

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., PRESIDENT
JEROME D. GREENE, SECRETARY

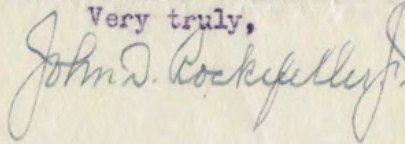
December 7, 1914.

Dear Doctor Judson:-

This is to advise you of your appointment by the Rockefeller Foundation as a member of the China Medical Board, which has just been created to carry out the wish of the Foundation as expressed in the resolution passed at its last meeting, adopting the report of the China Medical Commission.

The first meeting of this Board will be held in my office at 26 Broadway on Friday morning, December 11, at 11 o'clock.

Very truly,



President.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

The gentlemen who are being invited to become members of this Board are:-

Dr. Wallace Buttrick
Dr. Simon Flexner
Mr. F. T. Gates
Mr. Jerome D. Greene
Mr. John R. Mott

Mr. Starr J. Murphy
Dr. Francis W. Peabody
Dr. Wickliffe Rose
Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Dr. William H. Welch

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| Dr. William S. Burroughs | Dr. John H. Pratt |
| Dr. George F. Johnson | Dr. Terence D. Greene |
| Dr. F. C. Gates | |
| Dr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. | |
| Dr. William H. Welch | |
| Dr. Starbuck J. Murphy | |
| Dr. Francis A. Peck | |
| Dr. W. H. H. H. H. | |

China Medical

Nanking, April 12, 1915.

Harry Pratt Judson, D.D.,
University of Chicago.

Dear Doctor Judson,-

You have heard, I think, from some of our men here since your visit to Nanking but not perhaps since the report of your Commission has been published. I must compliment you on the very comprehensive manner in which you and your associates covered the large field of your investigation and we have been surprised and delighted to read of the large things that are proposed for medical work in China. No investigating body could have been more generous in its comments on the existing medical missionary work, the weakness of which is all too apparent when compared with the highly developed work in our own Home land.

It is needless to say that we were disappointed to find that our medical school in Nanking was not one of the four which the Commission recommended for developement and yet we feel strongly with you that our efforts in medical education in this section of China should all be united and appreciate keenly the great advantages to be derived from a correlation of all the interests in this field. Our original selection of Nanking for the location of the medical school was ^{partly} because this was the only centre where all of the seven cooperating missions could at that time be united. Affiliation with what promises to be the largest educational institution in the Yantse Valley also led to the selection of Nanking.

We, however, do not feel that our interests have been lightly considered because the Report plainly indicates that the transference of our work to Shanghai as part of the proposed school is in your minds.

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We, however, do not feel that our interests have been lightly considered because the Report plainly indicates that the transfer of our work to Shanghai as part of the proposed school is in your minds.

This would necessarily affiliate the proposed school with the University here and with all of the cooperating missions with their several colleges and with the thirty odd hospitals maintained by these missions, and in addition bring in the support of St. John's University at Shanghai. It is difficult for us to give up some of our long cherished schemes but so large is the opportunity presented by the recommendation of the Commission and so strong is our faith in cooperative work that we are willing to set aside our plans for the greater good and, as a Faculty, have formally expressed our readiness to cooperate at Shanghai provided the basis of cooperation is satisfactory to the missions interested in this school here. We feel that such cooperation^{is} is essential to the larger development and usefulness of the school proposed for Shanghai because of its dependance upon our academies and colleges for properly prepared students

The opportunity of securing, through the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation, a school such as your Commission has proposed so far exceeds our expectations that we are anxious to extend its field^{of} of usefulness in every way and bring into cooperation all the mission schools and hospitals in this section of China. We realize that your deep interest in missionary work and the sympathetic attitude of the Commission and the character of the China Board will render such cooperation possible and will assure a highly moral and Christian character to the proposed institution.

The Executive Committee of the China Medical Missionary Association met last week with the Educational Council of the same body and spent the larger part of one day in discussing questions concerning the new situation resulting from the publication of your report. The attitude of the meeting was extremely sympathetic to your recommendations.

One feature of medical education, this joint meeting felt should receive special emphasis at this time^{is}, that of providing properly at some centre,

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a school for the teaching of medicine in the Chinese language. The attitude of the Medical Missionary Association several years ago was that one school at least should conduct the teaching in English. The action of this meeting was that one school at least should conduct its courses in Chinese. The arguments for such a work you are perfectly familiar with. The ^{idea} deed of providing one centre for instruction in Chinese was strengthened by the fact that giving up all instruction in Chinese would practically do away with the translation of medical literature into this language. Could one school in Chinese be maintained, it would be possible at that place to gather a number of men well prepared to teach in Chinese and able to carry on systematically the translation of medical literature into the Chinese language. It seemed to this meeting that Tsinanfu, because of its strict adherence to teaching all courses in Chinese, would be the most suitable location for such a school. This recommendation was supported by representatives from Changsha, Hankow, Nanking, Peking and Shanghai and if it can be followed, will settle the language question pending now at some of these centres. These recommendations will reach your Commission in a short time, possibly in advance of this letter.

Bishop Bashford of the Methodist Mission has brought us a report of what is proposed for Peking and we have heard from Peking that the London Mission has completed its negotiations with the Foundation. ~~have been practically completed.~~ We hope that the conferences with the Trustees of our institutions in this section and with our Mission Boards will result as satisfactorily. The Peking proposition appeals to us very strongly and we trust that some similar plan can be adopted to meet the situation here.

We are awaiting further information from Home and shall be very much relieved when Mr. Greene arrives to take up with us the proposals for Shanghai and this general section. Our own plans are now so dependant upon your proposals that it is difficult to arrange for future work until we meet and discuss the situation with Mr. Greene. My own furlough, due this

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Spring, has been postponed for a few months in anticipation of these conferences with Mr. Greene. Mrs. Brown and the family return to America, as we had planned, in June. I hope to leave sometime during the Fall or Winter of this year and spend the greater portion of the following year in special work at home, ~~in~~ our larger centres.

We are glad to hear also that the Foundation is prepared to place our hospital work here on an efficient basis. There are some very acute needs are many opportunities for expansion. We are confident that this institution here, conducted as a subsidiary hospital to a medical school in Shanghai, will be of considerable value especially in providing post-graduate clinical facilities.

Allow me to express our deep appreciation of the sympathetic manner in which you and the other members of the Commission have investigated and reported on our many problems and to thank you most heartily for the ~~large~~ ^{large} share which you have taken in one of the greatest services that we as Christians can render to this country and to its people.

With kindest regards to yourself and Mrs. Judson,

Sincerely yours,

N. Wirth Brown.

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With kindest regards to yourself and Mrs. Jackson,

Sincerely yours,

W. W. Brown.

Chicago, June 2, 1915

My dear Dr. Brown:-

Your favor of the 12th of April was duly received. I am interested in your discussion of the situation, and will send on your letter to the China Medical Board Director in New York. The Peking matter is moving along, and I think will be in good shape in a very short time. Mr. Roger S. Greene is going out this month, and his headquarters will be in Peking. I think that the Director of the China Medical Board, Dr. Wallace Buttrick, will go over in the early autumn, and that he will have some important medical men with him. I am looking forward with great interest to the proper development of medical affairs in China in the years to come.

With cordial regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. H. Worth Brown,
University Hospital, Hanking, China.

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Dr. H. Worth Brown,
University Hospital, Hankow, China.

COPY

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE
PEKING

June 14, 1915

CMB

Wallace Buttrick, Esq.,
Director of China Medical Board.

Dear Dr. Buttrick:

Your telegram of June 11th reached Peking at 10.30 P. M. that night. I communicated it to the members of the Faculty and Staff of the College, and I feel sure all are agreeable to go forward in the next academic year, until the fuller plans of the China Medical Board can be developed.

The work of Medical Education in China under Christian auspices, to which the members of the Staff have devoted themselves, is, we believe, going to have a great forward movement under the new regime. It is very gratifying to us that the tremendous handicap of insufficient means and equipment may be removed, and that we may now see realized, many of our cherished ideals.

The Faculty will, I am sure, do all in its power to insure the fulfillment of the Medical Board's plans, to have a medical school of the very highest grade in the capital of this great empire. An institution which in the character and quality of its teaching, doing the very highest standard of work, and seeking at the same time to manifest the spirit of Jesus as the great pattern for all our students, can not but be a great blessing to this wonderful land and people.

We feel that the years that have gone have enabled us to make a fair start, but the ideals that we have before us still require much work for their realization. The members of the present staff are all

June 14, 1918

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, M.D.,
DIRECTOR OF CHINA MEDICAL BOARD.

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keen men, but we shall need to be largely reinforced to make us efficient in the various departments. You will have a warm welcome on your arrival in September, and you will find us, I trust, eager to do all in our power to help you.

With kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. G. CORHACK

Principal.

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Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. G. ORRICK

Principal.

MARTIN A. RYERSON
134 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO

January 27, 1915.

China Medical

My dear Dr. Judson:-

Your card accompanies
a copy of "Medicine in China," which I have
just received. Permit me to thank you for
having it sent to me. I shall read it
with great interest not only on account of
its scientific value, but also on account
of your participation in the investigation
which it summarizes.

Very sincerely yours,

Martin A. Ryerson.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago.

MARTIN A. RYERSON
134 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
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THE CHINA MEDICAL COMMISSION
OF THE
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

THE COMMISSION

HARRY PRATT JUDSON, LL.D.
CHAIRMAN
ROGER SHERMAN GREENE, A.M.
FRANCIS WELD PEABODY, M.D.

26 Broadway, New York.

November 28, 1914.

Dear Dr. Judson:

The revised copy of the report was duly received and I have gone over it with Dr. Buttrick. As regards your comment on the proposed recommendation regarding co-operation with missionary institutions, both Dr. Buttrick and Mr. Gates feel that the Foundation is sufficiently protected against any misunderstanding by the present wording of the sentence which they think makes it quite clear that co-operation with missionary institutions will be carried on only so far as is deemed practicable by the Foundation, leaving plenty of room for independent work on lines in which co-operation seems unwise. If, however, you feel that some additional words are still necessary, perhaps you might add something yourself. Dr. Buttrick asks if you would be so kind as to have the report printed at the University Press. He suggests as a title, "Medicine in China, by the China Medical Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation". This seems to me sufficient to prevent any assumption that this study is our complete report to the Foundation. However, the report is after all our own, and if you feel it would be better to have the title stand as you chose it, I think that would be satisfactory. I am enclosing the revised copy herewith. I think it would be a good plan if the statistical table which you are having printed were added to the appendices in our report.

As to the number of copies, I should think we would need at least five hundred. Do you think this number is excessive?

Dr. Judson.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Roger S. Greene

THE CHINA MEDICAL COMMISSION
OF THE
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

25 Broadway, New York.

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Chicago, December 1, 1914

Dear Mr. Greene:-

Yours of the 28th of November with enclosed copy was duly received. I am inclined on the whole to concur with you and the others as to the wording of the sentence relating to cooperation with missionary institutions. The copy I put in the hands of the University Press for publication. The title suggested by Dr. Buttrick is satisfactory to me. All I had in mind was that this publication should not be mistaken for the Report itself. As to the number of copies, I am inclined to suggest a thousand rather than five hundred. The cost of printing five hundred will be approximately \$195, while a thousand will cost \$267. This is assuming that the publication is in the magazine form. If it is thought best by yourself and Dr. Buttrick to have it bound of course this will

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With best regards, I am,

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H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Roger S. Greene,
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Mr. Roger S. Greene,
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26 Broadway, New York City.

Information concerning the President's eastern journey:

President Judson has been granted leave of absence at the request of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York to go, in conjunction with a medical expert, whose name is not yet determined, as the representative of that organization to make a study of matters relating to medicine, surgery and public health in China. It is the intention to visit and study the principal medical schools and hospitals in that country, and ascertain what progress is being made in medical teaching and in provision for public health. The details have not all been completed, but the President will expect to leave Chicago sometime in March, and will return, he hopes, sometime in the autumn. Mrs. Judson is going with him.

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Chicago Tribune
March 8/15

JOHN D. TO BE CHINA'S DOCTOR

Foundation Will Aid Medical Schools and Hospitals There.

H. P. JUDSON ON BOARD.

New York, March 7.—The Rockefeller foundation announced tonight that it had decided to undertake a comprehensive plan for the improvement of medical and hospital conditions in China.

For this purpose the foundation has established a special organization to be known as "the China medical board of the Rockefeller foundation," and plans as the first step toward effective work the development in China of medical education.

Extent of Assistance.

This will include aid for the two or more medical schools in China, described as inadequately equipped; the strengthening of the staffs of mission and other hospitals, assistance in the establishment of two modern tuberculosis hospitals, and the establishment of six \$1,000 scholarships, with traveling expenses, to enable Chinese graduates in medicine to prosecute further studies abroad; and of five scholarships to enable Chinese nurses to obtain training in this country.

The foundation says it has in mind in granting the fellowships "the building up of a body of Chinese medical men who will in time be able to take the lead in teaching the medical sciences in their own country." These fellowships already have incumbents, one of whom has arrived in this country, it is stated.

The action taken was based, the foundation says, upon an exhaustive report of its special commission, which last year made a firsthand exhaustive study of the public health and medical practice in China and reported that the need of medical relief there was great.

Tells Situation in China.

"Not only have many preventable and easily curable diseases prevailed there almost unchecked from the earliest days down to present times," the foundation's statement reads, "but intercourse with foreign countries and modern methods of communication have introduced into regions previously unaffected such terrible scourges as bubonic plague, and have contributed largely to the spread of other dangerous infections."

The China medical board includes the members of the investigation commission, who were Harry Pratt Judson, president of Chicago university; Dr. Francis Peabody of the Harvard Medical school, and Roger S. Greene, the then United States consul general at Hankow, and Frank J. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins university; Dr. Simon Flexner, Wallace Buttrick, and others associated with Rockefeller philanthropies.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. is chairman, Mr. Buttrick director, and Mr. Greene resident director in China, with headquarters at Peking.

WORLD'S GREATEST

SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1915.

AUST

Liner Touraine Nearing Havre; Fire Conquered

Steamer Rotterdam Ready to Give Help if It Is Needed.

DENY "SPY" ATTACK

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.)

PARIS, March 7.—The French liner La Touraine, which yesterday sent out wireless calls for help, saying it was afloat in the Atlantic, apparently is safe.

Officials of the line today received from Capt. Caussin the following wireless message:

"Sunday, March 7, 3:45 p. m.—La Touraine having a fire in one of its holds asked for help, but is continuing the journey to Havre, escorted by the steamer Rotterdam. I hope to get control of the fire. There is no immediate danger. The weather is good but foggy.

"I hope to dock Monday evening if everything goes well."

Statement Made to Public.

Following the receipt of this message, the line made public the following statement:

"The fire was less serious than was at first thought. The fire is under control and all passengers are safe.

"La Touraine has resumed its voyage to Havre under its own steam, but, nevertheless, for further security, it is being escorted by the Rotterdam, and probably will arrive at Havre Monday evening."

Think Passengers Are Safe.

The company is confident that the passengers are in no danger and regrets the

China Medical Board 74

JOHN R. TAYLOR, M. D.
MADISON, WIS.

March 8, 1915

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:-

As I have not yet received the China report that you were to send me, it occurs to me that I may not have left my address with you.

I should like to ask if the enclosed clipping which I have taken from today's Chicago Tribune, correctly reflects the program to be carried out by the Rockefeller Foundation. Do the particulars mentioned there embrace all of the essentials of your program, or does your full program contemplate further activities not mentioned in this newspaper account?

As a result of a year's work in this country along the lines already outlined in my interview with you a year ago and in my letter of February 26th, 1914, I have secured the interest and assurance of cooperation from some of the leading men engaged in public health work; also experts in charge of the health and safety departments of railroads, industrial establishments, etc.

I have spent a year carefully investigating the methods and policies of federal, state, and municipal health agencies, and also voluntary health work carried on in industrial plants, with which you are doubtless familiar, and have collected valuable material which can be used as the basis for similar work in China, and have received promise of still more valuable material, as soon as an organization is perfected to take it over.

Neither I nor any of the men who have offered to cooperate with me have any desire to promote an organization whose work would in any way conflict with, overlap, or duplicate any work which the Rockefeller Foundation might undertake in China. In order to avoid any such possibility, I shall be glad to have a complete program of the work which the China Medical Board is planning.

Yours very truly,

John R. Taylor

JOHN R. TAYLOR, M.D.
MADISON, WIS.

March 8, 1915

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:-

As I have not yet received the China report that you were
to send me, it occurs to me that I may not have left my address with
you.

I should like to ask if the enclosed clipping which I have
taken from today's Chicago Tribune, correctly reflects the program
to be carried out by the Rockefeller Foundation. Do the particulars
mentioned there embrace all of the essentials of your program, or
does your full program contemplate further activities not mentioned
in this newspaper account?

As a result of a year's work in this country along the
lines already outlined in my interview with you a year ago and in my
letter of February 20th, 1914, I have secured the interest and assen-
sance of cooperation from some of the leading men engaged in public
health work, also experts in charge of the health and safety depart-
ments of railroads, industrial establishments, etc.

I have spent a year carefully investigating the methods
and policies of federal, state, and municipal health agencies, and
also voluntary health work carried on in industrial plants, with
which you are doubtless familiar, and have collected valuable mater-
ial which can be used as the basis for similar work in China, and
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with me have any desire to promote an organization whose work would
in any way conflict with, overlap, or duplicate any work which the
Rockefeller Foundation might undertake in China. In order to avoid
any such possibility, I shall be glad to have a complete program of
the work which the China Medical Board is planning.

Yours very truly,

John R. Taylor

CONSULATE OF CHINA

18 Broadway

New York City,

August 27, 1914

For nearly two years, Dr. John R. Taylor of Madison, Wis., has been engaged in very commendable and successful efforts to interest the people of China and the friends of China in bettering health conditions generally and devising ways and means by which this is to be secured, based on the co-operation of Chinese and foreigners.

He spent a year traveling throughout China lecturing and writing on this subject. His ideas were received with hearty approval by the newspapers and magazines, both native and foreign, by the leading business and professional men, and by prominent and influential officials.

His plan is to secure a union of existing medical forces; co-ordination of effort; avoidance of waste; extension of activities into the field of preventive medicine; sanitation; the introduction of safety devices in factories and workshops where modern industrial methods and machinery are being rapidly introduced. Emphasis will be laid on the necessity for the prevention of accidents, occupational and contagious diseases, and other factors which endanger human life and impair its usefulness.

In order to educate the general public in these matters he proposes to inaugurate as soon as possible an extensive campaign of education through literature, lectures and exhibits.

He has spent the past six months in the United States, collecting material for this purpose with very successful results. Numerous benevolent societies, industrial firms, public utility companies, federal, state and city health departments have contributed valuable material toward this object in the shape of literature, reports, graphics, photographs, etc., explaining and illustrating the latest methods in carrying on health work. Permission has been given to Dr. Taylor to have this translated into Chinese and to use it for the basis of carrying on similar work in China. They have also offered to contribute additional matter from time to time as may be needed.

The introduction of the new methods of promoting better health work along the lines indicated by Dr. Taylor, -- (industrial safety, accident prevention, sanitation, etc.), will be of inestimable value to China, socially, economically, and morally; and I take great pleasure in commending him and his project to the favorable consideration of my own people and every friend of China.

(signed) T. Y. Yuang

Consul-General.

New York City,

August 27, 1915

For nearly two years, Dr. John R. Taylor of Indiana, U.S.A., has been engaged in very considerable and successful efforts to interest the people of China and the friends of China in bettering health conditions generally and devising ways and means by which this is to be secured, based on the co-operation of Chinese and foreigners.

He spent a year traveling throughout China lecturing and writing on this subject. His ideas were received with hearty approval by the Chinese and foreigners, both native and foreign, by the Chinese and professional men, and by prominent and influential officials.

His plan is to secure a union of existing medical forces; co-ordination of effort; avoidance of waste; extension of activities into the field of preventive medicine; sanitation; the introduction of safety devices in factories and workshops where modern industrial methods and machinery are being rapidly introduced. Hygiene will be laid on the necessity for the prevention of accidents, occupational and contagious diseases, and other factors which endanger human life and impair its usefulness.

In order to educate the general public in these factors he proposes to inaugurate as soon as possible an extensive campaign of education through literature, lectures and exhibits.

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The introduction of the new methods of preventing better health work along the lines indicated by Dr. Taylor, -- (Industrial safety, accident prevention, sanitation, etc.), will be of incalculable value to China, socially, economically, and morally; and I take great pleasure in commending him and his project to the favorable consideration of my own people and every friend of China.

(Signed) Y. I. Young

Consul-General.

Chicago, March 10, 1915

Dear Dr. Taylor:-

Your favor of the 8th inst. is received. A copy of the Report has been ordered sent to you. It will show you exactly what the China Medical Board have in mind. I am sure that the Board would not wish to interfere in any way with any plans which you or your friends may desire to carry out.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. John R. Taylor,
Madison, Wisconsin.

Chicago, March 10, 1915

Dear Dr. Taylor:-

Your favor of the 8th inst. is received. A copy of the Report has been ordered sent to you. It will show you exactly what the China Medical Board have in mind. I am sure that the Board would not wish to interfere in any way with any plans which you or your friends may desire to carry out.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - J.

Dr. John R. Taylor,
Madison, Wisconsin.

The University of Chicago

The Botanical Gazette

February 6, 1915.

China Medical

President H. P. Judson,
Office of the President.

My dear President Judson:

I was very much pleased to receive a copy of "Medicine in China." Mrs. Coulter also wishes me to thank you, for upon dipping into it she finds that it is full of information and suggestions for her. Perhaps you know that she is a sort of specialist on China, so far as the work of Presbyterian missions in that country is concerned.

Of course I have always been intensely interested in the land of my nativity, and I have always looked forward with great interest to an opportunity of seeing it again.

With best wishes, I remain

Yours sincerely,

John M. Coulter

The University of Chicago

The Botanical Gazette

February 8, 1918.

President H. P. Judson,
Office of the President.

My dear President Judson:

I was very much pleased to receive a copy of
"Medicine in China." Mrs. Coulier also wishes me to
thank you for upon dipping into it she finds that
it is full of information and suggestions for her.
Perhaps you know that she is a sort of specialist on
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that country is concerned.
Of course I have always been intensely interested
in the land of my nativity, and I have always looked
forward with great interest to an opportunity of seeing
it again.

With best wishes, I remain

Yours sincerely,

John M. Coulter

The University of Chicago
The Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

February 5, 1915.

My dear President Judson:

I beg leave to acknowledge with many thanks the extremely interesting report of the China Medical Commission, which I have read with great interest. The recommendations seem eminently sensible and ought, if carried out, to result in tremendously valuable relief to the Chinese situation.

Yours very truly,

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

James R. Angell

The University of Chicago
The Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Chicago, Ill., 1913.

My dear President Wilson:

I beg leave to acknowledge with warm thanks
the extremely interesting report of the Chinese Medical
Commission, which I have read with great interest. The
recommendations seem eminently sensible and ought to be
carried out, so as to result in tremendously valuable relief
to the Chinese situation.

Yours very truly,

President Woodrow Wilson,
University of Chicago.

W. D. H. 2

China Medical

Chicago, February 17, 1915

My dear Mr. Buttrick:-

When we met in New York some weeks ago you told me of a plan of contributing toward the sustaining fund of the Harvard Medical School in Shanghai for the coming year. I approve such plan. At the same time it seems to me highly important that the China Medical Board should not give the impression in China that it is simply backing the Harvard School in that section, and is intending to build its medical work in Shanghai around that as a center. The history of the School has created so many antagonisms that it would take some years to live them down at best. It is for that reason that I was anxious to establish in Shanghai a completely new institution, with which the Harvard School and other schools might affiliate, but which should not absorb them to the extent of a merging of identity. It seems to me that it would be highly

China Medical

Chicago, February 17, 1915

My dear Mr. Buttrick:-

When we met in New York some weeks ago you told me of a plan of contributing toward the sustaining fund of the Harvard Medical School in Shanghai for the coming year. I approve such plan. At the same time it seems to me highly important that the China Medical Board should not give the impression in China that it is simply backing the Harvard School in that section, and is intending to build its medical work in Shanghai around that as a center. The history of the School has created so many antagonisms that it would take some years to live them down at best. It is for that reason that I was anxious to establish in Shanghai a completely new institution, with which the Harvard School and other schools might affiliate, but which should not absorb them to the extent of a merging of identity. It seems to me that it would be highly

desirable, therefore, that if this contribution is made to the Harvard School a simultaneous contribution should be made to the school at Wanking and to the Pennsylvania-St. Johns School.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Wallace Buttrick,
China Medical Board,
17 Battery Place, New York City.

possible, therefore, that if this contribution is
made to the Harvard School a simultaneous contribution
should be made to the school at Hankow and to the
Pennsylvania-St. Johns School.

Very truly yours,

H.P.L. - L.

Mr. Wallace Buttrick,
China Medical Board,
17 Battery Place, New York City.

China Medical
Meat 17d

19

THE CHANGSHA YALE HOSPITAL

Changsha, April 1, 1915.

Pres. Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Judson:

It would be difficult to express in any adequate way my satisfaction in studying the Report of the China Medical Commission. I am grateful for the cordial sympathy shown with the work of missionary institutions, and I marvel that within so small a compass you have been able to refer to so great a multitude of details of your visit.

Our Committee in New Haven has already interviewed Doctor Butterick and Mr. Greene and has presented a statement of needs which corresponds for the most part with the statement sent to you at Yokohama last September. It is my conviction, and that of my medical colleagues, that the time has come when medical members should be included among the executives of the Yale Society, if there is to be an adequate appreciation of our medical educational needs in a rapidly developing institution. Add to this the need for cooperation from other American institutions in order to make this center as truly as possible an inter-university center, and you will not be surprised that I am contemplating a short hurried trip to America, starting almost immediately. I hope to reach San Francisco on May 10 and to spend the four weeks before Commencement Week in interviewing men in as many American college centers as possible. Recent statements from Johns Hopkins make it evident that they are in the mood to take up outreaching work in the Orient, especially along medical lines. I want to try and secure this kind of cooperation from Johns Hopkins, Columbia, Chicago, etc. I am not informed as to whether Chicago already supports any work in foreign lands, and I shall come therefore both as a learner and as one who desires to enlist the cooperation of Chicago men. What I want to see is a strong university center where each American institution can develop such departments or chairs as it deems best, and I write to ask your help in bringing this matter before such men as you approve, so that when I reach the United States I may work toward a definite end. If Chicago would support a chair in one of the medical branches or a department on the academic side, it would be a very simple matter to arrange for representation on the Board of Managers and for such a modification of our title as would adequately fit all needs. If you have any thoughts in this matter which you think I ought to know on landing, please address me care of Prof. Albert L. Barrows, 1430 Arch St., Berkeley, California. As soon as I know definitely that I am to take the trip, I shall write you again.

With thanks in advance and cordial greetings,

Very sincerely yours,

Edward K. Hume

THE CHANGSHA YALE HOSPITAL

Changsha, April 1, 1918.

My dear Dr. Johnson:
Chicago, Ill.
The University of Chicago,
Press. Harry Pratt Judson

It would be difficult to express in any adequate way my satisfaction in studying the Report of the China Medical Commission. I am grateful for the cordial sympathy shown with the work of missionary institutions, and I marvel that within so small a compass you have been able to refer to so great a multitude of details of your visit.

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With thanks in advance and cordial greetings,

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest H. Johnson

[From "The China Medical Journal," January, 1915.]

To the Editor of

"THE CHINA MEDICAL JOURNAL."

SIR: It is a pleasure to announce through the columns of the JOURNAL that the

**Opening of
the Hunan Yale
Medical School.**

medical school scheme, which we have so long been fostering in Changsha, has at last materialized.

Dr. Yen is to read a paper at the Conference, describing in full the steps through which we have come to the present working status, and he will tell the members of the Association at that time his views as to the advantages and disadvantages of our method. I shall therefore only mention at this time, the fact that our school is under the control of a joint board of managers, ten elected by a Chinese society and ten by the Yale Mission. The enterprise is therefore truly co-operative. The Chinese society includes among its members some of the most prominent educators of Hunan as well as a number of officials and other prominent men. They have secured from the Hunan government, with the full consent of the Peking government, annual grants-in-aid, sufficient for the upkeep of the medical school, the Yale Hospital, and two schools of nursing. In addition, the Hunan government has deeded to the

Chinese society a large residence wherein the medical school and the hospital and the school for women nurses may find ample accommodation during the next two or three years.

Yale furnishes all the medical teachers and, during the present pre-medical course, a large majority of the teachers for biology, chemistry, English, etc. In addition, Yale is to contribute to the co-operation a large modern hospital, and the Chinese society is to receive funds from the government for the erection of suitable modern buildings for the medical school.

The present class, admitted in December, is doing regular medical preparatory work, with laboratory courses in chemistry and biology. The course in laboratory physics will follow in the second year. After the first class has done two years of preparatory work, the regular medical course will be commenced.

The annual fee for tuition and board is, at present, only Mexican \$60, but uniforms (not compulsory) and books are extra.

Inquiries may be addressed to the Principal, Dr. F. C. Yen, or to the undersigned, in care of the Yale Hospital.

Very truly yours

EDWARD H. HUME.

Chicago, May 11, 1915

My dear Dr. Hume:-

Your favor of the 1st of April is just received. I am glad to know that you are coming to this country, and shall expect to see you in Chicago. I do not think it likely that the University of Chicago could undertake anything at present in the way of supporting a chair or the like. You will get here in time to see Mr. Greene doubtless before he leaves for China. He is going about the middle of June. I shall be anxious to have you see him and Dr. Buttrick in New York.

With cordial regards and best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Edward H. Hume,
§ Professor Albert L. Barrows.
1430 Arch St.,
Berkeley, California.

Chicago, May 11, 1915

My dear Dr. Hume:-

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just received. I am glad to know that you are coming
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H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Edward H. Hume,
Professor Albert L. Barrows,
1430 Arch St.,
Berkeley, California.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

GEORGE H. SIMMONS, M.D.,
EDITOR AND GENERAL MANAGER

The Journal of the
American Medical Association

7 85

In your reply please
refer to these initials

JFW

535 North Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, April 7, 1915.

Pres. H. P. Judson,
Univ. of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter
which Doctor Simmons wrote to you on March 3, and
which, according to a note received from your Secre-
tary this morning, must have gone astray.

Very truly yours,

Jewel Whelan
Secretary.

*Medical
Cooperation
in China*

The Journal of the
American Medical Association

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C O P Y

85

GHS

March 3, 1915.

My dear President Judson:

Enclosed you will find proof of an article which we propose to publish in The Journal very shortly. I am sending this to you thinking possibly you may be interested, but especially to ask if you will not read the part marked, relative to the dollars. For instance, the author says, "costing \$156,000 (Mexican), nine acres of land, amounting to \$50,000, and an annual sum of \$50,000 (Mexicans) for the maintenance of the school and hospital. Yale undertook to furnish a hospital costing \$150,000 gold, and the salaries of fifteen doctors." The point is, does each of the items, except the last, represent Mexican standard?

If you care to do so, I should be very glad if you would read the whole article, to see if it represents the facts so far as you know them. However, if you have not time for this, I hope you will favor us with a reply as to the financial part.

Yours very sincerely,

Pres. H. P. Judson,
Univ. of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

March 2, 1911

CHS

My dear President Johnson:

Enclosed you will find proof of an article which
we propose to publish in the Journal very shortly. I am send-
ing this to you thinking possibly you may be interested, and
supposing it to ask if you will send the proof to the
five or six editors. For instance, the author says, "about
\$150,000 (Mexican), nine acres of land, amounting to \$50,000,
and an annual sum of \$50,000 (Mexican) for the maintenance of
the same." The article is in Spanish. The article is
costing \$150,000 each, and the salaries of fifteen doctors.
The point is, when each of the items, except the last, repre-
sents Mexican industry.
It is true to say, I should be very glad if
you could read the article, so that it is suggested that
facts be set in a good light. However, if you have not time
for this, I hope you will send me with a reply as to the il-
lustrated part.

Yours very sincerely,

Francis J. Johnson
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, April 8, 1915

Dear Mr. Whelan:-

Your favor of the 7th inst. is received. I will try to read the article in full, but as I know Dr. Yen I am quite sure that it represents substantially the facts. So far as the financial questions are concerned, the hospital gift, \$150, is in gold, and all the other items are in Mexican. For instance, the value of the land, which is not stated excepting to be \$50,000, is placed at \$50,000 Mexican.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Jewel Whelan,
Journal of the American Medical Association,
535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Chicago, April 8, 1918

Dear Mr. Wheeler:-

Your favor of the 7th inst. is received. I will try to read the article in full, but as I know Dr. Yen I am quite sure that it represents substantially the facts. So far as the financial questions are concerned, the hospital gift, \$150, is in gold, and all the other items are in Mexican. For instance, the value of the land, which is not stated excepting to be \$50,000, is placed at \$50,000 Mexican. Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Jewel Wheeler,
Journal of the American Medical Association,
535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

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AN EXAMPLE OF COOPERATION
WITH THE CHINESE IN MEDICAL EDUCATION *

* Read before biennial convention of China Medical Association, Shanghai, Feb. 1-5, 1915.

F. C. YEN, M.D., D.T.M.

CHANGSHA, CHINA

The leaders in medical science in China to-day are agreed that in medical education lies the strategic basis for future development. In order to accomplish the most for China and to confer a permanent blessing on her people, they realize the necessity of conserving the comparatively insufficient resources of men and money, and of utilizing to the best advantage all available energy and effort in the training of Chinese doctors. With the limited supply of men and money from foreign sources, it is suicidal to spread out over the whole field waiting to be occupied. As Dr. Gillison said, "Plant all the hospitals and all the doctors in civil and military practice in Great Britain and Ireland in the one province of Szechuen, and provide for the rest of China in the same proportion, and you have some idea of the goal to be reached." And this leaves out of account the entire field of medical education, which is to supply the doctors needed.

The present opportunity is superb for medical men to do educational work, and thereby shape the medical situation for China. Delay now means permanent loss, for when China has organized her own medical institutions, the opportunity will be forever gone. The need of uniting all available forces in establishing union medical schools in strategic centers, in order that the limited foreign funds and men may be fully conserved, has already been sufficiently urged, and several such schools are now in operation. The purpose of this paper is to invite serious attention to a working example of cooperation with the Chinese in medical education on a new basis.

The advantages of such cooperation are:

1. The good will of the Chinese is enlisted. When they are made partners, opposing forces are changed into promoting ones.
2. Suspicion is removed. Cooperation brings closer touch with the Chinese and a truer understanding of the real purpose of missionaries in China, thus averting the besetting dread of the Chinese of foreign aggression in educational work. The result is increased confidence in foreigners and their activities and motives.
3. The advice and practical aid of the Chinese workers is indispensable in adapting such institutions to Chinese requirements. Only a Chinese can fully understand the Chinese point of view.
4. Cooperation with the Chinese gives the work more permanency. In medical as in other lines, foreigners are merely laying foundations on which the Chinese themselves must build. By cooperation alone is the work made continuous and lasting.
5. Through cooperation the Chinese learn the best methods of conducting schools, and foreign educators are enabled to direct the proper expenditure of funds.
6. With government recognition, the work is viewed with favor by the Chinese.

There are, to be sure, certain disadvantages, but the merits of cooperation vastly overbalance these, and in most cases the difficulties are easily overcome. Having enumerated the advantages of cooperation with the Chinese, let me describe to you a cooperative agreement at Changsha between the Chinese and Yale which is now in full operation. Those who are seeking examples of such cooperation may, perhaps, profit from the recital of an actual experience.

This movement took a practical form in the summer of 1913, but Yale had been patiently and carefully paving the way since 1906. During these years the one aim was to cultivate friendship and good will with the Chinese, and to win Chinese interest and confidence in the Yale work. To this end, every effort was made to give practical assistance to the Chinese in such affairs as Red Cross work, combating epidemics, and in making effective sanitary reforms. So in 1913, when a large gift was secured in America for the erection of a new Yale hospital, the Chinese were at once interested, and appreciated the opportunity. On their own initiative, over eighty of the prominent gentry of Hunan, led by provincial officials, sent a joint petition to the governor, requesting him, in the name of the Hunan government, to enter into a working agreement with Yale for the immediate establishment of a medical school. This request was granted, and the agreement was signed in July, 1913, between Yale on the one side and the governor, representing the Hunan government, on the other. Thus was born the Hunan Yale Medical School.

I wish again to emphasize the fact that the cooperative agreement was developed at the initiative of the Chinese, but that the way was paved by a steadfast and definite policy on the part of Yale extending over seven years. In addition to opening a new medical school, with standards similar to those in the West, the cooperation also undertook to maintain two nursing schools for men and women, respectively, a hospital and a research department for the investigation of public health problems and diseases peculiar to China. By the agreement, the Hunan government is to provide the necessary school buildings, costing \$156,000 (Mexican), nine acres of land, amounting to \$50,000, and an annual sum of \$50,000 (Mexican) for the maintenance of the school and hospital. Yale undertook to furnish a hospital costing \$150,000 gold, and the salaries of fifteen doctors.

Control is vested in a board of managers of twenty members, ten Chinese and ten from Yale. The board, when formed, is self-perpetuating, but undesirable members may be removed by a three-fourths vote of the board. In case of vacancy, the board has the right to elect new members, but such elections require a three-fourths vote of the members to become valid. Current business is in the hands of an executive committee, elected by and from the managers. The agreement provides for a probationary period of ten years, and is subject to indefinite continuation, if proved successful. Land costing 80,000 taels has been purchased adjoining the Yale campus. Of this sum Yale gave 20,000 taels, the Hunan government 50,000 taels, and the land owners 10,000 taels. A medical preparatory department and two nurses' training schools were opened in the fall of 1913.

Before the agreement was put to a practical test, it was feared by Yale that certain delicate matters would present practical difficulties. One of these problems was in connection with religious instruction, but the difficulty was easily met by a clause insisting on the importance to the society that physicians should be men of moral character, and providing that, while students were to have entire religious freedom, teachers were also to be free to give religious instruction. With a board whose Chinese representatives were chiefly non-medical men, it was feared that unreasonable interference on technical matters might impair the efficiency of the school; but it was soon found to be quite otherwise. The Chinese members voluntarily placed the entire responsibility in all technical matters

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA WITH THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

The Chinese in America are a people who have made a great contribution to the development of the United States. They have brought with them a rich heritage of culture and tradition, and they have shown a remarkable ability to adapt to a new environment. Their hard work and dedication have helped to build the American dream for many generations.

The Chinese in America have a long history of settlement and contribution. They have been instrumental in the development of the West Coast, particularly in the mining and agricultural industries. Their entrepreneurial spirit and willingness to take risks have led to the success of many Chinese-owned businesses.

The Chinese in America have also made significant contributions to the arts, sciences, and education. They have established numerous schools and universities, and they have produced many notable figures in various fields. Their cultural contributions have enriched the American tapestry.

The Chinese in America have faced many challenges, including discrimination and exclusion. Despite these hardships, they have persevered and continued to make their mark on the American landscape. Their resilience and determination are a testament to their strength as a people.

The Chinese in America have played a vital role in the nation's history and development. Their contributions have shaped the American identity and have paved the way for future generations. We must recognize and appreciate their achievements and ensure that they are given the recognition they deserve.

The Chinese in America have a bright future ahead of them. As the nation continues to grow and change, their influence will only become more pronounced. We must embrace their diversity and work together to create a more inclusive and prosperous society for all.

The Chinese in America have a rich and vibrant culture that is a source of pride and inspiration. We must celebrate their traditions and customs, and we must ensure that they are passed on to future generations. Their culture is a treasure that enriches our lives.

The Chinese in America have a strong sense of community and family. They have built a supportive network that has helped them overcome many difficulties. This sense of unity and solidarity is a strength that we can all learn from.

The Chinese in America have a deep love for their adopted country. They have dedicated themselves to the betterment of the United States and have shown a true commitment to the American way of life. Their love for America is a testament to their faith in the future.

The Chinese in America have a bright future ahead of them. We must continue to support and protect their rights, and we must ensure that they are given the same opportunities as all other Americans. Their future is our future.

in the hands of the Yale medical staff. Besides, the rules of the Hunan Yale Medical Association provide that professional management of the hospital and school shall be left with the two medical members on the committee.

The appointment and dismissal of teachers, it was feared, might become another serious difficulty. The Chinese might introduce their own friends, regardless of qualifications. But this fear was removed by leaving nomination for appointments entirely in the hands of the two medical members of the executive committee, and making dismissal of teachers require a three-fourths vote of the board of managers, on the recommendation of the medical faculty.

The difficulty of the language to be used as a teaching medium was also readily solved. The opinion of the Chinese managers was asked, and their decision was unanimous that English should be employed. It seemed evident to them that the difficulties in giving adequate medical instruction in Chinese, and the ideal of making this a first-class medical school, alike made the use of English imperative. Of course the pre-medical course, and perhaps part of the lower years of the medical course, would require more or less explanatory instruction in Chinese; but the opinion was unanimous and enthusiastic on the part of the Chinese that graduates should have a good working knowledge of English and that the more technical instruction should be in English.

In the midst of progress there came a serious setback. A small group of Chinese, claiming to represent the western medical profession of the province, from motives of jealousy and self-interest, attempted to wreck the Hunan-Yale scheme. At a time when Hunan was suffering from the effects of her declaration of independence from the central government (August, 1913), it seemed easy to ruin the scheme. The governor who had put the agreement through lost favor at Peking and was removed. This gave the opposition its opportunity at Peking, and a decision of the cabinet ordered the Hunan-Yale agreement to be canceled. For a time difficult problems confronted Yale. Analysis of the situation resolved it into two propositions:

1. Was it worth while to revive the cooperation, if an agreement officially made with the Hunan government could be so easily canceled at Peking?

2. If worth reviving, should Yale bring diplomatic pressure to bear at Peking, or should the Chinese use their persuasive influence on their own cabinet?

Yale unanimously decided to adopt the latter policy in the belief that if the movement could not be revived by reasonable explanation, no real cooperation could take place.

After securing the approval of the new governor, who quickly became a warm friend of the movement, representatives were sent to Peking to ascertain the nature of the opposition. They found that the objections, which were largely misrepresentations by the opposing party, were easily explained. Only one real issue was raised by the Peking government. Since the movement was the first of its kind, representing the cooperation of a private foreign body with a provincial government, Peking feared that it might later be used as a precedent by other foreign organizations whose motives might not be so sincere as those of Yale. Consequently, the services of thirty leading Hunan officials resident in Peking were secured to organize an association known as the Hunan-Ru'-chuen Educational Association, and an agreement similar to the original one was signed between it and Yale. The agreement met the formal approval and sanction of the cabinet, as well as of the Boards of Education, Finance, the Interior, and Foreign Affairs. The Ru'-chuen Association thus acts as a technical intermediary between the government and Yale. All the financial undertakings called for in the agreement are, in reality, carried by the government.

Thus the Hunan-Yale Medical School was revived. This time it has been placed on a still firmer basis because it has been registered with the central government as well as with the governor of the province. The cooperation is made stronger and more real because no foreign pressure was used in its revival. The movement has stood a severe testing. It was subjected to the scrutiny of the cabinet twice, was approved by three governors, and supported by two parties of opposite political views. The fact is significant that though at present the provincial treasury is depleted, and though the authorities are trying in every way to reduce expenses, educational and of other sorts, yet they are sincere in their desire to discharge their obligation to the Hunan-Yale Medical School. Two payments totaling \$20,000 have been made, and a large building worth \$50,000 has been reserved for the use of the school and hospital, pending the erection of permanent buildings.

The medical preparatory school with nineteen students, and the two nursing schools with thirty-five students, are now in full operation, and the Yale hospital is under the direction of the joint board. This represents the Hunan-Yale cooperation in medical education. It is taking place in Hunan, a province in which provincialism and local pride, to say nothing of nationalism, run high. If it is possible in Hunan, it must be possible in many other places in China. The time has come when the Chinese look on cooperation with favor. Where it is sought it will be found; but progress must be patient and slow, if lasting results are to be obtained. The first essential is to remove all opposition, and to secure the friendship, good will and sympathy of the Chinese. To overcome opposition, the resources of Chinese friends must be sought. One man who has made friends out of opponents for the work in Changsha is an elderly Chinese doctor who has made both fame and fortune in the practice of Chinese medicine. When he was won over he gave up his lucrative practice and resigned the presidency of a Chinese medical school. Not only does he lend financial and moral aid to the Hunan-Yale school, but he sends many rich and influential patients to the hospital and on every occasion testifies to his conviction that Western medicine is better than Chinese.

When opposition is removed, indifference and apathy must be transformed into keen and proprietary interest. Indifferent cooperation is not productive of effective results. Unless the Chinese have an intense and vital interest aroused, cooperation is in name only. Here are needed those Chinese who command esteem and respect among their countrymen. Revival of the Hunan-Yale movement would have been difficult without such Chinese as General L. Chang, who from long contact with foreign institutions knew exactly what they stood for, and from his important official posi-

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revK
3/3/15

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tion as military adviser to the president, commanded the confidence of the people. Because of this, he was able to convert the previously uninterested officials in Peking into actual promoters of the movement. At Changsha Yale is fortunate in having another friend, the son of a governor, whose close connection with the gentry gives him great influence with his fellow provincials. Three principals of the three most important middle schools, as well as the commissioners of education and police, are among the members of the board of managers. Indeed, the strongest asset of the Hunan-Yale Medical School is the great and practical interest taken in its work by the Chinese members of the board. This interest has been worked up by this one man.

Hunan-Yale represents a thorough and wholesale cooperation in medical education with the Chinese. It is a brave attempt in that its success is yet to be proved. It is a risky enterprise in that the coalition has yet unforeseen difficulties to face. It means self-denial and sacrifice on the part of the foreigners concerned, but it is worthy of the most serious consideration. The time has come when cooperation with the Chinese is no longer an ideal dream but may be materialized in fact. The Chinese are getting to know the foreigners better, and to understand their real motives, and are prepared to unite with them in such movements as this. But the initiative must come from foreigners. Where cooperation is sought, it is given, but the degree of success must necessarily depend on the spirit in which it is entered. In proportion to the fairness, loyalty and enthusiasm of the foreign party will be the cordiality, interest and support of the Chinese.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN CHINA—YEN
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OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.
CHAIRMAN

WALLACE BUTTRICK,
DIRECTOR

ROGER S. GREENE,
RESIDENT DIRECTOR IN CHINA

EBEN C. SAGE, SECRETARY

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
CHINA MEDICAL BOARD
61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

170
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WICKLIFFE ROSE
WILLIAM H. WELCH

April 21, 1915.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Judson:-

Have you one set of Dr. Peabody's notes on hospitals visited during our trip? Dr. Peabody has one copy and there is one in the office here, but I cannot find the other. I should like to have one copy to take with me to China but feel that there should be one left here in New York for reference. If you have the third copy and wish to keep it, perhaps we can arrange to have additional copies typewritten. If you do not care to keep it, will you kindly forward it to me.

I am now considering what equipment I shall need for my office in Peking. Is the typewriter which Mr. Mc Kibbin used available? If so, perhaps I might pick it up on my way west.

Dr. Buttrick is due here on Sunday by the S.S. New York. He telegraphed us that his business was satisfactorily completed, so I presume that when he returns we shall be able to proceed very soon with the organization of the Peking school. Until he comes back I shall not be able to make any

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With kindest regards to Mrs. Judson and yourself, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Roger S. Greene

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With kindest regards to Mrs. Hudson and yourself, I

am,

Yours sincerely,

John H. Brown

Chicago, April 26, 1915

My dear Mr. Greene:-

Your favor of the 21st inst. was duly received. I have a set of Dr. Peabody's notes bound up with the original of the "Report". I can have it taken out for your purposes, and perhaps you can get it on your way to China. The McKibbin typewriter is in the closet in my office, subject to your call. I shall be greatly interested to know what happened in Buttrick's English trip. To-day I am leaving for the Virginia Hot Springs, "Hotel Homestead", where I am to spend a few days by way of vacation.

With best regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Roger S. Greene,
China Medical Board,
61 Broadway, New York.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD
 JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. CHAIRMAN
 WALLACE BUTTRICK, DIRECTOR
 ROGER S. GREENE, RESIDENT DIRECTOR IN CHARGE
 EBEN C. SAGOR, DIRECTOR

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Mr. Roger S. Greene,
 China Medical Board,
 61 Broadway, New York.

*Dr. Buttick
Please return to
H.P.J.*

LM Bd

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China Medical Board

April 22, 1915.

President H. P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Judson:

I have just secured a copy of the printed report of your commission. It has been quite widely sent to medical men in China. I secured the copy from one of our own men. Of course, the report has created a great deal of interest and discussion in all medical circles. So far as I can learn all are delighted with the thoroughness with which your commission went into the work and with the boldness with which you propose a constructive program which seems something like adequate to meet conditions. We on the field have become so accustomed to working with inadequate equipment and forces that it is a great treat to consider plans on such a scale as is indicated in your report. I am not a pessimist. I believe that the mission forces are slowly but surely getting organized on such a basis that the funds and forces of different mission Boards can be concentrated on given tasks with something of the same appearance of adequacy as indicated in the plans outlined by you. I mean that instead of tackling problems separately as separate organized boards, we are beginning to tackle them unitedly and when the united forces of say the American mission boards can be brought together to tackle any given problem here in the Orient the results will be very different ^{from what} ~~than~~ they have been in the regime of individualism in the past. Such reports as you have made will doubtless help the boards to see the wisdom if not the absolute

Mr. Johnson
April 22, 1915

Chinese Medical Journal

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necessity of combining their forces to meet the great problems before us. In this way it is quite possible that the Rockefeller Foundation will contribute as much indirectly in the setting of an example and the furnishing of inspiration as it will directly in the immediate tasks which it undertakes.

Considerable attention is being given in this section to the recommendations made regarding the establishment of a medical school here in Shanghai. The medical authorities in Nanking were, of course, greatly disappointed that Nanking was not chosen for the center in East China. However, even in so short a time since the report came out they have mostly become reconciled to the proposal that the school be established here. I have it also on good authority that the St. John's medical school authorities will welcome the closest association with the Nanking medical school in such a plan as is supposed will be acceptable to the Foundation.

I write at this time to make this one suggestion regarding the development of plans for the Shanghai medical school. As I told you when you were here, I have believed all along that Shanghai is the best center for such a school, far better than Nanking. I now believe that it is quite possible to ^{secure} ~~accept~~ the hearty co-operation of the American Episcopal Mission with the seven missions co-operating in the medical school in Nanking in the conduct of a first grade medical school here in Shanghai. Five years ago or even two years ago this would have seemed impossible but we are making some progress. Of course, the real crux of the question with some missions has been, first, the bringing of a school which is primarily for the preparation of mission doctors into the atmosphere of Shanghai; second, the raising of the standard of admission to the school to that of completion of the Sophomore year in college; third, teaching in English; fourth,

Apr. 22, 1913.

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possible admission into the teaching staff of some who are not distinctly missionary in their tendencies, if not of some who are not even pronounced Christians. All four of these difficulties have been very real in the minds of many. But I think we have reason to believe now that the time is ripe for the practical and close co-operation of the eight missions in this part of China, who are doing any educational work of real value, in the conduct of such a school here in Shanghai. Now since this is true, or seems true, I would like to raise this question. Is there any reason why in the establishment of such a school which is suggested in your printed report it should not be done under the act of incorporation, in the State of New York, by the University of Nanking? Why establish an independent school with a separate act of incorporation and a separate board of control both on the field and at home if all the missions combined in the new medical school, with one exception, are already organized in the University of Nanking? The University of Nanking already has permission for any given mission to participate exclusively in any one of its professional schools. There are three missions now co-operating in its medical school which are not co-operating in the university proper, namely, the Southern Methodist, Southern Baptist and Southern Presbyterian. These missions furnish their pro rata share of expenses and their pro rata representation on the boards of control both on the field and at home, simply because they wish to co-operate in the medical department. Now if the American Episcopal Mission is willing to do the same why cannot the new medical school be the medical department of the University of Nanking with such a local board of control for the department here in Shanghai acting under the general board of managers on the field and the board of trustees at home as may be considered necessary to conserve the interests of the medical school. After considerable thought I have come to be-

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Now this is my suggestion which I pass on for what it is worth. Dr. J. H. Franklin, Foreign Secretary of our Board, has been here for some weeks. He has participated somewhat, on the invitation of the Nanking medical authorities, in the discussion of the proposed Shanghai Medical School. I have talked over this suggestion which I make with him and if you are interested in it and wish to talk with him further about it I am sure he will be glad to talk with you.

Of course, there are many other problems and questions about which we are thinking and on which some of us may have suggestions in future but it seems best for us here with the meager income to make/the

Apr. 22, 1915.

A.

H. P. Jackson.

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I have recently written to Mr. Jerome D. Green, Secretary of the Foundation, asking that he send to me two copies of the report of the commission and also that he put my name on the mailing list so that I may receive all announcements and printed matter which are for distribution. I am very anxious to get all the information that I can about the organization and plans of the Foundation. Am not acquainted with Mr. Green and if I need any personal introduction in order to secure such information as is available I shall appreciate any favor that you can render in that connection.

We have heard absolutely nothing about the results of your visit in Tokyo. Possibly you have no information to give. But as you know, I have been intensely interested in the development of the plans in Tokyo for a Union University for some years. Just so soon as you care to give any information privately or otherwise as to the results of your visit there, I shall be most pleased to receive it.

May I thank you and the members of your commission most heartily for the inspiration and example which you have given us in attempting to deal adequately with a great problem and I certainly hope that this example will be sufficient to force mission leaders together to meet the problems which can only be met unitedly.

Yours &.&.,

Conference Secretary.

JTP/L

Rev. J. T. Proctor
A. B. F. M. S.

Apr. 22, 1918.

3.

H. P. Johnson.

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Yours truly,

Conference Secretary.

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Mr. G. T. Proctor
A. 03.8. M. 2.

C. Med. Ad.

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PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
BROWN UNIVERSITY
PROVIDENCE

June 8, 1915

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Judson:

I beg to thank you for sending me
the very valuable report of the China Medical Commission of the
Rockefeller Foundation. I shall peruse it with the greatest
interest. While I have seen extracts from it, I have not had
the whole report previously before me. You must have had an
extraordinarily interesting time, and out of your labor I trust
and believe there will come something of far-reaching importance
for China's millions.

Cordially yours,

W. H. P. Fournce

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Cordially yours,

W. H. A. Brown

in China interests
me very much, and
I hope to hear more
about it when I re-
turn.

It seems to me
that until a hospital
can be built and
run upon modern
methods very little can
be accomplished in
surgery either in
(a) teaching or

China Med. Bul.



June 13th 1895

My dear Pres. Jackson:-

I thank you for
forwarding Dr. Paul
Wakefield's correspondence.

As you know I
am leaving tonight
for England and
hope to return about
January first.

The surgical work

from
or, the new point of surgical
results.

I appreciate your sending
me this information and
will best work to Mrs
Jordan and yourself. I am

Very sincerely

Geo S Davis

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

*File
under
Chemical
Commission*

Chicago, June 2, 1915

My dear Dr. Davis:-

The enclosed correspondence with
Dr. Paul Wakefield may interest you, especially in the
postscript.

Very truly yours,

Harry Pratt Judson

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. George G. Davis,
1405 - 122 S. Michigan Boul., Chicago.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
RECEIVED BY MAIL & TELEGRAPH
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Chicago, June 2, 1912

My dear Dr. Davidson:

The enclosed correspondence with

Dr. Paul Watzelstein may interest you, especially in the

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Very truly yours,

E. J. - 1

Dr. George S. Davis,
1200 - 1st St. N. Minneapolis, Minn.

Chicago, June 2, 1915

My dear Dr. Wakefield:-

Your favor of April 8th was duly received, and I was much interested in what you have to say. The report on the book of Li Hung Chang is about what I should have expected, knowing Oriental modes of thought as perhaps I do. I hope that your hospital may be put ultimately in better shape. Mr. Roger Greene is going out to Peking this month. He can doubtless be reached there. I would suggest that you keep in touch with him. You will learn that we have made progress in the organization of medical work in Peking, and other things doubtless will follow in due time. I wish I could send you enclosed in this mail the beefsteak which you suggest, but fear you will have to be content with Chinese fare just now. Certainly I should like to see your sixty-six kinds of chrysanthemums. We really had a

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pleasant trip up the Yangtse, notwithstanding the heat,
and my whole experience in China is a delightful memory.
I will make inquiries about the possibility of some Rush
man "surgically inclined".

With cordial regards to all, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Paul Wakefield,
The Luchowfu Christian Hospital.
Luchowfu via Wuhu,
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Dr. Paul Wakefield,
The Anchow Christian Hospital,
Anchow via Wuhu,
China.

Please return to
H. P. Judson
THE LUCHOWFU CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL
DR. PAUL WAKEFIELD
LUCHOWFU VIA WURU

Dear Pres. Judson:

I hope you will pardon my slowness in giving you word regarding the book on Li Hung Chang. I have tried for the year to get some satisfaction out of the family but this seems impossible. They will admit nothing and they will deny nothing. I am very sure they would deny if they dared! I think Mr. Foster is quite safe for the stories are too full of local color and are too well known here to admit denial. No one has been here writing this thing up from local viewpoint and the viewpoint is so genuinely oriental that no foreigner could make it up. Above all, as I say, the family would deny the book - if they could. They can't. So they simply don't admit it.

I have been treating the one member of the Li family now in town, he is so delighted with the results that he is to give me a great board with a very flattering inscription all over the face of it in gold leaf and with clouds and bats and other lucky things messed around the edges. All this because of the very simple use of water as a cleanser of the lower bowel! You see the Rockefeller Foundation has some work in hand even in the best families. I see that there is prospect of combining the school in Nanking with the Harvard work in Shanghai. This delights me. Harvard is the only school I know of doing first grade work. That man Houghton has held like grim death to the "best or none" policy and I hope he wins. Pekin is cursed with trying to teach in Chinese. I have tried to get a ^{Chinese} vocabulary (medical) all year. It is out of print! My teacher reads me my Chinese text, which he cannot understand half the time because of these terms for which he has no translation, and I get out the meaning by following in the English text. Lovely don't you think? On top of this is the fact that we have out of date, hurriedly translated, and very often poor original texts to work with.

Just at present we have much excitement with the Japs. Our town is filled with anti-Japanese literature. Everything is being done to stir up feeling, and we begin to wonder if the Japanese are not back of the whole thing! It is too violent, - too full of "steam", - to come from a Chinaman. If Japan can get cause for a fuss they will win their point. They play the old game of the gods!

My work has been nearly ruined by the persistent refusal to grant help and equipment. Finally this January our Board consented to send a second doctor, (if they can find one) - and grant us some equipment, (if they can raise the money). Mean time the helpers I had did all they could to ruin this hospital and help one of their own. Finally even our Mission saw the game and discharged the men, who have gone into the other hospital, and I am doing what I can to keep this work going. You will see why I have not written. It is now a question of my keeping health till help comes. I am not encouraged at present as I find great difficulty in keeping going.

THE LUCHOWFU CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL

DR. PAUL WAKEFIELD

LUCHOWFU VIA WUHU

at all. There is an end to nerve and endurance. It may be worth the sacrifice if our Board will learn to back their work up and not have it and their workers limping along and half the time quite broken because of lack of backing. You are suffering hearing all this because you were a kind listener before. I have little fear that the Foundations work will be of this type. The greatest sin our Mission Boards will have to answer for is failure to manage and establish their work in a business like way. In their haste to "spread the Gospel" they have not used good judgement. It has been spread so thin it is of no use. Take the Yale Mission as an example of the other type of work. They went in to do whatever they did do in the best possible way and with the clear intent of not going beyond what they could do and maintain in this way. They have been here but a few years but they are known and have influence all over China. I could tell you the name of a Mission that has been here three times as long, has used three times as much money and three times the force and scattered over all the face of the map and today have little to show for it all."

My kiddies have come for me to read to them. Have just finished their lessons. Cherry trees in bloom. Asparagus is fine. Also lettuce, cabbage, carrots, turnips, onions and rhubarb. Roses in bloom in two weeks. Chrysanthemums about ready to slip. I have 66 kinds ^(chrysanthemums) now. But I would give almost anything for a good beefsteak and a grape fruit! Chicken, duck, goose, pheasant, sick of them all. If you would give me my choice of all things in the world today it would be, Steak with onions, a good apple pie with cheese, a grape fruit, a cup of coffee without chicory, a ticket to a ball game between the Sox and Athletics!! I fear you will think my desires are not very spiritual!! Oh yes if there is a George Ade show in town suppose we take that in too!

Please remember me to Mrs. Judson, I have laughed many times about her question of WHY I came out here, and have wondered sometimes myself about the matter!! Also remember me to McKibbin if he has cooled off since I saw him last. If not I fear the memory of that hot trip up the Yangtze will have a Turkish bath effect.

Truly,

April 3th 1915.

Paul Wakefield.

Reesh 1904

(Have you no good Reesh man - surgically inclined, who wants to come out here? Cost of \$5,000,000 He treat 30,000 a year - (or did) here. Burning money away now - lack help!

THE LUNDSBY CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL

W. L. LUND, M.D.

LUNDSBY, ALASKA

at all. There is an end to every thing and every one. If any of you are sick or
if any of you are well, let me know so that I can be of service to you and your
family. I am always at your service.

Yours very truly,
W. L. LUND, M.D.

I have been thinking of you very much lately and wondering how you are getting on.

and our mission society will have to make some changes in its policy.

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4.
LaVeta Hotel, Monte Vista, Colo.

June 10, 1915.

Dear President Judson:

I have just learned that in moving the copy of the report of the China Medical Commission which you presented me has been destroyed. Would you be kind enough to have Miss Lapham send me another copy to 6427 Greenwood Ave., Chicago? I shall want to have a copy for my permanent library, if I ever get a permanent home.

I have been out here for nearly a month looking after the interests of the Drovers Cattle Loan Company who hold chattel mortgages on cattle and sheep aggregating over \$200,000, the owners having failed in business. They had a curious way of branding the cattle on one side and mortgaging them to one bank and branding them on the other and mortgaging them to another bank, so it makes it rather difficult to determine just who is entitled to the whole cow, or sheep. I have been very busy and the work has been very interesting, and between times I am having some fine fishing near Wagon Wheel Gap. While fishing I have thought of you, and the delight you take in the sport. I have advertised 2,000 cattle for sale June 19th and expect to buy them in for the Drovers unless somebody wants to buy a law suit. Do you know of any bidders?

My thoughts often turn to a year ago and when ^{last} Sunday I was nearly frozen with overcoat and sweater, I thought that just a year ago, we spent a Sunday under vastly different circumstances at Hankow.

With personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago.

George B. McKibbin

LaVeta Hotel, Monte Vista, Colo.

June 10, 1915.

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With personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

President Harry Pratt Johnson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Chicago, June 15, 1915

Dear Mr. McKibbin:-

Yours of the 10th inst. is at hand. I am not sure that a copy of the original report is available, but at any event I can send you a copy of the edition which was printed for general circulation.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - R

Mr. George B. McKibbin,
6427 Greenwood Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois

Ontario, June 15, 1915

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Mr. George H. McKibbin
6827 Greenwood Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

GRAND HOTEL DES WAGONS-LITS, LTD.

7 c. m. 13

Peking, October 5, 1915.

Dear Mr. Flexner:

* * * * We are leading a strenuous life in these parts. Last week we went to Tientsin and Tsinaifu (the latter in Shantung province) and saw several hospitals and three medical schools. The very best hospital and out-patient department we have seen is at Tsinaifu where they want us to support a school to be taught in Chinese. The hospital is quite new with 120 beds in four fine wards, two operating rooms of the latest design and equipment, modern beds, laboratories etc. etc. The out-patient department has a 3-storey building with two wings of one storey. The doctors think it about as satisfactory in design, construction and equipment as one could desire. The Medical School is of a primitive sort, quite like all schools we have seen in China, but I had a feeling that School and equipment were the best we had yet seen in many respects - yes and faculty too. But I must not make up my opinion yet, must wait for more facts, more quiet for reflection, more conferences with my associates before I settle down to final or even definite conclusions. Yesterday we visited a strange little hospital which is housed in the buildings of an old Chinese residence in

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Yesterday we visited a strange little hospital which

is housed in the buildings of an old Chinese residence in

the Chinese city S.W. of the Hat-a-man gate. Dr. Grey, Surgeon of the British legation, has it in charge and is doing a work of real value and much charm. It was a delight to note how his patients loved him and trusted him. I'd give the world to be able to do what he is doing in ways so quiet and simple. I believe it has no religious connection but is supported by voluntary contributions from members of the English and other legations and by citizens of Peking, foreign and native. Contrary to what missionaries say is possible, men and women are together in the same out-patient reception room, and the whole work, surgery, dressing, diagnosis etc. is done by men, Dr. Grey (who gives 2 or 3 hours a day and sometimes an evening) being the only white man in attendance. It is in many respects - most - the best illustration of how to do it that I have seen. Dr. Grey is evidently religious, but it consists in a wholesome, natural, rather jolly, somewhat bluff way of doing things and saying things, always in the Christian spirit but with little profession of being over good. In a word, he does not seem to be conscious of the fact that he is an earnest Christian man. Would there were more such! We are to dine with him tomorrow night.

Later.

Today I have spent much of my time going over the property purchased by the China Medical Board. There is rather more of it than I had realized. The property purchased for \$25,000 last January and now held for us by the

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Presbyterian Board is very attractive. It is a Chinese residence of rather a better sort with 15 or 20 buildings, - I should say. The principal ones surround a charming court where for the time being Mr. Greene has established his office, sleeping place, dining room etc. The faculty ladies gave us a reception there one afternoon. It was like an afternoon in fairyland. Greene has taste and with a very little of his own money has restored to the place much of its original charm. You approach it from a forbidding sort of lane (most residences in the East are thus approached). It is entirely surrounded by a high wall, and then there are walled divisions everywhere. Among other things there is a fine formal garden which could be easily restored and made a miniature Paradise. One of these days it must be torn down for buildings new, but meantime it is an ideal place in which to live and do business and hold conferences and teas etc. etc. I envy Greene such a place of comfort. From busy Hat-a-Man Street you could not dream of such a place so near - yet I suppose there are thousands such in the Tartar city.

The main school building is new, substantial, imposing, well located, with a little front yard that quite rivals Greene's. Mr. Wilson, the Business Manager, and a splendid man, not only builds well, but has a way of keeping things in repair and of giving an artistic touch to unpromising surroundings.

The London Mission Compound is quite extensive (it is a part of our purchase you know). It contains 5 quite

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comfortable residences, a big chapel, a girls' school, a boys' school, a woman's hospital, the dispensary, and 3 or 4 small Chinese residences (the latter in a separate enclosure). I am hoping it may prove big enough for a fine Medical School Hospital and a new dispensary - the present one must be replaced soon. All in all I believe we got the worth of our money. The new Men's hospital is a substantial structure of the English sort down a lane directly across Hat-a-Man Street from the Medical Building.

We have met the Members of the Faculty at a dinner and at the school and the medical men of our company are holding quiet individual conferences with them day by day. I think that together we shall get a grasp of the situation before we leave next week. Mr. Greene is very efficient, and I believe in him thoroughly. We have had some conferences with representatives of out-of-town hospitals and Mr. Greene has handled the business with intelligence and skill. He quickly wins respect and people come to love him in a way that pleases me very much. He is conscientious, a very hard worker, has sound business judgment and rare tact. We have met most of the leading Chinese doctors hereabouts. A company of them gave us a dinner within the Forbidden City the other night and our plans were heartily approved by them all, with every promise of friendly cooperation. Then too we have been entertained, again in the Forbidden City, by the Foreign Minister who gave us a luncheon. He too is very cordial and assures us of the friendliness of

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the government.

I have let the other people do most of the sight-seeing and have taken time to call on the several mission compounds of the city. They are a fine lot. Prof. H. C. Adams said to me yesterday "I came to China rather prejudiced against the Missionaries, but I take off my hat to them now. They are worthy of all confidence." Yes, dear Flexner, they are the best thing in China, and we do well to cooperate with them. I believe that we can gain their confidence and support and that they will be mightily helpful to our work.

Tomorrow we are to spend at the Peking University - the Union Missionary College. It is located very near our Medical School and hospital. I shall be able to say something of their work next time I write.

At Tientsin I saw a wonderful school for boys - 800 of them in attendance from every or nearly every province of China. The principal, Chang-po-ling, is a convert to Christianity under the work of the Y.M.C.A. I was profoundly impressed with him, for his moral earnestness, his real learning, his remarkable executive ability, his charm of manner, his interest in his fellowmen, his fearlessness and his gifts as an administrator. I am glad to say that every prominent person I met feels as I do about him. The morale of the school is something wonderful, you would go wild over it. I know of nothing in America that approaches it, save only Hampton. Chang-po-ling combines in his own personality both Armstrong and Frissell.

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6.

I wish I might visit his school again with sufficient time at my disposal to know it as you and I know Hampton. It gave me more hope for China than anything I've seen. What the country needs is such leaders as Chang-po-ling. I am glad he is leaving his impress on so many fine young fellows from all parts of the country. Mark my word, his students will be heard from in the New China. He has a number of foreign teachers, all of whom seem pleased with his leadership I am told. Few whom I saw would grace the profession in America.

Our stay seems long but it will be all too short. I wish for this particular time I could be multiplied by 3 or 4, so that I might see more of the things I need to know.

My love to all at the office and to your household.

Yours always,

(Signed) Buttrick.

3 days later.

I have been "pony de combat". Caught a bug! Had a chill, a temperature etc.etc - and for 3 days have not been worth much. I'm up and at it again, a little shaky about the knees, but the doctors say the enemy has been expelled from my insides.

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Our stay seems long but it will be all too short. I wish for this particular time I could be multiplied by 3 or 4, so that I might see more of the things I need to know. Please send copies to Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Gates. How I wish Mr. Gates might be with us. Frederick is a great addition to the party. He has a fine mind and I am coming to rely on his judgment about many things.

3 days later.

Since I signed the above, we have been received by Yuan Shikai the President. He is undersized, gray, a little fluffy about the chops, but he has a most engaging smile, an alert intelligence, a keen sense of humor and in general is a charming person to meet. Poor fellow! They say he has 18 wives, 30 sons and daughters many. He has been shut up in the Imperial City for 2 years, save on two occasions when he visited the Temple of Heaven and the Temple of Confucius. Before you get this he may be Emperor; or perhaps he may be big enough to refuse it. This morning I had a pleasant call on Sir John Jordan, the British Minister and on Mr. Agnew of the International Customs.

Tomorrow we leave for Hankow. I now am satisfied that we know what should be done in Peking and that we have gained the confidence of all parties interested. May we be equally successful elsewhere.

(Signed) Buttrick.

I wish I might visit his school again with sufficient time at my disposal to know it as you and I know Hampton. It gave me more hope for China than anything I've seen. What the country needs is such leaders as Chang-po-ling. I am glad he is leaving his impress on so many fine young fellows from all parts of the country. Mark my word, his students will be heard from in the New China. He has a number of foreign teachers, all of whom seem pleased with his leadership. I am told. Few whom I saw would grace the profession in America.

Our stay seems long but it will be all too short. I wish for this particular time I could be multiplied by 3 or 4, so that I might see more of the things I need to know. Please send copies to Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Gates. How I wish Mr. Gates might be with us. Frederick is a great addition to the party. He has a fine mind and I am coming to rely on his judgment about many things.

3 days later.

Since I signed the above, we have been received by Yuan Shikai the President. He is undersized, gray, a little flinty about the chops, but he has a most engaging smile, an alert intelligence, a keen sense of humor and in general is a charming person to meet. Poor fellow! They say he has 12 wives, 30 sons and daughters many. He has been shut up in the Imperial City for 2 years, have on two occasions when he visited the Temple of Heaven and the Temple of Confucius. Before you get this he may be Emperor; or perhaps he may be big enough to refuse it. This morning I had a pleasant call on Sir John Jordan, the British Minister and on Mr. Agnew of the International Customs. Tomorrow we leave for Hankow. I now am satisfied that we know what should be done in Peking and that we have gained the confidence of all parties interested. May we be equally successful elsewhere.

(Signed) Buttrick.

China Med. Bd

+29

1323 Eighteenth Street.

Washington, D. C.

Oct. 25-15.

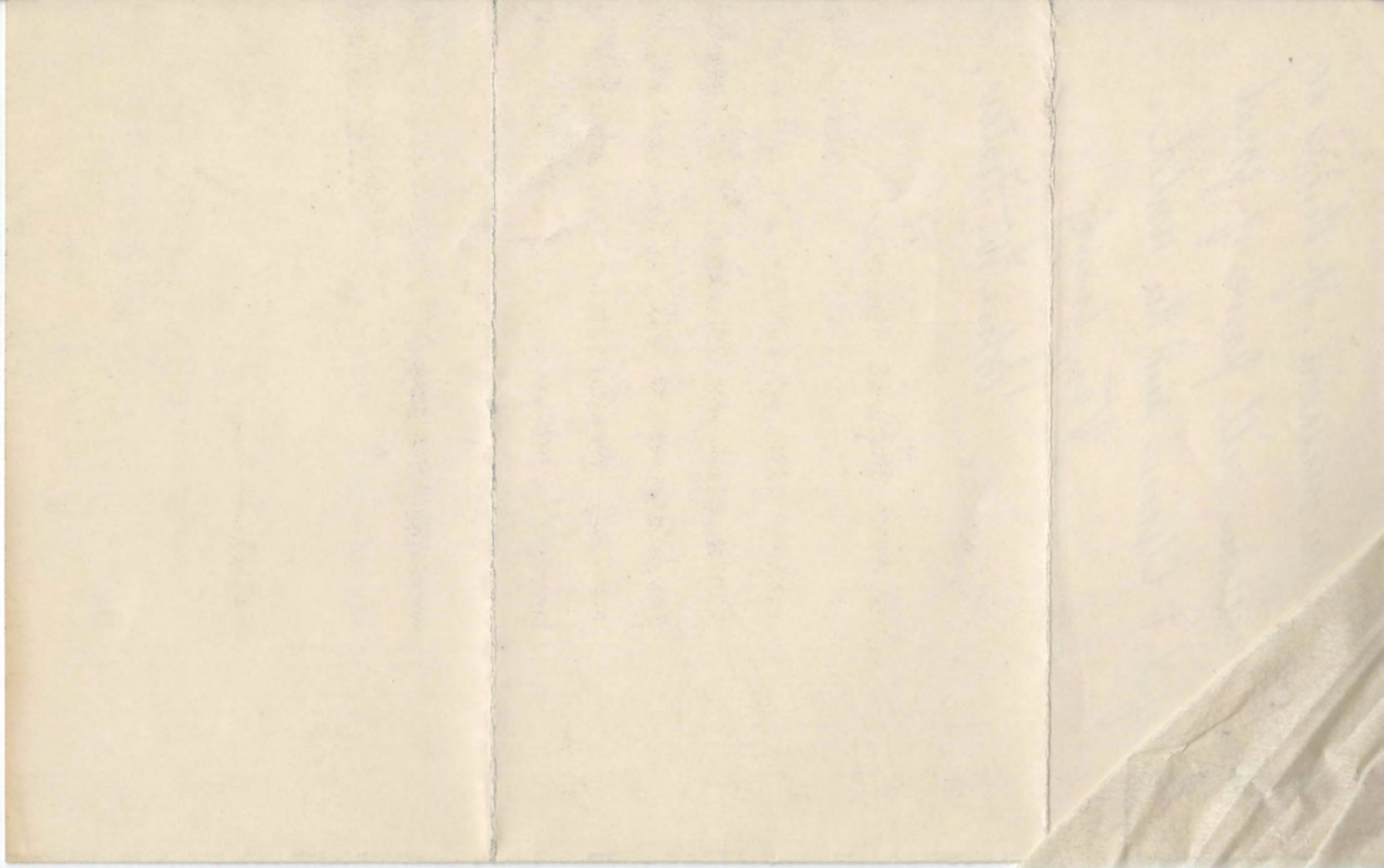
Dear Dr. Anderson, I have read the report of your "China Medical Commission", for a copy of which I am indebted to you, with much interest. My acquaintance with Chinese matters was much enlightened by its reading. I was especially pleased to note the generous spirit in which the Chinese medical practice was treated in it. By foreigners it is usually a subject of criticism or ridicule.

I am gratified to hear that the Rockefeller Foundation is preparing to carry out pretty fully the recommendations of

of your Commission. If this is so,
your mission will prove of great
benefit to China and the world.

Very truly

John W. Foster.



Chicago, November 2, 1915

My dear General Foster:-

Thanks for your kind favor of the 25th of October. The work of the China Medical Commission was fruitful, and matters are proceeding rapidly now in the organization and development of medical instruction. I am very much interested in the entire problem, and am sure that we shall be able to be of benefit to a very large extent. Please give my cordial regards to Mrs. Foster, and believe me,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

General John W. Foster,
1323 Eighteenth St.,
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, November 2, 1918

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Foster