER	PERCENTAGE EOSINOPHILES
Blood examinations	100	Mean 9.37*
Hookworm infection	44	10.5
Other infections	51	8.4
Not infected	5	7.5

Dr. MacDonald draws the following conclusions from his work to date:

"1. There is a high rate of hookworm infection in Grenada.

"2. All classes (practically), both sexes, all ages, are infected.

"3. Present methods of examination indicate an infection of ankylostomiasis to the amount of 74 per cent of the white peasant settlers in one district, and 64 per cent of the black population in another. With improved methods of examination, there is no doubt the infection will be shown to be even higher than this.

"4. A definite amount of debility, chiefly anæmia, cardiac dilatation and chronic dyspepsia prevails, especially in the more highly infected districts.

"5. Dwarfism and infantilism are found amongst those infected, both white and black; but other causes of these conditions are probably operative, and the result of treatment must be awaited before definite conclusions can be drawn.

"6. The mode of infection is from the soil (mainly).

"7. Drinking of polluted water is general, and the resulting dysenteric diseases complicate and are complicated by ankylostomiasis.

"8. The blood examination carried out in the laboratory of the Commission has revealed infection by the malarial parasites in different areas, which also complicates diagnosis and treatment of ankylostomiasis and makes difficult any correct allocation of morbid conditions to the causative disease."

*Range from 1 to 30.3.

3. **Extending the work:**—Dr. MacDonald has planned to extend the work, beginning January 1, 1915, on the intensive plan. For this purpose three areas have been selected: two at St. David, known respectively as Area A and Area B, and one at Mt. Moritz Centre. Area A at St. David has a population of approximately 3,069; Area B, 3,260; and the area at Mt. Moritz Centre, 3,557.

4. **Preventive measures:**—The local Government has been petitioned to pass laws providing for the construction and maintenance of sanitary latrines. If such laws are enacted, Dr. MacDonald will be able to supplement his work of examination, treatment, and cure with sanitary improvements designed to prevent reinfection.

JAMAICA

Upon hearing of the measures conducted in adjacent colonies for the relief and control of uncinariasis, the Government of Jamaica on April 3, 1914, expressed a desire through the Colonial Office in London, that the Commission be asked to send a representative to consider coöperation in relief measures in that island. The invitation has been accepted and the Director for the West Indies will visit that island in February, for the purpose of investigating the prevalence of the infection, with a view to considering coöperative plans for its control.

PANAMA

I. Inauguration of work:—The participation of the International Health Commission in relief measures against uncinariasis in Panama had its inception at a dinner at the Pan-American Building, in Washington, D. C., on the evening of February 15, 1914. The dinner was attended by diplomatic representatives of the various Central and South American governments. The work of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission in the Southern States was outlined by the Director-General and the method proposed by the International Health Commission of co-operating with local governments elsewhere along similar lines was presented.

The Government of Panama thereupon asked the Commission to lend assistance for conducting operations in that Republic. The invitation was accepted April 28, 1914. It was agreed that the work be carried on as a subdivision of the National Department of Health. In accordance with plans agreed upon a Director was appointed to have immediate charge of the work. Dr. L. W. Hackett was appointed Director, April 1st, and arrived in Panama May 14, 1914.

Following a series of conferences between the Government officials and Dr. Hackett, a preliminary annual budget was prepared, submitted to the Commission, and adopted July 1, 1914.

This provided \$15,038.50 for conducting the work. The Republic of Panama is furnishing offices and other facilities, as well as the medicine needed for treatment.

2. **Results:**—The first weeks were devoted to securing supplies from the States; conferring with the Government officials; conducting preliminary surveys; and attending to various routine matters connected with the inauguration of the campaign. Actual work was started about July 15th. Preliminary operations were begun in the City of Panama; and subsequently extended to Chorrera, Arraijan, Capiira, and Bocas del Toro, villages in the interior.

The dispensary plan followed by the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission in the Southern States was adopted. This plan has three main features: (1) examinations and treatments; (2) infection survey; and (3) sanitary survey; with the special addition for the Panama work of a record of (4) blood examinations. The following is a summary of results accomplished through December 31, 1914.

(1). *Examinations and Treatments*

DISTRICT	PROVINCE	EXAMINED	INFECTED	TREATED
Panama .	Panama .	928	218	215
INTERIOR				
Chorrera .	Panama .	812	639	562
Arraijan .	Panama .	582	511	494
Capira . .	Panama .	987	830	677
Bocas del Toro . .	Bocas . .	2012	709	614
Totals for Interior only		4393	2689	2347
Totals for Panama City		928	218	215
*Grand totals . . .		5321	2907	2562

(2). *Infection Survey*

(Children 6 to 18 Years)

DISTRICT	PROVINCE	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE OF INFECTION
Panama .	Panama .	804	196	24.4
INTERIOR				
Chorrera .	Panama .	390	321	82.4
Arraijan .	Panama .	210	196	93.3
Capira . .	Panama .	340	316	93.0
Bocas del Toro . .	Bocas . .	695	297	42.8
Totals for Interior only		1635	1130	69.1
Totals for Panama City		804	196	24.4
†Grand Totals . . .		2439	1326	54.4

*These figures are not representative of the country at large, owing to the inclusion of Panama City, where the infection is lighter than in the interior.

†Note that the infection is much lighter in Panama City than in the interior villages of Arraijan and Capira.

(3). *Sanitary Survey*

DISTRICT	PROVINCE	REMARKS ON SANITATION
Panama .	Panama .	Every house connected with a sewer (in city limits).
INTERIOR		
Chorrera .	Panama .	Seven pit privies in town; Government planning to introduce sanitation.
Arraijan .	Panama .	No privies of any type; 8 public and 3 private in construction.
Capira . .	Panama .	One pit privy in town; public privies wanted by people.
Bocas del Toro	Bocas . .	Night-soil removal and disposal in ocean (imperfectly carried out by a few only).

(4). *Blood Examination*

DISTRICT	PROVINCE	HÆMOGLOBIN PERCENTAGE					
		0-10%	10-30%	30-50%	50-70%	70-90%	90-100%
Panama	Panama .	0	2	2	5	43	20
INTERIOR							
Chorrera	Panama .	9	23	70	55	28	0
Arraijan	Panama .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capira	Panama .	0	2	41	65	14	1
Bocas del Toro .	Bocas . .	6	9	59	174	184	1
Totals . . . . .	. . . . .	15	36	172	299	269	22

3. **Extending the work:**—It is planned to extend the dispensary work from village to village until the whole country has been covered.

COSTA RICA

1. **Inauguration of work:**—Invitation by the Republic of Costa Rica to the International Health Commission to coöperate with that country in work for the relief and control of uncinariasis was extended on April 14, 1914. In conference between the President of Costa Rica, the Government Department of Health, and Dr. J. H. White, representing the Commission, a tentative working plan was formulated and agreed upon. This plan was approved by the Commission on July 1, 1914, and the sum of \$14,589.50 was appropriated for the work.

Dr. Henry R. Carter, Jr., was appointed temporarily as Director to have charge of the work.

2. **Activities and results:**—The first weeks were devoted to organization. The Director had to complete in detail working arrangements with the Government; he had to make preliminary surveys and to select the areas for first attack; he had to procure equipment and to select his local staff. Active operations began on September 23, 1914. Stations to which the people were invited to come for free examination and treatment were opened at Puntarenas,

Esparta, Chomes, and Miramar. Reports up to December 31, 1914, exhibit the following summary of results:

	EXAMINED	INFECTED	TREATED	CURED*
Puntarenas	2317	1510		
Esparta .	1260	1097		
Chomes .	191	179		
Miramar .	644	555		
Totals .	4412	3341	3341	179

An infection survey among children 6 to 18 years of age gave the following percentage of infection:

	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE OF INFECTION
Total for country . . .	966	883	91.4

3. Preventive measures:—The sanitary code of Costa Rica requires that the people provide and use latrines to prevent contamination of the soil. On August 31, 1914, decree was issued by the Government making available the sum of \$11,000 to be used in making this law effective. The work of sanitation is being carried out in the areas in which the people are being examined and treated. The organization which administers the treatment undertakes also to inspect latrine accommodations and where conditions are found unsatisfactory to proceed under the law to have them remedied.

*See footnote page 87.

EGYPT

1. Inauguration of work:—Dr. F. M. Sandwith began the systematic treatment of uncinariasis at the Kasr el Ainy Hospital as early as 1887. For sixteen years the Church Mission Hospital in Cairo has been treating patients who come to it in increasing numbers from all parts of Egypt. This institution now has a special ward for uncinariasis and has 400 to 600 patients at one time under treatment for this disease. The Government Department of Public Health had instituted measures for the relief and control of the disease prior to the visit of the representative of the International Health Commission, in April, 1914. The Commission was asked to coöperate in making these operations more extensive and to make the demonstration more complete than was possible on the basis of local funds. Under instructions from the Director-General of the Department of Health, the local uncinariasis committee, consisting of Doctors Looss, Ferguson, Day, Todd, and Hastings, formulated a plan of operations for one year.

This plan proposed the Province as the unit of organization and of work. Egypt is divided into 14 provinces; Sharqia Province was selected as the territory within which to begin operations. Conditions in Egypt seem to make

it necessary to administer treatment to all patients under hospital conditions. The original plan for this Province provides for one large and four small traveling tent hospitals, and in the chief town of the Province a group of improvised house hospitals each accommodating about 30 patients. To these hospitals the people come for free examination and treatment. The plan provides also for an infection survey and a sanitary survey to be conducted as a special investigation. The budget calls for an annual expenditure of £12,000, one-half of this sum to be supplied by the Egyptian Government, and one-half by the Commission. The amount was reduced after the outbreak of the war in Europe to £9,000, this expenditure to be shared equally by the Government and the Commission.

2. Activities and results:—The results may be briefly summarized under the heads of hospital work and survey work.

a. Hospital work:—The work had been started with the opening of hospitals at Qaliub and Qalama in Qaliubia Province. On August 10th these two hospitals were closed and operations were transferred to Sharqia Province. In this Province hospitals have been opened at Belbeis and at Minia el Qamh. Cases are being treated also in the Murad Pasha Hospital at El Deir. The results for the five hospitals are exhibited in the following table:

(1). *Examinations, Treatments, and Cures*

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	NO. OF PERSONS EXAMINED	NO. OF PERSONS INFECTED	NO. ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS	NO. OF PERSONS TREATED	NO. OF PERSONS RE-EXAMINED	NO. OF PERSONS CURED*
Qaliubia	Qaliub }	5222	1973	2126	1686	139	138
Qaliubia	Qalama }						
Qaliubia	El Deir	688	561	518	459	—	—
Sharqia	Belbeis	2175	1503	1432	1383	267	226
Sharqia	Minia el Qamh	3820	2675	2180	2013	514	467
Total . . . . .	. . . . .	11905	6712	6256	5541	920	831

(2). *Blood Examinations*

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	HÆMOGLOBIN PERCENTAGE								
		1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	41-50%	51-60%	61-70%	71-80%	
Qaliubia	Qaliub	117	98	268	496	666	392	83	6	
Qaliubia	Qalama									
Qaliubia	El Deir	18	19	31	79	136	178	57	—	
Sharqia	Belbeis	50	56	131	237	455	442	50	1	
Sharqia	Minia el Qamh	61	70	185	464	699	547	155	9	
Total . . . . .	. . . . .	246	243	615	1276	1956	1559	345	16
Total number of specimens taken									6256	

* See footnote, page 87

b. Survey work:—Sharqia was the first province in which a systematic investigation was made of the prevalence of uncinariasis. Separate surveys were made (1) of the free population of the province; and (2) of the prisoners incarcerated in the jail at Zagazig. These are summarized below:

(1). *Among Free Population*

Prevalence of Uncinariasis

PROVINCE	POPULATION	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PER CENT.
Zagazig .	232,824	1,256	759	60.4
Minia el Qamh .	165,022	1,057	606	57.2
Belbeis . .	140,396	1,096	546	49.8
Faqus . .	124,486	868	514	59.2
Hehia . .	110,164	939	622	66.2
Kafr Saqr .	106,556	868	364	42.0
Total .	900,000	6,082	3,411	56.08

Percentage of Hæmoglobin

Examinations made of the blood of 706 Egyptians from schools and ophthalmic hospitals gave the following results:

PERCENTAGE OF HÆMOGLOBIN	NUMBER EXAMINED	PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE
100-91	—	—
90-81	—	—
80-71	172	24.3
70-61	296	41.9
60-51	184	26.
50-41	40	5.6
40-31	10	1.4
30-21	1	.1
20-11	1	.1
10-1	2	.2
	Total 706	

Prevalence of Bilharziasis

The following table indicates the percentage of bilharziasis among uncinariasis patients, as determined by microscopic examination of the urine:

PROVINCE	NUMBER EXAMINED	NUMBER INFECTED WITH BILHARZIA	PERCENTAGE INFECTED
Qaliubia: Nov. to April .	701	310	44.22
Qaliubia: May to Aug. .	1833	769	41.9
Qaliubia: Sept. to Nov. .	263	101	38.4
Sharqia:			
Minia el Qamh, Sept. to Nov.	1089	719	66.02
Belbeis: Sept. to Nov. .	832	590	70.9

Prevalence of Pellagra

The percentage of persons who gave clinical evidence of being afflicted with pellagra, among those examined for uncinariasis, is indicated below:

DISTRICT	POPULATION	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PER CENT.
Zagazig .	232,824	1,256	28	2.2
Minia el Qamh .	165,022	1,057	7	0.6
Belbeis . .	140,396	1,096	0	0.0
Faqus . .	124,684	868	56	6.4
Hehia . .	110,164	939	22	2.3
Kafr Saqr .	106,546	866	63	7.2
Total .	900,000	6,082	177	2.9

(2). *Among Prisoners in Zagazig Prison*
Prevalence of Uncinariasis

DISTRICT	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE
Zagazig	78	46	58.9
Minia el Qamh	73	61	83.5
Belbeis	49	38	77.5
Hehia	54	43	79.6
Kafr Saqr	52	41	78.8
Faqus	35	25	71.4
Total	341	254	74.5

Prevalence of Pellagra

DISTRICT	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE
Zagazig	78	1	1.2
Minia el Qamh	73	7	9.5
Belbeis	49	—	—
Hehia	54	5	9.2
Kafr Saqr	52	—	—
Faqus	35	—	—
Total	341	13	3.8

Prevalence of Bilharziasis

(Based entirely upon patients' statements; not upon microscopic examination of the urine)

DISTRICT	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE
Zagazig	78	11	14.1
Minia el Qamh	73	11	15.0
Belbeis	49	6	12.2
Hehia	54	6	11.1
Kafr Saqr	52	12	23.0
Faqus	35	9	25.7
Total	341	55	16.1

Hæmoglobin Percentage

DISTRICT	INFECTED			NON-INFECTED		
	High-est	Low-est	Average	High-est	Low-est	Average
Zagazig	90	30	66.2	90	40	70.0
Minia el Qamh	90	35	62.7	95	45	68.0
Belbeis	85	10	60.0	80	40	60.0
Hehia	90	15	57.2	80	55	63.0
Kafr Saqr	90	30	65.6	90	50	74.0
Faqus	80	5	58.4	80	40	64.0
Total	90	5	60.0	95	40	66.5

A comparison of uncinariasis infection among prisoners from certain districts with that among the free population of the same districts:

DISTRICT	ZAGAZIG PRISON	SURVEY OF SHARQIA PROVINCE
Zagazig	58.9	60.4
Minia el Qamh	83.5	57.3
Belbeis	77.5	49.8
Hehia	79.6	66.2
Kafr Saqr	78.8	42.0
Faqus	71.4	59.2

A comparison of hæmoglobin percentages from among the free population with those from among prisoners:

PERCENTAGE OF HÆMOGLOBIN	AMONG FREE ADULTS		AMONG PRISONERS	
	EXAMINED	PERCENTAGE	EXAMINED	PERCENTAGE
100-91	0	.0	1	.2
90-81	5	.8	15	4.3
80-71	133	23.4	75	21.9
70-61	224	39.5	85	24.9
60-51	67	11.8	60	17.5
50-41	91	16.0	70	20.5
40-31	33	5.5	24	7.0
30-21	12	2.1	8	2.3
20-11	0	.0	1	.2
10-1	2	.3	2	.5
Total . . .	567		341	

3. **Extending the work:**—The European war, by reducing the revenues of the Egyptian Government, has seriously retarded the development of the work in Egypt. It was hoped to operate at least six hospitals in each province simultaneously, but the lack of funds has limited the number to two. The hospitals established at Minia el Qamh and Belbeis in Sharqia Province will be continued until the number of patients presenting themselves for treatment has been materially reduced. At present this number is greater than can be accommodated. The work in Egypt will be extended from village to village, and from province to province, as rapidly as the results justify and the available funds will permit.

GENERAL SUMMARY

The following tables give a summary of results accomplished up to December 31, 1914. Table (1) shows the number of persons who were examined, treated, and cured, respectively, in the work of relieving sufferers. Table (2) shows the number of persons examined, but not treated, in the survey work for locating the infection. Table (3) gives the grand total of all persons examined, both in the work of relief and in the survey work.

(1). *Examinations and Treatments*

	TOTAL	BRITISH GUIANA	ANTIGUA	TRINIDAD	ST. LUCIA	ST. VINCENT	GRENADA	PANAMA	COSTA RICA	EGYPT
Examined	37902	9481	....	4528	750	....	1505	5321	4412	11905
Infected	21483	5562	....	1635	512	....	814	2907	3341	6712
Percentage Infected	56.6	58.6	....	36.1	68.2	....	54.1	54.6	75.7	56.3
Treated	19425	4676	....	1635	512	....	1158	2562	3341	5541
Percentage Treated	90.4	84.0	....	100.0	100.0	....	....	88.1	100.0	82.5
Cured*	4981	3701	....	270	....	....	....	....	179	831
Percentage Cured*	25.6	79.1	....	16.5	....	....	....	....	5.3	14.9

*See footnote page 87.

(2). *Infection Survey**

COUNTRY	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE INFECTED
Antigua	2714	412	15.1
Egypt	6423	3665	57.0
Totals	9137	4077	44.6

(3). *Grand Totals*

	EXAMINED	INFECTED	PERCENTAGE INFECTED
In administering treat- ments	37902	21483	56.6
In infection surveys . .	9137	4077	44.6
Totals	47039	25560	54.3

*Includes persons of all ages; not those of school age only.

CHAPTER III

ILLUSTRATIONS



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 1. Large traveling uncinariasis hospital, Qaliub, Egypt



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 2. Patients taking thymol. Egypt



Photograph Excised Here

Fig 3. Patients going to tents after thymolization. Qaliub, Egypt



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 4. Typical cases uncinariasis, Egypt



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 6. Typical cases uncinariasis, Egypt



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 6. Opening work, April 6, 1914, Agricola Village, Denerara, British Guiana. (1) Dr. J. E. Godfrey, Surgeon-General, British Guiana; (2) Dr. K. S. Wise, Chief Bacteriologist (successor to Dr. Godfrey); (3) Dr. J. E. A. Ferguson, Government Medical Officer; (4) Dr. Minett, Asst. Bacteriologist; (5) Mr. Bell, Sanitary Inspector; (6 and 7) Wajdall and Viapree, East Indians, Microscopists; (8) Pioneer; (9) Trotman, Asst. Inspector; (10) L. W. Collins, American Consul; (11) Ben, East Indian, first patient; (12) Mahangoo, wealthiest East Indian citizen; (13) Dr. H. B. Howard, Sup. Med. Officer; (14) Village Councilmen; (15) first dispensary



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 7. Staff for the relief and control of trichinariasis in British Guiana



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 8.
Severe case of uncinariasis. A Portuguese. British Guiana



Photograph Excised Here

Fig 9.

Cured case, British Guiana. Had severe heart trouble as result of uncinariasis. Three weeks after treatment was able to run to show his marked improvement



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 10. Widow and two children, East Indians, were not able to stand. Improving rapidly under treatment. British Guiana



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 11. Typical cases uncinariasis. Mt. Moritz, Grenada, B. W. I.



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 12. Group of typical cases of uncinariasis, Costa Rica



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 13. Cases of uncinariasis. Mt. Moritz, Grenada, B. W. I. Girl with hat on had been treated and cured



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Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 11. Indian coolies. Infection severe, large number of anemic sores. Estate Bien Venue, San Fernando, Trinidad, B. W. I.



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 15. Group of cases of tunicariasis, barracks on sugar estate, at Rosseau, St. Lucia, B. W. I.



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 16. Cases of uncinariasis, St.Vincent, B. W. I.



Photograph Excised Here

Fig. 17. Group of cases of uncinariasis, Church Mission Hospital, Cairo. About 600 under treatment on day this photograph was made

CHAPTER IV

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The statement of expenditures presented on the following page shows that the Commission expended a total of \$157,731.08 during the eighteen months from July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1914. Of this amount \$34,038.79 was devoted to administrative work; \$3,108.15 being for property in the form of furniture and equipment, and \$30,930.64 for current expenses. On an annual basis this would represent approximately \$20,000 for current expenses, of which about \$5,000 represents expenditures for traveling purposes.

The \$14,113.14 used for educational and informational work was devoted to the collection of material, and the preparation and display of exhibits by the Department of Surveys and Exhibits; the development of the library and the printing and distribution of publications.

The \$109,579.15 used for the hookworm campaign in the field was expended partly out of special budgets adopted for work in foreign countries and partly directly out of the Commission's central office budget. The latter included items for the purchase of thymol, field equipment, travel expenses of directors in going to and in returning from the field, and salaries of directors of field work up to the time these were charged to special budgets.

**General Statement of Expenditures for the
Eighteen-Month Period from July 1,
1913, to December 31, 1914**

GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES..... \$157,731.08

I. For Administrative Work..... 34,038.79

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | For current expenses..... | \$30,930.64 |
| | (1) Salaries (permanent)... | \$17,006.08 |
| | (2) Salaries (temporary)... | 259.07 |
| | (3) Rent..... | 4,138.41 |
| | (4) Traveling expenses.... | 6,417.79 |
| | (5) Office expenses..... | 2,501.84 |
| | (6) Postage..... | 417.65 |
| | (7) Printing..... | 189.80 |
| 2. | For property—furnishing, equipment . | 3,108.15 |

II. For Educational and Informational Work..... 14,113.14

- | | | |
|------|--|----------|
| (8) | Surveys..... | 2,030.47 |
| (9) | Exhibits..... | 9,390.69 |
| (10) | Library..... | 1,844.12 |
| (11) | Publications—printing,
postage..... | 847.86 |

III. For Work in the Field..... 109,579.15

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | Payments from Central Office..... | 30,968.30 |
| | (12) Salaries, Field Directors | 13,355.36 |
| | (13) Thymol*..... | 15,476.21 |
| | (14) Field equipment and
supplies..... | 742.88 |
| | (15) Traveling expenses†... | 1,995.84 |
| 2. | Payments from special budgets for field
work‡..... | 78,008.86 |
| | (16) Central America..... | 17,446.64 |
| | (17) West Indies§..... | 28,822.84 |
| | (18) British Guiana..... | 9,711.36 |
| | (19) Egypt§..... | 19,466.66 |
| | (20) British Advisory Com-
mittee..... | 2,561.36 |

*To be ultimately charged to the field office by which used or distributed at cost.

†To and from field.

‡Amounts forwarded.

§Equivalent in England pounds, \$4.86½.

TREASURER'S REPORT

1913

THE ROCKEFELLER

To the Members of
THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

Gentlemen:

Herewith are submitted statements giving the financial statistics to December 31, 1913.

GENERAL BALANCE STATEMENT

ASSETS

INVESTMENTS:

General Fund (Exhibit E).....	\$35,119,416.34	
Special Funds.....	48,000.00	\$35,167,416.34
	<hr/>	
CASH.....	608,396.26	
INCOME RECEIVABLE.....	189,069.29	
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE.....	502.41	797,967.96
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total Assets..... \$35,965,384.30

FOUNDATION

December 31, 1913.

of The Rockefeller Foundation from its beginning, on May 22, 1913,

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1913

FUNDS AND OBLIGATIONS

GENERAL FUND:

Original Donations (Exhibit A).....	\$34,430,374.82	
Reserve (Exhibit A).....	149,177.78	
		<u>\$34,579,552.60</u>

SPECIAL FUND:

Gift of Mrs. Laura S. Rockefeller (Exhibit B).....		48,000.00
---	--	-----------

UNPAID APPROPRIATIONS (Exhibit D)...		236,909.30
--------------------------------------	--	------------

INCOME:

Unappropriated balance.....		<u>1,100,922.40</u>
-----------------------------	--	---------------------

\$35,965,384.30

**Changes in Investments During 1913
Were as Follows:**

Sold and Redeemed at a profit of \$257.78

\$1,000 Sunday Creek Company 5% bond at 100%
983383rds of
one share

606,980	Galena-Signal Oil Common Stock.....	@ \$181.00
980,339	Galena-Signal Oil Preferred Stock.....	142.00
768,649	Standard Oil Company (Kentucky) Capital Stock	408.00
982,575	Standard Oil Company (Kansas) Capital Stock..	358.00
657,185	Standard Oil Company (Nebraska) Capital Stock	296.00
693,690	Borne-Scrymser Company Capital Stock.....	281.00
438,008	Colonial Oil Company Capital Stock.....	90.00
779,847	The Continental Oil Company Capital Stock....	192.00
11,795	Chesebrough Manufacturing Company Capital Stock.....	650.00
505,891	Solar Refining Company Capital Stock.....	220.00
900,028	Swan & Finch Company Capital Stock.....	183.00
834,893	Washington Oil Company Capital Stock.....	27.00

The following securities were bought:

1 share	Galena-Signal Oil Company Common Stock.....	@ \$186.00
1 share	Galena-Signal Oil Company Preferred Stock.....	144.00
1 share	The Continental Oil Company Capital Stock.....	192.00
1 share	Standard Oil Company (Kansas) Capital Stock....	358.00
1 share	Standard Oil Company (Kentucky) Capital Stock..	420.00
1 share	Solar Refining Company Capital Stock.....	220.00
\$300,000	Illinois Central RR Co. Refunding 4s.....	87%
175,000	Morris & Essex RR Co. 1st & Refunding 3½s.....	82.75%
200,000	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. General 4s.....	83.625%
250,000	New York Connecting Ry. Co. 1st 4½s.....	93.381%
32,000	Western Maryland Ry. Co. 1st 4s.....	75.496%

A dividend of 3722 and 625,264/983383rds shares Solar Refining Company Capital Stock has been received and added to those already held, the book value of all remaining at the original figure. The resulting fraction of a share is the one sold, as above.

A special distribution of 30% by the Solar Refining Company yielding \$148,920 to the Foundation has, by order of the Finance Committee, been credited to the Reserve.

The Finance Committee has, by resolution, authorized the investment of all moneys collectively (except when otherwise specified by donors) instead of by separate funds, as heretofore.

There follow five statements, entitled Exhibits A to E inclusive, which give various financial details in reference to the Foundation.

Respectfully submitted,

L. G. MYERS, Treasurer.

EXHIBIT A

Statement Showing Conditions of Various Funds Held
by The Rockefeller Foundation as of
December 31, 1913

PRINCIPAL OF GENERAL FUND OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION:

Amount received May 29, 1913, from Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy and Jerome D. Greene, Trustees, in bonds.....	\$ 3,200,000.00
Mr. John D. Rockefeller's Gift of June 4, 1913, in securities and accrued interest and dividends.....	21,051,972.82
Mr. Rockefeller's gift of June 27, 1913, in securities and accrued dividends.....	10,178,402.00
Total.....	<u>\$34,430,374.82</u>

RESERVE:

Gains on securities sold and redeemed.....	\$ 257.78	
Special distribution Solar Refining Co.....	148,920.00	<u>\$149,177.78</u>
Total.....		<u>\$34,579,552.60</u>

Investments in general investment schedule (Exhibit E).....	<u>\$34,579,552.60</u>	
	<u>\$34,579,552.60</u>	<u>\$34,579,552.60</u>

EXHIBIT B

SPECIAL FUNDS OF MRS. LAURA S. ROCKEFELLER:

Gift of June 7, 1913 (Income payable at Foundation's discretion to The Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York).....	\$ 8,000.00
Gift of September 11, 1913 (Income payable at Foundation's discretion to the Baptist Home of Northern Ohio).....	8,000.00
Gift of November 29, 1913 (Income payable at Foundation's discretion to Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio).....	24,000.00
Gift of December 9, 1913 (Income payable to The Baptist Home Society of the City of New York).....	8,000.00
	<u>\$48,000.00</u>
Invested in \$60,000 Colorado Industrial Co. 5% Bonds @ 80%.....	<u>\$48,000.00</u>

INCOME ACCOUNT

Six months' interest to August 1, 1913, on Gift of June 7, 1913	250.00
Amount sent The Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York.....	<u>250.00</u>

EXHIBIT C

Statement Showing Receipts and Disbursements of In-
come of The Rockefeller Foundation from May
22, 1913, to December 31, 1913

RECEIPTS:

Income to date..... \$1,447,242.90 ✓ 2/12

DISBURSEMENTS:

Appropriation to American Red Cross... \$100,000.00

Foundation Expenses:

Traveling.....	\$65.20	
Treasurer's Office.....	56.80	
Secretary's Office.....	58.50	180.50

International Health Commission:

Salaries.....	\$3,653.29	
Office Expenses.....	2,526.31	
Office Equipment.....	1,674.26	
Traveling Expenses.....	1,376.84	9,230.70

Balance:

In hands of Director		
General.....	502.41	
Income Receivable.....	189,069.29	
Investments in General		
Schedule.....	539,863.74	
On Deposit.....	608,396.26	1,337,831.70
		<u>\$1,447,242.90</u>
		<u>\$1,447,242.90</u>

EXHIBIT D

Statement Showing All Appropriations from General
Funds Made in Accordance with Resolutions Passed
at Meetings of The Foundation from its Begin-
ning on May 22, 1913, to December 31, 1913

	APPROPRIATIONS	PAYMENTS
American Red Cross.....	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
Bureau of Social Hygiene.....	8,640.00	
Grand Chenier Tract in Louisiana Bird Refuge	212,500.00	
International Health Commission.....	25,000.00	9,230.70
Totals.....	<u>\$346,140.00</u>	<u>\$109,230.70</u>
Unpaid Appropriations.....		236,909.30
	<u>\$346,140.00</u>	<u>\$346,140.00</u>

EXHIBIT E

Schedule of Securities of the Rockefeller Foundation on December 31, 1913, Representing Both Principal, and Income Temporarily Invested

BONDS

NAME	RATE %	DATE OF MATURITY	AMOUNT	PRICE %	CASH PRICE
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. 1st.....	4	July 1948	\$ 6,000	91.	\$ 5,460.00
Canadian Pacific Ry. 1st Mtg. Deb.....	5	July 1915	£ 500	102.	2,550.00
Central Pacific 30 year, Gtd. by So. Pac.....	3½	Aug. 1929	\$ 2,000	89.	1,780.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Gen. Mtg.....	4	May 1980	30,000	97.	29,100.00
Chic. Cin. Chicago & St. Louis, St. L. Div. 1st Coll. Trust.....	4	Nov. 1990	73,000	90.	65,700.00
Cleve. Cin. Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Gen. Mtg.....	4	June 1998	200,000	83.625	167,250.00
Colorado Industrial Co. Conv.....	5	Aug. 1934	2,000,000	80.	1,600,000.00
Denver & Rio Grande R.R. 1st Consol.....	4	Jan. 1936	6,000	85.	5,100.00
Illinois Central R.R. Refunding.....	4	Nov. 1955	300,000	87.	261,000.00
Interborough Rapid Transit Ist.....	5	Jan. 1966	1,000,000	96.	960,000.00
Long Island R.R. Refunding.....	4	Mar. 1949	2,000	90.	1,800.00
Louisville & Nashville R.R. Unified.....	4	July 1940	6,000	90.	5,580.00
Magnolia Petroleum Company Ist.....	6	Jan. 1937	3,200,000	100.	3,200,000.00
Morris & Essex R.R. 1st & Refunding.....	3½	Dec. 2000	175,000	82.75	144,812.50
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. 1st.....	4	Oct. 1937	35,000	95.	33,250.00
New York Connecting R.R. 1st Mtg.....	4½	Aug. 1953	250,000	94.	233,453.65
Norfolk & Western Ry. 1st Consol.....	4	Oct. 1996	5,500	91.	5,005.00
Northern Pacific Ry. Prior Lien Ry. & Land Grant.....	4	Jan. 1987	5,500	93.	5,115.00
Pennsylvania R.R. Consol.....	4	May 1948	£ 2,400	99.	11,880.00
Pitts. Cin. Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Con. Ser. D.....	4	Nov. 1945	\$ 56,000	97.	54,320.00
Rutland R.R. 1st Consol.....	4½	July 1941	25,000	81.	22,500.00
Sunday Creek Co. Coll. Trust.....	5	July 1944	82,000	78.	63,960.00
Wabash R.R. Omaha Div. 1st.....	3½	Oct. 1941	45,000	65.	29,250.00
Western Maryland Ry. 1st.....	4	Oct. 1952	1,032,000	78.9193	814,158.76
					\$7,723,024.91

TREASURER'S REPORT—1913

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EXHIBIT E—Continued
STOCKS

NAME	RATE %	NUMBER OF SHARES	PRICE %	CASH PRICE
<i>Oil Company Stocks:</i>				
Borne-Scrymser Company.....	20	495	295.	\$ 146,025.00
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. Consol.....	40	690	670.	462,300.00
The Colonial Oil Company.....	..	619	100.	61,900.00
The Continental Oil Company.....	12	7,442	190.	1,413,982.12
Crescent Pipe Line Company (par \$50).....	12	14,907	60.	894,420.00
Cumberland Pipe Line Company.....	6	2,481	72.	178,632.00
Eureka Pipe Line Company.....	40	12,422	361.3333	4,488,482.50
Galena-Signal Oil Co. Preferred.....	8	4,193	140.	587,024.13
Galena-Signal Oil Co. Common.....	13	20,842	190.	3,959,976.12
Northern Pipe Line Company.....	10	9,937	110.	1,093,070.00
Solar Refining Company.....	10	4,964	185.007	918,375.00
South West Penn. Pipe Lines.....	20	8,695	160.	1,391,200.00
Standard Oil Co. (Kansas).....	46	4,966	275.016	1,365,733.13
Standard Oil Co. (Kentucky).....	20	2,478	421.53	1,044,547.23
Standard Oil Co. (Nebraska).....	30	2,482	270.	670,140.00
Swan & Finch Company.....	5	1,234	200.	246,800.00
Union Tank Line Company.....	..	29,815	70.	2,087,050.00
Washington Oil Company (par \$10).....	40	1,774	30.	53,220.00
				<u>\$21,062,877.23</u>
<i>Miscellaneous Stocks:</i>				
Archison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Common.....	6	20,000	95.95	\$ 1,919,000.00
H. B. Claffin Company Common.....	6	451	79.20	35,719.20
Consolidated Gas Company.....	6	20,000	130.	2,600,000.00
Cuban American Sugar Co. Preferred.....	7	600	88.775	53,265.00
Manhattan Ry. Company Capital.....	7	10,000	128.775	1,287,750.00
National Lead Company Preferred.....	7	1,400	104.	145,600.00
New York Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Common.....	..	100	55.	5,500.00
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. 2nd Preferred.....	5	400	78.70	31,480.00
Pressed Steel Car Company Preferred.....	7	500	89.75	44,875.00
The Provident Loan Society Certificates (Par \$5,000).....	6	40	100.	200,000.00
United States Rubber Company 1st Preferred.....	8	100	103.25	10,325.00
				<u>\$ 6,333,514.20</u>
TOTAL SECURITIES BELONGING TO THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.....				\$35,119,416.34

NOTE:—All securities are valued at the price at which they were purchased or at the value assigned to them when they were donated, interest and dividends accrued at the date of purchase or donation being allowed for.

TREASURER'S REPORT

1914

2

THE ROCKEFELLER

To the Members of
THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

Gentlemen:

Herewith are submitted statements giving the financial statistics fiscal year ending December 31, 1914.

GENERAL BALANCE STATEMENT

ASSETS

INVESTMENTS:

General Fund (Exhibit H).....	\$103,015,321.34	
Special Funds.....	73,000.00	\$103,088,321.34

ASSETS ACQUIRED THROUGH APPROPRIATIONS OF INCOME:

Grand Chenier Tract— Bird Refuge in Louisiana.....		224,886.95
---	--	------------

ACCRUED INCOME ON GENERAL INVESTMENTS.....	604,960.53	
--	------------	--

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE.....	174,541.59	
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CASH ON DEPOSIT.....	1,054,054.15	1,833,556.27
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\$105,146,764.56

FOUNDATION

December 31, 1914.

of The Rockefeller Foundation and its subsidiary organizations for the

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1914

FUNDS AND OBLIGATIONS

GENERAL FUND:

Original donations (Exhibit A)	\$100,000,000.00	
Reserve (Exhibit A)	320,079.73	100,320,079.73

SPECIAL FUNDS:

Gift of Mr. J. D. Rockefeller (Exhibit C)	\$ 25,000.00	
Gift of Mrs. Laura S. Rockefeller (Exhibit B)	48,000.00	\$ 73,000.00

INCOME:

Appropriated for purchase of assets		224,886.95
In suspense	80,000.00	
Special contribution (Exhibit D)	500.00	80,500.00

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE 4,305.04

BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR PAYMENTS
ON ACCOUNT OF MR. ROCKEFELLER'S
DESIGNATIONS, NOT YET MATURED:
(Exhibit D) 784,895.35UNPAID FOUNDATION APPROPRIATIONS:
(Exhibit E) 2,395,759.01

UNAPPROPRIATED INCOME 1,263,338.48

\$105,146,764.56

Changes in Investments During the Year 1914
Were as Follows:

<i>Sold and Redeemed at a gain of \$170,901.95</i>		
	GAIN	LOSS
\$19,000 International Navigation 1st Sinking Fund 5s. @ 100	\$ 4,750.00	
36,000 N. Y. Central Lines Equip- ment 4¼s. 100	345.96	
200,000 N. Y. City Corporate Stock 6% Notes. 100.8953	1,790.64	
1,000 Sunday Creek Collateral Trust 5s. 100.	220.	
50 shares American Shipbuild- ing Co. Preferred. 79.846		\$ 257.69
145 shares Borne, Scrymser Co. 293.0971		275.92
442 shares Continental Oil Co. 228.959	17,217.91	
787 shares Crescent Pipe Line Company. 57.553		1,925.57
65 shares Eureka Pipe Line Co. 337.674		1,538.10
30 shares New York Transit Company. 277.667	/	669.97
937 shares Northern Pipe Line 120.5935	9,926.23	
695 shares South West Penn. Pipe Lines. 148.9626		7,671.00
331 shares Swan & Finch Co. . 272.8559	24,115.32	
13,700 shares Wabash RR Com- mon.98038		13,968.75
15,600 shares Wabash RR Pre- ferred.4.82714		18,296.50
5,710 shares Union Tank Line Co. 97.52	157,139.39	
	\$215,505.45	\$ 44,003.50
Net Gain.		170,901.95
	\$215,505.45	\$215,505.45

Bought:

\$ 400 Ashland Power Co. 1st Mtge 5s. @ 100.		\$400.00
1,000,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, General 4s. 93.5		935,000.00
600,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul De- benture of 1909 4s. 91.062		546,375.00
500,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul General Mortgage 4½s. 103.		515,000.00
214,000 New York City Corporate Stock Notes 6%, due 1915. 100.		214,000.00
67,000 New York City Two Year Revenue Bonds 6s, due 1916. 100.		67,000.00

\$ 94,000	New York City Three Year Revenue Bonds 6s, due 1917.....@100.		\$ 94,000.00
504,000	New York Central Lines Equipment Trust of 1913 Gold 4½s.....	99.039	499,158.00
390,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Refunding & Imp. 4½s.....	93.38146	357,150.00
100,000	Southern Pacific Branch Railway Co. 6s.....	117.1402	117,140.20
450,000	Washington Railway & Elec. Cons. Mtge Gold 4s.....	83.5	375,750.00
100,000	New York City 4¼% Corporate Stock, due 1964.....	94.5	94,500.00
1,100	shares Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Common.....	82.6439	90,908.33
500	shares Great Northern Ry. Preferred	106.05	53,025.00
1,000	shares Northern Pacific Ry.....	91.7625	91,762.50
			<u>\$4,051,169.03</u>

During the year the Foundation has received from the Cleveland Trust Company \$401,066.28, and a participation certificate in mortgages on property formerly owned by the Euclid Heights Realty Company, to the amount of \$202,400 (Total \$603,466.28) as a distribution of the proceeds of the sale of Euclid Heights Realty Company property. This has been credited to the cost of \$716,000 (par value) Euclid Heights Realty Company Bonds, thus reducing the book value of same to \$1,997.72. The Mortgages of \$202,400 have since been credited with a payment of \$4,030, reducing value to \$198,370.

The Protective Committee for the St. Louis & San Francisco Refunding 4% bonds (now in default), with whom the bonds were deposited, have purchased the coupons maturing July 1st, 1914, and January 1st, 1915. The \$80,000 received for the coupons belonging to the \$2,000,000 of this issue owned by the Foundation, has not been treated as income, but is carried in "Suspense" pending the outcome of the receivership of the St. Louis & San Francisco Company.

The \$520,000 Pere Marquette RR Consolidated 4%-Bonds, which have been in default since their receipt, have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company as depository for the Protective Committee for this issue.

Under date of December 15, 1914, Mr. John D. Rockefeller conveyed to the Foundation \$25,000 par value Canada Southern Ry. Consolidated Mortgage 5% bonds, the income of which is to be paid to the Baptist Home for the Aged of New York City, as long as the Foundation shall deem it wise. As a special fund this account is shown separately in Exhibit C.

There follow eight statements, entitled Exhibits A to H inclusive, which give the various financial details in reference to the Foundation.

Respectfully submitted,

L. G. MYERS,
Treasurer.

Statement Showing Condition of Various Funds Held by
The Rockefeller Foundation as of December 31, 1914

EXHIBIT A

PRINCIPAL OF GENERAL FUND OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION:

Amount received May 29, 1913, from Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy and Jerome D. Greene, Trustees, in bonds	\$ 3,200,000.00	
Mr. John D. Rockefeller's gift of June 4, 1913, in securities and accrued interest and dividends	21,052,028.54	
Mr. Rockefeller's gift of June 27, 1913, in securities and accrued dividends	10,178,402.00	
Mr. Rockefeller's gift of March 6, 1914, in securities and accrued dividends	65,569,569.46	
		<u>\$100,000,000.00</u>
RESERVE:		
Gains on securities sold and redeemed \$ 171,159.73		
Special distribution Solar Refining Company	148,920.00	320,079.73
		<u>\$100,320,079.73</u>
*Investments in general investment schedule (Exhibit H)	\$100,320,079.73	
	<u>\$100,320,079.73</u>	<u>\$100,320,079.73</u>

EXHIBIT B

SPECIAL FUNDS OF MRS. LAURA S. ROCKEFELLER:

Gift of June 7, 1913 (Income payable at Foundation's discretion to The Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York)	\$ 8,000.00
Gift of September 11, 1913 (Income payable at Foundation's discretion to the Baptist Home of Northern Ohio)	8,000.00
Gift of November 29, 1913 (Income payable at Foundation's discretion to Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio)	24,000.00
Gift of December 9, 1913 (Income payable at Foundation's discretion to The Baptist Home Society of the City of New York)	8,000.00
	<u>\$48,000.00</u>
‡Invested in \$80,000 Colorado Industrial Company 5% Bonds @ 80%	48,000.00
	<u>48,000.00</u>

INCOME ACCOUNT

Twelve months' interest on above gifts	\$3,000.00
Amount sent to the various Societies as above	3,000.00
	<u>3,000.00</u>

° NOTE:—The Investment Schedule (Exhibit H) covers, in addition to the \$100,320,079.73 principal referred to above, securities amounting to \$2,695,241.61, representing income temporarily invested.

† NOTE:—The securities referred to above are not included in the Investment Schedule (Exhibit H). The endowments being of a special character, mention of their principal, income, or appropriations is made only in the General Balance Statement on page 139.

EXHIBIT C

SPECIAL FUND OF MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER:

Gift of December 15, 1914 (Income payable at Foundation's discretion to the Baptist Home for the Aged of New York City).....	\$25,000.00
*Invested in \$25,000 Canada Southern Ry. Company Consolidated 5s @ 100%.....	<u>25,000.00</u>

EXHIBIT D

Statement Showing Receipts and Disbursements of The Rockefeller Foundation Income from General Funds for Year 1914

(SPECIAL FUNDS SHOWN BY EXHIBITS B AND C ARE NOT INCLUDED HEREIN)

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1914.....	\$1,337,831.70
Income for year 1914, as to which there is no restriction.....	\$3,924,817.13
Mr. Rockefeller's proportion of "Reservation" of \$2,000,000 for period March 6 to December 31, 1914, set aside.....	<u>1,643,835.62</u>
Total income for 1914.....	<u>5,568,652.75</u>
Total income available for disbursement during year.....	\$6,906,484.45 ✓
Proceeds sale of July, 1914, and January, 1915, coupons belonging to \$2,000,000. St. Louis and San Francisco Refunding 4s now in default (carried in suspense)..	80,000.00
Contribution for Belgian Relief work from Miss Olivia Cutting.....	500.00

DISBURSEMENTS

DIRECT EXPENDITURES BY THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION ON ACCOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS:

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES:		
Traveling.....	\$ 780.19	
Secretary's office.....	1,122.68	
Treasurer's office.....	<u>11,828.82</u>	\$13,731.69

APPROPRIATIONS EXPENDED BY FOUNDATION SUBSIDIARY ORGANIZATIONS:

China Medical Commission:		
Conference	\$1,489.64	
Commission	<u>35,162.32</u>	<u>\$36,651.96</u>

AMOUNTS CARRIED FORWARD	<u>\$50,383.65</u>	<u>\$6,986,984.45</u>
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* NOTE:—The securities referred to above are not included in the Investment Schedule (Exhibit H). The endowments being of a special character, mention of their principal, income, or appropriations is made only in the General Balance Statement on page 139.

AMOUNTS BROUGHT FORWARD.	\$50,383.65		\$6,986,984.45
China Medical Board.....	2,618.96		
Grand Chenier Tract, La., for Bird Refuge.....	224,886.95		
International Health Com- mission.....	133,237.06		
Investigation of Industrial Relations.....	5,292.13		
Research in Governmental Problems.....	10,000.00		
War Relief.....	994,613.06	1,421,031.81	

PAYMENTS MADE TO UNAFFILI-
ATED ORGANIZATIONS:

ON ACCOUNT OF FOUNDATION
APPROPRIATIONS:

American Academy in Rome.....	10,000.00		
American Red Cross.....	20,000.00		
Brooklyn Bureau of Char- ities.....	10,000.00		
Bureau of Municipal Re- search.....	35,000.00		
Bureau of Social Hygiene .	8,640.00		
Cooperation and Efficiency in Foreign Missionary Work.....	48,879.53		
Charity Organization So- ciety.....	10,000.00		
New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.....	25,000.00		
New York Milk Com- mittee.....	5,000.00		
Relief Society for the Ca- lamities in the North- eastern Districts and Kyushu, Japan.....	10,000.00	182,519.53	

ON ACCOUNT OF MR. ROCKE-
FELLER'S DESIGNATIONS:

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.....	50,000.00		
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	500.00		
Alta Social Settlement of Cleveland.....	4,500.00		

AMOUNTS CARRIED FORWARD	\$55,000.00	\$1,603,551.34	\$6,986,984.45
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AMOUNTS BROUGHT FORWARD \$55,000.00 \$1,603,551.34 \$6,986,984.45

Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York...	200.00
Baptist Union of Western Canada.....	10,000.00
Boy Scouts of America...	5,000.00
Brooklyn Bureau of Char- ities.....	2,000.00
Charity Organization Soc..	6,000.00
Charity Organization So- ciety, on Prevention of Tuberculosis.....	500.00
Cleveland Federation of Charity and Philanth'py	2,000.00
Cleveland School of Arts..	700.00
Eugenic Field Workers (State institutions)....	1,350.00
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America....	500.00
George Junior Republic Association.....	2,000.00
Honest Ballot Association of N. Y. C.....	1,000.00
International Committee of Y. M. C. A.....	47,500.00
International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass.....	2,000.00
Layman's Missionary Movement.....	5,000.00
Legal Aid Society of New York.....	1,000.00
National Child Labor Commission.....	1,500.00
National Highways Protec- tive Society.....	250.00
National League on Urban Conditions among Ne- groes.....	1,500.00
Newfoundland Sealing Dis- aster Sufferers.....	1,000.00
New Jersey Baptist Con- vention.....	1,000.00

AMOUNTS CARRIED FORWARD \$148,500.00 \$1,603,551.34 \$6,986,984.45

AMOUNTS BROUGHT FORWARD	\$148,500.00	\$1,603,551.34	\$6,986,984.45
New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	\$6,000.00		
New York Child Labor Committee	300.00		
New York Milk Committee	4,000.00		
Parks and Playgrounds As- sociation	250.00		
Prison Association of New York	500.00		
Public Education Ass'tion	2,500.00		
Public Schools Athletic League, New York City	500.00		
Girls' Branch	500.00		
Religious Education Asso- ciation	750.00		
The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research..	527,315.27		
Salem Fire Relief Fund..	10,000.00		
Society for Italian Immi- grants	750.00		
State Charities Aid Asso- ciation	2,000.00		
Westchester Poor: Special Agent	900.00		
Westchester Poor: Eugenic Investigator	675.00		
Whittier House, Jersey City, N. J.	1,000.00		
Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, New York	151,000.00		
Y. M. C. A., New York City	3,000.00	\$ 858,940.27	
BALANCE:			
Acts. Rec.	\$174,541.59		
Acts. Pble ...	4,305.04	170,236.55	
Income Receivable	604,960.53		
Investments in General Schedule	2,695,241.61		
On Deposit	1,054,054.15	4,524,492.84	
		<u>\$6,986,984.45</u>	<u>\$6,986,984.45</u>

NOTE:—Above balance is divided as follows:

Amount to credit of Mr. Rockefeller's Reservation	\$ 784,895.35
Amount credited to Suspense	80,000.00
Amount credited to Special Contributions	500.00
Undisbursed Income	3,659,097.49
Total	<u>\$4,524,492.84</u>

EXHIBIT E

Statement Showing All Appropriations from General Funds Made in Accordance with Resolutions Passed at Meetings of The Foundation from its Beginning on May 22, 1913, to December 31, 1914

APPROPRIATIONS TO BE EXPENDED UNDER DIRECTION OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION:	AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED	PAYMENTS
China Medical Board.....	\$509,118.96	\$ 2,618.96
China Medical Commission.....	36,651.96	36,651.96
Grand Chenier Tract, Louisiana, Bird Refuge	225,386.95	224,886.95
Investigation of Industrial Relations.....	20,292.13	5,292.13
International Health Commission.....	482,578.37	142,467.76
Scientific Research in Governmental Problems.....	50,000.00	10,000.00
War Relief.....	1,018,261.46	994,613.06
APPROPRIATIONS MADE TO UNAFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:		
American Academy in Rome.....	100,000.00	10,000.00
American Association for Conservation of Vision.....	25,000.00	
American Red Cross.....	120,000.00	120,000.00
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Bureau of Municipal Research.....	40,000.00	35,000.00
Bureau of Social Hygiene.....	8,640.00	8,640.00
Charity Organization Society.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
← Cooperation and Efficiency in Foreign Missionary Work \$450,000.00		
Less Amount Lapsed.... 1,120.47	448,879.53	48,879.53
New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.....	225,000.00	25,000.00
New York Milk Committee.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Relief Society for the Calamities in the Northeastern Districts and Kyushu, Japan.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Wellesley College.....	750,000.00	
Totals.....	\$4,094,809.36	\$1,699,050.35
Unpaid Appropriations.....		\$2,395,759.01
	<u>\$4,094,809.36</u>	<u>\$4,094,809.36</u>

EXHIBIT F

Financial Statements of Subsidiary Organizations of the
Rockefeller Foundation for the Year 1914

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH COMMISSION

Balance of Appropriation Unexpended January 1, 1914..	\$ 15,769.30
Appropriated March 18, 1914.....	50,000.00
Appropriated September 25, 1914.....	100,000.00
	<u>\$165,769.30</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT EXPENSE:

Office Salaries.....	\$19,694.03		
General Office Expense	3,545.18		
Traveling Expense...	4,936.87		
Rent.....	2,967.36		
Library.....	260.93		
Office Furnishings....	1,781.53		
Director's Assistant in Egypt and Ceylon	2,500.00	\$35,685.90	
Motion Pictures of Clinics and Field Work.....	1,260.48		
Printing and mailing Circulars in connection with Survey of Foreign Medical Missionaries .	60.47		
Hookworm Charts.....	250.00		
Panama-Pacific Exposition.....	6,076.21	\$ 43,333.06	

WEST INDIES:

Field Director's Salary (from Sept., 1914)	\$1,333.32		
Field Director's Travel- ing (from Sept. 1914)	318.86	1,652.18	
Field Director's Report, on account.....		7.63	
British Guiana.....	9,711.36		
Trinidad.....	9,134.67		
Antigua.....	3,780.06		
Grenada.....	7,003.76		
St. Lucia.....	4,742.30		
St. Vincent.....	4,335.18	38,707.33	40,367.14

CENTRAL AMERICA:

Field Director's Salary	6,533.27		
Field Director's Travel- ing Expenses.....	1,309.76	7,843.03	
AMOUNTS CARRIED FORWARD.....	\$7,843.03	\$83,700.20	\$165,769.30

AMOUNTS BROUGHT FORWARD	\$7,843.03	\$83,700.20	\$165,769.30
Panama	9,817.41		
Costa Rica	9,174.60		
Guatemala	185.53		
Nicaragua	375.00	19,552.54	27,395.57
EAST:			
Field Director's Salary	2,499.99		
Egypt	19,641.30	22,141.29	
		\$133,237.06	
Balance of Appropriation Unexpended		32,532.24	
		<u>\$165,769.30</u>	<u>\$165,769.30</u>

EXHIBIT G

Financial Statements of Subsidiary Organizations of The
Rockefeller Foundation for the Year 1914

CHINA MEDICAL COMMISSION

Conference Expenses		\$ 1,489.64	
Visit to England of Representative		1,519.93	
Commission Expenses:			
Salaries	\$17,938.31		
Traveling Expenses	14,221.32		
Other Expenses:			
Equipment	\$195.50		
Printing Report	579.14	774.64	32,934.27
Miscellaneous Expenses:			
Cable Messages		99.05	
Exchange for Drafts on Letters of Credit		599.07	
Cost of Express Traveler's Checks		10.00	708.12
			<u>\$36,651.96</u>

CHINA MEDICAL BOARD

Salaries	\$1,560.33		
Traveling Expenses		23.00	
Other Expenses: Equipment		35.63	
			<u>1,618.96</u>

INVESTIGATION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Salaries	4,068.25		
Traveling Expenses		455.10	
Other Expenses		768.78	
			<u>5,292.13</u>

EXHIBIT H

Schedule of Securities of The Rockefeller Foundation on December 31, 1914, Representing Both Principal, and Income Temporarily Invested

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BONDS

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

NAME	RATE %	DATE OF MATURITY	AMOUNT	PRICE %	CASH PRICE
American Agricultural Chem. 1st Mtg. Conv.....	5	Oct. 1928	\$ 500,000	101.	\$ 505,000.00
Ashland Power Company 1st Mtg.....	5	Jan. 1928	8,000	100.	8,000.00
Atlantic & Birmingham Railway 1st Mtg.....	5	Jan. 1934	677,000	90.	609,300.00
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. 1st Mtg.....	4	July 1948	6,000	91.	5,460.00
Canadian Pacific Railway 1st Mtg. Deb.....	5	July 1915	£ 500	102.	2,550.00
Central Pacific Ry. 30 yr. Gtd. by So. Pac.....	3½	Aug. 1920	\$2,000	89.	1,780.00
Chicago & Alton R.R. Refunding.....	3	Oct. 1949	551,000	65.	358,150.00
Chicago & Alton Ry. 1st Mtg. Lien.....	3½	July 1950	854,000	53.	452,620.00
Chicago City & Connecting Rys. Coll. Trust.....	5	Jan. 1927	1,305,000	85.	1,109,250.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. Gen. Mtg.....	4	Mar. 1958	1,000,000	93.5	935,000.00
Chicago & Eastern Ill. R.R. Refdg. & Imp.....	4	July 1955	300,000	63.	189,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Gen. Ry. Mtg. Ser. A....	4	May 1939	30,000	97.	29,100.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Gen. Ry. Mtg. Ser. C....	4½	May 1939	500,000	103.	515,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Debenture.....	4	July 1934	600,000	91.0625	546,375.00
Chicago & North Western Railway Extension.....	4	Aug. 15, '28	50,000	95.	47,500.00
Chicago & North Western Railway Skg. Fund Debenture	5	May 1933	80,000	102.	81,600.00
Chicago Railways Co. 1st Mtg.....	5	Feb. 1927	500,000	97.	485,000.00
Cleveland, Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry., St. Louis Div. Coll. Tr.	4	Nov. 1900	73,000	90.	65,700.00
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Gen. Mtg.	4	June 1903	700,000	88.89	587,250.00
Cleveland Short Line 1st Mtg. Gtd. L.S.&M.S.....	4½	April 1961	500,000	95.	475,000.00

Colorado Industrial Co. Conv.....	5	Aug. 1934	2,000,000	80.	1,600,000.00
Denver & Rio Grande R.R. 1st Consol.....	4	Jan. 1936	6,000	85.	5,100.00
Erie R.R. Conv. Series "B".....	4	April 1953	1,065,000	75.	798,750.00
Euclid Heights Realty Co. (Cleve. Trust Co. Receipt for bonds).....	..	.....	716,000	Liq. to	1,997.72
Cleveland Trust Co. Participation Ctf. in certain mtgs. on property formerly owned by Euclid Heights Realty Co.....	..	.....	202,400	Liq. to	198,370.00
Illinois Central R.R. Refunding.....	4	Nov. 1955	300,000	87.	261,000.00
Interborough Rapid Transit 1st.....	5	Jan. 1966	1,000,000	98.	960,000.00
International Mercantile Marine Mtg. & Coll. Tr. Gold.....	4½	Oct. 1922	3,692,000	55.	2,030,600.00
International Navigation Co. 1st Skg. Fund.....	5	Feb. 1929	1,305,000	75.	978,750.00
Lake Erie & Western R.R. 2nd Mtg.....	5	July 1941	100,000	100.	100,000.00
Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. 1st Mtg.....	3½	June 1997	926,000	87.	805,620.00
Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. Debenture.....	4	Sept. 1928	762,000	92.	701,040.00
Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. Debenture.....	4	May 1931	2,673,000	92.	2,459,160.00
Long Island R.R. Refunding.....	4	Mar. 1949	2,000	90.	1,800.00
Louisville & Nashville R.R. Unified.....	4	July 1940	6,000	90.	5,580.00
Magnolia Petroleum Company 1st.....	6	Jan. 1937	3,200,000	100.	3,200,000.00
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Gen. Skg. Fund.....	4½	Jan. 1936	1,325,000	84.	1,113,600.00
Missouri Pacific Ry. 40-year Collateral.....	4	Mar. 1945	2,198,000	60.	1,318,800.00
Morris & Essex 1st R.R. Mtg. & Refunding.....	3½	Dec. 2000	175,000	82.75	144,812.50
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st Mtg.....	5	Nov. 1947	250,000	100.	250,000.00
N. Y. Central Lines Equip. Tr. of 1913 Gold.....	4½	36M ea. yr. Jan. '16-'28	468,000	99.039	463,503.96
New York City Corporate Stock.....	4¼	Mar. 1964	100,000	94.5	94,500.00
New York City Corporate Stock Notes.....	6	Sept. 1915	14,000	100.	14,000.00
New York City Two-Year Revenue Bonds.....	6	Sept. 1916	67,000	100.	67,000.00
New York City Three-Year Revenue Bonds.....	6	Sept. 1917	94,000	100.	94,000.00
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. 1st Mtg.....	4	Oct. 1937	35,000	95.	33,260.00

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EXHIBIT H—Continued

NAME	RATE %	DATE OF MATURITY	AMOUNT	PRICE %	CASH PRICE
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Deb.....	4	May 1931	1,303,000	87.	1,133,610.00
New York Connecting R.R. 1st Mtg.....	4½	Aug. 1953	250,000	93.38146	233,453.65
Norfolk & Western R.R. 1st Consol. Mtg.....	4	Oct. 1906	5,500	91.	5,005.00
Northern Pacific Ry. Refunding & Imp.....	4½	July 2047	390,000	91.5761	357,150.00
Northern Pacific Ry. Prior Lien Ry. and Land Grant....	4	Jan. 1997	5,500	93.	5,115.00
Ohio Fuel Supply Co. Debenture.....	6	Mar. 1927	51,925	100.	51,925.00
Pennsylvania R.R. Consolidated.....	4	May 1943	£ 2,400	99.	11,880.00
Pere Marquette R.R. Consol.....	4	Jan. 1951	\$520,000	63.	327,600.00
Philadelphia Co. Convertible Debenture.....	5	May 1922	1,000,000	97.	970,000.00
Philadelphia Co. Gold Convertible.....	5	Aug. 1919	500,000	95.	475,000.00
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Con. Ser. D.....	4	Nov. 1945	56,000	97.	54,320.00
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Con. Ser. I.....	4½	Aug. 1963	500,000	103.	515,000.00
Rutland R.R. 1st Consolidated.....	4½	July 1941	25,000	81.	22,500.00
St. Louis & San Francisco R.R. Refunding.....	4	July 1951	2,000,000	76.	1,520,000.00
St. Louis & San Francisco, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 1st	5	Mar. 1940	450,000	60.	270,000.00
Seaboard Air Line Ry. Adjustment.....	5	Oct. 1949	455,000	77.	350,350.00
Southern Pacific Branch Ry. 1st Mortgage.....	6	April 1937	100,000	117.1402	117,140.20
Sunday Creek Co. Coll. Trust.....	5	July 1944	81,000	78.	63,180.00
Wabash R.R. 2nd Mortgage.....	5	Feb. 1939	117,000	98.	114,660.00
Wabash R.R. Detroit & Ohio Ext. 1st.....	5	July 1941	3,000	106.	3,180.00
Wabash R.R. Omaha Division 1st.....	3½	Oct. 1941	45,000	65.	29,250.00
Washington Railway & Electric Cons. Mtg. Gold.....	4	Dec. 1951	450,000	83.5	375,750.00
Western Maryland Ry. 1st.....	4	Oct. 1952	1,032,000	78.9193	814,158.76
Western Pacific Ry. 1st.....	5	Sept. 1933	4,039,000	69.	2,786,910.00
Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R., Lake Erie Div. 1st.....	5	Oct. 1926	140,000	100.	140,000.00
Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R. 1st Consol.....	4	Mar. 1949	434,000	80.	347,200.00
TOTAL BONDS.....					\$35,803,606.79

STOCKS

NAME	RATE %	NUMBER OF SHARES	PRICE %	CASH PRICE
<i>Oil Company Stocks:</i>				
Borne-Scrymser Company.....	20	350	295.	\$ 103,250.00
Buckeye Pipe Line Company (par \$50).....	16	49,693	160.	7,950,880.00
Cheseborough Manufacturing Co. Consol.....	40	690	670.	462,300.00
The Colonial Oil Company.....	..	619	100.	61,900.00
The Continental Oil Company.....	12	7,000	190.	1,330,000.00
Crescent Pipe Line Company (par \$50).....	6	14,120	60.	847,200.00
Cumberland Pipe Line Company.....	5	2,481	72.	178,632.00
Eureka Pipe Line Company.....	24	12,357	361.33	4,464,995.59
Galena Signal Oil Co. Preferred.....	8	4,193	140.	587,024.13
Galena Signal Oil Co. Common.....	12	20,842	190.	3,959,976.12
Indiana Pipe Line Co. (Par \$50).....	20	24,845	125.111	3,108,335.28
National Transit Co. (Par \$25).....	12	126,481	41.	5,185,721.00
New York Transit Co.....	20	12,392	300.	3,717,600.00
Northern Pipe Line Company.....	10	9,000	110.	990,000.00
Solar Refining Company.....	10	4,964	185.007	918,375.00
Southern Pipe Line Company.....	24	24,845	229.5556	5,703,308.88
Standard Oil Company (Kansas).....	..	4,966	275.016	1,365,733.13
Standard Oil Company (Kentucky).....	16	7,434	140.509	1,044,547.23
Standard Oil Company (Nebraska).....	20	2,482	270.	670,140.00
Standard Oil Company (Ohio).....	24	8,696	420.	3,652,320.00
South West Penn. Pipe Lines.....	12	8,000	160.	1,280,000.00
Swan & Finch Company.....	..	903	200.	180,600.00
Union Tank Line Company.....	5	24,105	70.	1,687,360.00
Washington Oil Company (Par \$10).....	40	1,774	30.	53,220.00
TOTAL OIL COMPANY STOCKS.....				\$49,503,458.30

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EXHIBIT H—Continued

NAME	RATE %	NUMBER OF SHARES	PRICE %	CASH PRICE
<i>Miscellaneous Stocks:</i>				
American Shipbuilding Co. Preferred.....	..	9,457	85.	\$ 803,845.00
American Shipbuilding Co. Common.....	..	14,972	35.	524,020.00
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Common.....	6	21,100	95.95	2,009,908.33
Central National Bank of Cleveland.....	8	500	159.22	79,611.10
Chehalis & Pacific Land Company.....	..	220	45.45	10,000.00
Chicago City & Connecting Ry. Preferred Participation Cer- tificates.....	2½	17,530	69.1875	1,212,856.88
Chicago City & Connecting Ry. Common Participation Cer- tificates.....	..	10,518	30.	315,540.00
H. B. Claffin Company Common.....	..	451	79.32	35,774.92
Cleveland Arcade Company.....	8	2,500	98.6222	246,555.56
Cleveland Steel Company.....	..	2,121	100.	212,100.00
Cleveland Trust Company.....	10	286	238.195	68,123.77
Colorado & Southern Ry. Company 1st Preferred.....	..	7,000	54.	378,000.00
Consolidated Gas Company.....	6	20,000	130.	2,600,000.00
Wm. Cramp & Sons, Ship & Engine Building Co.....	..	648	15.	9,720.00
Cuban-American Sugar Company Preferred.....	7	600	88.775	53,265.00
Erie Railroad Company 1st Preferred.....	..	36,700	46.	1,688,200.00
Great Lakes Towing Company Common.....	..	1,200	12.	14,400.00
Great Lakes Towing Company Preferred.....	7	1,527	88.7361	135,500.05
Great Northern Ry. Preferred.....	7	500	106.05	53,025.00
International Agricultural Corp. Preferred.....	..	11,345	30.	340,350.00
International Agricultural Corp. Common.....	..	12,575	5.	62,875.00
International Mercantile Marine Co. Preferred.....	..	5,832	11.	64,152.00
International Mercantile Marine Co. Common.....	..	16,603	3.	49,809.00
International Paper Company Common.....	..	400	8.	3,200.00

H. H. Kohlsaat Company.....	..	1,900	50.	95,000.00
Manhattan Railway Company.....	7	10,000	128.776	1,287,750.00
Missouri Pacific Ry. Co.....	..	2,000	26.	52,000.00
National Lead Company Preferred.....	7	1,400	104.	145,600.00
National Lead Company Common.....	3	73,500	50.	3,675,000.00
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Common.....	..	100	55.	5,500.00
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. 2nd Preferred.....	..	400	78.70	31,480.00
Northern Pacific Railway Company.....	..	1,000	91.7625	91,762.50
Ohio Fuel Supply Company (Par \$25).....	8	4,154	41.	170,314.00
Otis Steel Company Preferred.....	7	140	90.	12,600.00
Otis Steel Company Common.....	..	329	20.	6,580.00
Pope Manufacturing Company Common.....	..	354	4.	1,416.00
Pope Manufacturing Company Preferred.....	..	280	15.	4,200.00
Pressed Steel Car Company, Preferred.....	7	500	89.75	44,875.00
Provident Loan Society Certificates (Par \$5000).....	6	40	100.	200,000.00
St. Louis & San Francisco R.R. 2nd Preferred.....	..	6,000	7.	42,000.00
Seaboard Air Line Ry. Preferred.....	..	4,300	54.	232,200.00
Seaboard Air Line Ry. Common.....	..	3,400	21.	71,400.00
Superior Savings & Trust Company (Cleveland, O.).....	12	300	297.8333	89,350.00
Tilden Iron Mining Company.....	..	1,780	27.35	48,683.46
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. Preferred.....	..	4,987	44.444	221,644.22
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. Common.....	..	8,100	10.	81,000.00
U. S. Rubber Company 1st Preferred.....	8	300	101.2313	30,369.40
U. S. Steel Corporation Common.....	2	200	65.	13,000.00
Wilson Realty Company.....	..	591	100.	59,100.00
Woman's Hotel Company.....	..	300	80.	24,000.00
Woman's Hotel Company (Dividend Scrip \$750).....	..	...	80.	600.00
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.....				\$17,708,256.19
*TOTAL SECURITIES BELONGING TO THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.....				\$108,015,321.34

*NOTE:—The securities representing Special Funds Exhibits B and C are not included in the above.
 NOTE:—All securities are valued at the price at which they were purchased or at the value assigned to them when they were donated, interest and dividends accrued at the date of purchase or donation being allowed for.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX I

OFFICERS, MEMBERS *and* COMMITTEES
THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

1913

President

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Secretary

JEROME DAVIS GREENE

Treasurer

LOUIS GUERINEAU MYERS

Assistant Treasurer

HARRY POTTER FISH

Executive Committee

John Davison Rockefeller, Jr., *Chairman*

Simon Flexner

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

Jerome Davis Greene

Charles Otto Heydt

Finance Committee

John Davison Rockefeller, Jr., *Chairman*

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

Jerome Davis Greene

Nominating Committee

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

Wickliffe Rose

Members

To serve until the annual meeting of 1916

John Davison Rockefeller

John Davison Rockefeller, Jr.

Frederick Taylor Gates

To serve until the annual meeting of 1915

Harry Pratt Judson

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

Simon Flexner

To serve until the annual meeting of 1914

Wickliffe Rose

Jerome Davis Greene

Charles Otto Heydt

1914

President

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Secretary

JEROME DAVIS GREENE

Treasurer

LOUIS GUERINEAU MYERS

Assistant Treasurer

HARRY POTTER FISH

(Resigned March 18, 1914)

Assistant Treasurer

LEFFERTS MASON DASHIELL

(Appointed March 18, 1914)

Executive Committee

John Davison Rockefeller, Jr., *Chairman*

Simon Flexner

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

Jerome Davis Greene

Charles Otto Heydt

Finance Committee

John Davison Rockefeller, Jr., *Chairman*

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

Jerome Davis Greene

Nominating Committee

Frederick Taylor Gates

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

Harry Pratt Judson

Members

To serve until the annual meeting of 1917

Charles William Eliot

Wickliffe Rose

Jerome Davis Greene

Alonzo Barton Hepburn

Charles Otto Heydt

To serve until the annual meeting of 1916

John Davison Rockefeller

John Davison Rockefeller, Jr.

Frederick Taylor Gates

To serve until the annual meeting of 1915

Harry Pratt Judson

Simon Flexner

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH COMMISSION

1913

Chairman

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Recording Secretary

JEROME DAVIS GREENE

Director

WICKLIFFE ROSE

Assistant Director

JOHN ATKINSON FERRELL

Executive Committee

John Davison Rockefeller, Jr., *Chairman*

Simon Flexner

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

Jerome Davis Greene

Charles Otto Heydt

Members

The members of the Executive Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation,
ex officio, and the following:

To serve until the annual meeting of 1915

Wickliffe Rose

Frederick Taylor Gates

To serve until the annual meeting of 1916

William Henry Welch

Walter Hines Page

To serve until the annual meeting of 1917

Charles William Eliot

David Franklin Houston

William Crawford Gorgas

1914

Chairman

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Recording Secretary

JEROME DAVIS GREENE

Director General

WICKLIFFE ROSE

Assistant Director General

JOHN ATKINSON FERRELL

Director of Surveys and Exhibits

ERNEST CHRISTOPHER MEYER

Members

The members of the Executive Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation,
ex-officio, and the following:

To serve until the annual meeting of 1915

Wickliffe Rose

Frederick Taylor Gates

To serve until the annual meeting of 1916

William Henry Welch

Walter Hines Page

To serve until the annual meeting of 1917

Charles William Eliot

David Franklin Houston

William Crawford Gorgas

FIELD STAFF

Director for Costa Rica

Dr. Henry Rose Carter, Jr.
(Resigned)

Director for Costa Rica

Dr. Louis Schapiro

Director for Guatemala

Dr. Walter Hawthorne Rowan

Director for the West Indies

Dr. Hector Haldbrook Howard

Substitute Director for Trinidad

Dr. Benjamin Earl Washburn

Director for the East

Dr. Victor George Heiser

Director for Latin America

Dr. Joseph Hill White

Director for Panama

Dr. Lewis Wendell Hackett

Director for Nicaragua

Dr. Daniel Murrah Molloy

Substitute Director

Dr. Platt Walker Covington

CHINA MEDICAL BOARD

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Chairman

WALLACE BUTTRICK

Director

ROGER SHERMAN GREENE

Resident Director in China

EBEN CHARLES SAGE

Secretary

Members

To serve until the annual meeting of 1916

Harry Pratt Judson

Francis Weld Peabody

Frederick Taylor Gates

Starr Jocelyn Murphy

To serve until the annual meeting of 1917

William Henry Welch

John Davison Rockefeller, Jr.

Jerome Davis Greene

Wickliffe Rose

To serve until the annual meeting of 1918

John R. Mott

Simon Flexner

Wallace Buttrick

Frank J. Goodnow

INVESTIGATION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Director

William Lyon Mackenzie King

APPENDIX II

CONSTITUTION OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

ARTICLE I

Members

THE members of the Corporation shall consist of the persons named in the first section of the Act to incorporate The Rockefeller Foundation, being Chapter 488 of the laws of 1913 of the State of New York; *viz.*, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Junior, Frederick T. Gates, Harry Pratt Judson, Simon Flexner, Starr J. Murphy, Jerome D. Greene, Wickliffe Rose, and Charles O. Heydt, together with such persons as they may associate with themselves, and their successors.

New members, whether as successors to those named in the Act of Incorporation or otherwise, and such additional members as they or their successors shall see fit to associate with them, shall be elected by ballot, either at the annual meeting of the Corporation or at a special meeting duly called for that purpose, by vote of a majority of the members of the Corporation attending such meeting.

Any member may withdraw from the Corporation by a notice in writing to the President or Secretary. The members shall be at all times divided into three classes, equal numerically, as nearly as may be, and the original members shall at their first meeting, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, be divided into three classes, the members of the first class to hold their membership and office until the first annual meeting, the members of the second class until the second annual meeting, and the members of the third class until the third annual meeting, and in every case the member shall hold office after the expiration of his term until his successor shall be chosen. At

each annual meeting the successors to those members whose terms of office then expire shall be chosen for the term of three years and until their successors shall be chosen. In case any member shall by death, resignation, incapacity to act, or otherwise, cease to be a member during his term, his successor shall be chosen to serve for the remainder of his term and until his successor shall be chosen. If and when the number of members shall be less than nine, the members remaining shall have power to add, and shall add to their number, until the number shall be not less than nine, but no act of the Corporation shall be void because at the time such act shall be done the members of the Corporation shall be less than nine.

All the powers of the Corporation shall be exercised by its members, and they may, by general resolution, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and the By-Laws to be adopted, delegate to other officers or to committees of their own number such powers as they may see fit, in addition to the powers specified in this Constitution and in such By-Laws.

ARTICLE II

Quorum

A majority of the members of the Corporation shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at meetings of the Corporation.

ARTICLE III

Trustees

The number of trustees by whom the business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed shall be the same as the number of members, and all of the members of the Corporation shall be its trustees, and the election of any person as a member of the Corporation shall constitute him a trustee.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

The officers of the Corporation shall consist of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, together with such other officers as may be determined by the By-Laws. These officers shall have the duties and exercise the powers assigned to them by this Constitution or by the By-Laws, or by resolutions adopted pursuant to the authority of this Constitution or the By-Laws. At each annual meeting of the Corporation or, in default of election at such meeting, then at an adjournment thereof, or at any meeting duly called for that purpose, the Corporation shall elect by ballot a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and it may choose such other officers as the By-Laws shall from time to time provide. All the officers, whether elected or appointed, shall hold office at the pleasure of the Corporation, but in no case beyond the time when their respective successors shall be elected and accept office.

ARTICLE V

President

The President shall sustain an executive and advisory relation to the work and policies of the Corporation similar to that usually sustained by the chairman or president of commercial bodies. He shall preside at all meetings of the Corporation at which he shall be present. He shall appoint all committees unless otherwise ordered by the Corporation. In his absence, the members of the Corporation present shall appoint one of their own number to preside. The President, ex-officio, shall be a member of all committees, except as herein otherwise provided. He shall sign for the Corporation all deeds and other agreements and formal instruments.

In the absence or disability of the President he may by written instrument appoint a member of the Corporation to discharge such of his functions as he may assign to such appointee.

ARTICLE VI

Treasurer

The Treasurer, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Corporation, shall have the custody of the funds and securities of the Corporation, including all bonds, deeds and other papers and documents relating to such property, and shall also have the disbursement of its money. He shall keep proper books of account, and other books, showing at all times the amount of funds belonging to the Corporation, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of the members of the Corporation. At each meeting he shall present an account showing in detail the receipts of the property belonging to the Corporation and of all disbursements thereof since his last report. He shall not pay any money except in the manner prescribed in the By-Laws, or as provided by resolution of the members of the Corporation, or the authority of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII

Secretary

The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Corporation except as otherwise provided in the By-Laws or by resolution of the Corporation. He shall be the medium of communication with the Corporation. He shall be ex-officio a member of all committees except as herein otherwise provided.

He shall give notice of and attend all meetings of the Corporation, taking minutes of the proceedings and transcribing them in a book provided for that purpose, and attesting the same. Immediately upon the election and appointment of members he shall give notice to them of their election or appointment. He shall have the custody of the corporate seal. He shall keep the records of all committees of which he is a member.

ARTICLE VIII

Meetings

The annual meeting of the Corporation shall be held on the Wednesday next preceding the fourth Thursday of January in each year. At this meeting the Trustees of the Corporation shall present a report, verified by the President and Treasurer, or by a majority of the Trustees, showing the whole amount of real and personal property owned by the Corporation, where located, and where and how invested, the amount and nature of the property acquired during the year immediately preceding the date of the report, and the manner of the acquisition; the amount applied, appropriated or expended during the year immediately preceding such date, and the purposes, objects or persons to and for which such applications, appropriations or expenditures have been made, and the names and places of residence of the persons who have been admitted to membership in the Corporation during such year, which report shall be filed with the records of the Corporation and an abstract thereof entered in the minutes of the proceedings of the annual meeting.

In addition to the annual meeting, stated meetings of the Corporation shall be held on the Wednesday next preceding the fourth Thursday of May and October in each year.

All meetings shall be held at such time and place in the City of New York, or elsewhere, as the Corporation shall from time to time order or direct. In the absence of such direction, the meetings shall be held at the office of the Corporation in the City of New York.

The President or any three members of the Corporation may call a special meeting of the Corporation by not less than five days' written notice given by the President or the Secretary, or the members calling such meeting.

If any member of the Corporation, other than Mr. John D. Rockefeller, shall be absent from three consecutive stated meetings, such absence, unexcused, shall *ipso facto*

be deemed a resignation of membership of the Corporation, and the vacancy so caused shall be filled as herein provided. Any member of the Corporation may by writing or telegram appoint any other member of the Corporation to act as his proxy at any one or more specified meetings of the Corporation.

ARTICLE IX

Committees

The Corporation may by By-Laws provide for such committees and may delegate to such committees such power as it shall deem wise.

ARTICLE X

Amendments

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a majority vote of the members present at any duly called meeting of the Corporation, provided that written notice has been sent to every member of the Corporation at least ten days in advance of the date of meeting, stating specifically the proposed amendment.

APPENDIX III

BY-LAWS OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

ARTICLE I

THERE shall be a standing committee of three members of the Corporation who with the President and Secretary shall be the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall be elected by the Corporation at the annual meeting by ballot. The Executive Committee may fill vacancies in its own number or in the Finance Committee in the interim of the Corporation meetings, reporting its action to the Corporation at the next meeting.

This Committee shall have and may exercise all the powers of the Corporation when the Corporation is not in session, except those specifically vested in the Finance Committee as herein provided. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of three members. The Committee shall elect its Chairman and shall make such rules and regulations as, from time to time, it may deem proper for its own government and for the transaction of business of which it may have charge, which are not herewith otherwise provided for. It shall direct and control the purchase of all supplies and the audit of all bills.

ARTICLE II

There shall be a Finance Committee consisting of three members of the Corporation, to be elected by the Corporation at the annual meeting by ballot. The President and Secretary shall not be ex-officio members of this Committee. This Committee shall have power to make investments and to change the same, and may from time to time sell any part of the bonds, shares, notes or other forms of investment held by the Corporation, or any rights or privileges that may accrue thereon. In making investments or changes of investments, all the members of this Committee shall be consulted when this is reasonably practicable, but

the Committee shall be deemed to be in continuous session, and may act without formal notice of meeting, and the joint action of any two members shall be valid and binding. The Committee shall elect its Chairman and shall make such rules and regulations as from time to time it may deem proper for its own government and for the transaction of business of which it may have charge. It shall keep regular minutes of its meetings and shall make report to the members of the Corporation of all investments and changes of investments made by it.

ARTICLE III

There shall be a Nominating Committee consisting of three members of the Corporation, to be elected by the Corporation each year at the October meeting by ballot. The President and the Secretary shall not be ex-officio members of this Committee. It shall be the duty of this Committee to make recommendations regarding members, officers and elective committees who are to be elected at the annual meeting next ensuing, and also regarding members or officers to be chosen to fill vacancies which may occur during the year.

ARTICLE IV

The Corporation at any stated meeting, or at any special meeting called for that purpose or when the Corporation is not in session, the Executive Committee may by resolution appoint one or more assistant treasurers, one or more assistant secretaries, a cashier, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary. The same person may be appointed to hold two or more of said offices. All such officers shall hold office at the pleasure of the Corporation, but in no case beyond the time when their respective successors shall be elected and accept office, and shall have such powers and be subject to such restrictions as shall be set forth in the resolution appointing them.

ARTICLE V

The Treasurer shall deposit the funds of the Corporation in such banks or trust companies as may from time to time be designated by the Executive Committee. Such deposits of funds shall be made subject to draft only on the signatures of any two of the following officers: President, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and such member of the Corporation as the President shall designate in writing for that purpose. A current expense account of not to exceed Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) on deposit at any one time may be opened with such depository as may be designated by the Executive Committee, which shall be subject to draft upon the signature of the Cashier of the Corporation, who shall be bonded at the expense of the Corporation for such sum as the Executive Committee shall fix.

No bills shall be paid except those which have been incurred pursuant to a resolution of the Corporation or under the authority of the Executive Committee, and such bills shall be paid only on a voucher approving the same for payment and referring to the specific resolution or authorization pursuant to which they were respectively incurred, which voucher shall be signed by the Secretary or by such of the Assistant Secretaries as shall be designated by resolution of the Corporation or the Executive Committee.

The securities of the Corporation shall be deposited in some suitable safe deposit vault or vaults approved by the Executive Committee. Access to the vaults may be had and the contents thereof may be withdrawn by members of the Corporation, the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurer and such of the Assistant Secretaries as shall be designated for that purpose by resolution of the Corporation or the Executive Committee, provided that there shall always be two of the foregoing present.

ARTICLE VI

Any two of the following persons, viz.: President, Secretary, Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer and members of the Finance Committee shall have authority to execute under seal such form of transfer and assignment as may be customary or necessary to constitute a regular transfer of any stocks or other registered securities standing in the Corporation's name. And a Corporation transferring any such stocks, or other registered securities pursuant to a form of transfer or assignment so executed shall be fully protected and shall be under no duty to inquire whether or not the Finance Committee has taken action in respect thereof.

Either the President or the Treasurer may execute and deliver on behalf of the Corporation from time to time proxies on any and all stock owned by the Corporation, appointing such person or persons as they shall deem proper to represent and vote the stock owned by the Corporation at any and all meetings of stockholders, whether general or special, with full power of substitution, and to alter and rescind such appointments at such time and as often as they see fit.

ARTICLE VII

Notices

All notices required by these By-Laws, or otherwise, for the purpose of the Corporation, shall be in writing and shall be either personally delivered or mailed to the members of the Corporation at their addresses as entered in the office of the Secretary of the Corporation.

ARTICLE VIII

No part of the principal of the funds of the Foundation shall be distributed except pursuant to a resolution, passed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all those who shall at the time be members of the Foundation at a special meeting held on not less than thirty days' notice given in writing to each member of the Foundation which shall state that

the meeting is called for the purpose of considering a resolution to authorize the distribution of the whole or some part of the principal of its funds.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These articles may be altered or amended by a majority vote of the members present at any duly called meeting of the Corporation, provided that written notice has been sent to every member of the Corporation at least ten (10) days in advance of the date of meeting, stating specifically the proposed amendment.

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APPENDIX IV

LETTERS OF GIFT.

I

By a Deed of Trust created by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, January 6, 1913, Three million two hundred thousand dollars (\$3,200,000) par value First Mortgage Gold Bonds were given by him to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy, Jerome D. Greene and Edward L. Ballard, Trustees, for the following purpose, namely: to "apply the income and such portion or the whole of the principal as they may deem proper to such charitable use or uses as they may from time to time select and in such proportions respectively as they may determine," but subject to the condition that

"In case there shall be created during said period, either by act of Congress or by act of the legislature of any State, or otherwise pursuant to law, a corporation having as its objects to promote the well-being and to advance the civilization of the peoples of the United States and its territories and possessions and of foreign lands, in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, in the prevention and relief of suffering and in the promotion by eleemosynary and philanthropic means of any and all of the elements of human progress, or having broad general objects substantially the same as those above stated, the statement of the objects and the other provisions of the act or instrument incorporating said corporation being satisfactory to me, if living, or, if I shall not be living, to my son, John D. Rockefeller, Junior, said trustees shall forthwith convey the said trust property, or so much thereof as shall then remain in the hands of the trustees, including any unappropriated income therefrom, to said corporation; and upon said transfer, this trust shall

terminate, and the trustees shall be released from all further liability by reason of this trust."

The provisions of the Act to Incorporate the Rockefeller Foundation as passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, May 14, 1913, were formally approved by Mr. John D. Rockefeller in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust above mentioned, as follows:

"Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, Junior,
"Starr J. Murphy,
"Jerome D. Greene, and
"Edward L. Ballard.

"Gentlemen:—

"The Rockefeller Foundation having been incorporated by an Act of Legislature of the State of New York, known as Chapter 488 of the Laws of 1913, entitled An Act to Incorporate The Rockefeller Foundation, I do hereby certify that The Rockefeller Foundation as incorporated by the statute above named has broad general objects substantially the same as those stated in the Deed of Trust from me to you, dated January 6, 1913, and that the statement of the objects and the other provisions of said act incorporating The Rockefeller Foundation are satisfactory to me.

"Very truly yours,

May 20th, 1913. (Signed) John D. Rockefeller."

At the meeting of the Rockefeller Foundation May 22, 1913, Mr. Starr J. Murphy, on behalf of the Trustees above mentioned, formally transferred the bonds in their possession to the Rockefeller Foundation, thus establishing the first funds for the uses of the Foundation.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller's subsequent gifts were communicated by the following letters:—

II

June 14, 1913.

The Rockefeller Foundation,
26 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

I hereby give you the stocks and bonds shown in the accompanying statement, of a total value, based on the market prices of June 4th, 1913, of Twenty-one million, fifty-two thousand, twenty-eight dollars and fifty-four cents (\$21,052,028.54).

It is more convenient for me to provide funds for the Foundation by a gift of these specific securities rather than by a gift of cash, and I believe the securities have intrinsic and permanent value which would justify you in retaining them as investments; but in order to relieve you from any uncertainty or embarrassment with regard to them I desire to state specifically that you are under no obligation to retain any of these investments, but are at liberty to dispose of them or any of them and change the form of investment whenever in your judgment it seems wise to do so.

This gift is made for the general corporate purposes of the Foundation, and the principal as well as the income may be used in your discretion for any of the corporate purposes of the Foundation.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

III

Forest Hill, Cleveland, Ohio,

June 27th, 1913.

The Rockefeller Foundation,
No. 26 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

I hereby give you the stocks shown in the accompanying statement, of a total value, based on the market prices of June 4th, 1913, of about Ten million, one hundred seventy-eight thousand, four hundred and two dollars (\$10,178,402.00).

It is more convenient for me to provide funds for the Foundation by a gift of these specific securities rather than by a gift of cash, and I believe the securities have intrinsic and permanent value which would justify you in retaining them as an investment; but, in order to relieve you from any uncertainty or embarrassment with regard to them I desire to state specifically that you are under no obligation to retain any of these investments, but are at liberty to dispose of them or any of them and change the form of investment whenever in your judgment it seems wise to do so.

This gift is made for the general corporate purposes of the Foundation, and the principal as well as the income may be used in your discretion for any of the corporate purposes of the Foundation.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Enclosure.

IV

March 6th, 1914.

The Rockefeller Foundation,
26 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

I hereby give you, less the interest accrued and the dividends declared thereon to date, the securities shown in the accompanying statement, of a total value at the market price of March 1, 1914, of Sixty-five million, five hundred sixty-nine thousand, five hundred sixty-nine dollars, forty-six cents (\$65,569,569.46), making with the amounts heretofore given by me to the Rockefeller Foundation, One hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000).

In my opinion the great majority of these securities have intrinsic and permanent value which would justify you in retaining them, but you are at liberty to dispose of any or all of them and to change the form of investment whenever in your judgment it seems wise to do so.

It is a condition of this gift that from the income of the Foundation the sum of Two million dollars (\$2,000,000), annually, or so much thereof as I shall designate, shall be applied during my lifetime to such specific objects within the corporate purposes of the Foundation as I may from time to time direct. If at the close of any fiscal year there shall remain any balance of the \$2,000,000 which I have not thus designated during that fiscal year, such balance shall be transferred to the general unrestricted income of the Foundation, to be used as the Foundation shall see fit. Subject to the foregoing provision, the principal as well as the income of this gift may be used in your discretion for any of the corporate purposes of the Foundation.

Very truly,

(Signed) JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

GIFTS FROM MRS. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The Foundation has received gifts of securities amounting in par value to Forty-eight thousand dollars (\$48,000) from Mrs. John D. Rockefeller (Laura Spelman Rockefeller). These gifts were communicated by the following letters:

I

26 Broadway, New York,
June 7th, 1913.

The Rockefeller Foundation,
26 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

At the request of Mrs. Laura S. (Mrs. John D.) Rockefeller, I herewith hand you ten Colorado Industrial Company five per cent. Convertible Gold Bonds, due 1934, numbers B19272 to 19279 inclusive, B19255 to 19256 inclusive, the income to be paid as it accrues to the Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York so long as in the judgment of the Foundation it is wise so to do. Should it at any time during Mrs. Rockefeller's life discontinue paying the income to that Society, it is to pay it to such other object within the corporate purposes of the Foundation as she shall designate. If three months after the Foundation has advised her in writing of its purpose to discontinue the further payment of income to the beneficiary last designated by her she shall not have appointed in writing another beneficiary, or if after her death the Foundation shall determine that it is not wise to continue to apply the income to the Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York or such other object as she has designated, the Foundation may then determine to what object the income of the fund shall

thereafter be applied, and may also in its discretion dispose of the principal.

The Foundation is to have the power, in its discretion, to sell these bonds and reinvest the proceeds and to change the investment from time to time as it deems wise, but the bonds and their proceeds shall be kept upon its books as a separate fund.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) STARR J. MURPHY.

II

26 Broadway, New York.
September 11th, 1913.

The Rockefeller Foundation,
26 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

I herewith hand you ten Colorado Industrial Company five per cent. Convertible Gold Bonds, due 1934, Series A, numbers 12617, 12618, 12619, 12620, 12656, 12642, 12643, 12644, 12645 and 10120, the income to be paid as it accrues to The Baptist Home of Northern Ohio, of Cleveland, Ohio, for the support and maintenance of the Residents of the Home so long as in the judgment of the Foundation it is wise so to do. Should it at any time during my life discontinue paying the income to that society, it is to pay it to such other object within the corporate purposes of the Foundation as I shall designate. If three months after the Foundation has advised me in writing of its purpose to discontinue the further payment of income to the beneficiary last designated by me I shall not have appointed in writing another beneficiary, or if after my death the Foundation shall determine that it is not wise to continue to apply the income to

The Baptist Home of Northern Ohio or such other object as I have designated, the Foundation may then determine to what object the income of the fund shall thereafter be applied, and may also in its discretion dispose of the principal.

The Foundation is to have the power, in its discretion, to sell these bonds and reinvest the proceeds and to change the investment from time to time as it deems wise, but the bonds and their proceeds shall be kept upon its books as a separate fund.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) LAURA S. ROCKEFELLER.

III

November 29th, 1913.

The Rockefeller Foundation,
26 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

I herewith hand you thirty Colorado Industrial Company five per cent. Convertible Gold Bonds, due 1934, numbers B-18143-49, B-19216, B-19308, B-23711, A-3892-95, A-9269-80, A-9557, A-9771-73, the income to be paid as it accrues to the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio, so long as in the judgment of the Foundation it is wise so to do. Should it at any time during my life discontinue paying the income to that Church, it is to pay it to such other object within the corporate purposes of the Foundation as I shall designate. If three months after the Foundation has advised me in writing of its purpose to discontinue the further payment of income to the beneficiary last designated by me I shall not have appointed in writing another beneficiary, or if after my death the Foundation shall determine that it is not wise to continue to apply the income to the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio, or such other object

as I have designated, the Foundation may then determine to what object the income of the fund shall thereafter be applied, and may also in its discretion dispose of the principal.

The Foundation is to have the power, in its discretion, to sell these bonds and reinvest the proceeds and to change the investment from time to time as it deems wise.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) LAURA S. ROCKEFELLER.

IV.

December 9th, 1913.
26 Broadway, New York.

The Rockefeller Foundation,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller heretofore delivered to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, ten Colorado Industrial Company five per cent. Convertible Gold Bonds of the par value of One thousand dollars each, on the following trust:—

“These are given to you in trust to hold and collect the income and to pay the same as collected to The Baptist Home Society of the City of New York for the support of the residents of the Home, and to be applied for maintenance purposes. The income only is to be available for the uses of the Society. The Society is to have the right to alter the form of investment, provided that in the judgment of its trustees this is necessary for the safety of the fund, but such change shall not be merely for the purpose of increasing the income of the fund. In case of such change of investment, you are to receive and retain the proceeds of these bonds and the new securities in which the proceeds shall be invested. The principal of the trust is not to be liable for the debts of the corporation, and is not to be hypothecated for any purpose whatever.

The income is not to be anticipated, but is to be collected and applied only as it accrues.

“In case the Baptist Home Society of the City of New York shall be dissolved or its operations shall be discontinued, these securities and their proceeds are to become the property of and to be delivered to the Woman’s Foreign Baptist Mission Society of Boston, to be used for the erection of buildings on the foreign field.”

Subsequently Mrs. Rockefeller expressed a desire to substitute the Rockefeller Foundation as Trustee in place of the Equitable Trust Company, and this was consented to by the Trustees of the Baptist Home Society of the City of New York, and the officers of the Society wrote a letter to the Equitable Trust Company as follows:—

New York, December 2nd, 1913.

“The Equitable Trust Company of New York,
37 Wall Street, New York City.

“Gentlemen:—

“The Baptist Home Society of the City of New York has, at the request of Mrs. Laura S. Rockefeller, consented to the substitution of The Rockefeller Foundation in place of your Company as Trustee of the trusts under which she has heretofore delivered to you ten Colorado Industrial Company five per cent. Convertible Gold Bonds in trust for this Society. We hereby request you to deliver the same to the Rockefeller Foundation.

“Very truly yours,

“THE BAPTIST HOME SOCIETY,

“Mrs. John F. Steeves, President.

“Mrs. Jacob Hayes, Secretary.” . . .

I understand these bonds have been delivered to you by the Equitable Trust Company, being bonds, numbers 4942-5, 12611-16. It was understood that the income should be paid to the beneficiaries free from any charges on the part of the Trustee. Will you kindly send me, as Mrs. Rockefeller’s representative, a certified copy of the resolution accepting this trust, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) STARR J. MURPHY.

APPENDIX V

THE PROPOSED FEDERAL CHARTER OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The idea of establishing such a body as the Rockefeller Foundation had been discussed and various plans considered for some time previous to 1910. In that year, however, a bill providing for a Federal charter was drawn up on lines similar to those of the General Education Board's charter, and on March 2, 1910, it was introduced in the United States Senate (S. 6888, 61st Congress). At a hearing held by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which the bill had been referred, its purposes were described at length by Mr. Starr J. Murphy, and a report of the hearing was printed. (Hearing on S. 6888, 61st Congress, 2nd session, March 11, 1910.) The bill was favorably reported.

The publication of the terms of the proposed charter was followed by wide public discussion, and the following amendments were urged: That there should be some limitation on the power of members of the Corporation to elect their successors; that there should be a limit to the amount of money that could be heaped up for purposes subject to so broad a definition as that given by the charter; that the Foundation should not necessarily be perpetual, but that it should be subject to termination and to the distribution of its funds at some period in the future; and, finally, that the control of the Foundation should be more specifically vested in Congress.

As a result of the consideration of these suggestions, the bill was redrawn and introduced in 1911 (S. 2675, 62nd Congress), the significant changes being as follows:

(1) Congress might, at any time, impose such limitations upon the objects of the Corporation as the public interest might demand; all gifts or property received by

the Corporation to be held subject to this provision. The total amount of property specifically limited to \$100,000,000, exclusive of increases in the value of property subsequent to its receipt.

(2) The income of the Corporation not to be accumulated or added to the principal, but to be currently applied to the purposes for which the Corporation was created, subject only to such reasonable delay as may be necessary in the wise administration of the fund.

(3) After the expiration of fifty years from the receipt of any property the Corporation might distribute, for the general purposes of the Foundation, the principal, as well as the income, with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Corporation, such distribution to take place after one hundred years from the time the property was received, if Congress should so direct.

(4) The self-perpetuating clause modified by the provision that the election of new members of the Corporation should be subject to disapproval within sixty days by a majority of the following persons: The President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Presidents of the following institutions: Harvard University, Yale University, Columbia University, Johns Hopkins University, and the University of Chicago.

(5) To make it clear that the charter did not attempt to exempt from taxation property that would otherwise be taxable under the laws of any state in which it might be held, a clause was added clearly limiting to the United States or any Territory or District thereof the provisions of the exempting clause.

The foregoing changes, while not regarded as necessary by the incorporators, in view of the fact that Congress could at any time amend or terminate the charter if it should appear that the suggested limitations were needed,

were nevertheless cordially accepted as not likely to interfere with any of the purposes of the Foundation. No effort was made, however, to advance the consideration of the bill until in 1912 it was re-introduced in the House of Representatives (H. R. 21532) in a form identical with S. 2675, with the following exceptions: In the statement of the purposes of the Foundation (Sec. 3) the House bill amended the phrase "and in the promotion of any and all the elements of human progress" to read "and in the promotion, by eleemosynary and philanthropic means, of any and all the elements of human progress"; and in the section relating to the membership of the Corporation (Sec. 8) the minimum number of members was increased from five to nine with the additional provision that no gifts should be made when the number of members should for any cause be less than nine. Thus modified, the bill was unanimously reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House (H. Report No. 529, Apr. 11, 1912), and was passed by a majority of more than two-thirds (152 to 65) on January 20, 1913.

After passing the House the bill went to the Senate, where it was favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee, February 19, 1913 (S. Report No. 1258). Its position on the calendar in the closing weeks of the 62nd Congress and at a time when a number of the great public supply bills were being obstructed in their passage, some of them actually failing to pass and going over to the incoming Congress, made it impossible for the bill to come to a vote.

No further effort was made to obtain a charter by act of Congress, and steps were then taken to secure incorporation under the laws of the State of New York, which was accomplished without opposition in any quarter, on May 14, 1913.

The proposed Federal Charter, in the form in which it was passed by the House of Representatives is printed

below, the portions in italics embodying the important changes from the original Senate bill (S. 6888).

A BILL TO INCORPORATE THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

62nd Congress, 2nd Session, H. R. 21,532

As Introduced by Mr. Peters, March 8, 1912.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Junior, Frederick T. Gates, Starr J. Murphy, Harry Pratt Judson, Simon Flexner, Edwin A. Alderman, Wickliffe Rose and Charles O. Heydt, together with such persons as they may associate with themselves, and their successors, be, and they hereby are, constituted a body corporate of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That the name of such body corporate shall be "The Rockefeller Foundation," and by that name it shall have perpetual succession, *save as hereinafter provided.*

SEC. 3. That the object of the said corporation shall be to promote the well-being and to advance the civilization of the peoples of the United States and its Territories and possessions and of foreign lands in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge; in the prevention and relief of suffering; and in the promotion, *by eleemosynary and philanthropic means,* of any and all of the elements of human progress: *Provided, however, That the Congress of the United States may at any time impose such limitations upon the objects of the said corporation as it may deem the public interest demands, and any and all gifts, devises, bequests, or property at any time received or held by said corporation shall be received and held subject to the terms of this proviso and to the terms and limitations which may be imposed by any Act of Congress hereafter passed with reference thereto.*

SEC. 4. That for the promotion of such objects the said corporation shall have power to establish, maintain, and endow, or to aid others, whether individuals, associations, or corporations, to establish, maintain, and endow institutions, and other agencies for carrying on said objects, and any of them; to purchase, hold, sell, and convey real estate necessary or convenient for the said corporate objects, and to erect, improve, enlarge, and equip buildings and other structures necessary or convenient for said objects, or any of them, and to acquire, make, and furnish all necessary or convenient apparatus and other accessories; to employ and aid others to employ teachers, lecturers, assistants, and agents; to donate to any individual, association, or corporation engaged in similar work money or property, real or personal, which shall at any time be held by the said corporation hereby constituted, subject to the terms of any gift, grant, bequest, or devise by which the said corporation shall have received the same; to collect statistics and information, and to publish and distribute books, documents, and reports containing the same, and in general to do and perform all things necessary or convenient for the promotion of the object of the corporation.

SEC. 5. That the said corporation shall further have power to have and use a common seal and to alter and change the same at its pleasure; to sue and be sued in any court of the United States or other court of competent jurisdiction; to take or receive, whether by gift, grant, devise, bequest, or purchase, any real or personal estate, and to hold, grant, convey, transfer, hire, or lease the same for its corporate purposes; to accept and administer any trust of money, or of real or personal estate for any purpose within the object of the corporation as aforesaid: *Provided, however, That the total amount of property held at any one time, including that which is held absolutely as well as that which is held in trust, shall not exceed the value of one hundred million dollars, exclusive of increases in the value of property subsequent to*

its receipt by said corporation; to prescribe, by by-laws or otherwise, the terms and conditions upon which money, real estate, or personal estate shall be acquired or received by the said corporation, and for the grant, transfer, assignment, or donation of any or all property of the said corporation, real or personal, to any individual, society, or corporation for any of the said purposes for which the said corporation is hereby incorporated; to make by-laws, subject to the provisions of this Act, for the admission or exclusion of its members; for the election of its trustees, officers, and agents; for the casting of votes by its members or trustees by proxy; for the purchase, management, sale, or transfer of its property; for the investment and control of its funds, and otherwise generally for the management of the property and the transaction of the business of the corporation. The enumeration of special powers in this Act shall be deemed to be by way of amplification and not by way of limitation of the general powers hereby granted.

Sec. 6. That the income of the property of the said corporation shall not be accumulated or added to the principal, but shall be currently applied to the purposes for which the corporation is created, subject only to such reasonable delay as may be necessary in the wise administration of the fund.

Sec. 7. That at any time after the expiration of fifty years from the receipt by the said corporation of any property, whether by deed, grant, devise, or bequest, the said corporation may distribute the principal, or any part thereof, as well as the income thereof, in furtherance of the objects of said corporation, provided such action shall be authorized by a resolution passed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all those who shall at the time be members of the corporation, at a special meeting held on not less than thirty days' notice, given in writing, which shall state that the meeting is called for the purpose of considering a resolution to authorize the distribution of the whole or some part of the principal of said funds; and after

the expiration of one hundred years from the date of its receipt by said corporation the said corporation shall distribute the principal in furtherance of the objects of said corporation, if so directed to do by the Congress of the United States; and all gifts, grants, devises, or bequests to the corporation shall be taken and held subject to the provisions of this section.

SEC. 8. That the members of the corporation shall be not less than *nine* in number and not more than twenty-five, as may be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation: Provided, That if and when the number of members shall be less than *nine*, the members remaining shall have power to add, and shall add, to their number until the number shall be not less than *nine*: And provided, That no act of the corporation shall be void because at the time such act shall be done the number of the members of the corporation shall be less than *nine*, *except that no gift to any individual, association, institution, or corporation shall be made when the number of members is less than nine*; that all the members of the corporation shall be its trustees; that no member of the said corporation shall, by reason of such membership or his trusteeship, be personally liable for any of its debts or obligations; that each member of the corporation shall hold his membership for a term of three years and until his successor shall be chosen: Provided, however, That the members shall be at all times divided into three classes, equal numerically as nearly as may be, and that the original members shall at their first meeting, or as soon thereafter as shall be convenient, be divided into three classes, the members of the first class to hold their membership and office until the expiration of one year, the members of the second class until the expiration of two years, and the members of the third class until the expiration of three years, from the thirtieth day of June next after the enactment of this law, and that in every case the member shall hold office after the expiration of his term until his successor shall be chosen: And provided further, That in case any

member shall, by death, resignation, incapacity to act, or otherwise, cease to be a member during his term, his successor may be chosen to serve for the remainder of such term and until his successor shall be chosen.

Sec. 9. That the successors to the incorporators named herein and the additional members of the corporation and their successors shall be elected by the members of the corporation for the time being, but before such election shall become effective, written notice thereof shall be mailed by said corporation to each of the following-named persons at his official post-office address, namely: The President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the presidents of the following institutions, namely: Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut; Columbia University, New York City, New York; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland; and the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. If such election shall be disapproved by a majority of the persons above named, it shall be void; but it shall become effective if and when it shall be approved by such majority, or at the expiration of sixty days from the mailing of such notices if it shall not have been disapproved by such majority.

SEC. 10. That the principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the corporation, the trustees, and committees may be held in such other places as the by-laws may from time to time designate.

SEC. 11. That all personal property and funds of the corporation held, used, or invested for its purposes as aforesaid, or to produce income to be used for such purposes, shall be exempt from taxation by the United States or any Territory or District thereof.

SEC. 12. That no officer, trustee, member, or employee of said corporation shall receive any pecuniary benefit from the operations thereof, except reasonable compensation

for services in effecting one or more of the purposes of the corporation.

SEC. 13. That the corporation shall annually file with the Secretary of the Interior of the United States a report in writing, stating in detail the property, real and personal, held by the corporation, and the expenditure or other use or disposition of the same or of the income thereof during the preceding year.

SEC. 14. That this charter shall be subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal at the pleasure of the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 15. That this Act shall take effect immediately on its passage.

APPENDIX VI
EXPENDITURES

I

DIRECT EXPENDITURES BY THE
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

ON ACCOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS

May 29, 1913, to January 1, 1914

Administration Expenses:

Traveling.....	\$65.20	
Secretary's office.....	58.50	
Treasurer's office.....	56.80	
		\$ 180 50
International Health Commission.....		9,230.70
		\$9,411.20

January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1915

Administration Expenses:

Traveling.....	\$ 780.19	
Secretary's office.....	1,122.68	
Treasurer's office.....	11,828.82	
		\$ 13,731.69
International Health Commission.....		133,237.06
Investigation of Industrial Relations.....		5,292.13
China Medical Commission:		?
Conference.....	\$1,489.64	
Commission.....	35,162.32	
		36,651.96
China Medical Board.....		2,618.96
Purchase of Bird Refuge in Louisiana.....		224,886.95
Research in Governmental Problems.....		10,000 00
War Relief.....		994,613 06
		\$1,421,031 81

II

APPROPRIATIONS TO OTHER AGENCIES

The following appropriations have been made by the Rockefeller Foundation from the time of its establishment to December 31, 1914:—

1913

Dec. 5, 1913—To the American Red Cross as a contribution toward the acquisition of a site in the District of Columbia and the erection thereon of a memorial to commemorate the services of the women of the United States in caring for the sick and wounded in the Civil War, the building to serve as a permanent headquarters, upon condition that the entire sum needed, namely, \$700,000, be raised.....	\$100,000.
Dec. 20, 1913—Through the Bureau of Social Hygiene a sum not exceeding \$720 a month during the year 1914 as a contribution toward the support of the diagnostic laboratory and clinics for venereal diseases maintained by the Department of Health of the City of New York.....	8,640.
Total appropriations in 1913.....	108,640.
Reserved for payments due in future.....	8,640.
Payments in 1913.....	\$100,000.

1914

Jan. 21, 1914—To the American Academy in Rome an appropriation of \$10,000 a year for a period of ten years, beginning January 1, 1914, for the general purposes of the Academy.....	100,000.
To the American Red Cross for the relief of suffering in Bulgaria.....	10,000.

Jan. 29, 1914—To the Tohoku Kyushu Saigai Kyusaikai of Japan (Relief Society for the Calamities in the Northeastern Districts and Kyushu).....	10,000.
April 16, 1914—To the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Annual Foreign Missions Conference of North America for the carrying out of a program of cooperation and coordination in the foreign missionary work of the principal American Mission Boards a pledge of.....	450,000.
May 27, 1914—To the Bureau of Municipal Research for carrying on its work in New York City for the remainder of the current calendar year.....	30,000.
To the American Association for the Conservation of Vision, or to such organization as should represent the merger of that Association with the New York Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, a sum of \$5,000 a year for five years, upon condition that the contribution of the Rockefeller Foundation in any year shall be payable only upon the execution of other pledges to the amount of at least Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) so as to assure a budget of not less than Fifteen thousand dollars(\$15,000) a year.....	25,000.
To Wellesley College toward a fund of Two million dollars (\$2,000,000) for buildings and endowment, on condition that the full amount be subscribed in good and responsible pledges on or before January 1, 1915..	750,000.
Aug. 13, 1914—To the American Red Cross as a contribution toward the cost of sending physicians and nurses to Europe under the auspices of the American Red Cross....	10,000.

To the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, as a contribution to help the Association in its work of providing pensions for dependent widows with families, a sum of \$20,000 a year for a period not to exceed ten years.	200,000.
Sept. 25, 1914—To the New York Milk Committee as a special gift toward the expenses of the current year in view of the serious diminution in the receipts of the Committee from sources usually depended upon.	5,000.
Oct. 21, 1914—To the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York City, for studies relating to the State Government preparatory to the Constitutional Convention of 1915.	10,000.
Dec. 3, 1914—To the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor as a special contribution in view of the unusual amount of distress in the city, due to the war and the industrial depression.	25,000.
To the Charity Organization Society as a special contribution in view of the unusual amount of distress in the city, due to the war and the industrial depression.	10,000.
To the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities as a special contribution in view of the unusual amount of distress in the city, due to the war and the industrial depression.	10,000.
Total Appropriations in 1914	\$1,645,000.00
Reserved for Payments due in future.	1,471,120.47
Payments in 1914.	173,879.53
Paid on account 1913 Appropriations.	8,640.00
Total Payments 1914.	<u>\$182,519.53</u>

III

FOUNDER'S REQUISITIONS.

Under this heading are recorded gifts for objects within the corporate purposes of the Foundation, designated by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, in accordance with the terms of his letter of gift, dated March 6, 1914.¹

May 4, 1914—To Mr. Charles W. Bowring, Treasurer, for expenditure, under the direction of the New York General Committee on the Newfoundland Sealing Disaster, for the relief of the families dependent on the men of the S.S. Southern Cross and the S.S. Newfoundland, who recently perished or were disabled at sea..... \$ 1,000.

To Mr. B. H. Fancher, Treasurer, International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, 124 East 28th Street, New York City, as a contribution to its foreign work for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1914, payment to be made on or about June 24. Should the International Committee carry out the plan for adding ten new workers at an additional cost of \$20,000, after having raised the budget of \$438,900 for work already undertaken, and raise \$17,500 additional, the Foundation will make a further contribution of \$2,500, payable at any time during the year, when notified of the raising of regular budget of \$438,900 and the additional \$17,500..... 32,500.

To Mr. Thomas S. McLane, Treasurer, The New York Milk Committee, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City, as a contribution toward their work for the present fiscal year..... 4,000.

¹ See page 181

To the Baptist Union of Western Canada, Room 345, Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Canada, as a contribution toward their Baptist missionary work for the current fiscal year, with the stipulation that no part of Mr. Rockefeller's contribution is to be used in the foreign field.....	10,000.
To the Society for Italian Immigrants, 129 Broad Street, New York City, for a contribution toward the work of the Society for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1914.....	750.
To the Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, as a contribution toward their expenses for the fiscal year, beginning March 1, 1914—the first payment to be made now, and payments hereafter to be made June 1, September 1, and December 1, 1914.....	5,000.
To the Prison Association of New York, 135 East 15th Street, New York City, as a contribution toward the expenses of the current fiscal year.....	500.
To the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East 22nd Street, New York, as a contribution to their work for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914.....	6,000.
To the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., as a contribution toward the expenses of their fiscal year, ending April 30, 1914.....	2,000.
To Mr. Paul M. Warburg, Treasurer, New York Child Labor Committee, 52 William Street, New York City, as a contribution toward the expenses of their fiscal year 1914.....	300.
To the National Highways Protective Society, No. 1 West 34th Street, New York City, as a contribution to the expenses of their current fiscal year.....	250.

To Mr. V. Everit Macy, for the purpose of meeting the cost of salary, traveling and other expenses of one trained agent to work among the poor children of Westchester County, New York, the work to be done under the auspices of the State Charities Aid Association, acting through local committees	900.
To Mr. V. Everit Macy, for the purpose of paying the expenses of an additional eugenic investigator in Westchester County for one year.	675.
May 5, 1914—To Dr. Charles B. Davenport, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, New York, for the purpose of providing field workers in eugenics, the institutions or the State paying the maintenance and expenses of the workers in the field.	1,350.
May 12, 1914—To W. K. Brice, Treasurer, Public Education Association, for the general purposes of the Association	2,500.
May 14, 1914—To the Laymen's Missionary Movement as a contribution toward the work of the Movement for the fiscal year 1914.	5,000.
May 15, 1914—To the National Child Labor Committee as a contribution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914.	1,500.
To the Cleveland School of Art as a contribution toward the current expenses for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1914.	700.
June 3, 1914—To the Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York as a contribution toward the work of the Society for the fiscal year, 1914.	200.
To the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America as a contribution toward the work of the Council for the fiscal year, 1914.	500.

June 5, 1914—To the Charity Organization Society as a contribution toward the work of the Society for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914.....	6,000.
June 17, 1914—To the George Junior Republic Association, at Freeville, New York, as a contribution toward the work of the Association for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914.....	2,000.
June 19, 1914—To the State Charities Aid Association as a contribution toward the work of the Association for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914.....	2,000.
June 24, 1914—To the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research for land, buildings, equipment and additions to endowment	527,315.27
June 26, 1914—To the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League in New York City as a contribution toward the work for the year ending June 1, 1915.....	300.
June 30, 1914—To the New Jersey Baptist Convention as a contribution toward the work of the Convention for the fiscal year ending October 15, 1914.....	1,000.
July 8, 1914—To Gardiner M. Lane, Treasurer, Salem Fire Relief Fund, for the relief of the sufferers from the conflagration at Salem, Mass.....	10,000.
July 29, 1914—To the Honest Ballot Association of New York City as a contribution toward the expenses of the Association for the current fiscal year.....	1,000.
Aug. 18, 1914—To Mr. Daniel W. McWilliams, Secretary-Treasurer, Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association as a contribution toward the cost of land and buildings for the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.....	150,000.

To Mr. James D. Williamson, Treasurer, The Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthropy for the support of the Young Women's Christian Association of Cleveland, Ohio, during the fiscal period ending September 30, 1914.....	1,000.
Aug. 26, 1914—To the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society for the general purposes of said Society.....	50,000.
Sept. 9, 1914—To Mr. George A. Rudd, Treasurer, The Alta Social Settlement of Cleveland, Ohio, for the following purpose, to wit: Thirteen thousand, five hundred dollars (\$13,500) toward the budget for the fiscal year, September 1, 1914, to September 1, 1915, payable the last day of each month. One thousand dollars (\$1,000) toward the Repair Fund for the same fiscal year, payable as called for.....	4,500.
Sept. 11, 1914—To the Legal Aid Society of New York as a contribution toward the current expenses of the Society for the present fiscal year.....	1,000.
Sept. 29, 1914—To The Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthropy, Cleveland, Ohio, to be used by the Federation, in its discretion, for meeting the emergency disclosed by the correspondence of September 16, 1914.....	1,000.
Oct. 3, 1914—To the Public Schools Athletic League of the City of New York as a contribution toward the work of the League for the present fiscal year.....	500.
Nov. 2, 1914—To the International Young Men's Christian Association College at Springfield, Mass., as a contribution to the current expenses of the College.....	2,000.

Nov. 5, 1914—To the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League of the City of New York as an additional contribution toward the current expenses of the present fiscal year on account of the unusual circumstances they are confronted with, this being an emergency contribution and not to be considered as a precedent in making application another year..	200.
Nov. 18, 1914—To the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless as a contribution toward the expenses of the organization for the current year.....	500.
To the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association as a contribution toward the expenses of the Association for the current fiscal year.....	1,000.
Nov. 20, 1914—To the Religious Education Association as a contribution toward the current expenses of the Association.....	750.
To the Charity Organization Society Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis as a contribution toward the Red Cross Christmas Seal fund.....	500.
Nov. 30, 1914—To the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York as a contribution toward the General Expense Fund of the Association for the year 1914.....	3,000.
Dec. 17, 1914—To the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, toward the work of the League for the fiscal year, 1914-15.....	1,500.
To Whittier House, Jersey City, N. J., as a contribution toward the current expenses for the present fiscal year.....	1,000.

Dec. 18, 1914—To the Parks and Play-grounds Association of the City of New York as a contribution toward the work of the Association for the present fiscal year.....	250.
Dec. 30, 1914—To the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations as an emergency subscription toward the work on the Home field of the Associations.....	15,000.
Total Payments on Founder's Requisitions	<u>\$858,940.27</u>

RECAPITULATION

I. Direct Expenditures,		
1913	\$ 9,411.20	
1914	<u>1,421,031.81</u>	\$1,430,443.01
II. Payments on Account of Appropriations to Other Agencies, 1913	100,000.00	
1914	<u>182,519.53</u>	282,519.53
III. Founder's Requisitions		
1914*		<u>858,940.27</u>
Total Expenditures, May 29, 1913, to January 1, 1915		<u>\$2,571,902.81</u>

*Not including amounts due in future under terms of Mr. Rockefeller's pledges.

APPENDIX VII

MEDICAL WORK IN CHINA

The following memorandum, prepared by Mr. Frederick T. Gates, before the appointment of the China Medical Commission, was presented to the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation and accepted by them as a tentative plan for the guidance of the Trustees and of the Commission in their study of medical needs in China:

January 29, 1914.

*AIM—THE GRADUAL AND ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF A
COMPREHENSIVE AND EFFICIENT SYSTEM OF
MEDICINE IN CHINA*

METHOD—The following is suggested as a working plan, to be modified as experience and further knowledge shall suggest:

Step I. Mastery of existing data as complete as possible:

(a) Data Available in the United States.

(1) Secure immediately from the United States mission boards name, educational qualifications, location, and statistics of annual work of every medical missionary in China, male and female.

(2) Secure map and mark every medical station.

(3) Get full data as to hospitals, their cost, capacity, equipment, staff, annual cost to missionary boards, native contributions, statistics of work, with list of current needs and estimate of cost.

(4) Mark these hospitals and index them on the same map as above.

(b) English and European Data.

At convenience, secure similar data from English and other foreign boards, if any, operating medically in China, and similarly mark on same map.

(c) *Data in China.*

Send a carefully chosen and thoroughly qualified man to China at once to make and currently report a survey of current medical work and education. He will report in detail on:—

(1) Chinese government medical schools, their distribution, character, and needs.

(2) Attitude of government toward missionary medical schools and their official recognition, and the qualifications required for such recognition.

(3) The difficulties of dissection and how they may be more effectually overcome.

(4) He will visit the seven union medical schools commanded by the Chinese Medical Association, also the Harvard and the Yale Schools, and report in detail on the character and promise of each.

(5) He will visit also as many hospitals as possible and as many medical missionaries and report on same, enabling us to check up the data secured at home with the reports of this expert.

(6) He will examine in each section the local schools, and report their deficiencies and needs, viewed as preparatory schools for medical students.

Step II. With the data thus secured, which will give us an authentic bird's-eye view of the situation of medicine in all departments, its excellencies, its deficiencies and its needs, our second step will be to choose that medical district or province which seems best to lend itself to our purposes. The field chosen should offer the best combination of such qualifications as the following:

(1) It should be as *central* as possible to all practitioners of scientific medicine in China, native and foreign.

(2) It should be easily and cheaply approachable by rail and water transportation.

(3) It should have the largest number of practitioners in its immediate vicinity.

(4) It should have the largest, best equipped, best conducted and most efficient medical school associated with best and largest hospital and available clinical material.

- (5) It should be union or undenominational.
- (6) It should have immediately tributary the largest number and best equipped missionary and government schools.
- (7) It should be located in a large center of both Chinese and European intelligence and wealth.
- (8) It should have, or be able to secure, facilities for dissection.
- (9) It should have, or be able to secure, official government recognition.
- (10) If possible, all other things being equal, it should be near the seat of the central government. It would be disappointing if Peking were found inadequate and unsuitable.

Step III. Having now secured our data as per I, and chosen our particular section and center as per II, we are ready to take several important steps simultaneously. Indeed, these steps will have to be taken simultaneously, for no one of them can reach its maximum efficiency without the others concurrently:

(1) Partly by concentration, where practicable, and mainly by recruits, see that at least two qualified practitioners are connected with every hospital, secure qualified trained nurses for each hospital, also all necessary surgical equipment for scientific work and proper sanitation.— This reinforcement and uplift of medical stations to be limited in area to the proper local field of the chosen medical school.

(2) Put the medical school, in men, in equipment, in hospitals, in clinical material, on the best practicable basis simultaneously with the help given the outlying medical stations.

(3) Send from the United States on a systematic plan and periodically, best qualified technicians in the various branches of medicine, each equipped with latest advances in his department. Let these give series of lectures first in this, later perhaps in other schools in missionary lands—a world tour series of lectures occupying perhaps a year for each—and thus to keep the school abreast each year with the freshest and most inspiring new discoveries, with their

appropriate demonstrations, and local nuclei trained in new technique.

(4) Within the chosen territory, require every medical practitioner on foreign pay to spend at least three months of every year at this central medical school, pay his *extra* expenses so incurred, exceptions to be made only for sufficient reasons. This is to be the unique central and indispensable condition of any work in China, the foundation and basis of the whole system, as will be seen in the development of scheme. Among the advantages of this requirement are the following:

(a) Physicians in China are greatly overworked. The change of employment from toil and worry to study later knowledge, better skill; from loneliness to stimulating companionship, will afford the most delightful recreation possible to a rightly constituted man. Every condition of physical and mental refreshment is here met.

(b) The physician will keep up with, apply and use the latest medical science. This is nowhere in the world done by any body of practising physicians, and if continued will, in no long time, give the favored region the best body of practising physicians on earth.

(c) The whole body of practising physicians poured annually through the college will bring to the medical school annually an immense fund of practical information and afford the most valuable guide in practical instruction.

(d) This large body of practising physicians constantly in attendance will compel a very high, indeed the highest attainable, excellence in teaching.

(e) From this large concourse of annual students, there will emerge from time to time men of talent, skill, even genius, *i. e.*, certain men by force of talent, skill or attainment, will stand out far preëminent. From these a corps of teachers can gradually be built up of the very highest excellence.

(f) These men, thus mingling together annually for higher skill and attainment, will come at length to have a corporate life, an *esprit de corps*, a spirit of corporate achievement, which will animate and inspire every member.

(g) It should be the conscious duty of every man to select one or more of the most promising Chinese boys

under his control, and fit, or see that others fit, him properly for scientific medicine and bring him to the central medical school. This brings us to another simultaneous factor in our system.

(5) These medical missionaries, so trained and so charged, are to be made active agents in making the present schools and colleges in their respective spheres of influence efficient preparatory schools for Chinese medical students, efficient in spirit, in method, in extent of instruction. It is on this side of scientific study and preparation that the Foundation will come into relation with the missionary schools. In so far as practicable the Foundation will assist selected schools to meet the requirements.

(6) Concurrently with these steps, the Foundation will establish proper nurses' training schools for men and women, always, of course, in connection with large hospitals.

General Remarks

It will be observed—

(1) That this plan is a unit with simultaneous interplay of necessary parts.

(2) That as such unit, it covers a single large province only, with a great central medical school having a full complement of outlying stations, hospitals, practitioners, and preparatory schools.

(3) That within the chosen area the plan organizes into one present organic whole, the work and growth of many decades, every man, every dollar, every institution, every item of equipment now existing for medical work, without loss or waste; that it subordinates all to one center of enlightenment and power in which all denominations unite; that provision is made for the best instruction in this center, constantly stimulated by western experts. It provides that the practitioners shall, by three months' study annually in this center, keep themselves and the school up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and efficiency, and finally through a system of schools made fit, and through a careful local selection of fit students annually, it provides for the education of an annually increasing supply of scientific Chinese physicians.

Step IV. As the system proves practicable and efficient, we may extend it to other similar centers, or it will perhaps extend itself, and China will be in a fair way ultimately to lead the world in medicine; for today no land, whether in America or Europe, has any system of medicine at all comparable in efficiency or promise.

The plan also utilizes to the full through generous cooperation with the missionary boards the whole power of Christian sentiment in this and other lands and enlists this sentiment in greater practical service. We should enter into definite and detailed contractual relations with the boards, using their organization and agencies helpfully and sympathetically and joining with them in choice of a local agency of control.

This plan promises also the largest economic advantages. It will awaken enthusiasm at home; it will command confidence abroad. Already far more than half the whole expense is borne abroad, and we may confidently hope that the resulting skill, efficiency, and power will quickly render the system self-supporting on Chinese soil, even though the initial expenditure may be considerable.

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