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EDUCATIONAL BOARDS AND
FOUNDATIONS, 1924-1926

By

HENRY R. EVANS
EDITORIAL DIVISION, BUREAU OF EDUCATION

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EDUCATIONAL BOARDS AND FOUNDATIONS

BY HENRY R. EVANS

Editorial Division, Bureau of Education

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GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

The General Education Board has, since its foundation in 1902, to July 1, 1926, appropriated \$136,967,200.16 for the promotion of education in the United States. Of this sum \$86,039,978.80 was paid to or set aside for colleges and other institutions for whites; \$9,958,164.86 for educational institutions for negroes; and \$1,203,526.16 for miscellaneous objects.¹

The sum of \$14,857,087.18 was appropriated by the board for the year ended June 30, 1926. Of this amount \$7,385,000 represents appropriations from principal and \$7,467,953.10 appropriations from income.

The income receipts of the General Education Board were as follows: Balance July 1, 1925, \$11,290,375.78; refunds on account of payments made in previous years, \$37,071.79; income for the year, \$5,923,643.47; total, \$17,251,091.04.

The statement of disbursements of income for educational purposes is as follows:

For whites.—American Association of Museums, \$1,350. American Journal of Pathology, \$7,500. County school consolidation, \$350. Universities and colleges: Endowment and general purposes, \$972,468.56; to increase teachers' salaries, \$40,000. Fellowships and scholarships, \$56,300; Indiana county educational demonstration units, \$3,048.74; Lincoln School, \$690,570.25; medical schools, \$953,367.12; National Academy of Sciences, \$35,000; professors of secondary education, \$56.45; rural school agents, \$80,950.93; State agents of secondary education, \$320.68; State departments of educa-

¹ Data compiled from report filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

tion (divisions of buildings, information, school service, etc.), \$20,321.29; surveys of colleges and universities, \$1,782.92.

For negroes.—Colleges and schools: Endowment and general purposes, \$333,334.39; to increase teachers' salaries, \$32,000. County training schools, \$76,395.48; expenses of special students at summer schools, \$60.26; John F. Slater fund, \$48,000; medical schools, \$48,922.12; negro rural school fund, \$87,260; rural school agents, \$86,103.95; scholarships, \$26,183.33; summer schools, \$25,908.95; training negro teachers in private and denominational colleges (formerly critic teachers), \$11,559.01.

Miscellaneous.—American Classical League, \$3,221.70; Art in Trades Club, \$2,500; conferences, \$2,445.30; division of educational relations, \$50.15; educational investigation and research, \$9,947.50; fund for miscellaneous items, \$275.26; improvements of accounting systems in educational institutions, \$521.25; report on medical education, \$1,306.48; rural school supervision, \$23,292.37; study of teacher training in southern universities, \$470; surveys (miscellaneous), \$26,609.43. Total, \$3,709,753.87. Administration, \$204,569.56. Grand total, \$3,914,323.43.

Income on hand June 30, 1926, as accounted for on balance sheet, \$13,336,767.61.

President: Wickliffe Rose, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: Abraham Flexner, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The activities of the Rockefeller Foundation for 1925 are summarized as follows by George E. Vincent, president of the foundation:²

During 1925 the Rockefeller Foundation, in spending \$9,113,730 through its departmental agencies, the international health board, the China medical board, the division of medical education, and the division of studies (1), aided the governments of 18 countries to combat hookworm disease; (2) gave funds to the budgets of organized rural health services in 220 counties in 26 American States and in 18 districts in Brazil, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and France; (3) took precautionary measures against yellow fever in Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Honduras; (4) continued to work with Brazil in freeing its northern coast from this disease; (5) sent a yellow-fever commission to the West Coast of Africa; (6) helped to show the possibilities of malaria control in 12 American States and in Brazil, Argentina, and Italy; (7) shared in the development of professional training of public health officers at Harvard University and the University of Toronto and in schools and institutes in London, Copenhagen, Prague, Warsaw, Belgrade, Zagreb, Budapest, Trinidad, and Sao Paulo; (8) contributed to the progress of medical education at Cambridge, Edinburgh, Copenhagen, Brussels, Utrecht, Strassburg, Beirut, Singapore, Bangkok, Sao Paulo, and Montreal; (9) provided emergency aid in the form of literature and laboratory supplies for 112 medical centers in Europe; (10)

² Rockefeller Foundation: A Review for 1925, p. 5. New York, 1926.

maintained a modern medical school and teaching hospital in Peking with 196 students and 87 teachers; (11) aided 2 other medical schools and 19 hospitals in China; (12) helped to improve the teaching of physics, chemistry, and biology in 3 Chinese and 7 foreign institutions in China and in the government university of Slam; (13) supported nurse-training courses in Peking Union Medical College, Yale University, Vanderbilt University, and the George Peabody College for Teachers, and contributed to nursing education and service in Brazil, France, Yugoslavia, and Poland; (14) provided current funds for an institute of biological research in the Johns Hopkins University; (15) assisted departments at Yale and Iowa State Universities engaged in biological and mental research and aided the marine biological station at Pacific Grove, Calif.; (16) provided, directly or indirectly, fellowships for 842 men and women from 44 different countries and financed the travel of 50 other persons either in commissions or as visiting officials and professors; (17) contributed to the League of Nations' international study tours or interchanges for 128 health officers from 58 countries; (18) continued to aid the league's information service on communicable diseases; (19) made surveys of health conditions, medical education, nursing, biology, and anthropology in 35 countries; (20) lent staff members as advisers and made minor gifts to many governments and institutions; (21) assisted mental-hygiene projects both in the United States and Canada, demonstrations in dispensary development in New York City, and other undertakings in public health, medical education, and allied fields.

Through its division of medical education the Rockefeller Foundation endeavors to promote the growth of effective medical education in influential centers in various countries. During the year 1925 support was given—

either in the form of aiding new projects or in fulfillment of previous pledges to medical schools in Edinburgh, Cambridge, Brussels, Strassburg, Utrecht, Copenhagen, Beirut, Montreal (Université de Montréal), New York (Columbia University), Philadelphia (University of Pennsylvania), Iowa City (State University of Iowa), Sao Paulo, Brazil, Singapore (King Edward VII College of Medicine), and Bangkok, Slam. The aid varied from rather modest grants to substantial appropriations. The funds thus expended amounted to approximately \$3,000,000. In every case the foundation's contribution was supplemented by funds from other sources. In addition, visits and surveys of medical schools were made in 10 different countries.

The income from investments was \$8,237,303; the balance carried over from 1924 was \$7,611,793. The sum of \$9,113,730 was expended on health projects and medical education.

President: George E. Vincent, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: Mrs. Norma S. Thompson, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial

The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, during the year 1925, appropriated for educational, charitable, and scientific purposes the sum of \$7,822,890. A total of \$1,198,730 was appropriated for social science, and \$787,800 for the promotion of child study and parental education. To Teachers College, Columbia University, \$50,000 was

voted in addition to sums hitherto reported in behalf of the Institute of Child Welfare Research. To the Institute J. J. Rousseau, of the University of Geneva, \$15,000 over a three-year period was voted to provide research assistance and facilities in connection with the institute's researches on child problems. The sum of \$805,760 was appropriated for organizations engaged in public welfare and social work.

President: John D. Rockefeller, jr.

Secretary: W. S. Richardson.

THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

The Carnegie Corporation of New York, during the year 1926, appropriated four and a half million dollars for library service. This sum will be expended during the next 10 years in increasing the usefulness of the American library, which, as President Frederick P. Keppel, in his annual report, points out—

depends largely upon the professional training of the librarian. Hence most of the foregoing money will be spent on existing library schools, in founding a graduate library school of a new type at the University of Chicago, and on the work of the American Library Association, which, extending as it does its professional services down to the smallest library, encompasses the full range of library activity.

The New York State Library School at Albany and the Library School of the New York Public Library have been merged as the School of Library Service at Columbia University, and a library course has been established at the University of Michigan.

The annual report of the Carnegie Corporation shows that during the year ended September 30, 1926, the corporation considered 428 applications for grants; 79 were granted, 4 were referred to other agencies, 345 were declined. In addition, on the initiative of the corporation, 20 allocations of college arts teaching equipment were made and 27 art scholarships were provided. Says the report:

Andrew Carnegie's interest in the library as a social institution seems to have been passed down to the corporation, for out of the \$6,000,000 total granted, over \$4,500,000 went to library service. Another significant total appears in the \$600,000 granted to activities in the fine arts, making that interest second in magnitude of grants. For educational and scientific research \$375,000 was appropriated, while the newly formed movement for adult education came in for over \$300,000. Miscellaneous grants amounted to only \$100,000.

Twenty-seven students, 18 of them men and 9 women, are recipients of grants from the Carnegie Corporation to prepare themselves for the career of art teacher in American colleges. These men and women come from all parts of the United States, representing, as they do, 16 different colleges. They are preparing themselves for an art-teaching career, under the direction of some American institution of their own choosing, either at home or abroad. The recipients of these grants were selected by a committee of experts under the general direction of the corporation's advisory committee.

The Carnegie Corporation, acting on a survey conducted by its representatives during the past two years, has encouraged adult education to a large extent. During 1925-26 conferences of educational leaders held in all sections of the country have brought about, with the financial support of the corporation, the formation of the American Association for Adult Education.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in its report for the year ended June 30, 1925, announces the addition of Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., on November 7, 1924, to the list of institutions associated with the foundation. Desiring from time to time to assist certain educational projects through the Carnegie Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation voted and the foundation accepted and transmitted, during the year, appropriations of \$5,000 for the expenses of a committee of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association on uniform standards and curricula in the public schools; \$5,000 for the work of the Cooperative Bureau for Women Teachers; and \$5,000 to the University of the State of New York for experiments in applying a new type of examination in science.

The executive committee, in administering the rules for retirement, reaffirmed its judgments—

that professors devoted to the applied rather than to the academic aspects of physical education have no expectations from the foundation, and that the withdrawal of a teacher from the list of associated institutions terminates his expectations from the foundation, except in such special cases as appointment to the Harnesworth professorship of American history at Oxford.

During the year the trustees received a total income of \$1,349,289.54 for general purposes in addition to \$56,731.93 from the endowment of the division of educational inquiry; \$749,289.58 from the general endowment; \$600,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York on account of its appropriation of \$600,000 a year for 10 years; and \$15,000 for certain specific appropriations. The current expenditures were as follows: (a) General endowment.—Retiring allowances and pensions in institutions on the associated list, \$1,106,697.65; retiring allowances and pensions granted to individuals, \$84,043.48; total retiring allowances and pensions, \$1,190,741.13. Expenses of administration, \$77,612.54; publication, \$5,229.17; total, \$82,841.71. (b) Division of educational inquiry.—General, \$21,247.36; study of legal education, \$13,044.19; study of dental education, \$3,079.55; other studies, \$15,000; total, \$52,371.10. Grand total, \$1,325,953.94.

Among the valuable papers published in this report are: Some contrasts between American and Canadian legal education, by Alfred Z. Reed; The study of dental education; The quality of the educational process in the United States and in Europe; The study of English; College athletics; and Pension systems and pension legislation, by Henry S. Pritchett.

President: Henry S. Pritchett, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: Clyde Furst, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

JOHN F. SLATER FUND

The following appropriations covering the year 1925-26 were made by the education committee of the John F. Slater Fund: County training schools, \$35,000; special work, \$2,000; town and city schools, \$3,000; private secondary schools, \$6,000; colleges, \$12,250; Hampton and Tuskegee campaign, \$10,000; total, \$68,850.

The county training schools have been established by county superintendents and school boards, with the cooperation of the Slater Fund acting through the State agents in the departments of education. The general education board assists in supplying needed industrial equipment and in erecting workshops, dormitories, and teachers' homes. It also aids in payment of salaries made through the Slater Fund. At many of the schools the Rosenwald Fund cooperates in the erection of buildings.

The Slater Fund contributes \$500 for salaries with the understanding that: (1) The school property shall belong to the State, county, or district, and the school shall be a part of the public-school system. (2) There shall be an appropriation for salaries of not less than \$1,000 from public funds raised by State, county, or district taxation. (3) The length of term shall be at least eight months. (4) The teaching shall extend through the eighth year, with the intention of adding grades as soon as it shall be possible to make such extension.

Of the 233 county training schools in 1924-25, there were 40 which had reached the full high-school grades, 8 in North Carolina, 7 in Texas, 6 in Alabama and Tennessee, not more than 2 in any other State.

Reports show that there were 6,198 boarders attending the schools, 1,657 in dormitories, the others in homes. Only 31 of the schools had no boarders, and only 57 had dormitories, 9 in Alabama and North Carolina, 8 in Mississippi, 7 in Virginia, not more than 3 in any other State.

President: James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.

Secretary: Gertrude C. Mann, Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

JEANES FUND

The Jeanes Fund, for the improvement of negro rural schools, cooperated during the session ending June 30, 1925, with public-school boards and superintendents in 281 counties in 14 States.

The 293 supervising teachers,³ paid partly by the counties and partly through the Jeanes Fund, visited regularly in these counties 9,080 country schools, making in all 41,425 visits, and raising for the purpose of school improvement \$472,782. The total amount of salaries paid to the supervising teachers was \$253,682, of which the sum of \$146,468 was paid by the public-school authorities and \$107,214 through the Jeanes Fund.

The business of these traveling teachers, working under the direction of the county superintendents, is to help and encourage the rural teachers; to introduce into the small country schools simple home industries; to give talks and lessons on sanitation, cleanliness, etc.; to promote the improvement of schoolhouses and school grounds; and to organize clubs for the betterment of the school and neighborhood.

PHELPS-STOKES FUND

The Phelps-Stokes Fund, established under the will of Caroline Phelps-Stokes, who died in 1909, was incorporated by the State of New York in 1911. The act of incorporation directs the trustees to use the income for "the erection or improvement of tenement-house dwellings in New York City and for educational purposes in the education of negroes, both in Africa and the United States, North American Indians, and needy and deserving white students." The capital of the fund is approximately \$1,000,000.

In recognition of the advancement which many secondary schools and colleges have made during the 10 years since the report was issued in 1916, the Phelps-Stokes Fund has recently appropriated the sum of \$5,000 toward the budget of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, for the purpose of enabling that association to make a resurvey of the institutions of higher learning for negroes in America, with a view to bringing the facts concerning these schools up to date.

Since the beginning of the fund in 1911, appropriations have been made to various organizations interested in the welfare of negroes in America and Africa. Appropriations have also been made with considerable regularity to a number of negro schools of the elementary, secondary, and collegiate types. Among these are: Fisk University, Atlanta University, Hampton Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Calhoun Colored School, Penn Normal and Industrial School,

³ Including eight State supervising teachers. Five counties had two Jeanes teachers, and one county had three. Three teachers worked in two counties.

National Training School for Women and Girls, Bettis Academy, Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Morehouse College, Haines Institute, The People's Village School, Manassas Industrial School, Florida Baptist Academy, Lincoln Institute (Kentucky), Lincoln University (Pennsylvania), Peck School of Domestic Science, Jackson College, Prentiss Normal School, Industrial Home for Colored Girls, Model and Training School (Athens, Ga.), Slater Normal School, Lane College, Coleman College.

Fellowships have been established in the University of Virginia and the University of Georgia for the study of the negro problem. Both universities accepted these fellowships with the understanding that graduate students should make some phase of the negro problem their special task and that the universities would publish the theses. The fund is planning to publish the result of the work of these fellows.

A special fund has been established at the George Peabody College for Teachers, at Nashville, Tenn., to enable the teachers and students there to visit colored schools and see the actual progress which negroes are making.

In 1920 the fund entered into cooperation with foreign missionary societies and colonial governments for the study of native education in Africa. Through this cooperation two educational commissions of importance have been sent to West, South, Equatorial, and East Africa, and two volumes, entitled "Education in West, South, and Equatorial Africa" (1922), and "Education in East Africa" (1925), have been printed to report the findings of these commissions.

According to the testimony of those in a position to study the influence of these two commissions and their printed reports, many significant changes and improvements have been made in the educational systems of every part of Africa south of the Sahara Desert.

Practically every agency conducting educational work for native Africans has been stimulated to greater efforts by the work and reports of the two commissions. The fund has interested itself particularly in bringing to the United States representative government officials, educators, and missionaries from Africa to make studies of the progress of the negroes in America. About 50 persons have thus been enabled to study negro education at first hand in this country. In addition, the fund has largely assisted several promising African students to fit themselves in this country for work among their own people in Africa. Two of these graduated from Columbia University in 1926, two are now at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, two are at Cornell University, and one is at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A number of others have been assisted with small appropriations and in other ways.

The latest effort of the Phelps-Stokes Fund to advance the interest of native education in Africa has been through assistance to the International Conference on Africa, at Ix Zoute, Belgium, held in September, 1926.

President: Anson Phelps Stokes, 1767 Q Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

Secretary: I. N. Phelps Stokes, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE FELLOWSHIPS FOR FRENCH UNIVERSITIES

The American Field Service for French Universities is administered by the Institute of International Education, with headquarters in New York City. The object of the association is "to provide an enduring memorial for the 127 Field Service men who gave their lives in the Great War; to develop a better realization and appreciation of the contributions of French universities to science and learning; and to promote mutual understanding and good will between France and the United States." Five new awards of fellowship were made for the year 1926-27.

President: Paul D. Cravath, 52 William Street, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: Stephen P. Duggan, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION (INC.) AND THE FOUNDATION UNIVERSITAIRE

The Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation (Inc.), during the year 1925, maintained its graduate exchange fellowships with 35 Belgian students, including 10 renewals, of the 1925-26 group in the United States, and 9 American students, including 3 renewals, in Belgium. It supported one Belgian visiting professorship in the United States and one American visiting professorship in Belgium; also a fellowship for a Belgian student at the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at the Johns Hopkins University. Continued financial aid was given to the Universities of Brussels and Louvain. The total expenditures, from 1920 to 1925, inclusive, amounted to \$604,005.29.

The Foundation Universitaire granted 346 loans to under-graduate students in 18 Belgian universities or advanced technical schools. The total grant was 900,800 francs, with an average loan of 2,603.47 francs.

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

The Julius Rosenwald Fund was incorporated in 1917, under the laws of the State of Illinois, for charitable, scientific, educational, and religious purposes. The fund is also used for the payment of

salaries of supervisors and to promote teacher training. For the year 1926 the fund contributed \$401,831 toward the construction of school buildings and teachers' homes in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund cooperates through the public-school authorities in efforts to provide and equip better rural schoolhouses for the negroes of the Southern States.

President: Julius Rosenwald, Homan Avenue and Arthington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary: Frances W. Shepardson, Homan Avenue and Arthington Street, Chicago, Ill.

BARON DE HIRSCH FUND

The Baron de Hirsch Fund was organized March 13, 1890. It was incorporated on February 12, 1891, under the New York membership corporations law. The endowment fund, given by the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, amounts to \$3,800,000. It is used for the aid of resident Jewish immigrants, and its activities are as follows:

1. Promotion of agricultural instruction through subsidies to the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pa., and the granting of scholarships to Jewish young men at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y., and other State schools; these are substitutes for the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School, maintained by the fund for many years at Woodbine, N. J.
2. Aid to agriculturists by way of selection of farm lands and loans on real or chattel security through the Jewish Agricultural Society.
3. Baron de Hirsch Trade School, New York City, which offers to young men free instruction in the following trades: Machinist, plumbing, electrical work, sign painting, printing, auto mechanics, and operating engineering.
4. Immigration aid port work through subsidized societies located in New York and Baltimore.
5. The town of Woodbine, N. J., which was founded by the Woodbine Land & Improvement Co., a subsidiary organization.

The fund in recent years has concentrated more on trade and agricultural instruction and extensive aid to farmers, and given up some of its pioneer Americanization work and charitable pecuniary aid, as local communities and the State and its agencies have taken over the work formerly done by it.

KAHN FOUNDATION FOR THE FOREIGN TRAVEL OF AMERICAN TEACHERS

The Kahn Foundation for the Foreign Travel of American Teachers was organized in New York City on January 6, 1911, for the purpose of enabling "men of proved intellectual attainments to enjoy, during one year or more, sufficient leisure and freedom from all professional pursuits or preoccupations, to enter into personal contact with men and countries they might otherwise never have known." It was founded by Albert Kahn, of Paris, France. The stipend of the single Kahn fellowship awarded for the year 1925-26 was \$5,000.

President: Edward D. Adams, 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: Frank D. Fackenthal, Substation 84, New York N. Y.

COMMONWEALTH FUND

The Commonwealth Fund during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1925, continued its work in the field of child welfare, increased its educational activities, and made preliminary studies in relation to rural hospitals. The fourth and final demonstration in the series of undertakings in the field of child health was begun in Marion County, Oreg., early in the year. A total of 123 students received training at the bureau of children's guidance. Fourteen fellowships were awarded for 1925-26. This work was supplemented by the establishment of several fellowships in psychiatric social work at the Smith College for Social Work. A new feature of the division of education is the administration of the Commonwealth Fund fellowships established for British graduate students. In accordance with its past policy, the fund has devoted a portion of its income to special grants for various scientific, educational, and philanthropic purposes. A total of \$364,950 was so appropriated to 23 different causes; of these, seven were closely related to one or another of the fund's special programs.

ENGINEERING ECONOMICS FOUNDATION

The Engineering Economics Foundation, which is an exclusively scientific and educational institution established on university principles, provides research and teaching service through its "analyses of emergency." It is engaged in gathering and disseminating knowledge of two kinds: First, of man endangered by emergency, and second, of man and his mobilizing of protective forces against the destruction brought by emergency. During the year 1925-26 the

foundation has cooperated officially with the mayor's committee on hazards and emergencies of the city of New York; the board on emergency of the city of Boston; and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. To quote from a recent report:

The foundation has taught men professionally engaged in the public and semipublic work of protection of tens of thousands of the helpless of the cities during this year; and has made analyses of emergency for firms whose health and well-being problems involve more than a hundred thousand men and women. In the past 12 months the foundation has presented results of its 20 years of work before six of the great learned and professional societies.

President: Hollis Godfrey, 3 Joy Street, Boston. Mass.

Secretary: Charles L. Eyanson, 3 Joy Street, Boston. Mass.

