The essential features of the reorganization were these: (1) the merging of the Rockefeller

Foundation and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial into a new corporation to be known as the Rockefeller Foundation, which should assume all the assets and liabilities of the two

boards; (2) the extension of the scope of the new Foundation's activities to include not only

public health, but the advancement of knowledge in the medical sciences, in the natural sciences (taking over the foreign program of the International Education Board), in the social sciences (heretofore administered by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial), and in the humanities; (3) the administration of the public health activities of the Foundation through an International Health Division with a group of seven scientific' directors; (4) the appointment of a director with necessary assistants for each of the fields—the natural sciences, the medical sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities; (5) a clearly defined division of labor between the General Education Board and the Foundation through frequent conferences of the officers; (6) the incorporation of a China Medical Board, with independent selfperpetuating trustees, to which the lands and buildings in Peking, together with endowment funds and annual appropriations, should be given