

July 28. Dr. S Uchôa and wife lunch at 125 Bolivar and later in the afternoon visit Tijuca, Vista Chinezta etc. SU expects to sail for the north about the 15th of the month.

July 29th. ALBB from Bahia calls at the office; his first greeting is rather friendly but the situation suddenly turns chilly when I refuse to order scales for his service to be imported duty free. I explain just what our understanding is with the government but he is not interested in explanations, only in not paying the duties. We discuss practically nothing and BB leaves coldly and even repels the suggestion that I should see him at the boat at the time of his departure. To OCI and learn that culture given by K to CC was apparently dead and was probably a recently transplanted culture as the tube gave no evidence of proliferation within the culture medium.

July 30. Magé- bleed 44.

July 31. Jayme Pereira and family sail for New York. JP believes that with almost any possible change in government that Paula Souza will return to the Health Department. And of course the government must change in September as Julio Prestes is a candidate for the National Presidency and must leave his present office six months before the election which occurs in March.

ALBB seen on boat-very cold and distant even to the point of veiled insult. Meet Mrs. Ridgeway and two children on Boat. Ridgeway is now in BA.

CF states that a new credit of '8,000:000\$ has been opened for yf.

August 1. Magé-bleed 42.

August 2. HA reports that K presented second apparently dead culture to CC. Of course the answer to that is that CC is not capable of keeping alive the culture of K. K has reported that his work is being confirmed in England. ✓

Decio Parreiras has submitted to CF a budget for the state of Rio in the amount of 6:000:000\$000 for yf control. It is understood that this budget begins to operate in the present month of August.

Informed CF that MEC is withdrawing services from the interior of the state of Bahia. Promise monkeys to Penido for trachoma work. CF states that Minister of Interior has received complaints from Pernambuco that the service in the interior of that state is not adequate. CF requests that I wire MEC suggesting that the service in Pernambuco be intensified.

WSAntunes lunches at 12 Av. Ruy Barbosa. Nothing new in YF.

August 3. Wires received from both MEC and NCD regarding possible gallbladder operation, also regarding visit of Rocha Lima to the laboratory in Bahia. All day in office. Miss Owens from Kansas appears, KU 1901.

LaFayette de F Freits calls about Antonio Ignacio who later appears in person with his wife. I go over the situation with him in detail and try to make it clear that under the present regime there is little possibility of our being able to arrange any subsidy for his services in Recife. I make it clear that we expect these services to continue as in the past but that we do not feel that we should pay for them. He assures me that there will be no change in our future relations and that he will continue to do everything possible to aid and assist in carrying out the yf programme in Pernambuco.

Wires mentioned above were one from MEC asking about suitable surgeons for Davis gallbladder in September and one from Davis saying MEC telegram had been sent without his knowledge; both MEC and NCD insist that news should not be forwarded to FFR. Rocha Lima wire made enquiry as to intentions of RL regarding monkey inoculations.

August 5. Andrade and Ferreira Pinto shamefacedly admit but thirteen bloods for last Saturday and attribute their hard luck to their inability to hit the veins. Following wire received late in the afternoon from NY "Following received quote returning Europe offer exchange full installation antimaryl cultural work Kuczunski unquote not answered no vacancies in our organization request reprints you deal with him."

Ferreira Pinto takes Pereira Netto to OCI and bleeds him; he and I bleed Mr. McArthur, Senador Vergueiro 68.

Pyles refers to the Momsen child as having an attack of something which may have been yellow fever and suggests bleeding.

Wire received from New York stating that K has offered to go to NY to explain everything there. I am authorized to treat with him but with the injunction that there are no vacancies with the Foundation.

Visit dentist and am advised to have tooth out.

August 6. To Magé-forty one people bled.

August 7. Taking Dr. Tomaz with me, I go to Manguinhos to interview Kuczunski. K takes pains to explain that he sent the wire direct to NY only on the advice of two friends who were very much interested in his work. The only friend he mentions however is Dr. Selwyn-Clarke, who, he says, spent a couple of weeks with him in Berlin and had an opportunity to appreciate at first hand his work and his results. His two friends, including Clarke, had insisted that he take the matter direct to headquarters by cabling New York. (K evidently thought that I would be irritated at his attempt to go around me; however, I believe he is no longer able to irritate me about anything as I know more or less what to expect from him.) It seems that the Foundation has more money to spend on yellow fever research than anyone else and he thinks that his great discovery should be presented to the RF under such circumstances that would admit of rapid confirmation by an able group of investigators. At the OCI he has been unable to secure any cooperation until quite recently with the return of Dr. Chagas. When pressed to state his price, K refuses to do so but believes that living expenses in NY are probably higher than in Berlin; he should have sufficient for himself and his technician to live comfortably there during the time required for his demonstration. K says that he wishes to vindicate himself to the RF because he knows that the RF is skeptical regarding his work and he has received a letter from a prominent scientist (name not stated but probably Rocha Lima) who says that neither the Pasteur Institute nor the Rockefeller Foundation have any faith in his works. I almost replied that faith without works is dead but refrained. The upshot of our conversation was that I told K I would transmit the details of our conversation to NY and would inform him if and when I received any further instructions from NY/

Following the discussion with K, Dr. Tomaz and I call on CC and place the whole situation before him. H says that the culture is now in the hands of CCruz and that within a very few days we will know the worst. It is believed that the first cultures given were dead but cultures are now growing in various media. CC expects that a few more days will tell the tale and promises that he will take pains to let the scientific world know just what the results of K's demonstration at OCI were; CC says that K has been placed absolutely in his hands by Guinle. (Of course Guinle has not yet received the news from Africa that K is here at the request of and paid by the Rockefeller Foundation.)

Oswino Penna calls at the office and inquires regarding the remarks of HA on his publication of Councilman's report. My only reply is that HA had suggested that Rocha Lima had been misinterpreted and was given credit for saying things that had never been said.

May report to CF/ Learn that DNSP has been paying on monkeys to the Cia. Docas de Bahia each month in spite of our labors to the contrary in January.

August 8. Magé-37 persons bled.

August (9). Take bloods to Manguinhos. HA reports that RL would like to make the trip to Bahia as part of the trip to Recife for the Congress of Hygiene.

CF given copies of our correspondence with the Minister of Viação regarding monkey importations.

August 10.

Ferreira Pinto to Mage alone-collects nine bloods.

Andrade and Maneco Ferreira both come to the office highly excited over the most recent desaforo of the secretary of the department of Hygiene in Nichteroy. Yesterday he posted a notice that the servants of the department were not to attend any of the wants of the CR; today a notice went up stipulating that AA was meant to be included in the personnel of the CR. AA had discussed the first portaria with Lintz but has not yet discussed the second one. I authorize AA to invite Dr. Lintz to call on me again.

Call on Rangel to see system of filing cases of yf in Kardex; and on Amadeu Fialho to secure names of cases from which tissues were forwarded to NY.

To Circus party at Country Club.

August 11. Quiet day at home with the old folks.

August 12. Lintz has said that there is no reason to call on me until he has taken up the matter with the secretary or the president of the state. I find it hard to believe that any director of a service can be so molhe in regard to his subordinate personnel!

HA reports that he was recently able to infect monkey with fourth day mosquito. HA furnishes copy of RL letter to K written in German on July 19. (This to counteract the remarks made to me about some scientist who had written to K about the Rockefeller Foundation.)

Hear Valery-Radot, grandson of Pasteur lecture on Widal and his work.

August 13.

Raul Magalhaes calls at the office and agrees that the need of the RF for stimulation in the county health programme of the state of Minas is past. However he is very desirous of securing the continued cooperation of the RF in the state even though it should be on a reduced scale. I indicate the possible entry into other types of service, such as statistics.

AA reports that he and Ferreira Pinto called on the secretary of the state yesterday and that Lintz and Decio did so immediately thereafter. Today another round of sessions is to be instituted to attempt to clear up the situation.

Raul Magalhaes reports that a suspect case of yellow fever occurred recently in Juiz de Fora. Onset day following arrival from Rio de Janeiro where patient lived in Rua Francisco Eugenio.

August 14th. Ferreira Pinto reports a total of thirty bloods from Mage yesterday. This makes a grand total of six hundred twenty two people bled there.

AA reports that the secretary of the department brought official charges against him to the Sect- of the State. He does not say what these charges were but I gather that they had to do with remarks that had been made by AA and reported to the secretary. AA to go to Nichteroy again today. Lunched with the Federal Deputy from Macahé and insists that he can bring heavy political pressure to bear if necessary.

EP reports that IM is very easily influenced by others. Now under influence of SE: both believe that they are the only ones with either ideals or ability. SE to go on leave Aug. 23 but does not care to discuss plans for vacation at this time.

Conference with CF. Says that there have occurred in the past two days two suspects the first of which proved to be gastroenteritis on autopsy and the other of which recovered. The latter case came from the Rua General Polydoro 162.

Discuss various phases of yf with Waldemar, Lafayette and Uôa.

AA reports that another (the third) portaria attacking the RF has appeared in Nichteroy. The Secretary of State has decided that the entire question of this misunderstanding should be settled by Lintz and Soper in conference.

August 15th. NCD writes under date of August 9th that AWB is ill second day of what seems to be a serious illness.

August 16th. Wire from Mec confirms BURKE as yellow fever with monkey inoculations. AWB probably infected in laboratory on August 4th, onset Aug. 7th, returned to work August 12th.

August 17th. Lintz calls on telephone late in evening and arranges to call to see me on Monday Aug. 19th. FP to Magé alone.

JTA and I visit HHS where we find a suspect case of yf from the R. Domingos Fernandes, Madureira. Does not look like yf. Noite reports a case removed from the R. General Caldwell.

August 18th. Sunday. Worked in AM at home. AA calls and gives details of Nichteroy situation.

August 19th. Drs. Lintz and Decio call at office and invite me to call on the secretary of the State of RIO with them in the afternoon to discuss the situation in the state caused by AA and VM. I accept and spend the hours from four to eight making the trip. Decio does not show up but Lintz and I go to the Secretary's office and discuss the situation. After thorough discussion of the situation in which it appears that AA should have taken the matter to Lintz in an officio instead of taking it to him direct. It has also been charged that the first officio was taken by Soreo and that therein AA had acted against the proper procedure in such cases. The solution offered of the present case is that the Secretary has already ordered the author of the offending document to take it down from the wall and is disregarding entirely his petition for punishment of AA; furthermore, AA will be given an office apart with separate telephone and separate servant. (The suggestion is made that the removal of Martins should be accompanied by the removal of Andrade!!!) I accept the solution offered as the Secretary gives all kinds of assurances that he is with us body and soul but that he feels that there is a certain amount of error on both sides.

August 20th. AA advised of yesterday's conference and told that he may return to Nichteroy where he is to have a separate office and a separate telephone and servant. Later in the evening he calls me on the phone and reports that his new office is the room previously used as a deposit because it is right next to the latrine and hence not desirable because of penetrating odors. He furthermore states that the notice written by VM is still on the wall contrary to the orders of the Secretary and that Lintz is not giving him a servant but is offering to pay the magnificent sum of one hundred eighty milreis per month toward hiring a servant.

August 21. Receive wire from FFR stating that another nonintelligible cable has been received in New York from Kuczinski and suggesting that I treat with him again. Prepare officio for the Secretary of State of Rio and also one for Dr. Lintz calling attention to the failure to remove the offending document from the wall in Rio and saying that we will be unable to use our office there as long as the author of the note is employed in the department. A copy of the note to Lintz as well as a copy of the offending document are sent to the secretary in charge of Dr. Ferreira Pinto on August 22nd. Give specimen of convalescent serum to Dr. Fox, Professor of Skin at Columbia (?) to take to Davis in Bahia.

August 22. Offending paper still on wall in Nichteroy. Document sent to Sec. by Dr. F/P. as stated in yesterday's diary; to Lintz by registered letter. Prof. D. Matthews of Forestry at ANN ARBOR and Chief Forester Cok and family arrive. Prof. Matthews to dinner with Dawson's and Halls.

Dr. Oswino Penna calls and is very curious to know the reception of his article on yellow fever pathology in New York.

Conference with CF; agreed no fellowship for Muniz Aragão this year since both the Foundation and he would prefer next year; discuss situation in state of Rio frankly; CF says that he accepted the decision of the government to maintain Lintz there only because he felt that he owed a political debt to WL at a moment when an attempt was being made to overthrow the actual regime.

June

copy 8/22/29 ✓

August 22. Continued. CF states quite plainly his impression of Lintz as an administrator which coincides rather remarkably well with mine after the events of the past few weeks. CF says that the Ministry has not yet taken action in regard to the importation of monkeys in Bahia but assures me that BB will be given instructions to continue paying the bills as they are presented. CF is to attend the Congress in Recife.

August 23. Confidential report received that action has been taken in the case of the secretary VM who has been causing so much difficulty in the state of Rio. Report has it that the Secretary of State took drastic action in spite of unavailing protests of Lintz.

Take train at (9PM) for São Paulo.

*Strada*

August 24th. Met at train by Dr. Paula Souza who appears in good health. Later spend a couple of hours with him at the Institute swapping impressions on the League of Nations situation and on the Brazilian situation. PS says that the most level headed man in Europe today is GKS/ PS says that the rumour is going around that Mario Pernambuco got away with some eight hundred contos of the RF.

Conference with MP and Waldemar de Rocha in regard to the payment of the SP accounts. MP asks for and receives a letter dated August 1st giving the debit with us of the county of Candido Motta; MP insists that there is an account of Sertãozinho of 5:055\$100 which has been entered twice in the accounts. Also calls attention to the fact that Piricicaba has paid its debt of something over eight contos which was paid by WR the last time he was in Rio.

Dr. Pedro Dias lunches with me. Nothing particularly new learned on the local political situation. Call on both Neiva and Rocha Lima. RL to go to Bahia on the Southern Prince the first few days of October and then proceed to Recife. Dine at home of Dr. Paula Souza.

August 25th. Sunday. Spend three hours going over the new Faculty of Medicine with Dr. Pedro Dias and Dr. Souza de Campos. Lunch with Dr. WO who has as guest Dr. Figueira de Mello, from someplace in the North of Brazil and who now has the same place in the department that WO previously occupied.

Sleep in the afternoon.

August 26th. Spend forenoon with Dr. Paula Souza at the Institute seeing how they are built. Lunch with Dr. Rocha Lima at the Hotel Aurora. Dr. Rocha Lima is beginning to take lessons in English. After lunch return to the Hotel and await the coming of Waldomiro marked for five oclock. WO does not come. Dine with Pedro Dias and Souza Campos at the home of Pedro Dias: a great long jantar of some seven or eight heavy courses followed by an evening of music with Dona Julieta at the piano. Very little of value learned aside from the fact that Julio Prestes made Pedro Dias a present of the new ford which he is driving. I admit the possibility of this gift but also call attention to the fact that Pedro Dias only began to drive this car after the construction of the new medical school was well under way; to this sally Pedro Dias responds that the most serious thing is that Souza Campos is building or has built a new house. Souza Campos insists that he was careful to make all purchases for his house from dealers who were not furnishing material for the school to which I reply that his very care on this point puts him under suspicion. Return to the hotel at Midnight after an evening of Chppin, Liszt, Bach, and Aloysio de Castro!

August 27th. Spend the morning at the hotel. Dr. and Mrs. Pernambuco lunch with me. MP says that Pedro Dias is justified in his complaints on the loss of clientele after going to the medical school. MP explains it as due to the free talking of the medical students regarding the kind of instruction that he is able to give them. including one

WO asks for three fellowships for himself. He says that he expects to leave the Directorship of the Sanitary Service when Julio Prestes gets out; that he did not request the appointment in the state of São Paulo and that he will not request any appointment for Rio de Janeiro; that he does not know whether he will be taken to Rio or not and if taken does not know in what capacity he may go. In the meantime he has become very much interested in the sub-

ject of nutrition and would like me to secure for him from Dr. Russell the promise of a fellowship to study nutrition. I explain to him very carefully that there are no funds available for fellowships this year but that we expect to have funds available for 1930. However, I stress my doubts of the possibility of securing from the RF in New York fellowships for the state of São Paulo for anyone who is not a full time employee of the Health Department; WO comes back to this point later and stresses the fact that he is a Delegado de Saude and hence efectivo; he does not discuss the point of full time. In regard to his fellowship I am forced to point out that not even Dr. Russell has authority to grant him a fellowship at the present time to take effect after he has left his present position; that before all else the Foundation requires the recommendation of the Director of the Service and as no one knows at the present time who his future chief will be, no steps can be taken at the present time to guarantee anything.

Dine at an Italian restaurant with Borges Vieira, Lucas Assumption and two other young doctors, all of whom with Rocha Lima and Waldemar de Rocha are at the train to despedir me. Take train at nine oclock and refuse to pay ten milreis for a bottle of Caxambu.

August 28.

Arrive in Rio nine AM. Among others find the following letter which at least indicates that opinions differ.

Caixa Postal, 387.  
Bahia August 21 1929.

Dear Dr. Connor:

We received today about forty thousand of the enclosed folders, a recommendation by Dr. Clementino Fraga, advising the use of fish in mosquito control. I presume the purpose is to have the guardas distribute these sheets from house to house.

Personally, I do not see what good will be accomplished by their distribution. There is no objection whatever here to the use of fish. The public accept them as a matter of course, following years of custom. Dr. Sebastião Barroso's bolshevistic explosion has apparently been forgotten. The only question is how much we wish to spend in the distribution of fish. We are convinced, I believe, after a very fair trial, that the public will not aid us in this enterprise. Do we then, want to distribute fish to tinhas, talhas, and similar deposits, as recommended by Dr. Fraga, and, if not, why the propaganda? I think we are already spending more money on fish than the results warrant. We know from experience that we are obliged to fish large, permanent, otherwise unprotectable deposits such as tanques, and caixas; but if we are going to extend this service to include tinhas, talhas, barris, porros, and the like, it will cost considerable money, and in no way aid the campaign.

I shall await your instructions in the matter.

Very sincerely yours, AWBurke.

The situation in the State of Rio remains unchanged. AA is working in the Rio office.

August 29.

I submit personally the June report for the Yellow Fever Service to Dr. Fraga. Visit to Davis for preliminary discussion of rental of house.

August 30.

Inspect for the first time the foci map of Rio. According to this map the centre of the city is clean whereas the outlying districts show many foci. WSA reports he has been unable to find foci in the centre of town but that today he found forty foci in outlying districts. (This may not mean very much, however, as it is entirely possible that the majority of these foci were culex.)

Conference CF. CF announces purpose of consecrating his administration

to the problem of yellow fever. I called his attention to the fact that we have received confirmation of cases recently in Venezuela and that Colombia is probably infected although complete confirmation has not been possible. CF does not seem to realise the possible significance of this unexplained reappearance in these other countries.

CF states that he expects to start to Pará about September 15 and will visit as much of the north as possible before attending the Hygiene Congress in Recife.

CF suggests that the Foundation re-present the accounts of last year which are in exercícios findos.

August 31.

Wire MEC of possible trip of CF to Pará.

September 1.

Sunday. Cox family to dinner.

September 2.

CF assures me he cannot leave Rio before September 21. Again suggests re-presentation of 1928 account with a letter stating that the Foundation is desisting from the collection of that account.

September 3.

Receive one telephone call, one note and two visits to inform me that there is a suspect case of yf at the HSS. That speaks pretty well for our secret service organization. Visit the hospital with Dr. Tomaz Alves and find that the case, the first in seven weeks, is already dead. There is no history of the patient having been away from the central part of the city for some days and he resided at the Hotel Sublime very close to the Hotel Central. Diagnosis confirmed by autopsy. (For political purposes this first case after the interval should have occurred in Nictheroy or some other point of the state of Rio.)

Authorise AA to request audience with president of the State of Rio. Jansen de Mello's to dinner.

September 4.

Yellow Fever case died yesterday at HSS. Italian from Sublime Hotel. (see Verquero 35)

September 5.

Conference with Decio regarding situation in State of Rio. Decio proposes integration of Malaria Service as solution of present difficulties.

September 6.

To OCI with Cox and Matthews. Penido shows experimental trachoma in both human and monkey subjects. These cases are both direct transfers from a human case. *Penido suggests may be first*

September 7.

Holiday. Office all day.

September 8.

Sunday.

September 9.

Letter No. 1494 written to Dr. F. F. Russell (see pp. 41a-41e for letter and answer.

*See capital + lowercase  
1929  
see vca*

*Later proven to be  
almost daily  
visitor to  
Nictheroy*

No. 1494

9th September, 1929

Dear Dr. Russell:

Your letter of August 16th regarding the studies in Magé came as somewhat of a surprise to me. The idea of attacking the epidemiology of yellow fever from the stand point of immunity distribution in a given population has appealed to me since rather early in the Rio epidemic. When yellow fever occurred in Braz de Pina, a suburb of Rio de Janeiro, in December of last year, Dr. Muench and I planned on an epidemiological study of the place. We spent some time in making a map and gathering certain preliminary information. However, before this work had gone very far, it became necessary for Dr. Muench to go to Pará and other interests prevented my going on with the study. Only four sera were sent in from Braz de Pina but the results were very interesting. You will find them commented on in my letter No. 1309 of May 24th.

Braz de Pina is a small suburb of Rio where much difficulty in getting blood specimens was anticipated. As the yellow fever infection spread to various places in the interior, it appeared that a more clear-cut study could be made in communities where the date of the introduction of the disease might be rather definitely established and where repeated invasions had not occurred. From this standpoint, I had considered the possibility of working in Coryntho, Minas Geraes or in Magé in the state of Rio. Contrary to the inference drawn in your letter, Magé was not chosen because of any interest in Magé as such. Magé was chosen because accurate maps and other information were available from the time of Dr. Boyd's Malaria Service there. Another factor of prime importance in causing the selection of Magé was that the doctor who had already directed the Malaria Service was available to assist in the study. You can readily appreciate some of the difficulties connected with getting a large number of sera from the general population; Dr. Ferreira Pinto's personal friendships have proven invaluable in this respect.

In my letter of April 18th I wrote you as follows:—

"After careful consideration of the possibilities here I wish to suggest the following for your consideration:—

1. That we make an attempt to study carefully from an epidemiological standpoint one infected zone in the Federal District and one infected town of the interior.
2. That as part of this study we take blood specimens (20 to 25 c.c.) from as large a number of individuals as possible.
3. That we install a small laboratory where serum can be separated from the above specimens and prepared for examination at any time in the future wherever monkeys and personnel are available."

Probably I should have been more specific under 2. above;



what I really wished to suggest was "that as part of this study we take blood specimens from as large a number of individuals from the general population as possible".

Your letter opens the whole question of the epidemiology of yellow fever in Brazil to discussion. At the present time, there is no generally accepted criterion for determining whether, in a given community, control measures should be undertaken or not. For example, Estancia and Magé are cases in point. As you will remember, the first case of yellow fever diagnosed in Brazil in 1928 occurred at Estancia in the State of Sergipe. The autopsy and epidemiological investigations were made by our service; although the autopsy was later proven positive, from epidemiological studies of conditions in Estancia before and after this case, Dr. Connor did not believe the case to have been yellow fever. Dr. Connor was unable to find any local history of yellow fever during a period of at least fifteen years and therefore assumed that the non-immune element of the population must be sufficiently large to guarantee further diagnosable cases were this case truly yellow fever. Dr. Fraga, who saw a case of yellow fever some years ago in Bahia which had originated in Estancia, considered Estancia a dangerous focus and insisted that control measures be instituted. Dr. Connor refused to institute control measures believing that the case was not yellow fever. Absolutely no control measures were taken in Estancia and, as far as is known, no further cases have occurred. However, had an immediate diagnosis been available, control measures would probably have been taken the the absence of future cases attributed to such control measures.

In Magé, on the other hand, rumours of yellow fever have been traced back as early as December, 1928. The first known positive cases occurred about the middle of February, 1929. However, no control measures were taken until March 21st. The apparent results of control measures were almost immediate; Dr. Del Negro, who was in charge of these control measures, is the first to suggest that the cessation of the epidemic was probably not due to the measures of control. As you will see from the accompanying map, the twenty one cases admitted as suspect by the Health Authorities are widely scattered in the heavily populated part of the town. The anti-mosquito service in Magé has been maintained during the winter season and will undoubtedly be continued more or less indefinitely, whereas other towns of the same size which have not produced cases of yellow fever are without such service. If anti-mosquito services must be maintained indefinitely in all small towns where yellow fever occurs, the elimination of yellow fever will probably prove impossible because of lack of funds. (Dr. Connor has adopted for North Brazil the policy of inaugurating control measures in the smaller interior points only when yellow fever is proven to exist and of abandoning such measures when the apparent danger is over.) Is it not possible that towns where yellow fever has not yet appeared represent greater potential dangers than does Magé where there may be a large immune population?

From a theoretical standpoint, the percentage of immunity in a given population may be almost as important a factor in limiting the spread of yellow fever as is the mosquito index. In fact, the entire program of control of yellow fever in a district by controlling mosquitoes only in the larger centres of population is based on this principle.

The importance of the mild undiagnosable case of yellow fever has been appropriately emphasised only since the demonstration that Macacus rhesus can be infected with the yellow fever virus. It is true that some of the earlier clinical descriptions of the disease called attention to such cases but these were in general disregarded in actual epidemiological investigations. It would be of the greatest value to know what percentage of cases of yellow fever are mild and not capable of clinical diagnosis in different age, race and nationality groups. Dr. Wilson has recently reported a small epidemic from the interior of Pernambuco in which fifty-eight cases with eighteen deaths are reported to have occurred in a population of one hundred and seven people. Records are also available of ship infections where a large percentage of the crews were attacked with a high mortality. In the case of ship crews, we are dealing with a foreign population and in Dr. Wilson's epidemic we are dealing with an interior town where the population is probably of Indian blood and may be, for purposes of yellow fever studies, entirely distinct from the population living in the coastal regions of Brazil. Similar high incidence has not been observed in native population here during the recent outbreak.

Many of the details of the present epidemic in South Brazil are explainable only on the assumption that the virus of yellow fever may behave somewhat as does the virus of polio-myelitis in which disease only a small percentage of individuals show characteristic lesions of the infection. I believe it has been demonstrated in the laboratory that the virus of yellow fever may undergo definite changes of virulence. May the same thing not occur in nature? It has been interesting during the present winter season in Rio to note that a number of warm days following a cool spell produce a few suspect cases of which none can be definitely diagnosed as yellow fever but that with the return of cooler weather, not even suspect cases are reported.

Most of our knowledge of yellow fever in Endemic areas has come from observations made on cases occurring in adults more or less recently arrived from non-endemic areas; previous to the discovery that M. rhesus may be infected there was no satisfactory method of studying yellow fever epidemiologically since only fatal cases could be definitely confirmed. When yellow fever reappeared in Rio de Janeiro in 1928 after an apparent absence of twenty years, the local authorities anticipated a high incidence of the disease among natives of the city in the younger age groups; however, such was not the case, the disease being apparently limited largely to recently arrived foreigners and to Brazilians who had come to Rio from other parts of the country. Some would interpret this unexpected distribution to indicate that yellow fever has never been absent from the Capital and that the local population is largely immune from having had the disease; various other explanations have been offered, all more or less unsatisfactory. (In this connection it is interesting to note that the older authors state that yellow fever was largely limited to foreigners when it first appeared in Rio de Janeiro in 1849.) Immunity studies in various groups should aid in solving this problem.

*and even this was not always accepted.*

I regret that this letter has grown to such proportions and is so indefinite; in conclusion I would say that I believe that the yellow fever problem in Brazil could be better defined had we available reliable data from various parts of the country on the

41d

distribution of immunity to the disease; I fully realise that general studies of such distribution are extremely expensive as long as monkeys are required for the tests but believe that the information gained from limited studies of a few well selected communities should be worth while. With the previous methods of study of the distribution of yellow fever, little more than the geographical distribution of the disease could be ascertained and even that was frequently at fault. An immunity survey such as we hope to get from Magé should enable us to visualise what actually happens when yellow fever is introduced into a small community where it has not been known to exist for twenty years or more.

Although we have bled a large group at Magé, I had never considered using more than one hundred monkeys for this study; Dr. Beeuwkes suggested that worthwhile results might be secured with as few as sixty animals if the cases to be studied were carefully chosen. We are now engaged in an analysis of the groups from which we have blood specimens and hope to have thoroughly representative material to choose from; the only immediate result of this study will be the determination of the present distribution of immunity in Magé. I shall probably forward this material to the Bahia laboratory in the near future but no tests will be run until we hear from you. I would appreciate a cabled reply.

Very sincerely yours

(Signed) Fred L. Soper.

Dr. F.F. Russell,  
The Rockefeller Foundation,  
61, Broadway,  
NEW YORK CITY

The Rockefeller Foundation,  
International Health Division,  
61, Broadway,  
NEW YORK

October 23, 1929

Dear Dr. Soper:

The amount of work which I have had to do in making our book of estimates for 1930 and the necessary arrangements for our annual meeting has prevented my replying to your letter No. 1494, dated September 9, 1929. This letter is a most interesting one. I think the study which you have planned is one that sooner or later we should make and the way you have outlined and advocated it is admirable. It may be a minor objection, but it occurred to me, as you will have noted from my cable of September 28, that since this is yellow fever work it should be done in close cooperation with Dr. Connor.

The second point is the expense involved, which is very considerable, and our yellow fever expenses are already high. Mr. Frobisher has, as you know, been making studies

on complement fixation in yellow fever and when he left he told me that the test was just as reliable as the Wasserman test. His experience in New York was of course limited. In Brazil he can pursue his studies further on complement fixation and in a short time, if the test works out as we hope it will, it will be possible to make the study which you have outlined not only in Magé, but in other towns in the north and south of Brazil. I can see the value, as you point out in your letter, of such studies in many places. Because the problem of the necessary laboratory work of such studies is such a big one my own inclination would be to postpone the program until such time as Frobisher is ready to run complement fixations on an indefinite number of human bloods. As you see, I look upon the study in Magé which you propose as merely the beginning of a series of similar studies.

If in the meantime you have any other ideas of such studies I hope that you will talk them over with Connor and will write to me. I am anxious to have the studies made as soon as they can be done at a reasonable cost in money and in personnel. I am sorry that so much time has elapsed since the receipt of your letter, but you can well understand that press of work has prevented me from replying earlier.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) F.F. Russell.

Dr. Fred.L. Soper  
Caixa Postal, 49  
Rio de Janeiro,  
Brazil

Sept. 10th. ERR arrives from BA on the Sierra Morena; reports a good trip and is glad he did not come on the American Legion which ran on the rocks in Montevideo one hour before they passed her. The situation in BA appears hopeless to ERR for the following reasons: There is a widespread antipathy to Americans in Argentina and the present government is unwilling for any foreign organization to administer public services in the country; the present administration is using government services for patronage only and is making no restrictions as to the preparation of individuals for government employment. More specifically, our contract has been definitely broken by the government through the deliberate refusal to give free entry for belongings of Dr. Rickard; There is no further field for the type of work that the RF was doing in Argentina; the studies which had been planned for the coming year either have already been made by the govt or are of a type that would not justify the expense. ERR feels so keenly the futility of going on under present conditions that he must resign from that field if the RF decides to continue. ERR states that he returned to SA for the purpose of seeing the Argentine Service through but that now that he is convinced that there is no future for this service, he is willing to return to the USA and leave the Foundation or he is willing to work until the end of his present tour of duty and retire on his return to the USA. He requests that I discuss his decision with FFR when I arrive in NY/.

News arrives that there is another hospitalized case of yf. ERR and I find a typical fourth or fifth day case from the R. Assembleia-no history of outside contacts other than a passeio to Santa Thereza Hill three or four days before onset.

Visit OCI and converse at length with Aragão.

Sept. 11

Wire New York regarding Argentine situation.  
Dinner and Bridge at the Dawson's.

Sept. 12.

Visit Servico Maritimo to request data on immigrants. Lacerda promises to get the desired information and shows us through his service; says his general index in March when he took over was from 27 to 35 %; index now is very low. His service is responsible for twenty four islands and all the craft in the bay and employs ~~seventy~~ eight men. ERR and I visit one of the Islands with L in the fast Crisscraft with Chrysler engine.

Sept. 12. Receive letter from the Secretary of State of the State of Rio in which exception is taken to my interfering in his department!!!!!! Later in the day JTA and I go with Decio and Lintz to interview the secretary regarding the placing of the Malaria service in the Health Department. A definite proposal is made to the Secretary and it is believed that everything will be peaceably settled.

Sept. 13. ERR embarks on Asturias for BA having been authorized by telegram from NY to close out service there. Finally secure tissues from Albina Xavier from DNSP laboratory.

Case from Assembleia\* died yesterday and has been confirmed.  
Case in Nichteroy died this morning.

Sept. 14.

Rangell promises cards for Monday.

Sept. 15.

Sunday. WSA calls at house and gives information regarding origin of case dying on September 12 in the Rua Assemblêa. This case was undoubtedly infected in Nichteroy. WSA reports absolutely no breeding in zone where case occurred

\**Vertical yf*

Sept. 16.

MEC arrives on "Zeelandia".

Sept. 16th. Continued. MEC in very good physical condition apparently except for a crop of what he calls tropical boils. Believed to be the same thing from which Crawford has been suffering the past six months. Local swellings appear deep in the tissues without fever and gradually come to the surface. Are accompanied by a necrotic process but tend to heal readily after incision and removal of the necrotic core which readily sloughs out.

Call on CF with MEC. MEC tells CF that he is more optimistic regarding the yellow fever situation in the North than at any time in the past. In reply to enquiry CF states that it will be impossible for him to make his proposed trip to the north because of the recent appearance of cases in Rio. However, he very definitely intends to make the trip to the Congress in Recife in October.

MEC enquires as to the disposition of our house and furniture and suggests that the service purchase my car but on the other hand glibly discusses my return via Pará and suggests that he would like a vacation about May; Talks vaguely about possibility of taking indefinite vacation at that time. Says he has not suggested to FFR that he would like vacation.

Call on Servulo and Waldemar Antunes and meet others of the yf service.

MEC dines at 125 Bolivar. MEC says that FFR is thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of having staid out of Rio this year when the opportunity was given as long as we could not come to the DF at the same time; I do not discuss the matter at all. MEC decides that ERR is best placed in the Rio office especially as he does not care to remain in the field beyond the present term of service. MEC asks then that power of attorney be made out to ERR but that all authorities be notified that MEC is the director ad interim during my absence!!!!

MEC and I call on Evil and get an offhand valuation of six wontos on the car.

Sept. 17. Call on Lacerda and arrange for MEC to see Maritime Sanitary Service. Visit Manguinhos.

Sept. 18th. Mrs. EP birthday. Madame Mesquita, Schoenfeld and MEC to dinner.

MEC spends morning with Lacerda seeing the Maritime Mosquito Service. Budgets forwarded to New York.

Sept. 19. Day at office. Janses de Mello calls and gives account of his yf service and other details. Dinner with Van Hook's.

Sept. 20. MEC spends AM visitig ships and lighters with Lacerda. Call with MEC on Aragão and meet Penido, Ozorio and Costa Lima. Call at DNSP and make arrangements for MEC to see service on the land. MEC does not wish to call on CF but I insist which turns out luckily as CF already knows all the details of MEC's visits to the Maritime Service/ CF takes the bull by the horns and invites MEC to visit all the zones in Rio and makes entirely different arrangements for such visits than thos that have already been made.

Sept. 21. Invitation received to send delegate to the Congress at Recife with expenses paid by the State. Reply that FLS, MEC, AWB, LS, PJC, DBW and NCD would attend but that RF would pay all expenses.

Lunch with Nave at Jockey Club.

Sept. 22. SUNDAY/ PACKING/ CHURCH WITH THE TRUSTEE.

Sept. 23. MEC begins land study with Moscoso in Copacabana.

Sept. 24 Jacarepegua suspect claimed to be malaria by Dr. Pego. MEC visits zone of Jansen de Mello. Davis pays furniture 3+999\$000. *FLS sale of home furniture.*

Sept. 25. AA reports four suspect cases in Merity. Conference with Lintz, MEC and AA. Lintz invites MEC to visit yf service, says case at Merity was pneumonia, promises acceptance of our schedule and early incorporation of personnel. Dinner with Commander Wilson.

Sept. 26. AWB telegram regarding trip to BA by plane arrived at 11 AM; plane arrived at about 3 PM. MEC and I visit OCI/ CC says that Costa Cruz reported his work on K's germ last night. Find Alberto da Cunha in CC's laboratory. CC promises to send copy of report on K's bug. K was quite able to handle the situation, took his medicine smiling and came back with more than Costa Cruz knew how to reply to. Present MEC to Dr. Gomes de Faria. Take coffe with Costa Lima and Miguel Ozorio who report on further details of Costa Cruz report.

Sept. 27th. Visit Mauricio de Abreu to arrange further visits of MEC to the mosquito service.

Sept. 28th. Board Itanagé to see AWB who is returning to Bahia. MEC says he believes it well to plan of letting Burke go home on vacation soon transferring Wilson to Bahia. AA permits two of his men from up country to lunch at the nurses dining room. Call on CF and discuss the importation charges on monkeys in Bahia. Explain that we believe the matter is fully settled by the recent telegram of the director da receita to the Inspector in Bahia. CF asks me to take the matter up directly with the Inspector in Bahia without attempting to work through BB. CF says that BB received direct call down from him and also through the governor of the state. Four cases reported from Roca de Brejo on the line between ~~Bello Horizonte~~ Curvello and Diamantina. MEC attends a cocktail party at the Dawson's. SUNDAY/ 29. PACKING all DAY!!!!!!!

Sept. 30. Mrs. EP and Miss Morse dine together but apart from our table; MEC invites Dr. Tomaz to dine at his table. Advise Mrs. Andrews to limit activity in office to things connected with the service. Arrange for Miss Calasans to leave the service. Lintz reports decree signed for the Malaria service. Dinner at Jackson's.

OCTOBER 1. Govt opens further credit of 8:000:000\$000 for yf. Sail on Zeedlandia for Bahia with Rocha Lima and his technician, Miss Seiler.

Oct. 2. On Board. RL <sup>now</sup> says that Hoffmann is an ex-army medico who came to Cuba following the European war and has been busy making a local reputation for himself publishing numerous articles on yellow fever and other things of which he knows as little. RL insists that Hoffmann has never seen a case of yf. First made a big noise about the pathology found in the kidney in tissues from yf only several years later to lay special stress on the lesion of the liver. RL is not surprised that Hoffmann reproduced his liver plate without giving due credit on the plate itself; RL considers the simple statement in the text that the plate is by RL insufficient.

October 3. On Board.

October 4. Arrive in Bahia early in the morning; Davis, Burke, Shannon and Kerr come aboard. Go to Pensao Edith; RL and technician to Pensao Harbord. Spend most of the day at the laboratory at Montserrat. The laboratory is very well installed in a building originally built for the manufacture of sera for the health department. The grounds are spacious and after many difficulties have been planted to vegetables to help feed the animals. Beside the main building there is a garage for two cars, an outside animal house at present devoted to guinea pigs and an incinerator. On the ground or basement floor of the main building is located the unused animal room; here also are to be found the main stock room, the carpenter shop, the gas machine, and a well screened room for guinea pig experimentation.

On the main floor of the laboratory building are three main divisions, the general room, the mosquito room and the infected monkey room. The general room is protected by a doubly screened entry and the only entrance to the mosquito room is through a doubly screened entry from this general room; in the center of the mosquito room is a large screened cage in which the cages containing infected mosquitoes are kept; this large cage is divided into three compartments, the first of which is the doubly screened entrance, the second is work room where feeding experiments are carried out which is separated from the third and larger compartment by a screen door; this third compartment is the storeroom for the cages containing infected mosquitoes.

There is no entrance from either the general room nor from the mosquito room to the infected monkey room.

RL visited the laboratory in the afternoon and indicated what material he would like to have for tomorrow.

October 5. Saturday. RL and technician appear and start to work. Kerr is working on liver and kidney functional tests; if JAK had yellow fever in August it would seem most logical to think that he had been infected through the handling of fresh infective blood. To carry through these tests K has been taking blood from certain animals each day after infection and has therefore undoubtedly been handling a certain number of bloods at their most infective stage; in the centrifuging of such bloods and the separation of the sera day after day it is possible that he came in direct contact with the virus although his work

has been done with rubber gloves. Immunity tests with bloods of NCD AWB and JAK are to be begun tomorrow.

Oct. 6. Sunday. ALL day at the laboratory, then to Davis home where I find Donald, Irwin, Stanley and Franklin quite grown up. Mrs. Shannon is entertaining the children when we arrive. Burke, Kerr and Shannon come in later for dinner.

Oct. 7th. Vacant lot inspections with AWK. The yf service now has a number of squads of four or five men each cleaning vacant lots and hillsides to prevent breeding. The local regulation of the lixo service does not permit of the removal of tin cans at the expense of the prefeitura. Therefore the yf service finds it necessary to bury them after they have been thrown over the wall into the most convenient vacant lot or hillside by the servants. The problem of hillsides and vacant lots is much more difficult in Bahia than any place I have ever been; it is really quite surprizing the actual area of the city devoted to steep hillsides. Bahia at present is divided into 76 zones and has a total force of some two hundred and twentyfive men. How different from the staff of thirtynine which was on duty in the old optimistic days when I was here in January 1928! Killed a steg in my room at the Pensao Edith.

October 8th. Lab all day.

October 9th. Spend morning with AWB going over details of local service and trying to learn how a service is organized. Burk does not believe that the steg index of Bahia was ever very much below what it is at the present time. For some weeks now B has been checking the index of the GC's visit with the guarda against the index of the guarda's visit plus the index of the GC's visit behind the guarda. In the beginning these two indices were widely divergent but lately have become more or less the same. AWB can give no special point in which the service of Bahia is so difficult; both the indoor and out door services are difficult because of the the hillsides, the lack of water supply, the failure to remove tincans and the utter inability to secure from BB any cooperation in enforcing regulations.

NCD and I call on Inspector of the Alfandega who suggests that we get an order from the Minister of the Fazenda to him to concede freedom from duties on all importations of monkeys into Bahia.

October 10th. JAK immunity tests indicate that he has had yf. Mosquito catching with NCD, Shannon and JAK at the fazenda of Dr. BBarretto.

October 11. Day at lab. Dinner with Davis and Family.

October 12th. Officially a holiday. Spend day at Laboratory. Davis purchases collection of monkeys off the boat arriving from the north.

October 13th. Sunday. Morning on the beach. Afternoon at the Laboratory.

October 14th. Dr. Rocha Lima visits Control Service in the forenoon. Rest of day at the Laboratory.

October 15th. Dr. and Mrs. Frobisher arrive on "Almanzora". Drs. Davis, Burke and I join Dr. Connor for Recife.

October 16th. General discussion by our group of results of vision tests on guardas in Bahia, also some discussion of classification of houses and of the importance of extraneous breeding. Official dinner of Captain to the members of the Congress of Hygiene. Drs. Davis and Burke do not attend. Discussion with Dr. Fontenelle regarding the School of Nurses. F insists that the nursing profession cannot make rapid progress in Brazil as long as all nurses in training are required to live at the Nurses' Home. F has been chosen para ~~ad~~pho by this year's class and desires information regarding the history of nursing. States that he and EP have not been on speaking terms for a year.



October 17th. Arrive in Recife. Meet Drs. Doyle, Cardoso and Crawford, all of our Service. Official reception at the Palace in the afternoon. Official opening of the Congress with addresses by Drs. Fraga, Amaral, Gouveia de Barros and Professor Fialho. Dr. Fraga pays tribute to Dr. Lewis and thanks the Foundation for its cooperation in Yellow Fever Control on behalf of the Government.

October 18th. Visit Maritime Service with Dr. Cardoso. Dr. Cardoso has been able to secure the right to prohibit the departure of sail boats from Recife unless their water barrels are properly protected against mosquitoes. Visit Ilha de Pinna and find one focus behind the guarda. Call on Mr. Batham of the Great Western. Attend Congress in the afternoon and evening. Dr. Aragão presents latest results in Yellow Fever Research.

October 19th. To Olinda with Dr. Doyle. One focus behind the guarda and one with the guarda in thirty two houses visited. Olinda is being worked only on Saturdays although Dr. Wilson would prefer a regular service similar to that of the rest of Recife. Preside at Dr. Fraga's request at part of afternoon session of the Congress. Ball at the Government Palace. Dr. Davis does not appear, Dr. Burke appearing for a few moments only.

October 20th. Leave Palace at 3.30 starting to Parahyba at 4.30. Call on Dr. Guedes Ferreira who assures us that ~~no change in the~~  
~~policy need be made because of the recent decision to~~  
~~propylated rural~~. Sunday dinner with the Crawfords on the beach. Arrive in Recife about 7 p.m. Dinner at Wilson's. ✓

October 21st. Lunch with the 1919 Rio de Janeiro Medical Class. Make arrangements for Dr. Agricola, Dr. Waldomiro and Dr. Placido Barbosa to visit our Service tomorrow. Rocha Lima presents a paper on Oroya Fever. Attend official concert with Dr. Comor.

October 22nd. Visit Yellow Fever Service with official guests. Lunch with Batham and Mr. Jones. Inauguration of bust of Amaury Medeiros. Congress discussion of malaria papers very limited. Official closing of the Congress with oration, gloria a ti Pernambuco by Dr. Antonio Barros Barreto and a counter oration by Dr. Alcides Figueiredo of Nietheroy. Farewell dance at the Jockey Club.

October 23rd. Embark on "Arlanza" for Rio.

October 24th. Dine in Bahia with Rockefeller contingent.

October 26th. Arrive in Rio.

FURTHER NOTES ON OCTOBER TRIP TO BAHIA AND RECIFE

*Pathology*  
 Professor Abreu Fialho, present Dean of the Medical School brings up the question once more of Foundation assistance to the Biology Institute which is being founded. Dr. Arthur Moises, it seems, is also very much interested in this project. As a matter of fact he discusses it more completely than does Professor Fialho. (Dr. Moises refuses to return to Rio by air plane because of the impossibility of passing seventeen hours without talking.)

Dr. Gouveia de Barros, my Brazilian godfather, shows but little change after the lapse of almost ten years. He has been giving by far the best cooperation secured in the North. I assure him that I expect proper treatment from my godfather to my godchild, Dr. Rickard who is soon to go North.

Dr. Cassio Miranda of São Luiz discusses and explains our financial difficulties. Everything is now apparently cleared up.

Dr. Fontenelle says that he has been elected paranymphe of this year's graduating class from the School of Nursing. He states that he and Mrs. Parsons are not now on speaking terms. He believed that it is because he has advocated having extern students in the School of Nursing.

Dr. Borges Vieira says that Dr. Jayme Pereira has been attempting to arrange a fellowship for Dr. Bento Ribeiro in São Paulo. It seems that Dr. Jayme has even written from the United States insisting that the fellowship is all arranged.

Dr. Afranio Amarel takes occasion to recognise me and fishes for an invitation to visit the Yellow Fever Laboratory in Bahia. This I cannot very well do as Dr. Aragão has been invited to pass some days at the Laboratory en route to Bahia after the present Congress.  
 RIO

Dr. A.L. Barros Barreto introduced a motion supporting the idea of a Federal Ministry of Health. He maintained himself on the Executive Committee in spite of the express desire that the Executive Committee should be changed. This action ~~is~~ justified as being the unanimous desire of the entire delegation from Bahia. CF describes him as infantile. He complains to CF on the eve of departure from Recife that he has not been given a cabin de luxe on the "Arlanza" and insists that he is the ranking personality at the Congress. Dr. Fraga explains that the three cabins de luxe available were assigned to Dr. Fialho, Dr. João Barros Barreto and himself and offers his cabin to ALBB who accepts it! ALBB avoids speaking to me during the Congress and the return trip.

MEC on October 23rd states that he feels that RF has been belittled at the Congress, that RF should work nowhere but where it is duly appreciated, that motion approving CF's work with YF was passed but no motion considering the work of the RF was considered. I take occasion to contest this opinion since yellow fever was not a subject for discussion at this Congress. It is true that Aragão

gave a paper, but this was an evening address, the same as that of Rocha Lima's on Oroya Fever. CF paid due tribute to Dr. Lewis and the RF in his opening address. The representative of the Foundation presided at one of the afternoon sessions of the Congress and sat at the Governor's right on the evening of Dr. Rocha Lima's conference. I, for one, feel that the RF received all the attention to be expected. MEC has asked for six months' leave without pay beginning in April and Plans on shifting Cunningham to Bahia Laboratory and has written to FFR that Bailey will be left in Rio de Janeiro Office.

*Bailey did not arrive in Brazil until Nov 1930.*

Sat. Oct 26. Arrive Rio.  
 27. Drive to Petropolis & Rickards.  
 28. To Niteroy - contract not ready yet. Visit Dr. Alvaro Rocha & Dr. Lintz, Decio, Rickard and Barbara Pinto. Dr. Antonio Pedro is dean of new medical school - asks for R.F. assistance in any form. Saw case recently suspect of yf but could not confirm.

29. Discuss our work & Dr. Waldemar Rocha. Colombia  
 30. Letter of FFR Oct 4<sup>th</sup> confirms ~~of Rio de Janeiro~~, Guadalupe, Colombia.  
 31. Sign contract for 1929 & start of Drs. Farwell, Dr. Alvaro Rocha and Dr. Alcides Lintz. Penido asks more seed monkeys for Trachoma work. Says Kuczinski sailed on Cap. Colon Oct 18 after announcing his departure for the 19<sup>th</sup>. No one from OCH saw him off. In leaving, dropped card on Kuczinski.

Nov. (Fri). 1. Visit from Lessa - asks if paper to publish mortality curves from Rio. (never published)  
 2. Concovado & Beach & Rickards.  
 3. To Hotel Internacional & Rickards & Miss Morse. Coppon's & 2 children arrive enroute to Asuncion from England.  
 4. Supper at YWCA house  
 5. Rickard's sail on Grecia Linton's due cas at Prakma  
 6. Kuczinski reported resting at Madieras. Dinner & Nave at Jockey Club.  
 7. Cunningham arrives from N.Y. Dinner & Cox's. Lunch to Decio's eulogy to R.F. I knew nothing of it and was not present.  
 8. Dinner & Ellis' Mrs. Metcalf & on next present  
 9. Dinner & Jansen meals.  
 10. MFC arrives from Bahia.  
 11. Armistice Day. Farewell lunch for me at Country Club -

- |                |                |                     |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| C. Fraga       | A. Fraga       | M. Ozono            |
| S. Gutierrez   | J. Lintz       | H. Aragao           |
| C. Lima        | J. Mello       | M. Ferreira         |
| A. Andrade     | A. Cunningham  | M. Connor           |
| J. B. Barretto | A. Godoy       | N. Lintz            |
| S. Lins        | Paula Dolza    | K. Agricola         |
| F. Pinto       | Demaria        | Florentino Baptista |
| E. Rangel      | Carlos de      | T. Alves            |
| Mocoso         | Raul Magalhães | F. Mattos           |
| H. Lessa.      |                |                     |

12. C. FRAGA gives lunch at Jockey club to R.F. doctors in Rio. Farwell visits to Chagas & Manguinho. Secure K's cultures from Castle & try to take to New York.  
 13. Sail for N.Y. on EASTERN PRINCE - Farewells from E.M. Morgan, Mrs. Mesquita, Ellis Mrs, Linton, Dr. Mrs. Verner F. Parsons, Dr. Morse, Manes, Rangel, Mattos, Dr. Mrs. Aragao, Dr. Mrs. Andrade, Dr. Paranhos, MFC, T. Alves, Yee Staff, Sr. Antonio Servulo & Sara, Acacio Lima, Penido, Baptista, L. Pinto, Demaria, Lessa, Mummy Aragao, Mrs. M. Cox, Prof. Matkewa, Peryassu.

- Nov. 14, On Board  
 15. Cunningham remains in Bahia.  
 Mrs. Shannon, Dr & Mrs Froisher, Dr & Mrs Davis, Dr Burke come aboard. Kerr and 3 monkeys arrive on board.  
 Thurs 21. Trinidad City Queen's Palace Hotel.  
 Sun. 24. ~~That~~ King threatened to save eight fine ladies for our sick knave."

Last Cases of Y.F. in Brazil to date

Bahia	Burke 8-8-29	} Lot infections
	Kerr 28-8-29	
Aracaju	10-3-29	
Recife	27-7-29	
Paratyba	14-8-26	
Rio de Jan	5-12-26	
Recife	5-4-29	
Maranhao	9-5-25	
Para	9-7-29	
Rio Nichteroy	Sept 1929	

- Nov. 27- Arrive N.Y. - met by H.B. Leonard. Conference with F.F. Russell  
 Nov. 28- Thanksgiving in N.Y. Ride with Mr. Klausem of I.F.T.  
 29- To Insull. meet Lawyer, Herdson, Kitchen  
 30- To office. In evening to White Plains #6 Charlotte St.  
 (McKirdys) for wet birds  
 Dec 1 - White Plains  
 Dec 2 - Division's Scientific Board Luncheon - Mason, Cole, Russell  
 Smyllie, Dublin, Winslow, Frost, Bishop, Sawyer, Balfour  
 Kerr, Howard, Ferrell, Soper, Miss Reed.  
 Y.F. in Rio discussed with curves. Optimism as to  
 future programme expressed by me.  
 5. Leave for Cleveland  
 6. Oberlin with Dr & Mrs Kerr and Dr Bradshaw.  
 7. Arrive Chicago.  
 13. Leave Chicago with Packard  
 Suggestion made in NY of Epidemiological survey of Rio  
 Y.F. Epidemic.  
 Dec 13 to Feb 26 spent in trip Chicago, St. Scott, Wichita  
 Hutchinson, Albuquerque, Hollywood, Sebastopol and  
 return to New York City.

COPY

FUNDACAO ROCKEFELLER  
Rio de Janeiro

No.1714

30th December 1929

Dear Dr. Russell:

On the 26th inst., I conferred with Dr. Fraga, more especially as relating to our government budget for the year 1930.

For the year 1929 from March to December the Government allowed us 5,000:000\$000 for yellow fever work in the Northern Zone. Of this amount we expended of less than 1,000:000\$000, the exact figures will not be available until early in January. For 1930 I have requested the renewal of the 5,000:000\$000 and Dr. Fraga has approved of same.

During the recent graduation exercises conducted by the School of Nursing, Dr. Fontenelle delivered an address, a paragraph of which emphasized that the Government would not renew its contract with the Rockefeller Foundation for financial and technical assistance to the school, and further that the American nurses now here would soon be replaced by Brazilians.

While the above statement summarizes our Division's policy as regards our cooperation with the School of Nursing, the emphasis which Dr. Fontenelle placed on the statement was of such a nature as to give rise to the suspicion that perhaps his discourse was inspired; we do not have a signed agreement for the cooperation.

I conferréd with Mrs. Parsons and she thought that I should try and ascertain from Dr. Fraga his attitude in this matter. I did so and he denied previous knowledge of Dr. Fontenelle's intentions, and furthermore, Dr. Fraga was most emphatic in assuring me that he was most anxious for our Division to continue cooperating with the D.N.S.P. in the development of the School of Nursing. He stated that the services of Mrs. Parsons were greatly appreciated and, while he did not always see eye to eye with her in administrative details, he nevertheless realized that the problem was complicated, at times very trying but progress is being recorded. He is equally pleased with the services of the other American nurses.

Dr. Fraga told me that the President would always find sufficient funds for yellow fever; also that the incoming President is pledged in favour of creating a Ministry of Health. Dr. Fraga's friends are urging that he be appointed to this position, which he will accept if the invitation is extended.

The occasion seemed to be opportune to approach the question of our Division's further cooperation in Brazil. I had in mind your frequent reference to a County Health Unit program on a large scale. On mentioning this to Dr. Fraga he immediately replied that his interest in public health matters lay first in seeking the eradication of yellow fever from all Brazil; second, the completion of the Sao Sebastiao Hospital; third, that the yellow fever question definitely settled he would like to arrange a cooperative program with our Division for the control of malaria in the capitals of the principal

-2-

30th December 1929

states where this infection is a serious problem. I pointed out that a program on an extensive plan such as we are now operating against yellow fever would be a tremendous undertaking but that our Division is interested in the malarial problem and I would submit his suggestions.

I think Dr. Fraga has in mind that our present organization will be in a position in one or two years to lessen concentration against the stegomyia and to turn to anti-malaria measures.

In several sectors, principally Bahia and Recife, we are actually reducing the malaria incidence through grass cutting, ditching and sub-soil drainage work undertaken to reduce troublesome mosquitoes.

Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) M. E. Connor

Dr. F. F. Russell  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
New York City.