

Exhibit I  
Agenda  
for meeting  
Scientific Directors  
December 12, 1930

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

RESUME OF NURSING

1913 - 1930

The program of the International Health Commission is described in the first Report of the Rockefeller Foundation, published in 1914, as follows:

(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"; and, in describing the hookworm campaign, it is stated that "on opening work in a new country it becomes necessary to train a local staff of microscopists, nurses, and caretakers for the service."

From 1913 to 1930 a plan of work was developed in which the county health unit was established immediately after the conclusion of the intensive hookworm campaign, in the United States, and in many other parts of the world health demonstrations were inaugurated following the initial movement in the fight against yellow fever and malaria.

The personnel of a county health unit with which the Foundation may be co-operating usually includes, in addition to its health officer, its sanitary inspector, and its clerk, a public health nurse. A health demonstration must include "one or more public health nurses" since its activities include "..... attention to the special problems of tuberculosis and venereal disease; protection of maternal and infant welfare; school hygiene; .....and a campaign of public health education and propaganda".<sup>1</sup> In one such demonstration in the Mokotow

<sup>1</sup>Rockefeller Foundation Report for 1929, p. 106)

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Program Policy  
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district of Warsaw, Poland, there were five public health nurses in 1925 and thirteen in 1929. This demonstration has been largely responsible for the acceptance of the public health nurse in Poland. Six additional centers have since been established in Warsaw. The typhoid death rate has fallen from twenty to thirteen per one hundred thousand.

With each succeeding year nursing activities have become an increasingly important part of the program, as is indicated by the fact that they are more and more frequently referred to in the Reports of the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1919 there are eight references to nursing activities; in 1921, eleven; in 1925, thirty-seven; and in 1927, fifty.

In the years immediately following the war, there was some confusion of thought even among leading nurses in the United States and in England in regard to the education of nurses. It was thought by some public health authorities that a nurse's full training was not essential to successful public health nursing visits. In England the Ministry of Health passed an act creating official standing for a worker to be known as a Health Visitor, and a course of study was outlined for Health Visitors which did not make nursing a prerequisite. After five years of experience with Health Visitors so prepared, the Ministry of Health in England amended this procedure to make nursing a prerequisite.

In the year 1919, in the hope of learning better how to educate a public health nurse, the Rockefeller Foundation financed an extensive study of Nursing and Nursing Education in the United States. A representative committee of public health officials, nurses, and doctors was formed and Miss Josephine Goldmark was engaged to make this study. Miss Goldmark's report, published by Macmillan, is widely read and has proved valuable wherever nursing education is being seriously considered.



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This was followed by a similar study made in Europe by Miss F. Elisabeth Crowell, now of the Paris office staff, who had been connected with the International Health Division Tuberculosis Commission in France.

In 1921, the International Health Division became convinced that there could be no effective co-operation with the Brazilian government in a public health program without the establishment of a school for the education of public health nurses. The School of Nursing at Rio was the result of this conclusion.

The Committee on Nursing and Nursing Education in the United States recommended that an experiment in educating public health nurses be tried, through which modifications in basic nursing education might produce a graduate nurse better fitted for the field of public health than the usual graduate. Yale University seemed to offer the best opportunity for such an experimental school, and in 1925 the Foundation gave grants in aid towards the financial support of the Yale School of Nursing for a period of five years.

Similarly in Europe, following Miss Crowell's study of the nursing situation in Rumania, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, France, Belgium, and in England, aid has been given towards the establishment of schools of nursing. Such aid has taken the form of money grants and an advisory service in nursing.

After a period of nearly five years, the Rockefeller Foundation capitalized the grant to the Yale School, giving \$1,000,000 for endowment.

At Vanderbilt University a similar school is receiving Rockefeller Foundation aid. This school is designed to educate southern girls for leadership in nursing in the south.

A School of Nursing at the University of Toronto has received assurance of substantial aid from the Foundation.

In 1928, the College of Nursing connected with St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo, received gifts and pledges amounting to \$457,500. From the beginning of the Peiping Union Medical College, a School of Nursing has been supported in connection with the hospital.

In Siam, the Foundation has co-operated with the government in the establishment of a center of medical education at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, and, through financial aid, and assistance through the provision of American nurse teachers and fellowships to Siamese nurses, has helped to establish a School of Nursing.

As these experimental centers of nursing education have been developed and some body of experience has accumulated, it has become evident that further information in regard to the nursing field in the United States is needed. The question of supply and demand of nurses needed study, and some method of grading the 2,155 nursing schools in the United States had to be found. In 1926, the Foundation contributed towards the cost of a five-year program designed to study these problems under the direction of the Committee on the Grading of Schools of Nursing.

These nursing activities have been administered under several different divisions of the Foundation:- the International Health Division, the Division of Medical Sciences, the old Division of Studies, and the China Medical Board. 92.B.

On the attached sheets is to be found the total expenditure for nursing and nursing education from 1913 to 1930.

Two hundred and eighty-two fellowships in nursing have been granted during this period. The nurses have come from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, England, Finland, France, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Philippine Islands, Poland, Porto Rico, Rumania, Scotland, Siam, Spain, Syria, Turkey, United States, and Yugoslavia.



NURSING EDUCATION

Expenditures May 22, 1913 to December 31, 1929 and Appropriations  
Outstanding in 1930.

	Total Expenditures Dec.31,1929	Appropriations Outstanding 1930	Total
<b>China</b>			
Methodist Womens Hospital in Peking			
Nurses training school - Maintenance	\$ 2,360.50	\$ 533.33	\$ 2,893.33
<b>England</b>			
University College Hospital			
Teaching Equipment	750.00	.....	750.00
Building and Equipment	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
Study of Maternity Care	6,341.26	.....	6,341.26
St. Thomas's Hospital, London			
Erection and Equipment of a Diet Kitchen	9,495.39	.....	9,495.39
<b>France</b>			
L'Ecole de la Salpêtrière -			
Equipping Demonstration Room	187.90	.....	187.90
Advanced training of Nurses	7,773.13	.....	7,773.13
School of Nursing - Lyon			
Travel of Commission	905.70	.....	905.70
Training of Nurses	12,000.00	38,000.00	50,000.00
Aid to Nursing Centers -			
Paris, Lyon, Nancy	9,248.40	.....	9,248.40
Training Center -			
Secrétan dispensary	16,405.25	.....	16,405.25
<b>Hungary</b>			
School of Nursing, University of Debreczen			
Building, Equipment and Furnishing	34,395.18	.....	34,395.18
Maintenance	6,000.00	1,000.00	7,000.00
State Central School of Nursing			
Budapest, Building and Equipment	30,000.00	58,000.00	88,000.00
<b>Japan</b>			
St. Lukes International Hospital			
Tokio			
Educational Features -			
School of Nursing	35,000.00	22,500.00	57,500.00

NURSING EDUCATION (Continued)

	Total Expenditures Dec.31,1929	Appropriations Outstanding 1930	Total
Poland			
Cracow			
Salaries & Scholarships	\$ 45,819.71	\$ 12,603.21	\$ 58,422.92
Buildings & Equipment	41,577.08	.....	41,577.08
Warsaw State School of Nursing			
Building & Equipment	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
Teaching Service	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Rumania			
School for Public Health			
Nurses, Cluj	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Siam			
Siriraj Hospital			
Travel, Supplementary Salaries, Equipment	22,526.68	.....	22,526.68
United States			
George Peabody College for Teachers	36,000.00	4,000.00	40,000.00
D. Ogden Mills Training School	17,000.00	2,000.00	19,000.00
Vanderbilt University	99,083.33	118,500.00	217,583.33
Yale University - School of Nursing			
Endowment	1,000,000.00	.....	1,000,000.00
Maintenance educational features	211,722.22	.....	211,722.22
Equipment, supplies	73,551.84	11,448.16	85,000.00
Survey of Negro Nursing Education	565.03	.....	565.03
Committee for Study of Public Health Nursing	55,000.00	.....	55,000.00
National Organization for Public Health Nursing	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
Committee on Grading of Nursing Schools	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
Yugoslavia			
Zagreb			
Building, equipment and salaries, scholarships	14,500.00	.....	14,500.00
Belgrade			
Development of teaching facilities	3,910.63	1,089.37	5,000.00



NURSING EDUCATION (Continued)

	Total Expenditures Dec.31,1929	Appropriations Outstanding 1930	Total
Fellowships	\$ 128,935.59	\$ 110,428.53*	\$ 239,364.12
Miscellaneous			
Travel of Nurse Leaders	60,872.30	.....	60,872.30
Studies in Europe	10,580.29	.....	10,580.29
Administration in Europe	15,840.55	.....	15,840.55
Field Staff -			
Salaries and Expenses	76,483.74	.....	76,483.74
	<u>\$2,274,831.70</u>	<u>\$ 405,102.60</u>	<u>\$2,679,933.80</u>

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\*Includes appropriation for travel of nurse leaders.

NURSING EDUCATION - Pledges and AuthorizationsPledges

11/9/28 - St. Lukes International Hospital, Japan Endowment of its College of Nursing	\$ 400,000.00
12/19/28 - University of Brussels School of Nursing Equipment and endowment	230,000.00

Authorizations

11/5/26 - University of Brno, and State School of Nursing, Prague Development of schools of nursing	125,000.00
11/13/29 - Toronto School of Nursing Teaching facilities	350,000.00
4/16/30 - University of Lyon School of Nursing Building, equipment, endowment	<u>260,000.00</u>
	<u><u>\$1,365,000.00</u></u>