October 23, 1917

REPORT TO THE CHINA MEDICAL BOARD
AND THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE
by
Franklin C McLean

Sailing from Vancouver, B. C., on the S S Empress of Asia on July 5, 1917, together with Mr Harry H Hussey, the architect for the Union Medical College, we arrived in Japan and proceeded at once to Peking via Korea and Manchuria, arriving on July 27. From that time until starting for home on September 28, I was continuously in Peking. I had planned to visit Shanghai and the Red Cross Hospital on my return, but was prevented from reaching Shanghai by floods south of Tientsin. The return journey was therefore made via Manchuria, Korea, and Japan, and the S S Empress of Asia, arriving at Victoria, B. C., on October 15.

General Conditions in Peking

I found the general conditions in Peking very satisfactory. The hospital and out-patient department are much better administered than previously, and present a most attractive appearance. The present staff of the Union Medical College are well pleased with the change in conditions, and are enthusiastic about the new developments.
October 33, 1917

REPORT TO THE UNION MEDICAL BOARD
AND TRUSTEES OF THE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

By

Franklin C. Wallen

Sailing from Vancouver, B.C., on the S. Empress of
\textit{Canada}, on July 8, 1917, together with Mr. Henry H. Hudson, the
secretary for the Union Medical College, we arrived in
Japan and proceeded at once to Peking via Korea and Man-
churia, arriving on July 25. From that time until early
September, returning on September 26, I was continuously in Peking.

The work of the Red Cross Hospital

I had planned to visit Tientsin and the Red Cross Hospital
on my return, but was prevented from seeing anything but
the returns of the Tientsins. The second journey was there-
fore made via Manchuria, Korea, and Japan, and the 6,800
miles of sea, including the return to Victoria, B.C., on October 33.
There is an "esprit de corps" and a desire for service that is very encouraging. Among individuals outside of the institution there is much less adverse criticism than formerly. That which remains is disappearing rapidly as more knowledge concerning the aims of the China Medical Board is disseminated.

In spite of the disturbed condition of the Chinese government there is no reason to expect any interference with the development of the institution in Peking. Officials are uniformly courteous and all desire a rapid materialization of the plans. Much interest has been shown, especially by the Ministry of Education, which has shown a real desire for cooperation.

In general, it may be said that the foundations for the work in Peking have been well laid, and that no obstacles of any sort need be expected.

The Pre-Medical School

During the summer Mr Stifler and Mr Wilson arrived in Peking to take charge of the work in Physics and Chemistry in the Pre-Medical School. Mr C T Feng has been appointed by the trustees as Assistant in Chemistry, and a temporary Assistant in Physics was engaged locally. Mr
There is an "expert" group and a general public. Among intelligent outside observers at the institution there is much less unfavorable criticism than formerly. That which remains is of the same stripe, but is more knowledgeable concerning the aims of the Chinese Medical Board.

In spite of the advanced position of the Chinese government there is no reason to expect any interference with the development of the institution in Peking. At this time the majority of Chinese and all Beijing residents have been satisfied by the work in Peking which has been shown especially by the Ministry of Education, which has shown a real gesture for cooperation.

In general, it may be said that the foundation for the work in Peking has been well laid, and that no great expense or sacrifice of any sort need be expected.

The Pre-Medical School

During the summer Mr. Stiller and Mr. Wilson attended in Peking to take charge of the work in Physics and Chemistry in the Pre-Medical School. Mr. C. T. Yau has been appointed as Assistant in Chemistry, and Mr. T. M. D. T. Lam as Assistant in Physics.
Ma Kiam was appointed to take charge of the work in Chinese, and Mr Carrington Goodrich engaged temporarily as an instructor in English.

Entrance examinations were held beginning September 4. In order to obtain students who might qualify for admission to the Medical School in two years, it had been announced that one year of college work in addition to middle school graduation would be required for admission, and a rather late supplementary announcement was made that middle school graduates would be admitted to a three years' course. As a result of the examinations eight students were admitted, six of whom may be expected to qualify for the Medical School by September, 1919.

It now seems desirable to put the Pre-Medical School definitely on a three years' basis, admitting students after middle school graduation, and allowing advanced standing to students who have had one or more years of college work. With a more general knowledge of the work of the institution, made possible by the beginning of building operations, the actual opening of the Pre-Medical School, and the publication of a detailed announcement, it is expected that a considerable number of students will apply for admission in the fall of 1919. There was a large
We know we expected to take charge of the work in
Chinese, and our curriculum included engineering

as an introduction to English.

Extraneous examinations were held beginning September
4. In order to obtain admission we might dally for a

mission to the Methodist School in two years. It had been

announced that one year of college work in addition to

middle school graduation would be required for admission

and a certain late supplemently announced was made that

middle school graduation might be sufficient to a three-year

course. As a result of the examinations eight students

were admitted, six of whom were expected to qualify for

the Methodist School on September, 1919.

It now seems feasible to put the Pre-Methodist School

germinal on a three-year, three-semester schedule at

first middle school graduation, and allowing seven weeks

and to admit one or more classes of college

work. With a more general knowledge of the work of the

institution, make possible by the beginning of outlining

operations, the earliest opening of the Pre-Methodist School

and the postponement of a gradual announcement til it ex-

ceeds the number of students who apply

for admission in the fall of 1919.
number of inquiries this year, and about fifteen actually appeared for examination, in spite of their having relatively little information as to the work to be undertaken.

Mr Wilson and Mr Stifler are both very well pleased with the outlook for their work, and their usefulness to the school is assured.

Building Operations

Building operations were begun on September 3 and have progressed very rapidly. Mr Hussey's organization seems very efficient, and has already proved itself so in several instances. It is expected that all foundations will be in before cold weather, and that the smaller buildings will be finished by the fall of 1918. Due to the rapid work of Mr Hussey and Mr Bennett it was found possible to lay the corner-stone on September 24. It was placed in the foundation of the Anatomy Building. The stone was laid by Mr Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education, Dr Frank Billings, Professor and Dean of Medicine of the University of Chicago, was present and took part in the ceremony. A report of the proceedings from the Peking Daily News of September 25th is attached. The speeches have been corrected by the speakers, and the corrected speeches are inserted instead of the newspaper reports.
Building Operations

Building operations were begun on September 5 and have proceeded very rapidly. Mr. Hussey's organization seems very efficient and has already shown itself to be excellent. It is expected that all buildings will be in operation by the fall of 1723. Due to the large work of Mr. Hussey and Mr. Bennett it was found necessary to begin work on the cornerstone on September 5th. The cornerstone for the foundation of the Anatomy Building was laid by Mr. Hussey, Assistant, Minister of Education, Professor of Pathology and Dean of Medicine of the University of Chicago. As president and took part in the cornerstone ceremony. A report of the proceedings was read and the ceremonies and the speeches have been collected in the speeches and the collection speeches are inserted in the report of the newspaper reports.
The newspaper report is otherwise as follows:

Sept 25, 1917

Peking Union Medical College

Laying of Corner Stone Yesterday

Notable Speech by Lt.-Col. Billings

A very interesting and important ceremony was performed at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the former Yu Wang Fu (Prince Su's Palace) in San Tiao Hutung, when the corner stone of the new buildings of the Peking Union Medical College was laid by Mr Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education, under the auspices of the Rockefeller Medical Foundation. There was a large and interested gathering, both of Chinese and foreign residents, present to witness the ceremony. The Band of the United States Marine Corps was in attendance by courtesy of Colonel W C Neville and enlivened the afternoon with musical selections prior to the commencement of the afternoon's proceedings. The plans for the new buildings were on view throughout the afternoon and refreshments were served in the Reception Hall before and after the exercises, every courtesy being shown to visitors by those in charge of the afternoon's function. By a most happy circumstance, yesterday's
The newspaper report is as follows:

Sept 25, 1917

Perkine Union Methodist College

Laying of Corner Stone Yesterday

Nettie Speech by L.T. C. Hilliard

A very interesting and important ceremony was held at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Perkine Union Methodist College, when the cornerstone of the new buildings of the Perkine Union Methodist College was laid by Mr. Ken Yung-Tien, Minister of Education, under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. There was a large and interested gathering, both of Chinese and foreign residents, present to witness the ceremony. The band of the United States Marine Corps was in attendance by courtesy of Colonel C. A. Nettleton and enlivened the afternoon with martial selections prior to the commencement of the afternoon's proceedings.

The cornerstone of the new building were on view throughout the afternoon and testimonies were heard in the reception hall before and after the exercises, every candidate for the honor of affixing the cornerstone was met by a most hearty and cordial greeting, a

noon's function.
function synchronized with the presence in Peking of two distinguished Americans in the persons of Admiral Knight, of the U S Navy, and Lt.-Col. Frank Billings, head of the American Red Cross Mission to Russia, who showed evident interest in the afternoon's proceedings.

His Excellency Dr Paul S Reinsch, American Minister, presided, and supporting him on the dais where the cornerstone was suspended were the following gentlemen:—Dr Francis McLean, of the Rockefeller Foundation, Lt.-Col. Frank Billings, of the American Red Cross Mission to Russia, Mr Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education, Mr Beilby Alsten, British Chargé d'Affaires, Admiral Knight, the Rt Rev Bishop F L Norris, D.D., Bishop of North China, Mr Roger S Greene, Resident Director of the China Medical Board (Rockefeller Foundation), Mr H H Hussey, architect to the Rockefeller Medical Foundation, Dr S P Chen, Dr Young, and Mr Bennett.

The afternoon's proceedings were opened by an Invocation by Bishop Norris after which Dr Reinsch introduced Dr Francis McLean in a few well-chosen words.

Dr McLean addressed the gathering as follows:—

"Mr Minister, Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, —
To-day's occasion marks the transition from a long period of planning to a period of realization. The proposal
The afternoon's proceedings were opened in an inaugu-ration by Bishop Mott, after which Mr. Rees reached the point.

Dr. Francis M. Wilson in a few well-chosen words-

In Moresby addressed the gathering as follows:

"Mr. Minister, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

To-day's occasion marks the transition from a long period

of planning to a period of restoration. The proposition

The afternoon's proceedings were opened in an inaugu-

ration by Bishop Mott, after which Mr. Rees reached the point.

Dr. Francis M. Wilson in a few well-chosen words-

In Moresby addressed the gathering as follows:

"Mr. Minister, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

To-day's occasion marks the transition from a long period

of planning to a period of restoration. The proposition
"to further the progress of Western medicine in China by establishing large institutions devoted to that purpose originated over three years ago. The conditions to be met have been so unique that much study has had to be given to the needs of the situation before an actual beginning could be made on the larger work contemplated. So far as is possible these needs have been met, difficulties have been anticipated, and the paths paved for future progress.

"The laying of the corner stone marks not only the beginning of the buildings, but the beginning of the work of the institution. Far more important than the buildings, which are the tools of the institution, are the ideals of the institution itself. It is the purpose of the Trustees of the Peking Union Medical College to establish here an institution devoted to medical teaching and research and the care of the sick, complete in every respect, and with the high standards of work that are already existent in the best of similar institutions abroad. Two weeks ago the work of the College was inaugurated by the opening of the Pre-Medical School, or preparatory department of the college, the work of which is to be conducted according to the same high standards assured for
"To further the progress of Western medicine in China by establishing large institutions devoted to that purpose.

The committee to be met have been so Burke that much study has had to be given to the needs of the situation before an outward presentation could be made on the latter work contemplated. What are the possibilities? These needs have been met with skill, but little effort has been made so far as it is possible. The report has been anticipated, and the steps planned for future progress.

"The laying of the corner stone makes not only the beginning of the building but the beginning of the work. For the institution is more important than the building, which is the form of the institution, is the focus of the institution itself. It is the purpose of the institution itself. The trustees of the Beijing Union Methodist College to see that the students and the cases of the sick, complete in every respect, and with the high standards of work that are set in research and the best of similar institutions abroad. The two weeks ago at the work of the College, the work of which is to be continued. Another accomplishment of the same high standards seemed to
"With the opportunity afforded to Chinese students to secure a high grade medical education without going abroad, and with the facilities for first hand study of the diseases and conditions peculiar to China, we may look forward to great developments in medicine within the next generation. That the Chinese student is second to none is recognized in every foreign country where Chinese students have studied. Given the opportunity for study and research, this country should develop a medical profession to be proud of, and one that may easily take its place among the leaders of the world.

"Those outside of the medical profession are hardly aware of the great advance in medicine that has taken place within the last generation. Medical teaching has developed until it has become the most highly specialized teaching in the modern university. Medical research adds daily to our knowledge of disease. It is the best of our modern medicine that we desire to give to China, that China may take advantage of our own recent progress.

"We are fortunate in having here to-day a physician who has been one of the leaders in the medical renaissance that has taken place in America within the last generation."
"The Medical School"

With the opportunity afforded to Chinese students to become a high-grade medical education without going abroad, and with the facilities for their study of the sciences and conditions peculiar to China, we may look forward to great developments in medicine within the next generation. That the Chinese student is second to none in receptivity to every novel culture where Chinese students have studied, given the opportunity for Chinese students to develop a medical and scientific research, the country should develop a medical profession to be proud of, and one that may easily take its place among the leaders of the world."

Those results of the medical profession the party

"The results of the greatest advance in medicine have been place within the last generation. Medical teaching and research within the modern universities. Medical teaching and research in the modern universities. It is the best of a modern medicine that we strive to give to China. That China may take advantage of our own research progress."

"We are fortunate in having here to-day a physician who has been one of the leaders in the medical profession that has taken place in America within the last generation."
"One of the first to conceive the possibilities for progress, he has never ceased to work for it. His efforts have borne great fruit. During the past few years his dreams have been realized in the bringing together of forces in medical education that will establish in Chicago the greatest institution in the world devoted to that purpose. His work in developing that institution has been temporarily interrupted to assume the leadership of a Mission to Russia, sent by the American Red Cross. To this fact we owe his presence here, as he is now returning from the work of the Mission. His taking part in this programme is peculiarly fitting, since he is one of the foremost exponents of the kind of work we hope to do here. I welcome him as a former teacher, and I am proud to have been a student of his. I take great pleasure in introducing to you Dr Frank Billings of Rush Medical College, Chicago, now known as Colonel Billings of the American Red Cross Mission to Russia."

(Appause)

Lt.-Col. Billings, in rising to speak, said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: - It is a great pleasure to me to take part in this important ceremony. It marks a significant epoch in the relations of two great Republics - the United States of America and China. I hope it may more
One of the first to conciliate the possibilities for progress is never ceased to work for it. His efforts have borne great fruit. During the past few years, his dream of a better, more efficient education that will satisfy in Chicago the great need for institutions in the work devoted to that purpose may have been realized in the planning together of forces in American education that with satisfaction, I can see the institution has been realized.

Interpreted to become the leader of a mission to Europe, the fact that we owe the growth of the American Red Cross to him, to his leadership and to his work at the American Medical College, as he is now returning from the work at the medical mission, the taking part in this programme, is beautifully fitting since he is one of the foremost exponents of the American Red Cross Mission known as Colton Bollinge.

I have great pleasure in introducing to you Dr. John Bollinge of the American Red Cross Mission to Europe.

(Approval)

Ladies and Gentlemen: I take great pleasure in the important ceremony. It makes a significant epoch in the relations of the United States of America and China. I hope it may more
"closely cement the friendship of the two great nations. Dr McLean has told us that this institution has been planned and its personnel of teachers, research workers and administrative officers will be selected and so organized, that its students will receive instruction and practical experience in all that modern medicine means today.

"Those of you who are not medically trained cannot conceive the great benefits modern medicine affords. The knowledge of sanitary engineering, epidemiology, bacteriology, serum and rational vaccine therapeutic measures, if properly applied, enables us, under ordinary conditions of civil life, to stop the great epidemics, which have for centuries decimated the people of the world. Clinical medicine has kept pace with preventive measures as shown by the brilliant results of treatment in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and the specialties.

"The benefits of the proper application of the knowledge which modern medicine affords are not restricted to the prevention of disease, the alleviation of suffering, and the prolongation of life. Sickness is the chief cause of poverty, destitution, and ignorance. Measures which promote health are uplifting socially and promote civilization."
"Closely connected with the intelligence of the two great nations."

Dr. Weldon has told us that the institution has been built and the personnel of teachers, research workers, and administrative officials will be selected so as to ensure that the students will receive instruction and practical experience in all that modern medicine means.

"Those of you who are not medically trained can not conceive the great penalties modern medicine suffers."

The knowledge of anatomy, surgery, epidemiology, physiology, pathology, and many other sciences, as well as the ability to apply them under the supervision of competent teachers in clinical medicine, can not meet the need of the world. Clinical medicine as we practice it with preventive measures as shown in the primitive age is often the cause of disease in treatment in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and the specialties.

"The penalties of the proper application of the knowledge, which modern medicine suffers at the present time are not measured to the prevention of disease, the extension of life, and the prolongation of life."

Even to the other causes of disease, since the other causes of disease, poverty, malnutrition, and ignorance, illness, poverty, and ignorance, both mental and moral, affect health, and promote civilization.
"Preventive medicine and sanitary engineering, properly administered, have opened up regions of the world formerly uninhabitable for man. Sanitary science enables the civil engineer to successfully complete great problems in engineering, which were formerly impossible because of epidemic infectious plagues.

"Sanitary engineering and preventive medicine have enabled commerce to increase enormously. Therefore, modern medicine gives back to the world thousands of dollars and more precious still, thousands of lives for every dollar spent to promote medical and sanitary knowledge.

"With this inadequate description of the status of modern medicine and of its benefits, when rationally applied, you may have a better conception of what the new Peking Union Medical College means to China and the world.

"This college and hospital have been planned and will be built upon this large tract of ground, in a form pleasing to the artistic sense, and at the same time will afford every facility to the staff to carry on teaching, research, and relief work. Buildings do not make a college or a hospital. The personnel of the staff is the more important. Each member of the staff must be qualified to do his particular work, as teacher, clinician, and investigator, and must
Preventive medicine and sanitary engineering property

administration have opened up regions of the world formerly

minipratties for many sanitary science and the

city engineer to successfully complete great programs in

engineering which were formerly impossible because of

epithemic infections pleased.

Sanitary engineering and preventive medicine have

ensured commerce to increase enormously. Therefore,

the modern medicine gives back to the city a chance of 50-

per cent more people with more knowledge of lives for every

hospital effort to promote medical and sanitary knowledge.

With the increased acceptance of the world of

modern medicine and of its peculiarly modern testations by

precept, one may have a better comprehension of what the new

Peking Union Medical College means to China and the world.

Thus colleges and hospitals have been planned and will

be built when the time is ripe to growth in a form pleasing
to the sanitary sense, and at the same time will add to every

activity to the world to exist on teaching, research, and

professional work. Pupitのでしょう to not make a college a hospital.

Each member of the staff must be qualified to do his particular

work as teacher, clinician, and investigator, and must
"cooperate with his colleagues.

"We have every assurance that the Trustees and the China Medical Board will continue the wise policy of selection as colleagues of Dr McLean, teachers who are equally qualified.

"Think for a moment what the graduates of this medical school and the training school for nurses mean to China. It means that the graduates will treat and nurse the sick, some will be teachers and investigators in other centers, but all will be disseminating factors for good in various fields in China and elsewhere.

"It is therefore a source of pride to me as it must be to all Americans, that the United States is taking so important a part in the advancement of institutional and individual social service in China and elsewhere in the world.

"Since the Spanish-American War the United States has taken an important place among nations as an advocate of liberty and democracy. Now that we are effectively engaged with the Allies in a war to maintain civilization and Christianity of the world it is fitting that America should send Red Cross Missions to France, Belgium, Russia, and Roumania to aid our Allies in the care of their sick and injured soldiers and their destitute and sick civilian popula-
"cooperate with the co-liberates."

"We have every assurance that the United States will continue the wise policy of peace."

China Mediated Peace will continue the wise policy of peace.

The co-liberates of the World, as co-liberates of the World, are determined.

distilling.

"Think for a moment what the consequence of this mediate school and the fighting school for future peace to China."

It means that the co-liberates will treat and nurture the sick, while the co-liberates will foster and maintain in their centers and in their schools and hospitals in China and elsewhere.

It is therefore a source of pride to me as it must be to all Americans that the United States is taking so important a part in the advancement of civilization and nationality.

Since the Spanish-American War the United States has taken an important place among nations as an advocate of freedom and democracy. Now that we are effectively engaged with the Allies in a war to maintain civilization and Christianity of the world it is fitting that America should send her close missions to France, Belgium, Russia, and Rome to seek out and preserve in the face of their sick and in their colleges and their hospitals and their citadels and homes..."
"tion. We of the Mission to Russia are glad to report that the efforts of the American Red Cross to give relief to the sick and injured soldiers were cordially accepted by the Russian people. Now the American Red Cross is established in Russia, with an office and supply depot under the efficient management of the other members of the Mission. There they will remain to cooperate with and to give adequate aid to the Russian people as long as the war lasts.

"Our great President has announced in memorable addresses the reasons for the call to arms in the United States and has announced in unqualified terms the objects for which our soldiers will fight, supported by all good Americans. These objects are the same, in spirit, as those which animate the Rockefeller Foundation in promoting medical education and social welfare at home and in China and the American people through the Red Cross in giving aid and comfort to the sick, injured, and destitute of our Allies.

"The essence of that spirit consists of SERVICE to mankind.

"All Americans must be conscious of increased heart beats and a pleasurable glow of satisfaction when we contemplate
"this role which America has assumed. With the cooperation of her Allies, permanent peace will be ultimately established, and the rights and liberties of nations, both great and small, will be recognized and forever safeguarded.

"We rejoice on this happy occasion, which marks a new and important era for China. May this new Medical School fulfill all that it now promises for the benefit of China and the world. May it be an additional stimulus to us and to other people, to continue to give individual and collective service for the benefit of mankind."

Dr Reinsch, on being invited to speak, said that it was a most happy circumstance that had brought Lt.-Col. Billings and his associates to Peking. Lt.-Col. Billings stood in the front rank of his profession and was a representative American in every sense. The spirit that animated the Mission was the same as that which animated the various missions in Peking. The institution of which the foundation stone was being laid that afternoon was a factor of human helpfulness which would enable the people of this country to live under happier conditions of health and equip them with an instrument to combat disease. With
With the cooperation with whom America has seemed by the co-existence of per illience, permanent peace will be ultimately established, and the rights and privileges of nations, both great and small, will be recognized and forever safe.

We receive on this happy occasion, which marks

The Methodist Episcopal Church and the work of China and the world, may it be an additional stimulus to us and to other peoples to continue to give themselves and their collective service for the benefit of mankind.

Dr. Hensley, on being invited to speak, said that if

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Hillaries and his associates to Beijing. If. Co.'s Hillaries and the associates to Beijing. If. Co.'s

stood in the front rank of the profession and was a representative America in every sense. The spirit that

resembled the Mission was the same as that which stimulated the various missions in Beijing. The introduction of which

the contribution alone was not; but that attention was a

sector of human perfections which would enable the people

of this country to live under happier conditions of health

and comfort than with an institution to comfort ease.
the powerful support of the China Medical Board, the 
spirit that had hitherto animated the various missions 
would undergo no change. The united missions would con-
tinue to work together. That institution would only add 
instrumentality; the spirit was there. The Western na-
tions were trying to prove their good will towards China, 
and there was no field of greater usefulness than that of 
medicine. In the matter of self-control and human rela-
tions, the Chinese had little to learn from the West, but 
in the matter of scientific exactness, the West was in a 
position to be of some helpfulness to China. When the 
present terrible struggle was over and the nations of the 
world would once more be directing their energies towards 
the betterment of the human race, the value of such an in-
stitution would be appreciated. It would be as broad as 
humanity itself. The beneficent influence of such an in-
stitution would spread from Asia to Africa and from America 
back to Europe.  

(Applause)

Mr Fan Yuan-lien, before performing the ceremony of 
laying the cornerstone, said a few words. He spoke in 
Chinese, which was interpreted by Dr S P Chen, and said:-
"It is to be regretted that, in spite of the large number 
of medical men in China, the supply is not yet wholly adequate
The present support of the China Medical Board, the great and historic work of the American and European missionaries, would receive no change. The spirit which moved the Board, and the institution which founded, and the Western men, the spirit was there. The Chinese were striving to prove their worth, and our work was an inspiration to them of the matter of self-control and human love. In the matter of scientific training, the Chinese, by means of some helpfulness to China, have accomplished more than we have in science. The present scientific advances are over and the matter of the work is more to be attaining their energies towards the development of the human race, the nature of which we understand. Attitude would be improved. It would be more steadfast. The persistent influence of such an attitude would stretch from Africa and from America (Appena)"
"to meet the demand, and that the Government, perfectly desirous to promote the medical science, is yet unable to secure good results in the short time when it has devoted its energy to the work. Fortunately a number of foreign devotees have come to China and established medical schools and hospitals which have ministered to the needs of the community. Prominent among them is the Union Medical College in Peking, which, with its long history and highly qualified staff, has achieved considerable success. This College has now been taken over by the China Medical Board, one of the many institutions under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. It is understood that the management of that Board will extend the many activities hitherto undertaken by the College. Buildings are to be erected on a site which has been definitely chosen. The standard of the College will be raised so that its graduates will be second to none among medical students. Evidently the new organization means to make it a representative educational institution, with every improvement that modern science can afford. No mere show or ostentation is aimed at. This fact makes us feel the more grateful.

"Little knowledge is dangerous. If this statement
to meet the demand and that the Government, perfectly
recognizing to promote the medical science, is very anxious
to secure good results in the shortest time. It has
produced the energy to do the work.

Furthermore, a number of foreign students have come to China and established
medical schools and hospitals, which have ministered to
the needs of the community. Prominent among them is
the Union Medical College in Peking, which, with the
Union Medical College in Peking, which, with the
famous medical and mining university, the

The Chinese Medical Board, one of the many United
over by the China Medical Board, one of the many United
founded under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation.

It is understood that the management of the Board will
extend the many activities initiated under the
Rockefeller Foundation, which is to be erected on a site which

The standard of the College
will be raised so that the graduates will be second to
none among medical students. I am an enthusiast for modern education
institution, with every improvement that modern science

This last makes us feel the more regretful
little knowledge is acquireable. Yet the advancement
"is true with regard to literature and art and politics, how much more so it must be when applied to the medical science. An ill-qualified doctor will, instead of serving the community, aggravate its grievances. He is a detrimental element, a distributor of misfortune. The best European and American colleges have therefore lengthened the medical course to seven or eight years, and post-graduate practice and research have been made compulsory. The same principle is now applied in the Union Medical College. We feel sure that efforts in this direction will eventually be crowned with success, and that when China realizes the extent to which she is indebted to America, her people will be convinced that the cement between the two great republics is indeed going to stand the wear and tear of time. The benefit will not be confined to the medical profession.

"It gives me great pleasure to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new building and take this opportunity to express due thanks to the China Medical Board and those who are directly or indirectly connected with it, not forgetting of course the great philanthropist, Mr Rockefeller."
in line with regard to interest and art and politics.

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science... In all matters doctor will, inserted of seat-

The community's experience. He is a

The detriment element's attraction of midwifery. The

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Union Medical College. We feel sure that ethics in

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independent of America's people will be convinced that

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going to stand the west and east at time. The benefit

will not be continual to the medical profession

It gives me great pleasure to perform the ceremony

of laying the foundation stone of the new building and

take this opportunity to express our thanks to the China

Medical Board and those who are directly or indirectly

connected with it, not forgetting of course the best

presence of the Doctor.
The foundation stone was then laid, and Bishop Norris having pronounced the Benediction, the afternoon's proceedings terminated. (Peking Daily News, September 25, 1917.)

Publication of Announcement

It seems desirable to publish at once a preliminary announcement, giving all the information that it is possible to give about the institution, and including the courses of instruction in the Pre-Medical School. Such an announcement has been prepared and accompanies and is made a part of this report. Certain parts of the announcement require executive action before they may properly be published. Criticisms of the general tone and of the subject matter are invited.

It is believed that a wide circulation of such an announcement in China will do much to secure such friendly cooperation with the work of the China Medical Board as has not already been secured.

Administration 1918-1919

It is recommended that, beginning in July, 1918, the Pre-Medical School shall be administered by its own executive committee. By action of the Trustees the administration during the year 1917-18 is vested in an executive
The consultation work was from the 1st and 2nd of October.
Having pronounced the Benedictine, the afternoon's proceed-
wise terminated.
committee consisting of Dr Charles W Young, Dean, Chair-
man, Roger S Greene, and one of the members of the faculty
of the Pre-Medical School (Mr Stifler). As Dr Young ter-
minates his Deanship July 1, 1918, and as there will be
no Dean of Medical Students in residence until the Medical
School opens, a Dean of the Pre-Medical School should be
appointed, and local administration should rest with him
and an executive committee to consist of the Dean, Mr
Greene, and a member of the faculty of the Pre-Medical
School. This executive committee should continue after
the opening of the Medical School, but should then be
responsible to the Local Executive Committee of the Union
Medical College, rather than directly to the Trustees.

After July 1, 1918, the instruction of students in
medicine will have ended. Dr Young's Deanship will ter-
minate, as will the present Local Executive Committee.
Administration during the next year, or until the opening
of the Medical School, must be provided for. A second
executive committee, to administer the affairs of the
hospital and out-patient department should be provided.
Administration of the affairs of the reorganized Peking
Union Medical College will then rest naturally with the
Board of Trustees and its Executive Committee in New York.
committee consisting of Dr. Charles Young, Dean, Chair.

men, Roger E. Greene, and one of the members of the faculty
at the Pre-Medical School (Mr. Ritter) as Dr. Young's vet-
minutes the members July 1, 1918, and as there will be
no Dean of Medical Students in residence until the Medical
School opens a Dean of the Pre-Medical School should be
appointed and local administration handled well with him
and an executive committee to consist of the Dean, Mr.
Greene, and a member of the faculty of the Pre-Medical
School. The executive committee to consist of the Dean of the Pre-Medical
School, the President of the Medical School, and the President of the Union
Medical College, with the president of the local executive committee of the
Trustees.

After July 1, 1918, the instruction of students in
medicine will have ended. Dr. Young's responsibilities will be
行われる。彼の責任は最終的に医師教育の
management, as will the president local executive committee.
Administration during the next year or until the opening
of the Pre-Medical School, must be provided for.
A second
executive committee to administer the affairs of the
University Medical College will then cease to exist with the
Board of Trustees and the executive committee in New York.
For administration of the Hospital and Out-Patient Department a committee to consist of the following is recommended:

Dr Dilley (Superintendent) Chairman
Mr Greene
Dr Korns

Fellowships 1918-1919

It is recommended that the following be granted leave of absence for study during the year 1918-1919:

Dr Young
Dr Smyly
Dr Johnstone
Miss Haward

Of these Dr Young, Dr Smyly, and Miss Haward are under appointment from the Union Medical College, and salary and travel expenses should be paid. In the case of Dr Johnstone a fellowship should be granted by the China Medical Board as he remains in active connection with the Methodist Board.
Recommendation:

Dr. D. V. Power
Chairman
Dr. A. M. Green
Dr. J. E. Keane

Fellowships 1918-1919

It is recommended that the following be granted fellowships:

Dr. Young
Dr. Smyth
Dr. Johnson
Miss Hewson

Of these Dr. Young, Dr. Smyth, and Miss Hewson are under appointment from the Union Medical College, and satisfy all requirements except experience, which points to the latter three being granted a fellowship by the Board of the Union Medical College. As the former is offered in close connection with the Methodist Board...
Union Medical College

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The reorganized Peking Union Medical College will

1. Outside cover. The admission of medical students.
2. Announcement. The present announcement is in
3. History and organization.
4. Board of Trustees.
5. Officers of administration and instruction.
6. Requirements. UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE
7. Conditional admission. PEKING, CHINA
8. Advanced standing.
9. Requirements for graduation.
10. Graduate courses in medicine.
11. Language of in ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
12. Admission of women. 1918-1919
13. Fees and expenses.
15. Student service.
16. Religious and social activities.
17. Nurses training school.
19. Description of buildings.
The reorganized Peking Union Medical College will
publicly announce the admission of medical students.

1. Outside cover. The message is handed to medical
   students.

2. Announcement. The present announcement is in-
   cluded.

3. History and organization. The organization of the general charac-
   ter of the school and its aims are described.

4. Board of Trustees. The board of trustees is described.

5. Officers of administration and instruction. Various
   officers of the administration and instruction are
   mentioned.

6. Requirements for admission. The requirements for admission
   are described.

7. Conditional admission. A description of the new
   requirements for admission is given.

8. Advanced standing. A description of the new
   requirements for admission is given.

9. Requirements for graduation. The requirements for graduation
   are described.

10. Graduate courses in medicine. The courses in medicine are
   described.

11. Language of instruction. The language of instruction is
    described.

12. Admission of women. The admission of women is
    described.

13. Fees and expenses. The fees and expenses are
    described.

14. Scholarships and prizes. The scholarships and prizes are
    described.

15. Student service. The student service is described.

16. Religious and social activities. The religious and social
    activities are described.

17. Nurses training school. The nurses training school is
    described.

18. Buildings and equipment. The buildings and equipment are
    described.

19. Description of buildings. The description of buildings is
    given.
HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

of the Union Medical College

The Union Medical College was established in 1900, with contributions totaling 10,000.00 (about $7,000.00 gold) towards the college buildings and the purchase of medical equipment. The college was opened on September 10th, 1902.

Early organization and development were under the leadership of Dr. Thomas Cochran, the London Missionary Society, and Sir Robert Hart as the first Dean of the College.

Before the opening of the College, the Peking University (Methodist), and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Anglican) became partners in it, and within the next year, the Medical Missionary Association of London also joined. Thus from the beginning, all the important Protestant missions in Peking contributed towards the college and its staff.
ENGLISH, and also because the Board of Directors was able to obtain the support of missionaries, physicians, and prominent Chinese individuals. The Board of Directors was thus able to provide financial assistance, which enabled the College to purchase necessary equipment and supplies. The Board of Directors was also able to secure the services of several Chinese doctors and nurses who were willing to work for a salary.

The Empress Dowager of China contributed Taels 10,000.00 (about $7,000.00 gold) towards the College building, and high officials an equal amount. The Board of Education registered the College as an educational institution and gave it special privileges which previously had been accorded only to government schools.

At the opening ceremonies, held on February 13, 1906, the Empress Dowager was represented by His Excellency Na T'ung, Member of the Grand Council. Several princes of the imperial house, and presidents and vice-presidents of various government boards were present, as well as the British and American ministers (Sir Ernest Satow, G.C.M.G., and Mr W W Rockhill) and the Inspector General of Maritime Customs, Sir Robert Hart.

The primary aim of the school was to train assistants for missionary physicians, albeit the number of students admitted was limited and religious restrictions were imposed. Chinese was the language used for instruction. This choice was made both because of the small number of students who at that time had a sufficient command of
English, and also because it was held to be the most rapid and efficient method of introducing Western medicine into China.

At the time of the devastating epidemic of pneumonic plague in Manchuria in 1910-11 the staff and students of the College were of conspicuous aid in combating the outbreak. Three of the staff were decorated with the Order of the Double Dragon for services at that time.

During the revolution in 1911, it was found impossible to continue class work, but Dr J G Gibb organized the staff and students into Red Cross companies which did most of the military surgical work on the Imperial side during the time of military operations.

The men's hospital used for clinical instruction belonged to the London Mission, and occupied until 1914 the same building as the College. In April of that year, the new hospital, containing about 70 beds, was opened. This was built with funds collected by Dr H.V. Wenham in England.

The Women's Hospital of the London Mission (30 beds) similarly supplied clinical facilities for the study of diseases of women and children. This hospital was closed in 1916 when arrangements were made with the
Sleeper Davis Hospital (of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church) whereby the College maintains gynaecological and obstetrical wards there, and the instruction of our students is conducted by the staff of the Sleeper Davis Hospital.

In the spring of 1914, the Rockefeller Foundation sent the China Medical Commission consisting of Harry Pratt Judson, Roger Sherman Greene and Francis Weld Peabody, to China "to inquire into the condition of medical education, hospitals, and public health in China." In the report of this commission under the caption, "Locations Considered for Medical Education," they said, "The Commission feels that it is most important that a strong medical school be maintained in Peking, and that, if possible, the very creditable beginnings made by the missionary societies, and their experience, should be utilized by assisting their institution instead of founding a new one." In their recommendations they advised "that the first medical educational work organized should be in the city of Peking and that it be in connection with the Union Medical College if suitable arrangements can be made."
As a result of this Commission's report, the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation was created. In 1916, the land, buildings and plant of the Union Medical College and the residences of the London Mission were purchased by the China Medical Board and leased to the Peking Union Medical College, which meantime had been incorporated in New York. The Board of Trustees of the College consists of thirteen members, seven appointed by the China Medical Board and one each by the six societies cooperating in the old unincorporated school. In February, 1916, the new College received a "provisional charter" from the Regents of the University of the State of New York, which will later be replaced by an absolute charter authorizing the College to confer upon its graduates the usual degrees in medicine. In the meantime, the Regents of the University of the State of New York will confer suitable degrees upon those of the graduates of the College who, in their judgment, have earned such degrees.

In the autumn of 1916, the three lowest classes of the College were transferred to the Medical Department of the Shantung Christian University at Tainan,
to complete their courses. Of the two remaining classes, one was graduated in the spring of 1917 and the second will receive their degrees in 1918. This will complete the work in Peking of the old school abroad; neither is it longer than is absolutely necessary.

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools, the Medical School, which will give a five years' course in medicine (including one year of internship or of special work in the laboratories) and the Pre-Medical School, opened on September 11, 1917, which gives a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School.

It is the hope of the Trustees, in opening this work, both medical and pre-medical, to establish in China a standard in medical education that will put the institution on an equal footing with medical schools of the highest grade in America and Europe, and will make it possible for Chinese students to obtain a high grade medical education without going abroad. The requirements for admission and for graduation will be at least the equivalent of those adopted by the Association of American Medical Colleges.
Officers of the Board

John R. Mott, Chairman.

James L. Barton, Vice-Chairman.

Wallace Huttrick.

and by the various State Examining Boards in the United States of America.

Members of the Board

The curriculum is longer than has been the custom in China, but it is not longer than in high grade schools abroad, neither is it longer than is absolutely necessary to acquire the essentials of modern scientific medicine.

William H. Welch.

Appointed by the London Missionary Society:

P. H. Hawkins.

Appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts:

J. Auriol Armitage.

Appointed by the Medical Missionary Association of London:

Arthur Wenham.

Appointed by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America:

Arthur J. Brown.

Appointed by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions:

James L. Barton.

Appointed by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Episcopal Church:

Rev. R. W. North.
Board of Trustees

Officers of the Board

John R. Mott, Chairman.
James L. Barton, Vice-Chairman.
Wallace Buttrick, Secretary.
(under appointment, May 1, 1917)

Members of the Board

Appointed by the Rockefeller Foundation:
Eugene C. Avery, M.D., Professor and Head of Department of Anatomy.
Charles W. Y. Stell, Associate in Medicine and Dean.
Simon Flexner.
John R. Mott.
J. P. Stuckey.
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.
W. S. Rose.
George E. Vincent.
William H. Welch.
Evelyn Smyly, M.A., M.D., L.C.M., F.R.C.S., Associate.

Appointed by the London Missionary Society:
F. H. Hawkins, M.D., Associate in Surgery.

Appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts:
J. A. Armitage.

Appointed by the Medical Missionary Association of London: Dr. Joshua Bisney, instructor in Chinese, The Pre-Medical School.

William J. Halsey, Assistant in Medicine.

Appointed by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America:
Arthur J. Brown.

Appointed by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions:
James L. Barton.

Appointed by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church:
Frank Mason North.
OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION
(Under appointment, Nov 1, 1917)

C N Chang, M.D., Clinical Assistant in Surgery.
Franklin C Mclean, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Medicine and
Ralph W Grant, M.D., Physician-in-Chief.
Eugene V Cowdry, Ph.D., Professor and Head of Department of Anatomy.
Charles W Young, B.S., M.D., Associate in Medicine and Dean.
E J Stuckey, B.Sc., M.B., B.S. (On leave)

Frederick E Dilley, M.D., Associate in Surgery and Superintendent of the Hospital.
H Jocelyn Smyly, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.I., Associate in Medicine.
John H Kerns, B.A., M.D., Associate in Medicine (On leave).
Ernest W Johnstone, B.S., M.D., Associate in Surgery.
T M Li, M.D., Associate in Ophthalmology.

William Warren Stifler, Ph.D., Instructor in Physics, The Pre-Medical School.
Stanley D Wilson, Ph.D., Instructor in Chemistry, The Pre-Medical School.
Luther Carrington Goodrich, A.B., Instructor in English, The Pre-Medical School.
Ma Kian, Hsien-tse'ai, Instructor in Chinese, The Pre-Medical School.
William G Lennox, B.A., M.D., Assistant in Medicine.

Frederick H Dieterich, B.S., M.D., Assistant in Surgery.
Odd Eckfelt, A.B., M.D., Assistant in Medicine.
C T Feng, Assistant in Chemistry, The Pre-Medical School.
Y T Tong, B.S., Assistant in Physics, The Pre-Medical School.
Y T Ch'ü, M.D., Resident Surgeon, Assistant Superintendent of the Hospital.

C H Chang, M.D., Clinical Assistant in Surgery.

Requirements for Admission

Internes, 1921-1922:

An Shou-tseng, M.D.

Ch'ing-cheng Ch'ing-hsiu, M.D.

Chiao Hsi-sheng, M.D.

Feng Hsiu-lin, M.D.

Liu Chi-ch'eng, M.D.

Wu Yu-shu, M.D.

The minimum requirements for admission are as follows:—

Graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent. This is based on the regulations of the Chinese Ministry for middle schools. These regulations are enforced for all students.

Nursing Staff:

Miss E J Haward, Superintendent of Nurses

Miss Anna Christiansen

Miss Susan H Connelly

Miss Pai Hsiu-lan.

Four years; algebra through quadratic.

Dwight C Baker, B.L., M.A., Director of Religious Work.

G G Wilson, Secretary and Treasurer (On leave)

A J Skinn, Acting Treasurer.

Mrs I K Loeb, Secretary to the Dean.
REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

The requirements for admission to the Medical School are based on the requirements of the New York State Board of Regents, under which the institution is chartered, the requirements of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and the requirements of the Chinese Ministry of Education for medical schools of university grade.

The minimum requirements for admission are as follows:

(a) Graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent. This is based on the regulations of the Chinese Ministry of Education for middle schools. These regulations require a course of three years in a higher primary school and of four years in a middle school. The middle school course should include the following subjects: English, four years; Chinese literature, four years; algebra through quadratics; plane geometry; biology; chemistry; physics; Chinese and universal history; drawing.

(b) A total of at least 108 credit hours of college work, in addition to middle school graduation. One credit hour is equivalent to one hour of class room work per week during a semester or term of not less than sixteen weeks. Two hours of laboratory work are counted as one hour of class room work.
The minimum requirement in each subject required for admission, together with the number of hours in the course of the Pre-Medical School is given below. The remaining credits necessary for admission may be offered in these subjects or in other college subjects not specifically required for admission. (b) present a detailed statement from the institution in which college work was done.

SCHEDULE OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS IN REQUIRED SUBJECTS:
showing the courses completed, the number of hours credit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>CREDIT HOURS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English each laboratory subject, 3 and (d) 2012 intrac22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese in all subjects required for 2012 initiation</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German (or other foreign in regard to dates and places language) 1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for examination, and for the necessary forms, address</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Union Medical College, Peking.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lectures and Recitations (6) total number 5 of credits</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>necessary for admission, but who are deficient in not</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lectures and Recitations, 2 by letter 9 the Medical Laboratory</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School on condition that the necessary credits in this subject be secured by the end of the first year of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| medical work. Opportunity will be offered in the Pre-Medical School to make up entrance conditions.
Students who have satisfactorily completed the courses offered in the Pre-Medical School will be admitted to the Medical School without further examination. Students from other institutions must (a) present evidence of graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent, (b) present a detailed statement from the institution in which college work was done, showing the courses completed, the number of hours credit obtained in each, and the grade attained in each, (c) present note-books containing records of laboratory work done in each laboratory subject, and (d) pass entrance examinations in all subjects required for admission.

For further information regarding dates and places for examination, and for the necessary forms, address "The Dean, Union Medical College, Peking."

### CONDITIONAL ADMISSION

Students who present the total number of credits necessary for admission, but who are deficient in not more than one required subject, may enter the Medical School, on condition that the necessary credits in this subject be secured by the end of the first year of medical work. Opportunity will be offered in the Pre-Medical School to make up entrance conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German (or other language)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Examinations</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Examination</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Examination</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Examination</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADVANCED STANDING

At the discretion of the faculty, and subject to the approval of the Ministry of Education, advanced standing in the Medical School may be granted to students who (a) have satisfied the requirements for admission, (b) present evidence of having satisfactorily completed one or more years of medical work in an approved medical school, (c) pass examinations in the subjects in which advanced standing is desired.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

The requirements for graduation, and the granting of the degree of Doctor of Medicine (I Huaeh Shih), will be based on the requirements of the Chinese Ministry of Education and on the curriculum adopted by the Association of American Colleges (Journal of the American Medical Association, 1917, LXIX, 552). This curriculum is as follows:

MEDICAL CURRICULUM

Division 1. - Anatomy, 720 hours (15 per cent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Lect</th>
<th>Rec</th>
<th>Dem</th>
<th>Lab</th>
<th>Wk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross anatomy</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>390</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histologic and microscopic anatomy</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Embryology</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Division 2. - Physiology, 600 hours (15 per cent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Lect</th>
<th>Rec</th>
<th>Dem</th>
<th>Lab</th>
<th>Wk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacology</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathology</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab. Wk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Division 3. - Pathology, Bacteriology, 600 hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Lect</th>
<th>Rec</th>
<th>Dem</th>
<th>Lab</th>
<th>Wk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacology</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathology</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab. Wk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Division 4. - Surgery and Surgical Specialties, 720 hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Lect</th>
<th>Rec</th>
<th>Dem</th>
<th>Lab</th>
<th>Wk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedic surgery</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
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</table>

Division 5. - Surgery and Surgical Specialties, 720 hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Lect</th>
<th>Rec</th>
<th>Dem</th>
<th>Lab</th>
<th>Wk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Division 2. - Physiology and Chemistry, 600 hours (15 per cent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Lect</th>
<th>Rec</th>
<th>Dem</th>
<th>Lab</th>
<th>Wk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic chemistry</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic chemistry</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physiologic chemistry</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiology</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Division 3. - Pathology, Bacteriology and Hygiene, 450 hours (11.25 per cent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Lect</th>
<th>Rec</th>
<th>Dem</th>
<th>Lab</th>
<th>Wk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bacteriology</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene and general dietetics</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathology</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Division 4. - Pharmacology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 240 hours (6 per cent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Lect</th>
<th>Rec</th>
<th>Dem</th>
<th>Lab</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacology</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materia medica and pharmacology</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Therapeutics</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Division 5. - Medicine and Medical Specialties, 970 hours (24.25 per cent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Lect</th>
<th>Rec</th>
<th>Dem</th>
<th>Lab</th>
<th>Wk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General medicine (including clinical microscopy)</td>
<td>640</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatrics</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous &amp; mental diseases</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisprudence, ethics and economics</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermatology and syphilis</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Division 6. - Surgery and Surgical Specialties, 720 hours (18 per cent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Lect</th>
<th>Rec</th>
<th>Dem</th>
<th>Lab</th>
<th>Wk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General surgery</td>
<td>510</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedic surgery</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genito-urinary diseases</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear, nose and throat</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Particular attention will be paid to public health and tropical medicine.
### Division II - Obstetrics and Gynecology, 300 hours (7.5 per cent)

College will be the English language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Lect Rec Dem Lab Wk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obstetrics</td>
<td>195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gynecology, (including some abdominal surgery)</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Colleges may reduce the number of hours in any subject not more than 20 per cent, provided that the total number of hours in a division is not reduced. Where the teaching conditions in a college are best subserved, the subject may be, for teaching purposes, transferred from one division to another. When didactic and laboratory hours are specified in any subject, laboratory hours may be substituted for didactic hours.

In addition to the four years' course outlined above, an additional year of hospital service, or of a special work in one of the laboratories of the Medical School, will be required for graduation.

### GRADUATE COURSES IN MEDICINE

Special courses in all of the departments of the Medical School will be offered to graduates in medicine. These courses will be opened to medical graduates of all nationalities, but instruction will be mainly in the English language. The courses will include lecture and laboratory work in the medical sciences and practical work in the hospital and out-patient department. Opportunities will be afforded for special work in any department desired. Particular attention will be paid to public health and tropical medicine.
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

The medium of instruction in the Union Medical College will be the English language. That the ultimate development of medicine in China will lead to instruction in the Chinese language is not lost sight of, and courses intended to keep the student's progress in Chinese equal to that in English will be continued throughout the course. Special courses in Chinese scientific literature, and particularly in Chinese composition and the translation of foreign medical literature into Chinese will be required.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN

It is the purpose of the Union Medical College to admit qualified women students to the Medical School, when such qualified women present themselves for admission. The requirements for admission, and for graduation, will be the same as those in the case of men. Arrangements will be made for the housing of women students in a comfortable home where they will be suitably cared for.

FEES AND EXPENSES

A tuition fee of $100.00 Peking silver currency is charged for each school year, payable in installments of $50.00 semi-annually in advance. This includes laboratory
fees, except for actual breakage and materials used by students.

Rooms will be furnished in the college dormitory at a nominal rate.

Board will be furnished at cost.

**SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES**

**Annual Scholarship.** An annual scholarship is offered to the student in each class with the highest average grade for the year's work. This scholarship provides tuition to the holder for the work of the following year, and is available in either the Medical or the Pre-Medical School.

**The Wenham Prize.** Friends of the late Dr H V Wenham, for several years one of the principal members of the faculty and the leader in the development and organization of the Hospital of the Union Medical College, have established a fund of Shanghai Taels 5,000 as a memorial to him. Dr Wenham died on November 4, 1914, only a few months after the opening of the hospital. The income from the fund, amounting to about $280.00 Mex., annually is to be used for one or more prizes in the medical school.
STUDENT SERVICE

Opportunity will be offered to a limited number of students to earn a part of their expenses by service in the libraries or laboratories of the college. Preference will be given to those students who are already enrolled in the college and who have a scholarship record that will entitle them to such service. Applications for service should be addressed to "The Dean, Union Medical College, Peking."

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The religious and social life of the students is to be centered in a building to be devoted entirely to that purpose. The student activities will be under the general charge of a Director of Religious Work. It is hoped that under his guidance the students may become interested in making practical application of their religious convictions in social service for the patients in the hospital and dispensary, as well as for others with whom they may be brought in contact during their school course. Daily chapel exercises and other religious exercises will be held in the chapel. All of these activities are purely voluntary on the part of the student.
The chapel building will also have club rooms and group reading rooms for students and will be available for and entertainments and other functions concerned with the social welfare of the students.

NURSES TRAINING SCHOOL

These buildings are located on San Tiao Liung, west of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College. The property may also be reached from Union Medical College on Kung Fu Yung St. and Hospital an opportunity will be offered to a considerable number of young women to take training courses in nursing under expert foreign supervision. A modern nurses' home is to be provided, and emphasis will be placed on the high professional character of the work. Graduation from a middle school will be required for admission to the training school. Board and room and uniforms will be provided in addition to a small allowance for spending money.

These wishing further information with regard to nursing work may write to "The Dean, Union Medical College, Peking."

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Ground was broken early in September, 1917, for the new buildings of the Union Medical College, and the cornerstone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on September 24, 1917, by Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education of the...
Chinese Government. It is expected that the first group of buildings will be completed by the fall of 1918, and that the entire plant will be ready for occupancy by the fall of 1919, when the work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is to be inaugurated.

These buildings are located on San Tiao Hutung, between Hatamen Street and Wang Fu Ching Street (commonly known as Morrison Street), in the property known as the Yü Wang Fu. The property may also be reached from Morrison Street through the wide Shuai Fu Yüan, where the main entrance to the hospital is to be located. The property, formerly the palace and grounds of a Manchu prince, consists of approximately ten acres of land. It will be devoted to the group of buildings necessary for instruction and hospital purposes. Other buildings, such as dormitories and residences, are being built on other property belonging to the Union Medical College.

A great deal of study has been devoted to an attempt to make this an ideal plant for the teaching of modern medicine. In the summer of 1916 Mr. Charles A. Coolidge, of Boston, Massachusetts, who has been retained as consulting architect, visited Peking at the request of the China Medical Board, and later advised the Board regarding the
use of its property in Peking for the purposes of the Union Medical College. Mr Harry H. Hassey, of the firm of Shattuck and Hassey, Architects, of Chicago, Illinois, with offices in Peking, was retained as architect to prepare the drawings and specifications and supervise the construction of buildings. Dr Winford H. Smith, Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, was retained as a consultant in hospital and laboratory design. The plans were drawn up in the United States during the winter of 1916-1917, and were approved and construction authorized by the summer of 1917. Various teaching institutions were visited by the architects, and the approved plans represent the combination of their experience and judgment with that of many medical teachers and other individuals consulted.

The inter-relationships between the laboratories and hospital wards, and between the out-patient department and hospital received careful attention. It was regarded as highly desirable that each part of the institution should be easily accessible from every other part, to encourage intercourse between members of the different departments, and to allow freedom of movement by the students. At the same time it was recognized that it was desirable to regard
each department, such as anatomy or medicine or surgery, as a unit from the standpoint of administration and building. To serve these two purposes all the activities of each department are grouped together, but are easily accessible to every other department. While the hospital, which is an organic part of the teaching plant, is designed for convenient and economical administration, it also permits the activities of each department to be grouped together.

The out-patient department is designed to be administered as a whole, but it comes in close contact with the units for medicine, surgery, and gynaecology and obstetrics in the hospital proper, so that the advantages of a separate out-patient department for each specialty are combined with the advantages of a centralized administration and of freedom of movement between the departments for students and instructors; in it, and are combined with an arrangement of the building for teaching and research, and for special work, such as operative work on animals and metabolism studies with patients or animals, are grouped with the wards devoted to the same departments. The operating rooms of the hospital are conveniently placed. The X-ray department is easily accessible from either the wards or the out-patient department.
with the hospital by a covered corridor. The department of pathology is very easily accessible to the hospital and to the clinical laboratories on every floor. The library is in a convenient central location, as is the general laboratory supply room. One pharmacy serves both the outpatient department and the hospital wards. have been increased.

While the institution is designed for teaching purposes, a small private pavilion makes it possible for the local community, both Chinese and foreign, to secure the local services of the hospital staff, harmonize with the scheme.

Facing the main entrance to the lot, from the south, and across the street (San Tiao Hutsung) is the Chapel. This building will have an auditorium seating 200 people. In the previous section were always given first place. The the southern part of the lot is devoted to the departments of pharmacology and physiological chemistry. The eastern entrance looks up to the marble balustrade.

An adaptation of Chinese architecture has served a double purpose: first, it has made it possible to use Chinese materials almost exclusively in the construction of the buildings; secondly, it has made it possible to give to the build-
The Department of Public Health, in connection with the Department of Public Works, has done much to make the proposed institution a reality. The ground selected is a convenient location for the hospital and is near enough to the city to be accessible to the patient and of sufficient size to include all modern requirements for the future growth of the institution. The plan of the hospital is an adaptation of the English system, the only difference being that the wards are arranged on the ground floor instead of the upper story. The plan includes a central core, with wings extending from it, to form a series of wards, each consisting of a number of rooms, connected by corridors. The wards are arranged in such a way as to facilitate the work of the nurses.

Planned architectural beauty in harmony with the great architectural monuments of Peking. The entire design of the buildings conforms to Chinese architectural lines, and the result is pleasing both to the Chinese and to westerners. The beauty of the buildings has been increased by a Chinese treatment of court-yards, gateways, and walls. Fortunately, the grounds already contain beautiful trees, many of which will be saved, and a typical Chinese rock-garden which will harmonize with the scheme.

Facing the main entrance to the lot, from the south, and across the street (San Tiao Hutung) is the Chapel. This building will have an auditorium seating 450 people, student's club rooms and reading rooms, and living quarters for the Director of Religious work. This building is in pure Chinese style, with wooden columns and willow-pattern windows.

The southern part of the lot is devoted to the departments of anatomy and physiology, including pharmacology and physiological chemistry. One enters from the south into a large court, on which three buildings face. Surrounding the court, and in front of the three buildings is a terrace, with a carved marble balustrade.
Facing the court from the west is the anatomy building, two stories high. This building is devoted to gross and microscopic anatomy. Opposite this is a building exactly similar in external appearance, devoted to physiology and pharmacology. The center building of the group houses the library, the offices of the Medical School, the laboratories of physiological chemistry, and the general laboratory supply rooms. From this building runs a corridor which connects the group of three buildings with the hospital group.

The hospital entrance is at the end of Shuai Fu Yuan, on the west side of the lot, looking towards Morrison Street. Through this entrance another large court is reached, on which three buildings face. On the north of the court is the Nurses Home, a building devoted to the housing and instruction of women nurses. Opposite this building, on the south of the court, is the administration building, containing the offices of the administrative officers of the institution, offices and consultation rooms of the hospital staff and living quarters for resident physicians and interns. On the east is the building through which patients are admitted to the out-patient department, or to the hospital. The basement has an ambulance entrance, emergency dressing rooms, pharmacy, and admitting wards for the temporary care.
of patients. The first floor has the out-patient department. This is connected with the rest of the building on the east in the form of the department of gynecology and obstetrics and the offices for all out-patient work. The second floor is devoted to wards for children, and the third floor to obstetrics and public health. In close connection in the animal house are reading and keeping animals to be used for experimental purposes.

Immediately east of the last building described, and joining it with corridors on every floor, is the large central building of the hospital group. The basement of this building houses the Chinese kitchens, with cold-storage rooms and rooms for the preparation of food; a diet kitchen; and dining rooms for the resident staff of the hospital. On the first floor is the out-patient department. There are special quarters for general medicine, general surgery, pediatrics, neurology, skin and syphilis, orthopedic surgery, genito-urinary surgery, eye, ear, nose and throat. Numerous examining rooms and treatment rooms are provided in each department, and there are accommodations for over 200 waiting patients.

On the second and third floors of this building, which is connected with the ward units on each floor by enclosed corridors, are the laboratories and class rooms for teaching clinical medicine, the X-ray department, and laboratories for research.

The fourth floor is entirely devoted to the operating rooms of the hospital.
The Pre-Medical School.

Connecting with this building on the east is the pathology building, with every facility for teaching and research in pathology, bacteriology and hygiene, parasitology and public health. In close connection is the animal house, for breeding and keeping animals to be used for experimental purposes.

In the center of the lot are the large ward units. Each unit consists of three wards of twenty-five beds each. The basements of the buildings contain the grocery, dry goods and surgical supply stores. Each ward has a solarium to the south, and open air space where beds may be moved or where convalescent patients may walk. The large open ward has sixteen beds, and there are smaller rooms with five, and two beds, and two with one each. The service rooms, baths, toilets, and diet kitchens are modern in every respect. Each ward has also a laboratory and a room for dressings and administering treatments and for class exercises.

South of the administration building is a private pavilion, with nineteen rooms for private patients, each connecting with a bath. In the basement of this building are the foreign kitchen and dining rooms for the foreign staff. The power plant is located in the north-east corner of the lot, and houses a steam heating plant, electric light plant, refrigeration plant, gas plant, wells and pumps for water supply, laundry, and servants quarters.
Connecting with the building on the east is the
patio area, providing easy access to the
basement and first floor. The second floor is
connected by a second-floor exit for
emergency evacuation.

For preserving and keeping materials to be used for experimental
purposes, a center of the first floor was used for the
storage of materials. Each room was

The basement contains the storage, and space and
storage capacity is sufficient for the needs of the
camp. The larger open area was used for the storage
and space is wide enough to accommodate the

The service rooms contain the kitchen, and each
room is equipped with a refrigerator and an

A room for greenhouses and administrative
accommodations is also available.

The power plant is located in the northeast corner of the
first floor and houses a steam

heating plant, electric light plant, refrigeration plant,
and

storage areas for water supply, laundry, and

"d"
The Pre-Medical School.

1. Frontispiece - Cut of building from Hatamen Street.
2. Calendar 1918-1919. 1918
3. Announcement. Applications for admission to the Pre-Medical School and examinations for advanced standing will be held at the Union Medical College, Peking, and at Shanghai and Canton.
4. Administration and instruction. 
5. Requirements for admission.
6. Advanced standing. Examinations for advanced standing will be held at the Union Medical College, Peking, and 
7. Certificate of graduation.
8. Tuition fees and expenses. Semester begins.
10. Annual scholarships.

January 27. First semester examinations begin. Examinations
15. Department of German.
17. Department of chemistry.
18. Department of biology. Examinations for advanced standing will be held at the Union Medical College, Peking, and

June 16, Monday. Second semester examinations begin.
June 20, Friday. Second semester ends.
The Pre-Medical School

October 1st. First day of term.

November 12th. Examinations.

December 3. Examinations.

January 10. New Year's recess.

February 14. Mid-year examination.


April 9. Spring festival.

May 31. Last day of school.

June 15. Examinations for admission to the Pre-Medical School and for advanced standing will be held at the Union Medical College, Peking, and at Shanghai and Canton.

September 16. First semester begins.

November 1. Mid-year recess.

December 1. Second semester begins.


February 15. Spring festival.

March 10. Last day of school.

April 30. Examinations for admission to the Pre-Medical School and for advanced standing will be held at the Union Medical College, Peking, and at Shanghai and Canton.


June 10. Mid-year recess.
ANNOUNCEMENT

The Pre-Medical School of the Union Medical College was opened on September 11, 1917. The work of this school is conducted in Lockhart Hall, the building of the Union Medical College located on Hatumen Street. The purpose of the school is to prepare students for the courses in the Medical School, and the courses offered are designed for that purpose. Students are admitted after graduation from a middle school, on examination. As all instruction in the Pre-Medical School, with the exception of that in Chinese composition and literature, is in English, only those students who can already read, write and speak English are admitted. A three years' course in English, Chinese, German, mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology is offered, each year to consist of 2 semesters of 18 weeks each. On the successful completion of this course students will be given certificates which will entitle them to admission to the Medical School without further examination. Students who have completed one or more years of college work after graduation from a middle school may be admitted to advanced standing in the Pre-Medical School, and the course of study required for admission to the Medical School will be correspondingly shortened.
The Pre-Medical School of Trinity College was opened on September 7th. The work of the School is conducted in cooperation with the University of the Province of Medicine College located on King Street. The purpose of the School is to prepare students for the courses in the Medical School and to advance their knowledge of medicine. The School of Science, on the other hand, is an institution in the Pre-Medical School, with the exception of Great Science, which is an institution in the University. Only those students who can show them the School's students in the University, will be acceptable to the University. The standard of the work of the Pre-Medical School is in every way equal to that planned for the Medical School. The laboratories have been newly and completely equipped, and instructors have been selected especially for the work of this School. The courses offered are strictly college grades through. No provision has so far been made for the admission of women to the Pre-Medical School. "Loving subjects: biology, chemistry and physics."

**Administration and Instruction**

**Administration**

Executive Committee:
- Dr. Charles W. Young, Chairman, ex officio.
- Mr. William Warren Stifler.
- Mr. Roger Sherman Greene, written.
- Dr. Charles W. Young, Dean.
- Mr. A. J. Skinn, Treasurer.
- Mrs. I. K. Loeb, Secretary to the Dean.

**Instruction**

1. Chemistry
2. Physics
3. Mathematics
4. English
5. Physics
6. Biology

Examination will be required in any two.

Candidates:
- William Warren Stifler, Ph.D., Instructor in Physics.
- Stanley D. Wilson, Ph.D., Instructor in Chemistry.
- Luther Carrington Goodrich, A.B., Instructor in English.
- Ma Kian, Hsiu-t'ai, Instructor in Chinese.
- C. T. Feng, Assistant in Chemistry.
- C. T. Feng, Assistant in Physics.
- Y. T. Teng, S.B., Assistant in Physics.

All examinations except that in Chinese composition will be held in the English language. The English examination will.
Requirements for Admission to the Pre-Medical School.

The minimum requirement for admission to the Pre-Medical School is completion of four years of school, including subjects: English, mathematics, algebra, and Chinese. Examinations for admission to the Pre-Medical School will be held in the following subjects: English, algebra, plane geometry, Chinese and universal history, and physics.

Candidates should present note-books showing any laboratory work done in chemistry, physics or biology.

Examinations will be held at the Union Medical College, Peking, and at Shanghai, and Canton: in the spring, beginning June 18, and in the autumn, beginning August 27.

All examinations except that in Chinese composition will be held in the English language. The English examination will begin June 5.
be given first. Candidates who fail to pass in this subject will not be admitted to the other examinations. Medical School candidates for admission to the Pre-Medical School should write to "The Dean, Union Medical College, Peking," for the necessary forms for making application. All necessary papers should be in the hands of the Dean at least two weeks before the date set for the examination.

Tuition fees will be $100.00 Peking silver currency, for the school year, one year in advance of the beginning of the term. Students who have completed one or more years' work of college grade after graduation from middle school, may apply for advanced standing in the Pre-Medical School. Special examinations will be held in the desired subjects, and where the results of the examination are satisfactory, the student may enter the class in the Pre-Medical School to which his advanced standing entitles him. On completion of the course of the Pre-Medical School he will then be admitted to the Medical School without further examination. Tuition fees are to be refunded to students desiring to apply for advanced standing who write to "The Dean, Union Medical College, Peking," for further information, and for the forms necessary for making application.

Students whose college work entitles them to advanced standing may enter the Pre-Medical School at the beginning of the second semester, if they wish.
CERTIFICATE OF GRADUATION

On successful completion of the work of the Pre-Medical School a certificate of graduation will be issued. This certificate will entitle the holder to admission to the Medical School without further examination.

TUITION FEES AND EXPENSES

Tuition fees will be $100.00 Peking silver currency, for the school year, one-half payable at the beginning of the first semester and one-half at the beginning of the second semester. No extra fees are charged for laboratory courses, except for breakage and for materials actually used by the student.

A deposit of $5.00 will be required at the beginning of each year to cover the cost of such breakage and laboratory materials as will be charged to the student. Any unused portion of this deposit will be returned at the end of the year.

A deposit of $2.00 will be required for keys, to be refunded when the keys are returned.

Text-books will be sold at cost.

Accommodation in the dormitory will be provided at $10.00 per annum, of which $5.00 is payable each half year in advance.
Comfortable rooms, well furnished, with hot water, heat, and electric light, and good bathing facilities, will be provided. First Semester

Board will be provided at $6.00 per month, payable monthly in advance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Physics I</th>
<th>Math I</th>
<th>Biology I</th>
<th>a. Lectures and recitations</th>
<th>b. Laboratory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIP

An annual scholarship is offered to the student in each class with the highest average grade for the year's work. This scholarship provides tuition to the holder for the work of the following year, and is available in either the Medical or Pre-Medical School.

Accommodation to the student will be provided at $8.00 per month. There is no charge for board.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COURSES OFFERED IN THE PRE-MEDICAL SCHOOL, 1918-1919</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luther Carrington Godrich, A.B., Instructor in English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**First Semester**

**Second Semester**

### FIRST YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs. per Credit</th>
<th>Hrs. per Credit</th>
<th>Hours</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English I</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese I</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics I</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology I</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recitations</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry I</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recitations</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory</td>
<td>A general scientific method of work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The student in the course will carry on by this department, in order to assist the student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the best of the instruction in the 4th and 5th years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECOND YEAR

| English III | 3 |
| Chinese III | 3 |
| Physics II | 3 |
| Chemistry III | 3 |
| a. Lectures and |
| recitations | 5 |
| b. Laboratory | 6 |
| a. Lectures and |
| recitations | 3 |
| b. Laboratory | 6 |
| a. Lectures and |
| recitations | 6 |
| b. Laboratory | 6 |

**Prerequisite:** English I, 2 credit hours

### THIRD YEAR

| English V | 3 | 3 | English VI | 3 |
| Chinese V | 3 | 3 | Chinese VII | 3 |
| German I | 5 | 5 | German II | 5 |
| Biology II | 3 | 3 | Biology III | 3 |
| a. Lectures and |
| recitations | 3 |
| b. Laboratory | 4 |
| a. Lectures and |
| recitations | 3 |
| b. Laboratory | 6 |

Total number of credit hours 127.
## DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Luther Carrington Godrich, A.B., Instructor in English.

Ability to read, write and speak English is required for admission to the Pre-Medical School. The courses offered are intended to supplement this ability with a more intimate knowledge of the language. Emphasis will be placed on the acquisition of a scientific vocabulary, on reading and writing on scientific subjects, and on practice in speaking and writing correctly. A general supervision of the composition work of the student in the courses of the other departments will be carried on by this department, in order to assist the students in the use of the English language as a medium of instruction.

### ENGLISH I. Rhetoric and English Composition, Oral and Written.
Themes, conferences, recitations and lectures. Practice in speaking correct English.
5 hours a week, first semester. 5 credit hours.

### ENGLISH II. Rhetoric and English Composition.
Continuation of Course I.
5 hours a week, second semester
Prerequisite: English I. 5 credit hours.

### ENGLISH III, English Composition.
Theme course. Emphasis will be placed on the writing of clear expositions, rather than on literary style.
3 hours a week, first semester
Prerequisites: English I and II. 3 credit hours.

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<td>English III</td>
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**Total number of credit hours:** 15.
ENGLISH IV. English Prose.
A reading course in English and American literature and history. Practice in sight reading. Collateral reading and written reports. Subjects selected will be intended to broaden the students' vocabulary and working knowledge of the English language.
3 hours a week, second semester. 3 credit hours.

ENGLISH V. English Scientific Prose.
Reading of subjects in natural science. Practice in sight reading. Reports on collateral reading.
3 hours a week, first semester. 3 credit hours.

ENGLISH VI. Public Speaking and Vocal Training.
Practice in reading aloud and speaking to audiences.
3 hours a week, second semester. 3 credit hours.

Western medicine becomes more widespread in China a medical student will naturally be carried on in the Chinese language. Though medicine may now be regarded as a "foreign" subject, requiring instruction in a foreign language, it will not always remain so. In acquiring a knowledge of this subject, therefore, students must not be permitted to lose touch with their own language.

Instruction in the Chinese language begins in the Pre-Medical School, and will continue throughout the medical course.

The first work consists in the study of the orthography and phonetics of Chinese characters, with practice in writing. The derivation and development of the characters are next considered, and attention is
DEPARTMENT OF CHINESE

Wu Kiam, Hsiu-ts'ai (First degree of Literature), Instructor in Chinese.

While instruction in the courses in medicine and in the various sciences taught in the Union Medical College is carried on in the English language, it is recognized as essential that the students' progress in the Chinese language should be at least equal to that in English. As Western medicine becomes more widespread in China, a medical literature, consisting of journals and of text-books and monographs will be developed, and instruction of medical students will naturally be carried on by Chinese in the Chinese language. Though medicine may now be regarded as a "foreign" subject, requiring instruction in a foreign language, it will not always remain so. In acquiring knowledge of this subject, therefore, students must not be permitted to lose touch with their own language.

Instruction in the Chinese language begins in the Pre-Medical School, and will continue throughout the medical course.

The first work consists in the study of the orthography and phonetics of Chinese characters, with practice in writing. The derivation and development of the characters are next considered, and attention is
devoted to acquiring a correct literary style. Appropriate essays, marked by purity and grace of style, and selected from Chinese classics and ancient and modern writers, will be studied. The reading book used provides a good example for students, as it teaches them to express their own thoughts and descriptions in a plain and easily understood literary style.

Through the work in Chinese it is hoped that the student may master the Chinese language to a degree sufficient to make him capable, not only of translating medical works into Chinese, but also of expressing his own ideas in either the spoken or the written language.

CHINESE I. 1 Credit. Orthography and Phonetics of Chinese Characters. Composition. Reading of essays selected from Chinese writers by Ts'ao Lung-fan. Composition in Wen-li literary style. 3 hours a week, first semester.

CHINESE II. 1 Credit and Continuation of Course I. Composition. Reading. 3 hours a week, second semester.

CHINESE III. 1 Credit. Grammar. Etymology of Chinese Characters. Reading of selected Chinese classics. Composition. Reading. 3 hours a week, first semester.

CHINESE IV. 1 Credit. Continuation of Course III. 3 hours a week, second semester.
DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN

GERMAN I. Elementary German Grammar and Composition. 3 credit hours. Prerequisite: Ger. I.

GERMAN II. German Grammar and Composition. 5 credit hours. Prerequisite: Ger. II.

GERMAN III. Elementary German Grammar and Composition. 5 credit hours. Prerequisite: Ger. III.

GERMAN IV. German Grammar and Composition. 5 credit hours. Prerequisite: Ger. IV.

GERMAN V. German Grammar and Composition. 5 credit hours. Prerequisite: Ger. V.

GERMAN VI. German Grammar and Composition. 5 credit hours. Prerequisite: Ger. VI.

The work of the department of German is designed primarily to give to the student an introduction to the German language, in order to enable him to become familiar with German medical literature. One year of German, or other foreign language in addition to English, is required for admission to the Medical School. Put these courses will be offered in the Medical School.

CHINESE I. 5 credit hours. First semester.

CHINESE II. 5 credit hours. Second semester.

CHINESE III. 5 credit hours. Third semester.

CHINESE IV. 5 credit hours. Fourth semester.

CHINESE V. 5 credit hours. Fifth semester.

CHINESE VI. 5 credit hours. Sixth semester.

CHINESE VII. 5 credit hours. Seventh semester.

CHINESE VIII. 5 credit hours. Eighth semester.

CHINESE IX. 5 credit hours. Ninth semester.

CHINESE X. 5 credit hours. Tenth semester.

CHINESE XI. 5 credit hours. Eleventh semester.

CHINESE XII. 5 credit hours. Twelfth semester.

CHINESE XIII. 5 credit hours. Thirteenth semester.

CHINESE XIV. 5 credit hours. Fourteenth semester.

CHINESE XV. 5 credit hours. Fifteenth semester.

CHINESE XVI. 5 credit hours. Sixteenth semester.

CHINESE XVII. 5 credit hours. Seventeenth semester.

CHINESE XVIII. 5 credit hours. Eighteenth semester.

CHINESE XIX. 5 credit hours. Nineteenth semester.

CHINESE XX. 5 credit hours. Twentieth semester.

CHINESE XXI. 5 credit hours. Twenty-first semester.

CHINESE XXII. 5 credit hours. Twenty-second semester.

CHINESE XXIII. 5 credit hours. Twenty-third semester.

CHINESE XXIV. 5 credit hours. Twenty-fourth semester.

CHINESE XXV. 5 credit hours. Twenty-fifth semester.

CHINESE XXVI. 5 credit hours. Twenty-sixth semester.

CHINESE XXVII. 5 credit hours. Twenty-seventh semester.

CHINESE XXVIII. 5 credit hours. Twenty-eighth semester.

CHINESE XXIX. 5 credit hours. Twenty-ninth semester.

CHINESE XXX. 5 credit hours. Thirtieth semester.

CHINESE XXXI. 5 credit hours. Thirty-first semester.

CHINESE XXXII. 5 credit hours. Thirty-second semester.

CHINESE XXXIII. 5 credit hours. Thirty-third semester.

CHINESE XXXIV. 5 credit hours. Thirty-fourth semester.

CHINESE XXXV. 5 credit hours. Thirty-fifth semester.

CHINESE XXXVI. 5 credit hours. Thirty-sixth semester.

CHINESE XXXVII. 5 credit hours. Thirty-seventh semester.

CHINESE XXXVIII. 5 credit hours. Thirty-eighth semester.

CHINESE XXXIX. 5 credit hours. Thirty-ninth semester.
PHYSICS I. Elements of Physics

Prerequisites: None.

Concentration: None.

Credit: 3 hours.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Recitations, class room demonstrations and individual
William Warren Stifler, Ph.D., Instructor in Physics.

a. Laboratory.

The purpose of the courses in physics is two-fold: first,
to give training in careful measurement and manipulation and
in accurate reasoning and interpretation of results; second,
to give a thorough grounding in the fundamental facts and
principles of the science, part of the term. Considerable
emphasis is laid upon the solution of numerical problems.

The department of physics occupies most of the first
floor in the south wing of the building. In addition to the
general laboratory, there is a well equipped shop, in charge
of a competent mechanic, for the construction and repair of
apparatus, and special laboratories for individual work.
The lecture and laboratory equipment is adequate for the needs of
first-class college work, Electricity and Magnetism.

A continuation of the course in Physics II, this includes work on lenses and mirror
facility in the processes of elementary mathematics (in-
cluding plane trigonometry) is essential to satisfactory work
in physics. The course Mathematics I is intended to afford
to the student a sufficient knowledge of mathematics to enable
him to continue the work in physics.

The course Mathematics I is intended to afford

1. Lectures and recitations.
   3 credit hours.

2. Laboratory.
   5 hours per week.

Prerequisite: Physics II.
PHYSICS I. Elementary Physics.

Recitations, class room demonstrations and individual laboratory work. An introduction to the subject of physics. Second semester.

a. Lectures and recitations. 5 credit hours.

b. Laboratory. 4 hours per week. 2 credit hours.

Prerequisites: Algebra and plane geometry.

PHYSICS II. Mechanics, Wave Motion, Sound and Heat.

A thorough course in the fundamental principles of mechanics, followed by the application and elaboration of these principles in the study of wave motion and sound. The study of heat is commenced in the latter part of the term. Considerable emphasis is laid upon the solution of numerical problems. Lectures and recitations are supplemented by individual laboratory work, covering the standard exercises in mechanics and sound. While this work is of a strictly quantitative character, emphasis is placed upon the physical principles involved rather than upon extreme precision. First semester.

a. Lectures and recitations. 5 hours per week.
b. Laboratory. 6 hours per week. 3 credit hours.

Prerequisites: Physics I, Mathematics I.

PHYSICS III. Heat, Light, Electricity and Magnetism.

A continuation of Course II. After the study of heat is completed, geometrical and physical optics laboratory work is taken up. This includes work on lens and mirror calculations and an introduction to the theory of polarized light receive due attention. While magnetism and static electricity are not slighted, most of the latter part of the semester is devoted to current electricity and its applications. The laboratory work includes a number of standard experiments on heat, light, work with lenses and mirrors, the use of the optical bench, spectroscope and spectrometer, and exercises in electrical measurements. Second semester.

a. Lectures and recitations. 5 hours per week.
b. Laboratory. 6 hours per week. 3 credit hours.

Prerequisite: Physics II.
PHYSICS I. Fundamentals of Physics. 4 credit hours.
A continuation of the course in Physics I. This course includes a general introduction to mechanics, heat, sound, light, and electricity. It is designed to provide a thorough understanding of the fundamental principles of physics. The course is intended to prepare students for advanced study in physics and related fields.

PHYSICS II. Mechanics. 4 credit hours.
A continuation of the course in Physics I. This course focuses on the principles of mechanics, including kinematics, dynamics, and statics. It is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental principles of mechanics. The course is intended to prepare students for advanced study in physics and related fields.

MATHEMATICS I. Plane Trigonometry. 5 credit hours.
A review of algebra (including quadratics) and geometry, followed by several weeks' work in plane trigonometry. 1 hour per week, first semester. 1 hour per week, second semester.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

G T Feng, Assistant in Chemistry.

The courses offered in this department are intended to provide that knowledge of the science of chemistry which is indispensable to the study and practice of medicine, and which is necessary in order that the student may follow intelligently the advances in medical subjects such as physiology, hygiene and nutrition.

The department is housed in the first floor of the north wing of the building. There are well equipped laboratories for general and analytical and organic chemistry. All needed supplies and apparatus for the courses offered are in stock. A well selected reference library has been provided for the use of students and instructors.

Continuation of courses in mathematics and physics. The lectures deal with the theory of analytical functions and special attention is devoted to the laws of equilibrium and solutions. The laboratory work consists of a study of the usual
CHEMISTRY I: Elementary Chemistry.
Lectures, recitations and laboratory work. An introduction to the science of chemistry. Designed to afford a training in methods of study and observation, and a preparation for the further courses in the department. Second semester.
   a. Lectures and recitations, 2 credit hours.
   b. Laboratory, 3 credit hours.
   c. Laboratory, 3 hours per week.
   d. Laboratory, 3 hours per week.

CHEMISTRY II: General Inorganic Chemistry.
Lectures, recitations and individual laboratory work. Special emphasis is given to the fundamental laws, hypotheses and theories of modern chemistry, but the applications of the science to medicine, commerce and daily life are constantly kept in mind. The laboratory work consists of standard exercises illustrating the laws and principles of the science. Careful manipulations, accurate observations and records, as well as correct conclusions on the part of the student, are insisted upon throughout the course. The solution of numerical problems is an important part of the work. First semester.
   a. Lectures and recitations, 3 credit hours.
   b. Laboratory, 6 hours per week.

Prerequisites: Chemistry I, Physical I.

CHEMISTRY III: General Inorganic Chemistry.
Continuation of Course II. Second semester.
   a. Lectures and recitations, 3 credit hours.
   b. Laboratory, 6 hours per week.

Prerequisite: Chemistry II.

CHEMISTRY IV: Analytical Chemistry.
Lectures, recitations and laboratory work in qualitative and quantitative analysis. The lectures deal with the theory of analytical reactions and special attention is devoted to the laws of equilibrium and solutions. During the first part of the term the laboratory work consists of a study of the usual
procedures in qualitative analysis. The last few weeks are devoted to elementary quantitative analysis. The student receives training in the proper use of the analytical balance and other gravimetric apparatus, but the chief emphasis is given to the preparation and use of volumetric solutions. First semester.

a. Lectures and recitations, 3 credit hours.
   2 hours per week.
   2 credit hours.

b. Laboratory, 8 hours per week. 4 credit hours.

Prerequisites: Chemistry II & III.

CHEMISTRY V. Organic Chemistry.

Lectures, recitations, and laboratory work. A survey of the most important chapters of organic chemistry. Special attention to the general laws and theories of the science. Although most of the time is devoted to the aliphatic compounds, a brief review of the aromatic series is given. The relations of organic compounds to living organisms, as well as the applications of organic chemistry to medicine are constantly kept in mind. Second semester.

a. Lectures and recitations, 3 credit hours.
   3 hours per week.

b. Laboratory, 6 hours per week. 3 credit hours.

Prerequisites: Chemistry II, III & IV.

BIOLOGY II.

The courses offered in this department are intended first to afford a knowledge of morphology and systematic biology. The later courses deal with biological principles, and with comparative anatomy and physiology. The work of the department is designed to familiarize the student with the fundamental principles of biology and with the methods of laboratory study in biological subjects, in order to prepare him for the courses in the medical sciences.
BIOLOGY I. Elementary Biology. 302. 1917-1918
Lecture and laboratory course in elementary morphology of plants and animals, and in systematic zoology. First semester.

a. Lectures and recitations, 3 hours per week. 3 credit hours.

b. Laboratory, 6 hours per week. 3 credit hours.

BIOLOGY II. General Zoology and Protozoology.
Beginning with the lower forms a systematic course is given in morphology and comparative anatomy and physiology. Special attention is paid to protozoology, on account of its importance in this region, from the medical standpoint. First semester.

a. Lectures and recitations, 3 hours per week. 3 credit hours.

b. Laboratory, 6 hours per week. 3 credit hours.

Prerequisite: Biology I.

BIOLOGY III. General Biology.
A course in biological principles. Lecture and laboratory course in the general principles of biology, including the physiological processes of variation, heredity, etc. Second semester.

a. Lectures and recitation, 3 hours per week. 3 credit hours.

b. Laboratory, 6 hours per week. 3 credit hours.

Prerequisites: Biology I & II.
REGISTER OF STUDENTS, 1917-1918
with institutions previously attended

First Year Students:

Mu Jui-wu,
St Andrew's College, Kaifeng, Honan.

Yao Hsin-yüan,
Truth Hall, Peking.

Second Year Students:

Chang Ch'en,
Nankai Middle School, Tientsin.

Ch'en Hei-yüan,
Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow
Union College, Foochow.

Liang Fao-p'ing,
Anglo-Chinese College, Tientsin.

Liu Chih-kwang,
Nankai Middle School, Tientsin
Peking Government University Preparatory Department.

Liu Shao-kuang,
Yale-in-China, Changsha, Hunan.

Sang Pei-en,
Kashing High School, Kashing, Chekiang
Hangchow College, Hangchow
Peking University.
REGISTER OF STUDENTS, 1917-1918

with Institution previously attended

First Year Students:

I. M. Liu

St. Andrews College

C. T. Yeo, Helen Ayn

Trinity Hall, Cambridge

Second Year Students:

A. G. P. Chang, C. P. M.

Nanking Middle School, Tientsin

C. P. M. C. Hsi,

C. P. M. H. Hsi

Nanking University

Lam Po, D. M. M.

Imperial College, London

Lam Po, D. M. M.

Imperial College, London

Lam Po, D. M. M.

Nanking University

Nanking University

Nanking University

K. T. P. Lam

Nanking University

K. T. P. Lam

Nanking University

K. T. P. Lam

Nanking University
Yuen Yih Ching.

Specialize abroad - become a teacher in medical school upon return to China - found medical schools and hospitals in the big centers of the country - write books on public hygiene and the psychology of medicine - work for the establishment of a good public health service.

Shah Sun.

Practice medicine - live for service of poor Chinese people - will even treat Japanese who are in need.

Kuan Sung Hsi

Will study abroad for four years - establish a hospital with the help of his brothers who are also physicians - will strive to raise standards of public health in China to the level of foreign countries.

Henry Tsang

Private practice - will struggle to develop Chinese medical profession.

Fang I-Chieh.

Will Study in America - is interested in the public health service in China.

Kiang Hsi Jung

Will study in America - establish a hospital for poor in North-West Peking - friends have agreed to establish hospital and factory for the manufacture of appliances and medicines, hopes to thus reduce the cost of drugs - believes the poor, he can like Lincoln, accomplish his ideal by sticking to it.

Chiang Huan Lam

Will study abroad - will enter hospital service in China will give his life to the service of the poor.

Lin, Jeanette

Is not certain that she will remain in this school until graduation - will spend one or two years in hospital - will go into private practice - later establish a hospital for the poor who cannot pay for medical attention.
Section A, English I (Continued)

Huang, Grace

Wishes to be interne in P U M C - study hospitals and dietetics abroad for two years - is interested in tuberculosis - would like hospital service in China, with opportunity to do work among the poor as a side issue - later establish her own hospital.

Wan Fu En

Study in U. S. - Service of poor people of China - will write books against false religions and superstitions which hinder modern medicine in China - will work for the development of public hygiene in China.

Section B, English I

Chen Heng I

No decided opinion - wants to do good to others, in missionary hospital - as ideal he has Dr. Hobart of the Methodist Mission because he is so gentle and not careless of the pain of patients like other doctors.

Li Feng Yung

Wants to continue his study, but has not selected any special field as yet - by the time his studies are finished his parents will be very old, and probably he will accept a post in a hospital to help them - under no conditions would he act contrary to his parent's will.

Liu An Chang

Wants to study in America and specialize in eye, nose and throat after this is planning to establish a hospital in his native province - the doctors there are sometime grafters who sometimes give their patients only a few drops of water and charge high prices for it.
Wang Ta Tung

General Yuan of Tai Yuan Fu has loaned him $280.00 to study medicine and therefore he feels obliged to practice medicine in that place later on - he also wants to study in Germany.

Chi Ta Chih

Would like to study abroad, but does not believe he will have the funds - his aim is to help China, either in missionary or military organizations - wants to carry good medicine methods to interior.

Lai Kwang Yuk

His ideal is research work, probably as professor in some medical school in South China.

Herbert Chang

Gives Chinese doctors credit for a little knowledge of surgery, and therefore he wants to specialize in what they don't know, i.e., bacteriology or pathology - he will serve in any hospital or college that requires a bacteriologist - he hates doctors who are after money only.

Chang Pao Yu

Sanitation is his special interest - would like to open a hospital with some of his school mates.

Liu Yung

Wishes to learn in the United States what he has not learned here, and later in Germany what he has not learned in the States - then he wants to return to China to study Chinese medicine and to see which is right.

Hu Chung Kuo

Wants to specialize in America (in what he did not say) and then return to his native place to establish a "shop" of his own - his father has a big Chinese medical library and he wants to study these works - he repeats the same opinion that I have heard from our servants, that foreign medicine is good for wounds and other external ills, but for internal diseases Chinese medicine is much to be preferred - he wants also to serve his country by translating Western medical books into Chinese, so that Chinese doctors can treat both external as internal diseases correctly.
THE CHINA MEDICAL BOARD

A Memorandum on Purpose, Policy, and Program

I. The guiding principle. The promotion of medical education in China. The educational standpoint has already been indicated. (See 3. above). (b) Efficiently administered hospitals become models for imitation by the medical profession in scientifically trained doctors. This has an important bearing upon progress in public health work.

II. The factors by which this purpose is to be realized:

1. Premedical Education: A gap exists between graduation from the average middle school and admission to the new type of medical school. This need is being met in part by: (a) a school in Peking under the direct auspices of the Board, and (b) appropriation for the equipment and maintenance of premedical work in certain colleges. It is hoped that the standard set in this way will gradually be attained by a large number of missionary institutions and Chinese schools.

NOTE: In addition to this C.M.B., believes that the Board either directly or through the C.M.A.A. and the C.M.A., ought to support a systematic and persistent campaign of education in the interests of modern medicine as a personal career and as a social function. Such a campaign would include: (a) the districting of China around certain educational centers, (b) the arranging with faculty members to give addresses before middle school and other audiences, (c) the distribution of popularly written pamphlets on the nature of modern medicine and especially on the necessity for a long period of preparation, (d) the supplying of articles to the press both foreign and native.

Messrs. Greene, Houghton and McLean are inclined to deprecate the laying of so much stress on publicity and recruiting. They would rely upon the gradual effect of the type of work done and of the graduates sent out, more is of fundamental importance. This can be accomplished by:

(a) The C.M.B. maintains that the aim of the C.M.B. is to educate the more intelligent public as to modern medicine as well as to train doctors to practice it. Thus at the same time candidates for the profession may be multiplied and confidence in graduates increased. Dr. Rume of Changsha, Dr. Bowen of Nanking, and Dr. McCracken of Shanghai all expressed the opinion that vigorous propagandist work should be done to increase the number of premedical students.

2. Undergraduate teaching. (a) The temporary concentration of undergraduate instruction at Peking is deemed desirable. (b) With respect to the Hunan-Yale School at Changsha it remains to be seen whether the friends of that institution will put it upon a permanent footing.

(c) The Mandarin-teaching school at Tsinanfu should be given a reasonable opportunity to demonstrate the possibilities of teaching modern medicine effectively in the Chinese language. The preponderant - and soon the entire - responsibility, however, must rest with the missionary societies and other friends.
3. **Hospital internships.** (a) From the standpoint of undergraduate instruction these positions are essential. (b) For a considerable time the hospitals in Peking and Shanghai will be able to provide internes experience. (c) But it is none too early to assist other hospitals to reach the standard requisite for affording proper intern training.

4. **Raising the standards of hospitals.** (a) The importance from an educational standpoint has already been indicated. (See § 5 above). (b) Efficiently administered hospitals become models for imitation by the Chinese. (c) Such hospitals create a public confidence in scientifically trained doctors. This has an important bearing upon progress in public health. (d) Proper hospital opportunities will attract both foreign and Chinese doctors. The need of such inducements is coming to be recognized by medical missionaries.

5. **Training of nurses.** (a) Absolutely essential to hospital efficiency. (b) Few nurses, now so widely employed in hospitals in China, are generally complained of as unsatisfactory, untrustworthy, lacking discipline, and too often looking upon a brief hospital service as an excuse rather than a preparation for pretending to practice western medicine. (c) Women nurses are apparently the solution of the problem. It will be necessary to introduce them gradually into general hospitals. Careful selection of personnel, rigorous training, and proper supervision are essential conditions of the success of this plan. The supposed objection of Chinese to the use of women nurses in men's wards has apparently been overstated. The provincial medical school at Soochow is planning to use only women nurses.

6. **Graduate study.** (a) Opportunity for specialization must be provided for exceptional graduates. (b) The stimulation of foreign and Chinese medical missionaries, official physicians, and general practitioners is of fundamental importance. This can be accomplished by: (1) Special sessions at the Chinese New Year time and in summer, and (2) more protracted and serious courses at other times during the year.

7. **Research.** (a) Its stimulating value to both teaching staff and students alike is recognized. (b) The field for research in tropical diseases is large, and the need is pressing. (c) Investigation has an important bearing upon the development of public health work. (d) Opportunities for exceptional foreign and Chinese physicians who are already engaged in investigation should be provided. (e) Possible cooperation of the International Health Board and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research should be fully considered.

8. **Terminology and literature.** (a) The need of agreement on terminology for use in Chinese medical literature is obvious. Representative committees are now regularly at work. (b) It is important that modern medical literature should be available for the use of the native medical profession, as well as for instruction in Chinese Government and other medical schools.
9. Careers for graduate physicians. (a) Chinese individuals, families, and communities need to be convinced that a modern medical education is worth while. (b) There is a natural temptation for Chinese doctors to go into private practice. Missionary salaries to Chinese doctors have been very small. The necessity for increasing stipends is being recognized. (c) Connection with a first-class hospital will be increasingly an inducement to well-trained men. (d) Such a relation will tend to deter men from resorting to quackery for the sake of income. (e) Even a part-time relation with a good hospital will prove valuable in the service to the hospital and in holding Chinese physicians to professional and ethical standards. (f) Opportunities for research will prove an attraction to a select few. (g) Equality in salary, housing, and social status with foreign physicians must increasingly become the rule.

10. Education of leaders and of the public. (a) This is essential to the acceptance of modern medicine and of public health measures. (b) There must be a persistent and concerted propaganda by means of: (1) Social functions and visits in connection with hospitals. (2) Interviews with officials. (3) Public addresses. (4) Pamphlets and newspaper articles. (c) The personnel of the Chinese Medical and of the Peking and Shanghai staffs can play an important part in such a campaign. (See Note page 1).

11. Co-operation in public health measures and education. (a) Departments at Peking and Shanghai will serve as centers of research and teaching. (b) Common plans can be elaborated with the International Health Board. (c) Co-operation can be carried out with missionary, foreign, and Chinese organizations.

12. Devolving responsibility upon the Chinese. (a) This is the ultimate aim, but will be reached by a painfully slow process. Beginnings may be made by: (1) The appointment of Chinese to increasingly important positions in the staffs at Peking and Shanghai and by: (2) Representation of the Chinese on the Boards of the Peking and Shanghai schools.

4. It is believed that no excessive postwar grant can be made to "one-man" or "one-woman" institutions. Experience shows that institutions under such management are too often neglected, and that no effective step can be taken to improve the institution's performance.

I. A budget system. It seems desirable to fix some limit to the amount to be expended annually in China and to apportion this sum to various projects in accordance with a budget system.

II. A Mexican dollar budget. It is believed that the Chinese budget should be estimated in Mexican dollars and appropriations in gold made to provide the requisite sums.

III. Medical education. The suggested policy includes:
Leading 1. Temporary concentration of undergraduate instruction at Peking, until the number of qualified students applying for admission becomes so large that there is reasonable prospect of additional facilities being required.

2. The early beginning of work towards the execution of the Shanghai Medical School project, to which the Board is committed. The first step should be the preparation of plans for the complete plant. It is recommended that the Board proceed then to build the hospital and put it in operation as soon as possible consistently with the orderly working out of the plans, leaving the school buildings to be constructed later when they are needed.

3. Continuation for a limited period of aid to provisional education and hospital administration at Changsha, pending a decision as to whether this enterprise is to be abandoned or put upon a permanent basis by its friends. An annually decreasing appropriation for a limited period to the medical school at Tainanfu in order (a) to avoid the appearance of prejudging this enterprise and (b) to give the missionary societies and other friends an opportunity to come to its proper support.

IV. Hospital policy

1. It is believed that the plan of aiding hospitals should, for at least another five years, be continued.

2. It is recommended that hereafter aid to hospitals be put upon a 50 per cent basis for five years and thereafter gradually reduced.

3. It is recommended that aid be given only towards additions, or improvements in, hospital buildings, equipment, and staff, or toward increases in allowances for maintenance, and that in no case should grants from the China Medical Board serve to relieve the missionary societies or other organizations of a responsibility formerly borne by them.

4. It is believed that aid should not be granted to "one-man" or "one-woman" institutions. Experience shows that institutionalized undertakings, badly equipped, and often closed for the summer cannot approximate a modern hospital standard.

5. Promising institutions should be given the preference and helped to reach as high a standard as possible. In selecting hospitals for this purpose, the following are the determining factors:
   (a) Leadership, (b) size of medical staff, (c) training of medical staff, (d) character and training of nursing staff, (e) buildings, (f) equipment, (g) location in influential cities and accessibility to the
leading centers of medical education, (b) relations with the Chinese community and degree of local support obtainable.

6. A limited appropriation. The amount available for hospital subsidies should be fixed by the Board, so that the General Director in making his recommendations can prepare a budget on this basis and explain to unsuccessful applicants that the appropriation has been exhausted.

7. Classification of hospitals. With the co-operation of the China Medical Missionary Association it is hoped that medical institutions under missionary auspices can be classified in such a way as to indicate the character of the different centers. A survey is now being made by the China Medical Missionary Association which could be used as a basis for such classification. If this were done, the China Medical Board could limit its aid to hospitals in class A or to institutions on the border-line. It would give no assistance to the vast majority of institutions which might properly be described as "dispensaries with beds".

8. Encouragement of union hospital movements, such as that proposed at Tientsin. There is need of bringing together institutions whose separate administration involves serious loss in service and money.

9. The publication of an annual report and possibly other publications.

10. Policy with respect to other factors. While chief stress is laid upon medical education and hospital progress, certain other projects which come under the main purpose of the Board should receive attention.

1. Publicity with regard to medical education and the career of a doctor. (See Note page 1).

2. Support of the Peking Language School, which offers excellent language training for nurses and other members of the College and Board personnel.

3. Graduate courses: special sessions at the Chinese New Year period and in the summer. The following possibilities should be carefully considered: (a) Sending out to China three or four well-known men to give instruction in the summer session; (b) offering medical missionaries free board and lodging to the capacity available in the Peking buildings, (c) considering some allowance for travel for medical missionaries who live at a distance, e.g., make a certain zone for Peking and agree to pay the expenses of medical missionaries who live outside that zone to the nearest point inside that zone.

4. Hospital Fellowships should be given a trial. These would involve: (a) Nine months service in a hospital, (b) three months graduate study at Peking or Shanghai, (c) appointment on an increasing stipend for two or three years, (d) payment of travel and free tuition.
and living while in Peking or Shanghai. This system ought to aid hospitals, lest men, encourage graduate study, and hold Chinese to institutional connections and professional standards.

5. A limited number of fellowships for Chinese doctors and scholarships for Chinese nurses desiring to study abroad should be maintained, to be restricted to persons who have shown special ability in actual work after graduation. These will be useful, first, because they will give broader experience to persons intended for responsible positions in the future, and secondly, because they will serve as appropriate rewards for faithful service in institutional work, thus providing a powerful influence towards the development of a proper professional spirit in China.

6. In view of the fact that most medical missionaries spend one year in eight in the country from which they come, they should be encouraged, by small grants covering tuition fees and other incidental expenses, to spend part of their vacation in professional studies.

7. The Resident Director should be authorized to visit first-class hospitals and to encourage public gatherings, with a view to bringing prominent Chinese into closer relations with these institutions.

8. The publication of an annual report and possibly other pamphlets designed to promote the general cause of medical education and public health in China should be given a trial.

C. Budget Program

The appended budget figures are merely tentative and are designed to afford the Board a basis for deciding upon the total amounts to be set aside. In the preparation of these estimates the principles and policies outlined above have been kept in mind. Within the limits which are set for future expenditure, a special budget based on more detailed study will be submitted each year.

D. Recommendations

1. That the Board, with the above considerations in mind, formulate and adopt a general policy for the next five years.

2. That the Board decide at least tentatively upon a sum to be set aside for that period for (a) capital expenditure (exclusive of Peking and Shanghai) and (b) annual maintenance, including the Peking Union Medical College and the Shanghai Medical School.

Roger S. Greene
George E. Vincent

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