Annual Report 1919

International Health Board & Chinal Medical Board already created

Participated in activities of public health and medical education in 29 different governmental areas. Talking about yellow fever experiments: “Dr. Lazear sacrified his life in the interest of science and humanity” Page 9. How to fight agains yellow fever, malaria.

4x greater sum to habor malaria than to banish it. As a consequence of these demonstrations public funds for malaria control operations are now being appropriated faster than sanitarians can be found to do the work.

Cooperative antimalaria campaigns.

From the outset of its health work the Foundation's International Health Board has entered an area only at the invitation of the government concerned. All of its work has been based upon at least three primary considerations: (i) co-operation with the authorities; (2) the community's assumption of some part of the expense; and (3) an agreement that if the experiment is successful, the government will take over the enterprise as a part of its official machinery.

Hookwormd:

The malady is easily curable, but the campaigns are not of permanent value unless proper sanitation is introduced to protect the soil from pollution and the population from reinfection. For this reason, the Board is declining more and more to undertake control measures until governments have actually seen fit to enforce the necessary sanitary ^provisions.

While varying degrees of success were attained in different fields, the general tendency has been steadily toward a reduction in the prevalence and intensity of the infection, more efficient and more widespread sanitation, an increase in the financial burden assumed by governments, and an education of communities in the possibilities of general public health policies. From the beginning the last named object has been kept steadily in mind by the Board. Hookworm control has proved a most successful means of convincing communities that health is a purchasable thing. P26. Creation of a bibliography which deals with this disease.

Tuberculosis

In France, A campaign begun there in the summer of 1917 aimed, not at an impertinent importation of scientific knowledge into the land of Louis Pasteur, but at the following definite objects: (i) the setting up in typical urban and provincial areas of standard demonstrations of systematic control methods; (2) the training of public health nurses, clinicians, lecturers, and organizers; (3) the arousing of communities to the need of creating local agencies, governmental and voluntary; (4) the educating of the public in the causes, treatment, and prevention of tuberculosis; (5) the gradual transfer of responsibility to French agencies, and the organization of these agencies on a national basis.

The French assuming responsibility The process of transferring responsibility to French communities and agencies has gone forward steadily. The personnel in charge of the dispensaries is now almost wholly French.

A significant feature of the Commission's activities has been the development of community spirit as a result of the formation of committees to carry on the tuberculosis work. All over France, individuals and groups formerly sharply divided by social distinctions, religious differences, and political partisanship have been drawn together in loyalty to a common cause,

and have come to understand and respect one another.

Creation of a School of Hygiene and Public Health at Johns Hopkins University, the West point for Health officers

Western medicine in China

In the introduction of the theory and practice of modern medicine among the Chinese, Japanese

influence has been direct and important. For the most part the government and provincial medical schools have been staffed by Japanese-trained Chinese, together with considerable numbers of Japanese teachers. A large majority of the native physicians who profess to practice Western medicine have been trained in Japan. Unfortunately, with few exceptions these Chinese- medical students have resorted to special schools which are not fully recognized by the Japanese Government.

The Chinese medical schools and hospitals suffer from lack of well-trained staffs, absence of adequate laboratory and hospital facilities, the intrusion of political and social influences, and the generally disturbed condition of the country. In a few cases there are hospitals under Chinese control which approach average Western standards.

Missionary societies have played a leading part in introducing a knowledge of modern medicine into communities scattered throughout the entire Republic.

A modern medical center in Peking

The China Medical Board of the Foundation seeks to aid the agencies which represent Western

medicine in China to make steady progress toward higher standards and more efficient service. In fulfilling its purpose to promote modern medical education in the Republic the Board recognizes the following essentials:different courses , see pag 39

The chief agency by which it is hoped to further these aims is the Peking Union Medical College, which has recently been opened in the Chinese capital. Controlled by a Board of Trustees who are chosen by the Rockefeller Foundation and by six co-operating missionary societies, American and British, the' Peking institution is being built and maintained by Foundation funds.

A further form of assistance to Chinese medical education has been the granting of fellowships

and scholarships to Chinese to enable them to study medicine in the United States, and to missionary doctors who, during their furloughs at home, wish to pursue graduate courses or attend special clinics.

Aid to Canadian and other medical schools

International fellowships and scholar ships

Funds for surveys: Serious defects with which the medical profession and social workers have in a general way been familiar were displayed statistically and clearly.

Finances for 1919 on page 48

I am greatly interested in the work which is being done throughout the world in combating disease through the improvement of medical education, public health administration, and scientific research." Rockefeller said and gave $50 million.

The work of the International Health Board began in the year 1914 with the extension into foreign lands of the measures for the control of hookworm disease which had been under way

for a number of years in the Southern States of the American Union. Each succeeding year has been marked by a steadily widening range of operations. Governments in all parts of the world have invited the Board to enter with them into crusades for better health.

The regular co-operative program of the Board was enlarged during the year 1919 to include the activities enumerated on pages 72, 73, and 74. During recent years, in addition, the Board has been more and more frequently called upon to participate in public health and related matters, and to furnish information bearing on these topics. All of the work during the year 1919, as in preceding years, was conducted in close association with governmental agencies.

Plan of work: education for every citizen, health survey, health map, medical inspection of every school.

Evolution of rural sanitation in brazil, of public health activities in britih Guiana

Scoring health activities

With the rapid increase in the amounts set aside for health work in the various states and countries has arisen a real need for some measure of the value of the results obtained by expenditures for this work. It is not the amount which a state expends in health activities that is of importance, but the kind of trade which it makes—what it obtains for the expenditure. This method of evaluating health measures by showing the return for each dollar expended should be of great aid in stimulating the populace and the officials of the state to an increased interest in health work. Page 86

Extension of malarial control program

And furthermore they have proved that the introduction of antimalaria measures is economically desirable, in that the results more than justify the\* expenditure involved.

Visitin inquiry to west Africa

Tuberculosis work in France

Hookworm

One index for gauging the measure of official and public recognition that is afforded the work,

is the amount that governments grant toward its support. In this respect, too, the year 1919 showed steady progress. The governments of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, and Salvador made their first appropriations toward the support of the program for hookworm control.

Fellowships as a means of promoting world wide hygienic progress