

7 China  
Medical  
Board

President of the University of Chicago.

Hockefeller Foundation.

Chicago, Ill.

Some weeks ago, I have received a certain number of your most interesting report about your visit to China ("Medicine in China"), where I have had the privilege of meeting you last year.

You will remember that I was trying to start a really good medical college for South China in cooperation with the Canton Christian College and the Canton Hospital. Many things have changed since because of the terrible world-wide war, which we are witnessing. Nevertheless, my interest in the problem of medical education in China is as great as ever.

Personally, I am using this waiting-time to fully complete my scientific preparation. After my return to Switzerland, a year ago, I have worked the whole winter under our world-famous surgeon, Prof. Kocher at Berne, taking the place of his second assistant, who had to do military service to protect our neutral frontier.

Since April, I have definitely taken up Anatomy, Embryology and Histology. Through a recommendation of prof. Kocher, I have been able to get a place as assistant of our very best Anatomist in Switzerland, Prof. Ruge (and as second professor Felix, who is very well known as embryologist.). So I am now for at least two years at the anatomical institute of Zürich University.

Prof. C. Fuge is possibly the best student of Gegenbaur, who died a few years ago and who was considered as the greatest German anatomist or even the founder of modern scientific anatomy. Under Fuge's direction I am engaged in scientific researches and supervising the microscopical and anatomical work of 200 students. I could not have found a better place for scientific training, and so I hope to be able, in a few years, to help starting a really thorough-going anatomical teaching in southern China. This is, of course, the very basis of scientific medicine.

I do not know if we shall have, after this endless war, men and money enough to carry out my original plan for the medical college at Canton. But at any rate we in Switzerland shall be able to do something, at least send some men and possibly support them.

7  
Chicago  
Ill.

(Chicago) Dec. 1918, 1918.

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,

President of the University of Chicago,

Member of the China Medical Board of the

Rockefeller Foundation,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson,

Some weeks ago, I have received a certain number of your most interesting report about your visit to China ("Medicine in China"), where I have had the privilege of meeting you last year.

You will remember that I was trying to start a really good medical college for South China in cooperation with the Canton Christian College and the Canton Hospital. Many things have changed since because of the terrible world-wide war, which we are witnessing. Nevertheless, my interest in the problem of medical education in China is as great as ever.

Personally, I am waiting this waiting-time to fully complete my scientific preparation. After my return to Switzerland, a year ago, I have worked the whole winter under our world-famous surgeon, Prof. Kocher at Berne, taking the place of his second assistant, who had to do military service to protect our neutral frontier.

Since April, I have definitely taken up Anatomy, Embryology and Histology. Through a recommendation of Prof. Kocher, I have been able to get a place as assistant of our very best Anatomist in Switzerland, Prof. Ruge (and as second professor Felix, who is very well known as embryologist). So I am now for at least two years at the anatomical Institute of Zurich University.

Prof. Ruge is possibly the best student of Gegenbaur, who died a few years ago and who was considered as the greatest German anatomist or even the founder of modern scientific anatomy. Under Ruge's direction I am engaged in scientific researches and am very busy with the microscopic and anatomical work of 800 students. I could not have found a better place for scientific training, and so I hope to be able, in a few years, to help starting a really thorough-going anatomical teaching in southern China. This is, of course, the very basis of scientific medicine.

I do not know if we shall have, after this endless war, men and money enough to carry out my original plan for the medical college at Canton. But at any rate we in Switzerland shall be able to do something, at least send some men and possibly support them.

II. (Dr. de Benoit to President Judson, dec. 13th, 15.)

A few months ago, Dr. Woods of the Canton Christian College wrote me a letter asking me to come immediately to help in the work at the Canton Hospital, which is too great for him and his colleagues. I am now not free to leave, but an excellent surgeon, Dr. des Ligneris from Berne, is able and willing to go immediately.

Dr. Cadbury and Woods would like him very much; but there is the financial difficulty. Owing to the war, I cannot raise funds for him in Switzerland. We are suffering very much and have, besides our regular charges, to support a great many special charitable works in relation with the war. So it would take all my credit even for the future, if I tried, at this moment, to raise money in order to send a doctor to an American hospital in China.

On the other side, Mr. Grant, treasurer of the Canton Chr. College, is also unable to find the money needed.

As an appendix to this letter, I am sending you a few notes concerning Dr. des Ligneris. You will see that he is scientifically extremely well qualified. He was first assistant of Prof. Kocher and has already several years of tropical experience.

Dr. des Ligneris wishes to do special surgical work, to teach it in a medical college and to have time enough, without being burdened with administrative work, to do scientific researches. He wishes to work in an institution which is conducted in a sound christian spirit and where special care is devoted to the moral and christian education of the students - of course without any narrow or sectarian tendency.

Recently, our Swiss military authorities have granted him a special leave for at least two years. But if he remains in Switzerland till the beginning of February, where his ambulance has again to do service at our frontier, this leave will be void. This would make the Canton Hospital lose this valuable man.

On behalf of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, I take the liberty of submitting this special case to your kind attention. On pages 93 and 94 of your report you have recommended to give assistance to the plans of the Canton Christian College, and also to help financially to increase the staff of foreign doctors in missionary hospitals. Possibly you may not like to deal with an individual case. But this is an emergency specially resulting from the conditions caused by the war, and if your Board could decide to support Dr. des Ligneris for the next 3 to 5 years, it would not only help the Canton Hospital and Canton Chr. College, but it might prepare the way for a definite solution of the whole question in a very few years. For me it would be a great encouragement to have a first representative on the field, and it might help me to win others.

The maximum that I could do at present would be to send at my own personal expenses Dr. des Ligneris in January to America, so that your Board could speak personally with him. But, of course, I would not like to make this expense, if there is no hope at all that he may be sent to China.

\* Copy sent to the Rev. E. Kirnman, 1246, <sup>New York Ave.</sup> Vanderveer Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A few months ago, Dr. Woods of the Canton Christian College wrote me a letter asking me to come immediately to help in the work at the Canton Hospital, which is too great for him and his colleagues. I am not free to leave, but an excellent surgeon, Dr. de Besselt from Bern, is able and willing to go immediately.

Dr. Gashbury and Woods would like him very much; but there is the financial difficulty. Owing to the war, I cannot raise funds for him in Switzerland. We are suffering very much and have, besides our regular charges, to support a great many special charitable works in relation with the war. So it would take all my credit even for the future. If I tried, at this moment, to raise money in order to send a doctor to an American hospital in China. On the other side, Mr. Grant, Treasurer of the Canton Chr. College, is also unable to find the money needed.

\*  
As an appendix to this letter, I am sending you a few notes concerning Dr. de Besselt. You will see that he is scientifically extremely well qualified. He was first assistant of Prof. Kocher and has already several years of practical experience. Dr. de Besselt wishes to do special surgical work, to teach it to a medical college and to have time enough, without being burdened with administrative work, to do scientific researches. He wishes to work in an institution which is conducted in a sound Christian spirit, and where the cause is devoted to the moral and spiritual education of the students - of course without any narrow or sectarian tendency.

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The maximum that I would do at present would be to send at my own personal expense Dr. de Besselt in January to America, so that your Board could speak personally with him. But, of course, I would not like to make this expense, if there is no hope at all that he may be sent to China.

\* Copy sent to the Rev. E. Kimmacher, 1244, Lombard Street, New York, N.Y.  
Prof. J. de Besselt

It would be a pleasure to have her travel to her husband's home.

III. (Dr. de Benoit to President Judson, dec. 13th, 1915.)

It would also complicate matters. Mrs. des Ligneris is afraid of travelling alone to America under the present conditions. So her husband would have to come back to Switzerland and travel with her again to America and hence to China.

If your Board is not willing to engage Dr. des Ligneris for work at the Canton Hospital, he could possibly be used in middle or North China. I would rather see that than to loose him entirely for medical education in China. Of course, I would regret him very much for our work at Canton.

Would you be kind enough to let me know by letter or, if possible by wire, what I shall do in this matter?

The address is: Benoit, Laupenstreet 45, Berne (or in french: rue Laupen 45). If Dr. des Ligneris shall definitely start before the end of January with his wife and child, you might wire: come ~~alone~~ with family (or in french: "venez avec famille").

If you think it desirable that he should first come and speak with your Board, please wire: "come alone". (in french "venez seul").

If it is useless for him even to do this, because you see no possibility to send him to China, then I would be thankful to receive (if possible before Jan. 10 th) a wire: "coming useless". (or in french: "ne venez pas"). Then Dr. des Ligneris would have to enter again his Swiss Ambulance in February; his leave would be void for at least 2 years, and in the mean time he would have to establish himself as a surgeon in Switzerland, in order to entertain his family.

Please excuse the liberty which I have taken of presenting this case to you and through you to the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. It is my great interest for the work of the Canton Hospital which has encouraged me to write.

With my best compliments to Mrs. Judson,

Yours truly

*Dr. P. de Benoit*

Permanent address:

*Laupenstr. 45, Berne  
Switzerland.*

*P.S. Mr. Grant of the Canton Christian College  
has possibly already spoken with your Board  
about Dr. des Ligneris.*

III. (Dr. de Benoist to President Jackson, Dec. 13th, 1915.)

It would also complicate matters. Mrs. de Benoist is afraid of travelling alone to America under the present conditions. So her husband would have to come back to Switzerland and travel with her again to America and hence to China.

If your Board is not willing to engage Dr. de Benoist for work at the Canton Hospital, he could possibly be used in middle or North China. I would rather see that than to lose him entirely for medical education in China. Of course, I would regret him very much for our work at Canton.

Would you be kind enough to let me know by letter or, if possible by wire, what I shall do in this matter? The address is: Benoist, Langenhofstrasse 45, Bern (or in French: rue Lajoux 45). If Dr. de Benoist should definitely start before the end of January with his wife and child, you might wire: come with family (or in French: "venez avec famille"). If you think it desirable that he should first come and speak with your Board, please wire: "come alone". (In French: "venez seul").

It is useless for him even to do this, because you see no possibility to send him to China, then I would be thankful to receive (if possible before Jan. 10th) a wire: "coming useless". (or in French: "ne venez pas"). Mrs. de Benoist would have to enter again his Swiss Ambulance in February; his leave would be void for at least 2 years, and in the mean time he would have to establish himself as a surgeon in Switzerland, in order to entertain his family.

Please excuse the liberty which I have taken of presenting this case to you and through you to the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. It is my great interest for the work of the Canton Hospital which has encouraged me to write.

With my best compliments to Mrs. Jackson,

Yours truly

Dr. de Benoist

Permanent address:  
Langenhofstrasse 45, Bern  
Switzerland.

P.S. Her friend of the Canton Christian College has recently returned with your letter about Dr. de Benoist.

Rock Found.

perhaps to greet your arrival.

With cordial regards to yourself and to all the party,

I am,

Chicago, December 20, 1915

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

My dear Fred:-

Your favor of the 5th of November from Shanghai was duly received, and was very interesting. It was too bad about those notes of introduction. They were sent days and days ahead, so that they must have been received at the Hotel St. Francis in San Francisco long before you sailed. After you sailed they came back to me. However, you have met everybody whom you needed to meet. I am glad too you came across our good Dr. Gray. He did a wonderful work with Mrs. Judson, and we remember him very kindly indeed. I am sure that your trip has been in every way interesting to yourself, and will be profitable in every respect. I shall be glad to have a good long talk with you. Next week I shall be in Washington, and perhaps may not be here when you come through. Mrs. Judson will be delighted, however, to see you if you stop over. The week following I shall very likely be in New York, and shall be there

perhaps to  
With cord  
I am.

Chicago, December 20, 1912

My dear Fred:-

Your favor of the 8th of November from  
Shanghai was duly received, and was very interesting. It  
was too bad about those notes of introduction. They were  
sent days and days ahead, so that they must have been  
received at the Hotel St. Francis in San Francisco long  
before you sailed. After you sailed they came back to me.  
However, you have met everybody whom you needed to meet.  
I am glad too you came across our good Dr. Gray. He did  
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way interesting to yourself, and will be profitable in every  
respect. I shall be glad to have a good long talk with you.  
Next week I shall be in Washington, and perhaps may not be  
here when you come through. Mrs. Jackson will be delighted,  
however, to see you if you stop over. The week following  
I shall very likely be in New York, and shall be there

perhaps to greet your arrival.

With cordial regards to yourself and to all the party.

I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Fred L. Gates,  
S.S. Tenyo Maru, Due from Yokohama December 27th,  
San Francisco, California.

perhaps to greet your arrival.  
With cordial regards to yourself and to all the party.

I am,  
Chicago, December 20, 1912  
Very truly yours,

H.P.L. - L.  
My dear Fred:-

Your letter of the 25th of November from  
Birmingham was duly received, and was very interesting. It  
was too bad about those notes of introduction. They were  
sent days and days ahead, so that they must have been  
received at the Hotel St. Francis in San Francisco long  
before you sailed. After you sailed they came back to me.  
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Dr. Fred L. Gates.  
S.S. George Mann, from Yokohama December 27th.  
San Francisco, California.  
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*James*  
*Lincoln*

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY  
CHICAGO

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

February 15, 1915.

My dear Mr. Judson:

Please accept thanks for sending me a copy of the report of the Commission which was appointed by the Rockefeller Foundation to study the conditions of public health and medicine in China.

Disclosures of existing conditions in China are a revelation to me, and I feel certain that enlightenment as to their necessities regarding sanitation, surgery and medicine will be followed quickly by the application of remedial measures. The China of today and tomorrow is more receptive to outside suggestion than the China of yesterday, and this condition will undoubtedly continue to develop more and more in the future.

Marshall Field & Company  
Chicago

February 12, 1910.

Executive Director

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Please accept thanks for sending me a copy

of the report of the Commission which was appointed

by the Rockefeller Foundation to study the conditions

of public health and medicine in China.

Significance of existing conditions in China

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the application of medical research. The value of so-

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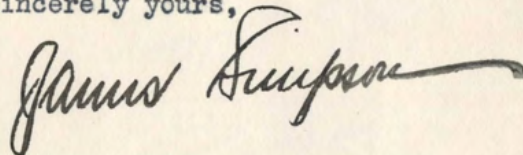
than the China of yesterday, and this condition will up-

perpetually continue to develop more and more in the

future.

The Rockefeller Foundation is to be congratulated upon the exhaustive and comprehensive report made by your Commission, especially in view of the comparatively short time given to the investigation.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "James Simpson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

President Harry Pratt Judson, LL. D.,  
University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Illinois.

The Rockefeller Foundation is to be congratulated

for its report on the progress of its administrative work

made by your Commission, especially in view of the

cooperatively short time given to the investigation.

Very sincerely yours,



Frank B. Rowland, President, The B. R.

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

NEW YORK CITY

January 17, 1916

Mr John D Rockefeller, Jr

Chairman, The China Medical Board  
of the Rockefeller Foundation

Dear Mr Rockefeller:

I submit the following report of the itinerary and findings  
of your Special Commission to China:

I ITINERARY

The several members of the company, with the exception of  
Dr Welch, sailed from San Francisco on the S S "Tenyo Maru,"  
Saturday, August 7, 1915. Dr Welch joined us at Honolulu.

The Commission organized by selecting Mr Buttrick as Chairman  
and Dr Gates as secretary, and met daily on the ship to read and  
consider documents brought from the office in New York and to make  
plans for the work in China. Mr Greene joined the company at  
Mukden. Dr Beebe Secretary of the China Medical Missionary  
Association and Dr Young of the Union Medical College, Peking, met  
us at Mukden. They were very helpful to us in the initial stages  
of our journey and work. The itinerary included the following  
places, in all of which Medical Schools and hospitals were visited  
by members of the Commission and in several places other educational



institutions were visited and groups of teachers were met.

TOKYO, JAPAN

1) St. Luke's Hospital, and institution of the of the American Episcopal Church.

2) The Kitasato Institute for Medical Research.

3) The Imperial University Medical School and Hospital.

KYOTO, JAPAN

The Imperial University Medical School and Hospital.

SEOUL, KOREA

The Union Medical School and Hospital, founded by the American Presbyterian Church, and now under Union Christian auspices.

MUKDEN. (MANCHURIA), CHINA

1) The South Manchurian Railway Medical School and Hospital.

2) The Mukden Medical School and Hospital, under the direction of Dr Christie of the United Free Church of Scotland.

PEKING, CHINA

1) The Union Medical School and Hospital.

2) The Methodist Episcopal Hospitals for Men and for Women.

3) The Presbyterian Hospital.

4) The Hospital of the Church of England Missionary Society.



- 5) The Charity Hospital under the direction of Dr Gray of the British Legation.
- 6) The Government Medical School and Hospital.
- 7) The Peking Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

TIENTSIN

- 1) The Peiyang Military Medical School and Hospital.
- 2) The Peiyang Medical School and Hospital.
- 3) The Mackenzie hospital of the London Missionary Society.
- 4) The Isabella Fisher Memorial Hospital for Women of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

TSINANFU

The Union Medical School and Hospital, founded by the English Baptist Mission and now supported jointly by the English Baptists and the American Presbyterians.

HANKOW

The Medical School and Hospitals of the London Missionary Society.

WUCHANG

The Hospitals for Men and for Women of the American Episcopal Church



CHANGSHA

- 1) The Hunan-Yale Medical School and Hospital.
- 2) The Red Cross Hospital.

NANKING

The Nanking University Medical School and Hospital

SHANGHAI

- 1) St. Luke's Hospital.
- 2) The St. John's University - University of Pennsylvania Medical School.
- 3) The Harvard Medical School, hospital and dispensary.
- 4) The German Medical School.
- 5) The Margaret Williamson Hospital.
- 6) St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

HANGCHOW

- 1) The Medical School and Hospitals of the Church of England Missionary Society.

This work is under the charge of Dr Main, a Scotch Presbyterian, and includes a medical school, hospitals for men and for women, a new and excellent out-patient department, a Convalescent Home, a leper hospital, an orphanage, and various industries for the employment of convalescents.

# CHANDLER

- 1) The Human-Yale Medical School and Hospital.
- 2) The Red Cross Hospital.

# HAWKINS

The Hanking University Medical School and Hospital

# CHANDLER

- 1) St. Luke's Hospital.
- 2) The St. John's University - University of Pennsylvania Medical School.
- 3) The Harvard Medical School, Hospital and Dispensary.
- 4) The German Medical School.
- 5) The Margaret Williamson Hospital.
- 6) St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

# HAWKINS

- 1) The Medical School and Hospital of the Church of England

Dispensary Society.

This work is under the charge of Dr. Hain, a Scotch Presbyterian, and includes a medical school, hospital for men and for women, a new and excellent out-patient department, a Convalescent Home, a large hospital, an orphanage, and various industries for the employment of convalescents.

- 2) The Medical School and Hospital of the Provincial Government.

SOOCHOW

- 1) The Hospital and Medical School of the Presbyterian Church, South, Dr Wilkinson's.
- 2) The Hospitals and Medical School for Women of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
- 3) The Provincial Government Medical School and Hospital.

CANTON

- 1) The Kung Yee Medical School and Hospital, controlled by a Board of Trustees mainly Chinese, with Dr Todd in charge.
- 2) The Hackett Medical School and Hospital for Women.
- 3) The Medical School, supported by the French Government in connection with the Hospital Doumer.
- 4) The Kwong Hua Medical School, a Chinese private institution.
- 5) The Canton Hospital.
- 6) The Hospital for the Insane, conducted by Dr Selden.

HONG KONG

The Medical School and Hospital of Hongkong University.

In Peking, Tsinanfu, Hankow, Changsha, Nanking, Shanghai and Canton members of the Commission held numerous conferences with



Missionaries and the representatives of Medical Schools and other Schools and colleges. At all places we were cordially received and we believe that our friendly relations with Missionaries and with Chinese officials and people have been greatly strengthened.

Full notes of all conferences and meetings were carefully taken by the Secretary of the Commission which have been deposited in the office of the China Medical Board. In this connection I wish to express for the senior members of the Commission our high appreciation of the invaluable services of Dr Gates. His participation in our inquiries and discussions have been of great worth and his records of our work greatly enhance the value of all that we have done.

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## II

A FEW ITEMS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST

## 1. Count Okuma

While we were in Tokyo we were guests at a luncheon given by Count Okuma, Prime Minister of Japan, to Dr Teusler of St. Luke's Hospital, on the eve of his departure for America to secure funds for the proposed new International Hospital for Tokyo. Before sitting at the luncheon we conversed briefly with the Count, who seemed quite well informed about our mission to China and who spoke of his own interest in that work as President of an association of Japanese who are doing medical work in China. He several times referred to the Chinese as "our brothers."

After the luncheon addresses were made by Count Okuma, Dr Teusler, Dr Welch, Viscount Kaneko and others. Viscount Kaneko paid an appreciative and discriminating tribute to Mr Rockefeller.

## 2.

While in Japan, we were entertained at dinner by Dr Kitasato, at a subscription dinner by Japanese physicians, and by Dr Teusler. Before our departure for America in December, Doctors Welch and Flexner gave a complimentary dinner at Tokyo to Dr Kitasato and others.

A NEW LINE OF PARTICULAR INTEREST

## I. Count Okuma

While we were in Tokyo we were guests at a luncheon given by Count Okuma, Prime Minister of Japan, to Dr. Terasaki of St. Luke's Hospital, on the eve of his departure for America to secure funds for the proposed new International Hospital for Tokyo. Before sitting at the luncheon we conversed briefly with the Count, who seemed quite well informed about our mission to China and who spoke of his own interest in that work as President of an association of Japanese who are doing medical work in China. He several times returned to the Chinese as "our brothers."

After the luncheon addresses were made by Count Okuma, Dr. Terasaki, Dr. Weir, Viscount Kato and others. Viscount Kato held an appreciative and discriminating attitude to Dr. Rockefeller.

## 2.

While in Japan, we were entertained at dinner by Dr. Kikuchi at a subscription dinner by Japanese physicians and by Dr. Terasaki. Before our departure for America in December, Doctors Weir and Okuma gave a complimentary dinner at Tokyo to Dr. Kikuchi and others.

### 3. Peking

The day after our arrival in Peking we called at the American Legation where, in the absence of Minister Reinch, we met Dr Tenney. Later, Dr Tenney entertained us at dinner and throughout our stay in China showed us many courtesies.

In company with Dr Tenney and Mr MacMurray of the American Legation, we called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs who received us most cordially, expressed sympathetic interest in the proposed work of the China Medical Board and offered to arrange for us an interview with President Yuan Shi K'ai. Later he entertained us at luncheon in one of the buildings within the Forbidden City where we met a number of prominent Chinese men and women.

On October 9, as arranged by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in conference with Minister Reinsch, we had an interview with President Yuan Shi K'ai. We met at the American Legation and were escorted by Doctors Reinsch and Tenney to the President's Palace, where with much ceremony and through many winding ways we were conducted to the Audience Room. The President welcomed us with cordial handshaking and a most engaging smile. Mr Chen of the Chinese Foreign Office acted as interpreter. We sat about a long table, where we were served with tea, and through the interpreter conversed with the President. He knew about our proposed work and expressed earnest interest in it. Among other things, he said "I will instruct young men to prepare themselves to enter your Medical College."



When he wanted us to go he arose and pledged our health and prosperity in a glass of champagne.

It is of interest to note that after our departure from Peking the President sent a draft for \$1500 (Mex.) to the Union Medical College, and through Minister Reinsch we have learned "that the President and officials are considering some way in which they may express their appreciation of your (our) work and concurrence with you (our) ideas in some tangible manner."

The American Minister to China, Dr Reinsch, was cordially helpful to us in many ways. He entertained us twice at his home, conferred with us from time to time about our plans, has been very helpful to Mr Greene regarding title to the property of the Union Medical College, has gained for us special favor with President Yuan Shi K'ai and the Minister of Education, and finally has written for us (confidentially) an important and valuable letter regarding Education in China, and incidentally telling us of his interviews with the President of the Republic and the Minister of Education regarding our work, and of how these high officials had expressed the wish to help us in some practical ways.

In this connection, also, we would mention with deep appreciation the many helpful courtesies of Dr Tenney, Chinese Secretary to the American Legation and Mr MacMurray, Chargé d'Affaires.

While in Peking we were entertained at a dinner within the .



Imperial City by a company of Chinese physicians, under the leadership and by invitation of Dr Chuan, President of the Peiyang Military Medical College of Tientsin. We were also entertained at a Chinese Dinner by Dr Gray of the British Legation and Dr Stewart of the American Legation.

### SOME SCHOOLS OF UNUSUAL MERIT

1. The Middle School conducted by Chang Po-ling at Tientsin. Dr Flexner and I visited this school on Wednesday, September 29. Here is a school of some eight hundred Chinese young men drawn from nearly every province in China. The equipment of the school is excellent, the instruction by both Chinese and American teachers thorough, and the morale of the school is as fine and high as that of any school we have ever seen. The students with whom we conversed spoke English readily and answered our questions without hesitation. The Principal of the school, Dr Chang Po-ling, was formerly a naval officer. He was converted to Christianity under the influence of Mr Gayley, now General Secretary of the Peking Young Men's Christian Association. Later he became a teacher and organized this school. For a time also (while still at the head of the Tientsin school) he acted as Dean of Tsing Hua College, where he was the real organizer of its curriculum and work. He is a man of great force of character, moral earnestness and moral fearlessness, and a devoted and enthusias-

Imperial City by a company of Chinese physicians, under the leadership and by invitation of Dr. Chuan, President of the Peking Military Medical College of Tientsin. We were also entertained at a Chinese dinner by Dr. Gray of the British Legation and Dr. Stewart of the American Legation.

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tic and broadminded Christian. Of him Dr Eliot said in a letter dated November 20, 1915, "He was the most interesting and admirable person that I met in China." The influence of this man and his school throughout China is very great and must become increasingly so. We found that the high opinion of the man formed by us and later confirmed by Dr Eliot is general among the intelligent people of China.

2. Another school of great merit is the Tsing Hua College, located just outside the city of Peking. This institution is supported by the indemnity fund remitted to China by the Government of the United States. Here young men received a training which enables them to enter the best American Colleges. In equipment, teaching force, quality of work, and morale it made a profound impression on the members of your commission.

It is our belief that both of these excellent schools may become feeders to the Union Medical College. Dr Chang Po-ling expressed much regret that in China there are no colleges, professional schools or universities to which his students would wish to go after graduation.

### III THE LOWER YANGTZE VALLEY

1. Soon after our arrival in Shanghai Bishop Graves and Acting President Walker of St. John's University gave the Commission a reception in the library of the university where we met some hundreds of



missionaries and other representative people.

2. Of interest and satisfaction is the action of the three leading Medical Schools in the lower Yangtze Valley inviting us to establish in Shanghai a medical school to be taught in English.

Soon after our arrival in China, we received several communications showing that the three schools, Nanking, St. John's and Harvard were holding friendly conferences looking towards united action. Early in October the Board of Managers of Nanking University voted to join in a proposed union medical effort, and soon thereafter the faculty of St. John's did the same. The trustees of Harvard voted for union several months ago. The three institutions finally appointed a joint committee with power to make a definite proposal to the China Medical Board.

While at Nanking we met a special committee of the Board of Managers of Nanking University. In fulfillment of obligations to the Executive Committee of the China Medical Missionary Association, they first presented the case for a school to be taught in Mandarin. Later they made it plain to us that the Board of Managers of Nanking University while favoring, perhaps, one school to be taught in Mandarin, and hoping that a Union School, to be supported by the China Medical Board might be established in Nanking, was yet prepared to join with other schools in the lower Yangtze to form a new school wherever it might be located.

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Medical Board might be established in Nanking, was yet prepared to

join with other schools in the lower Yangtze to form a new school

wherever it might be located.

At Shanghai we were cordially received by Bishop Graves and his associates of St. John's University, as well as by the representatives of the Harvard School. As a final and satisfactory result of all these conferences, a joint committee, appointed by the three interested institutions met and passed the following resolution:

"Inasmuch as the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has in view the establishment of a medical school in Shanghai, which shall work in cordial and sympathetic co-operation with missionary societies, and in which it is desired to merge existing medical schools, the representatives of St. John's University and University of Pennsylvania Medical School, of the University of Nanking, and of the Harvard Medical School of China in a joint meeting, held in Shanghai, Thursday, November 4th, 1915, extend a cordial invitation to the China Medical Board to establish in Shanghai a Medical School which shall be conducted by a board of trustees upon which would be represented the governing bodies of the co-operating schools."

After conference with his associates, the Chairman of the Commission sent the following reply to Dr Beebe:

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After conference with his associates, the Chairman of the Commission sent the following reply to Dr. Hodge:

"Shanghai, Nov. 7th, 1915

Dear Dr Beebe:

"Thank you for your letter of November 5th covering the resolution passed by the representatives of St. John's University, the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, the University of Nanking, and the Harvard Medical School of China. This resolution will be presented to the China Medical Board at its meeting which should be held the latter part of January, 1916, and you will of course be promptly advised of any action that the Board may take at that time relating to the matter.

"In the meantime I might add that our Commission feels gratified that these organizations have, through this voluntary action manifested their sympathetic interest in the larger scheme which we have in mind for the promotion of higher medical education in China.

"Thanking you and your associates for your manifold courtesies during our stay in Shanghai, I am

"Cordially yours,

(Signed) Wallace Buttrick."

Shanghai, Nov. 22, 1915

Dear Dr. Beebe:

Thank you for your letter of November 21st covering the

resolution passed by the representatives of St. John's

University, the University of Pennsylvania Medical School,

the University of Kentucky, and the Harvard Medical School

of China. This resolution will be presented to the

Chinese Medical Board at the meeting which should be held the

latter part of January, 1916, and you will of course be

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Thanking you and your associates for your manifold

courtesies during our stay in Shanghai, I am

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Wallace F. Foulke

### 3. Other Conferences and Meetings.

During our stay in Shanghai we had an interesting meeting with the China Continuation Committee, upon the invitation of Bishop Roots, its chairman. Bishop Roots met us first at Changsha, later he was with us on our return voyage to Hankow and still later on the steamer with us en route to Nanking. It was his wish that we should meet the Continuation Committee in order that his fellow members might share his confidence in the personnel and proposed work of the China Medical Board. We owe a special debt of gratitude to Bishop Roots, not only for the opportunity to meet the members of the Continuation Committee, but also for many courtesies shown to us while we were in and about Hankow, and in general for his enthusiastic support in all our work. In this connection also we would mention with gratitude the helpful cooperation of Dr Gamewell, Secretary of the China Missionary Educational Association, Dr Beebe, Secretary of the China Medical Missionary Association, and Dr E C Lobenstine, Secretary of the China Continuation Committee. These men vied with one another in showing us courtesies and in establishing us in the confidence of the various groups of missionaries. All of these men are prominent in Missionary leadership and we feel that in them we have friends who understand us and believe in us, and who will help us in many ways. The same should be said of Bishops Bashford and Lewis of the Methodist Episcopal Church who at

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of Bishops Bashford and Lewis of the Methodist Episcopal Church who at

Peking, Nanking and Shanghai were very helpful to us. Bishop Bashford returned to America with us on the Tenyo Maru and had frequent conferences with the members of the Commission. The following letter from Bishop Lewis is interesting:

"Ichang, China, Nov. 24, 1915.

"Dr Wallace Buttrick

Steamship Tenyo Maru

Shanghai

"My dear Dr Buttrick:

"This is to wish you and your elect party 'bon voyage' on the homeward trip. Your coming to China marks a distinct era in the development of this interesting people. The policy of the China Medical Board if carried thru on the plans outlined affords the first rational hope of an adequate standardization of the school system of this nation.

"The difficulties which beset the enterprise in the Yangtze Valley, growing out of the previous establishment of medical colleges in this region, it seems to me have been practically overcome. The signs are abundant that enthusiastic cooperation on the part of the missionaries may be expected. We, the missionaries, certainly ought to realize that it will take persistent and united effort on the part of all lovers of learning to make a

Following letter from Bishop Lewis is interesting:  
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Bishop returned to America with us on the Tokyo train and had  
Frequent, working and somewhat were very helpful to us. Bishop

"Lohang, China, Nov. 24, 1933."

Dr Wallace Patterson  
Stonewall Lodge  
Shanghai

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"This is to wish you and your elect party 'bon voyage' on the  
homeward trip. Your coming to China marks a distinct era in the  
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"The difficulties which beset the enterprise in the Yunnan  
Valley, growing out of the previous establishment of medical  
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overcome. The signs are abundant that systematic cooperation  
on the part of the missionaries may be expected. We, the  
missionaries, certainly want to realize that it will come passing  
and united effort on the part of all forms of learning to have a

hopeful beginning in the task of standardizing education in this nation.

"Be assured, as you turn your faces homeward, that a goodly company of men and women whose quality of devotion to high ideals cannot be doubted are minded to consecrate that which is of greatest price to them to help in the solution of the task which you and your associates have undertaken. I beg to extend greetings to your entire party and thank them one and all for coming to China.

"With very sincere personal appreciation, I remain,

"Faithfully yours,

(Signed) W S Lewis."

By the request and arrangement of Dr Beebe, Secretary of the China Medical Missionary Association, Dr Flexner met members of the Executive Committee of that body at Dr Beebe's office. The remarks of Dr Flexner were in advocacy of Modern Medical Education of the highest practicable standard, with the English language as the main medium of instruction, as the only possible way to develop a body of Chinese Medical Men and Women, who themselves, as producers and teachers, would be able to establish modern medicine and surgery in China on a permanent basis. It is the expressed opinion of Dr Beebe and Mr Lobenstine that the remarks of Dr Flexner profoundly influenced the opinions of the members of the Executive Committee favorably to the general plans and purposes of the China Medical Board.

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Respectfully yours,

(Signed) W. B. Lewis.

In the request and arrangement of Dr. Beebe, Secretary of the China Medical Missionary Association, Dr. Finkner was member of the Executive Committee of that body at Dr. Beebe's office. The remarks of Dr. Finkner were in advocacy of Eastern Medical Education of the highest practicable standard, with the English language as the main medium of instruction, as the only possible way to develop a body of Chinese Medical Men and Women, who themselves, as producers and teachers, would be able to establish modern medicine and surgery in China on a permanent basis. It is the expressed opinion of Dr. Beebe and Mr. Leobach that the remarks of Dr. Finkner profoundly influenced the opinions of the members of the Executive Committee favorably to the general plan and purposes of the China Medical Body.

3) While in China, and particularly in Shanghai, numerous addresses were made by members of the Commission to companies of missionaries and teachers.

Doctors, Welch, Flexner, Gates and Buttrick addressed the faculty and students of Peking University, Peking, and of St. John's University, Shanghai. Dr Buttrick addressed the faculty and students of Shanghai Baptist College and three times spoke at meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association of Shanghai including a special meeting of Chinese young men and women who had studied in America. Doctors Welch and Buttrick spoke at a largely attended meeting of the East China Educational Association. This gathering had for its presiding officer President Kwo of the Government Higher Normal School at Nanking. He is a graduate of Teachers College, New York City, and a Ph.D. of Columbia University. His speech was in faultless and even elegant English and disclosed a discriminating understanding of the purposes and aims of the China Medical Board and of the work of the General Education Board.

At Peking, Dr Buttrick addressed the North China Association of Christian Missionaries and at Canton he addressed a company of thirty or more of the Christian teachers of South China who had been called together for that purpose by Dr Chambers of the China Continuation Committee, whom we met in Shanghai.

All these meetings and others that might be mentioned contributed

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meeting of Chinese young men and women who had studied in America.

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the American Educational Association. In his opening address the

presiding officer President Kuo of the Government Higher Normal School

at Hankow. He is a graduate of Teachers College, New York City, and

a Ph.D. of Columbia University. His speech was in English and even

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purposes and aims of the China Medical Board and of the work of the

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At Peking, Dr. Buttrick addressed the North China Association of

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All these meetings and other meetings were well attended and

to the friendly relations which should be established between the China Medical Board and the Missionary people and agencies.

4) The members of the Commission were entertained at a luncheon given by the Saturday Club of Shanghai. This is an association of foreign and native residents of Shanghai, of which Dr Stanley, health officer of the city, is now the president. Dr Welch made the principal address in which he explained the proposed work of the China Medical Board and paid a fine tribute to the spirit and work of the foreign missionaries in China. Dr Flexner spoke briefly and Dr Buttrick still more briefly. The opening address by Dr Stanley dwelt on the great need of Medical Education in China, particularly in Hygiene and Sanitation. The meeting was significant in that it aroused in the minds of those present (fully two hundred men) a keen interest in the plans of the China Medical Board. The newspapers of the following day gave much space to full and accurate reports of the addresses with favorable editorial comment. Many persons present were overheard saying, "This is the most interesting meeting of our club I have ever attended."

5) At Changsha we were entertained at a dinner given by a group of forty-eight of the gentry of the city. We were also entertained at luncheon by the Military Governor. Dr Gates in his paper attached hereto has given fuller account of these functions.

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attached hereto has given fuller account of these functions.

Your Commission was much disappointed that it could not visit Manila. During our return voyage from Hong Kong to Shanghai and Kobe, and from Yokohama to San Francisco, the Commission held several meetings for the formulation and discussion of its report.

I submit herewith special reports and recommendations prepared by Doctors Welch, Flexner and Gates:

1. North China, Dr Welch.
2. East Central and Southern China, Dr Flexner.
3. Central China, Dr Gates.

The members of the Commission, with Mrs Flexner, Mrs Buttrick and Miss Buttrick, would express their deep gratitude for the great privilege of visiting these interesting countries and institutions of the Far East.

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) Wallace Buttrick.

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 and Miss Parrish, would express their deep gratitude for the  
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Respectfully submitted  
 (Signed) Wallace Parrish

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**CHINA MEDICAL BOARD**  
61 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

7 69  
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WICKLIFFE ROSE  
WILLIAM H. WELCH  
ROGER S. GREENE  
FREDERICK L. GATES

April 10th, 1916.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,  
University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Judson:-

Mr. Gates read me your kind note to him.  
Evidently I made too <sup>serious</sup> ~~severe~~ an impression on your mind.  
I was tired and talked as one sometimes does talk to a  
dear and intimate friend. I am sure that matters will go  
forward satisfactorily and you may be sure that I shall  
give my heart as well as my physical and mental strength  
to the work in China.

Always affectionately yours,

*Wallace Buttrick*

WB:H



CMA  
China Medical Board

Chicago, January 7, 1916

My dear Buttrick:-

I reached Chicago yesterday and of course found that you had already left. It was too bad that we couldn't have a confab together. Tuesday noon Dr. Flexner, Gates, Murphy and I had luncheon and a long talk on the China matter. The Doctor gave me a good picture I think of the situation as you found it. At the same time I wanted to have a talk with you at length. I am glad to know that you and yours are well, and am sure that you brought back an experience which you will value for the future work.

Herewith I am enclosing a letter which will explain itself. Dr. de Benoit we found upwards of a year ago last spring in Peking, and saw him and his colleague again several times. The two were studying China with somewhat such a view as our Commission had, the plan being to interest people in Switzerland and in Germany in medical

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staff of  
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My dear Butterick:-

Chicago, January 7, 1916

Chinese Medical Bureau

education, and hoping to send out medical men for the staff of some of the hospitals. They were particularly interested, I think, in matters at Canton. Perhaps you will be kind enough to answer Dr. de Benoit directly on the whole matter.

With cordial regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Wallace Buttrick,  
61 Broadway, New York City.

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With cordial regards, I am,

My dear Father:-

Very truly yours,

I reached Chicago yesterday and of course found that you had already left. It was too bad. H.P.J. - L. That we couldn't have a cocktail together. Tuesday noon Dr. Flickner, Gates, Murphy and I had luncheon and a long talk on the China matter. The Doctor gave me a good picture I think of the situation as you found it. At the same time I wanted to have a talk with you at length. I am glad to know that you and yours are well, and am sure that you brought back an experience which you will value for the future work.

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last Mr. Wallace, Dr. Brock,  
last

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FRANCIS W. PEABODY  
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.  
WICKLIFFE ROSE  
WILLIAM H. WELCH

January 11, 1916

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,  
The University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Judson:

Thank you for your good letter of January 7th. It is a great sorrow to me that I was unable to see you either in New York or at Chicago, for there are so many things that you and I would like to talk over at our leisure.

I note with interest about Dr. de Benoit. Of course there is nothing for him now and I will cable him accordingly.

We were all sorry to miss Mrs. Judson also, but she was out at the time of our call.

There is a vast amount of work here for me to take up but I shall burrow through the hay stack before a great while. All the saints in Christendom are trying to see me just now, which of course takes valuable time.

Affectionately yours,

*Wallace Buttrick*

WB:E

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61 BROADWAY

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BEN C. BARR  
SECRETARY

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of course takes valuable time.

Affectionately yours,

*William Brewster*

WB:E

*C. M. B.*  
*China Medical Board*

Personal

Chicago, April 13, 1916

My dear Buttrick:-

Your note of the 10th inst. is received. I fully understood at the time in what spirit you talked to me about matters. It is the same spirit in which I wrote to Gates, and the same spirit in which he showed you my note. Now I want to say that yours of the 10th inst. is to me wholly unsatisfactory. I don't care at all how much of your physical and mental and emotional strength you give to the work in China, compared to the condition of your own physical vigor. Frankly, that is all that interests me just now. I think you ought to drop your work and get a thorough vacation for a time and a thorough rest, and I can't express too emphatically my opinion on this head.

Cordially yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick, % General Education Board,  
61 Broadway, New York City.

Chicago, April 13, 1916

Personal

My dear Butterick:-

Your note of the 10th inst. is received. I fully understood at the time in what spirit you talked to me about matters. It is the same spirit in which I wrote to Gates, and the same spirit in which he showed you my note. Now I want to say that yours of the 10th inst. is to me wholly unsatisfactory. I don't care at all how much of your physical and mental and emotional strength you give to the work in China, compared to the condition of your own physical vigor. Frankly, that is all that interests me just now. I think you ought to drop your work and get a thorough vacation for a time and a thorough rest, and I can't express too emphatically my opinion on this head.

Cordially yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Wallace Butterick, General Education Board,  
61 Broadway, New York City.

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

CHINA MEDICAL BOARD

61 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

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WILLIAM H. WELCH  
ROGER S. GREENE  
FREDERICK L. GATES

May 11, 1916

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

My dear Sir:-

Dr. Buttrick asks me to send you the enclosed copy of the Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the China Medical Board held April 25, 1916.

Will you kindly note also the following changes in the Minutes of the meeting of the Board held April 6, a copy of which has already been sent to you:

On page 10, the resolution marked Architect in the margin, should be changed to read:

"RESOLVED that the executive officers be authorized to retain Mr. Charles A. Coolidge to proceed to China with the heads of the new schools, when they shall be appointed, as consulting architect."

On page 11, the following minute should be inserted at the foot of the page after the minute marked Tsinanfu:

"The Director stated that Dr. Brown of the Presbyterian Board of Missions had asked if the China Medical Board wished to pass on the qualifications of appointees to the staff of the Union Medical College at Tsinanfu, and said that in his opinion he did not think we ought to reserve this right.

"On motion, the opinion of the Director was approved."

MKE/LVT

Yours very truly,

(Miss) Margaret H. Eggleston  
Secretary to Dr. Buttrick.



(COPY)

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

August 11, 1916

Friday

Dear Dr. Buttrick:

We have just finished our visit in Japan, and embarked this morning at Kobe for Shanghai. Mr. Greene was anxious for us to go to Shanghai first, so that we might all see the property that he has been investigating. We will be there only a few days, and then will go to Peking by rail, stopping one day at Tsinanfu, to see the new hospital there.

Mr. Coolidge intends to return home after he finishes at Peking, and plans to sail from Yokohama about the middle of September on the "Empress of Russia." After he leaves, Mr. Greene and I will make a trip to Hankow, Chang-sha, Nanking and Shanghai, and any other places we want to visit, and will return to Peking so that I can be there for a while during the time that the school is in full operation. Following that I expect to return to Japan by way of Korea, and to sail from Yokohama.

According to our estimate of time I will probably not sail until late in October or early in November. I want to sail by the Japanese line and land in San Francisco, and spend a few days there to see the work that is being done there. I will then want to stop

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a short time in Minneapolis to look up some men there, and will also stop a few days in Portland and at home. According to the present plan that would not get me to New York much before Christmas. Mr. Coolidge will be in Boston by the end of September, and if it is your opinion that I should attempt to get back to New York sooner, in order not to delay his work, I shall do so. I believe it is quite important that I should stay out here long enough to get thoroughly familiar with the situation, and of course I can't tell how long that will take before I am actually on the ground. If you have any suggestions about my return, I should be very glad to have them, either by letter or by cable.

I believe that Mr. Greene and I are in perfect sympathy about everything we have discussed in regard to the plans for the school. We have gone over many of the points that I wanted to discuss with him, and by the time I leave Peking we will be ready to make many recommendations. He has evidently given much thought to details of organization, equipment, and policy, and many things that seemed difficult to me now seem very easy. I am very glad to have a man like Mr. Greene to work with, and it will mean very much in the carrying out of our plans for the school.

Thanks to Mr. Greene, our trip through Japan has been very interesting and uniformly comfortable and pleasant. We have visited about the same places that you visited. We are all very well and are anxious to do some work when we get to China.

Will you give my best regards to the other members of the board? I am looking forward to the closer relations that I will have with your office on my return.

Sincerely,  
(signed) Franklin C. McLean

(1007)

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(signed) Franklin C. McLean

COPY

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*China Medical Board*

Korea, Sept. 8, Friday

Dear Dr. Buttrick:

Mr. Coolidge and Charles are on their way to Japan to take the "Empress of Russia," and as this is my only opportunity of seeing Korea and Manchuria I am accompanying them as far as Seoul. They leave me there on Sunday, and I go back to Peking, stopping at Mukden and at Tientsin, where Mr. Greene expects to meet me. After about a week in Peking I expect to start my southern trip, (with Mr. Greene), arriving at Shanghai in time to get the "Empress of Asia" on Oct. 7.

Our stay in Peking has been delightful, and of course intensely interesting. I know that I shall find Peking a delightful place to live. I have found much interest in our plans, and everyone wants to help. I have seen very little evidence of any kind of prejudice, and am sure that what little there has been in certain quarters will rapidly disappear. The younger men on the staff of the Union Medical College are particularly enthusiastic in welcoming the change, and are all quite in sympathy with our plans. I am sure that most of them will be valuable to us after the reorganization.

I have met and talked with various representatives of the missions, and have been assured of their cooperation. In short, I believe the time is ripe for rapid progress in the direction in which we wish to grow. Mr. Greene and I have been assured by President Tsur, of Tsing-Hua College, of his cooperation, and he feels that there will be no lack of properly qualified students.

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Dear Dr. Battick:

Mr. Coolidge and Charles are on their way to Japan to take the "Empress of Russia," and as this is my only opportunity of seeing Korea and Manchuria I am accompanying them as far as Seoul. They leave me there on Sunday, and I go back to Peking, stopping at Mukden and at Tientsin, where Mr. Greene expects to meet me. After about a week in Peking I expect to start my southern trip, (with Mr. Greene), arriving at Shanghai in time to get the "Empress of Asia" on Oct. 7.

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COPY

We have considered the question of nursing at length, and all of us feel that it is advisable and also easily possible to employ women nurses in the male wards even in Peking. There is at present a considerable interest in nursing among Chinese young women of the higher classes, and there seems to be no question of their availability when first-class opportunities are offered. The prejudice against women nurses in male wards seems to be dying out in Peking as it has in Shanghai, and the custom has already become a fact both in Peking and Tientsin, though to a more limited extent than we should plan for.

The fact that fine autopsies have been performed during the last year at the Men's Hospital, mostly secured through the efforts of Dr. Korn, seems to indicate that the Chinese prejudice against autopsies is no more deep-seated than that among our Jewish friends at home, and it gives us a very hopeful outlook for the future.

I haven't of course, too many things to write of in detail, but we shall have much to discuss. I hope to arrive in New York before election day, and will wire my route when I land, about Oct. 21. In the meantime will you have any letters for me sent to Portland, Oregon, in care of Dr. R. B. Dillehunt, Stevens Bldg?

Mr. Coolidge will reach New York about the same time as this. I am sorry to see him go ahead of me, for we have had a most delightful trip together, and I hate to leave him.

With warmest regards of all of us, I am,

Sincerely,

(Signed) Franklin C. McLean.

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With warmest regards of all of us, I am,

Sincerely,

(Signed) Franklin C. McLean.

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FREDERICK L. GATES

November 29, 1916

President Harry Pratt Judson  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Sir:

At Dr. McLean's suggestion, Dr. Buttrick  
has requested me to send you the enclosed copy of a  
letter from Mr. Roger Greene to Dr. McLean.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Margaret K. Eggleston

Secretary to Dr. Buttrick

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61 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

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WILLIAM H. WELCH  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR IN CHINA  
WILLIAM H. WELCH  
SECRETARY

November 29, 1916

President Harry Pratt Johnson  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Sir:

As Dr. Johnson's suggestion, Dr. Buttrick  
has requested us to send you the enclosed copy of a  
letter from Dr. Roger Greene to Dr. Johnson.

Very truly yours,

(Enclosed) Enclosure to Dr. Johnson

Respectfully to Dr. Buttrick

WILLIAM H. WELCH

C O P Y

Letter from Mr Rogers S Greene to Dr McLean Oct 24th, 1916

In visiting the Methodist Women's Hospital the other day to see how our students were getting along, I found that there was already in progress there what is practically an experiment in co-education. The women doctors are admitting our students and their own girl students to witness the same operations at the same time, and Miss Powell, the nurse, tells me that the behaviour both of the students and of the patients and their relatives is very satisfactory. So far no objection has been developed from any quarter to this rather radical innovation.

The gynaecological ward has been full practically all the time since the beginning of the term. The obstetrical service, as might have been expected, is developing rather slowly. When I was at the hospital, there was just one mother and her child in the obstetrical ward proper, both of them doing very well after an exceedingly complicated and dangerous case. In the waiting ward there were four cases at different stages, from three months on, some of whom had been admitted to the hospital on account of special conditions which the doctors thought would be of value for teaching the students. Curiously enough two private obstetrical cases, presenting certain abnormal features, which had just been discharged from the hospital, had also been

Letter from Mr Rogers & Greene to Dr McLean Oct 24th. 1916

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made available for teaching purposes by the special consent of the relatives concerned. For purposes of examination by the students, these private cases were brought down to the public ward floor in order that the privacy of the private ward floor might not be disturbed. The hospital is very full these days, and apparently the presence of our male students is not having the unfavorable effect upon the clientele that was expected. The whole thing makes a very interesting example of the way in which some of the anticipated difficulties in the way of introducing modern hospital practice disappear when the attempt is actually made. As we thought would probably be the case, many of these popular prejudices have been exaggerated.

(Signed) Roger S Greene.

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(Signed) Roger S. Greene.

7  
Boston, December 14, 1916.

To the China Medical Board,  
Rockefeller Foundation,  
61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

When I was in China there was not a single hospital or laboratory building completed of fireproof construction with modern sanitary plumbing and fittings equal to even a moderate American equipment, so that it was impossible to get a reliable figure per cubic foot for a fireproof building actually finished, with a proper equipment. I did, however, obtain from a local firm figures on the working drawings of the new laboratory building which we built for the Rockefeller Institute at Princeton, the contract price of which in America is \$90,700. The price in China was \$86,000., which was not reassuring. The reason is, in my opinion, that in China our American laboratory and hospital equipment, fixtures and mechanical equipment cost much more than at home, and all the saving in the cost of the building over the cost at home must be made in the labor and local material entering into the shell of the structure. Imported materials entering into this part of the work cost much more than at home. This being the case, I should think it unwise to figure on a saving of more than one-third of the price of a fireproof building in the United States for the same building



in China, using Chinese material where possible.

I know the China Medical Board does not desire to put as much money into the plant as my estimate shows, but I do not see how you can cut down on the laboratory, hospital and mechanical equipment and get the desired results. If any saving is to be made I think it will have to be in the quality of the buildings themselves or in the requirements.

In the teaching laboratories I have figured an equipment no more expensive than in the Harvard Medical School, but more modern in some particulars.

You can get enamelled iron wash bowls from Japan, and native water closets are being manufactured today at Tientsin which could be used in places, but the plumbing traps and fittings, as well as the Japanese bowls, are not good enough for general use. It would not be wise for the Board to try experiments on enamel ware and solid porcelain tubs, etc. It has taken years and thousands of dollars in experimenting to get satisfactory results in the United States. The American fixtures are the only satisfactory general fixtures obtainable in quantities in China today, and they should be installed with a competent American foreman directing the work, the only exception being the native closet. The same is true of the laboratory fittings.



I saw plans of the Government Hospital in Peking and the prices per cubic foot at which it was figured it would cost, also many other buildings in which the price per cubic foot was much less than the price I have given, but I feel confident that by the time you have worked out the details and equipment that you will find that I have not allowed too much per cubic foot for your buildings. I do not think the China Medical Board would be satisfied with less than I have included in making my estimate. On the layout plan I have shown a sloping Chinese roof and it certainly looks better than a flat roof, but it adds a large number of cubic feet.

I should think that it would not be necessary to build but one laboratory building for the Medical School at present, and possibly omit one ward building, and omit entirely one of the laboratory wings from the ward buildings. I have drawn the future ward laboratory on the plan to show how it could be placed if needed in the future. This is the Easterly of the laboratories marked #6 on plan.

The kitchen is laid out for a European kitchen for the whole hospital. If a Chinese kitchen is all that is necessary for the patients, the size and equipment can be greatly reduced. There are no accommodations provided for the Chinese male servants but they can be put in small native quarters in the northeast corner of the lot if desired.

If the above reductions are made, of course the



power plant equipment which will be needed at present, will be reduced.

As to what the buildings will cost today nobody can do any more than guess. All the prices we have been able to obtain in this country recently are for immediate acceptance and with a string attached to them. Steel delivery is more than uncertain and will be even more so in China, although I have a letter from the manager of the U. S. Steel Corporation in China saying that every facility and courtesy will be extended to the China Medical Board. I have talked with many of the leading contractors and they do not wish to give figures on work here, and when they do, they try to amply protect themselves. It is my opinion, however, that one-third more at least should be added to normal prices before the war to cover the present advance in prices.

The prices per cubic foot as shown on summary sheet are based on what the buildings as shown on the sketch plan would have cost in America just before the war of thoroughly fireproof construction with granite sod course, lime stone trim, red brick walls and flat roofs. The flat roofs on ward buildings and Nurses' Home being partially used for sun parlors and sleeping porches.

These prices include all the fittings except movable furniture such as chairs and tables, electric light fixtures, and shades, and architects' and engineers' commissions and clerk of the works. It includes Plumbing, Heating and Ventilating



Electric lighting  
and

High pressure steam

Refrigeration

Vacuum

Gas

2 Elevators

Drainage

Treatment of Grounds )

All prices are in Gold.

Accompanying this report are two sheets of blue prints, one a block plan showing proposed Medical School, Hospital and Laboratory buildings on the Prince Yu's property, and the other a synopsis of the proposed buildings, giving the cubical contents of each building and approximate costs.

Very respectfully submitted,



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WILLIAM H. WELCH  
ROGER S. GREENE  
FREDERICK L. GATES

December 15, 1916

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

My dear Dr. Judson:

Enclosed I send you Mr. Coolidge's final report  
on proposed buildings at Peking. This will be pre-  
sented for discussion at the meeting of the China  
Medical Board called for December 22.

Very truly yours,

*Wallace Buttrick*

WB/NMC

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 51 BROADWAY  
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WB:RMO





Chicago, December 18, 1916

Dear Mr. Buttrick:

Your favor of the 15th inst. is received, enclosing letter sent to Mr. Roger Greene on behalf of the Vice-Chairman and Director of the Board. The letter presents luminously the situation, and the fundamental policies which the Board has adopted and which it should consistently carry out. I do not see how there can be hereafter any misunderstanding of the aims and purposes of the China Medical Board.

Very truly yours,

L.P.J. - L.

~~Mr. Wallace Buttrick~~  
~~China Medical Board~~  
~~61 Broadway, New York City~~

Chicago, December 18, 1916

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H. P. J. - L.

Mr. Wallace Buttrick  
China Medical Board  
61 Broadway, New York City

102

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WILLIAM H. WELCH  
ROGER S. GREENE  
FREDERICK L. GATES

December 15, 1916

President Harry Pratt Judson  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Judson:

At a meeting of the China Medical Board held October 24, 1916  
the following action was taken:

"The Director presented a letter from Mr. Roger Greene  
in regard to the policies of the Board in aiding mission  
hospitals.

"On motion, it was

"RESOLVED that Mr. Greene's letter be referred to the  
Executive Committee for consideration and acknowledgment and  
that Mr. Gates be requested to prepare a statement covering  
the suggestions made by Mr. Greene and re-stating the policy  
of the Board in the matter of aid to hospitals."

Pursuant to the foregoing, Mr. Gates has prepared a letter which was duly  
adopted by the Executive Committee and has been transmitted to Mr. Greene.  
I am enclosing a copy of this letter.

WB:MKE

Very truly yours,

*Wallace Buttrick*

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

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MINOR FLETCHER  
FREDERICK T. EATON  
FRANK J. GOODWIN  
HARRY PRATT JOHNSON  
JOHN R. MOTT  
STANLEY J. MURPHY  
FRANCIS W. PEARSON  
JOHN G. ROCKWELL, JR.  
WICKLIFFE ROSE  
WILLIAM H. WILSON  
ROBERT T. GREENE  
FREDERICK L. RAYNE

THE ROCKWELL FOUNDATION  
CHINA MEDICAL BOARD  
37 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

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DIRECTOR  
HARRY PRATT JOHNSON  
PRESIDENT  
ROBERT T. GREENE  
SECRETARY

December 15, 1916

President Harry Pratt Johnson  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois  
Dear Mr. Johnson:

At a meeting of the China Medical Board held October 24, 1916

the following action was taken:

"The Director presented a letter from Mr. Roger Greene

in regard to the policies of the Board in aiding mission

hospitals.

"On motion, it was

"Resolved that Mr. Greene's letter be referred to the

Executive Committee for consideration and acknowledgment and

that Mr. Eaton be requested to prepare a statement covering

the mission work made by Mr. Greene and repelling the policy

of the Board in the matter of aid to hospitals."

Pursuant to the foregoing, Mr. Eaton has prepared a letter which was duly

adopted by the Executive Committee and has been transmitted to Mr. Greene.

I am enclosing a copy of this letter.

Very truly yours,

Frederick T. Eaton

FB:MEC

(Copy)

No. 230

November 13, 1916

Mr. Roger S. Greene  
The China Medical Board  
Peking, China

Dear Mr. Greene:

Your excellent letter of July 17th addressed to Dr. Buttrick was received on August 29th and immediately manifolded and sent to all the members of the Board for consideration preparatory to the meeting of the Board on October 24th ult. The Board authorized the undersigned to reply to your letter in the sense of the discussion which it called forth.

As you know, the aim of the Board is "The Gradual and Orderly Development of a Comprehensive and Efficient System of Medicine in China." A method of procedure under the foregoing title was adopted, by the Foundation on January 29th, 1914, and later by the China Medical Board on its organization. A copy of the paper you doubtless have. Will you not kindly re-read it in connection with this letter. Some of the steps therein proposed have, as you know, been already taken. For instance: "Step I," The Mastery of existing data, including (a) data available in the United States, (b) English and European data, (c) data in China. The data in China was obtained in part by the two successive commissions sent to China, the first consisting of Dr. Judson and his co-laborers, among them yourself, the second consisting of Dr. Welch, Dr. Buttrick, Dr. Flexner and Dr. Gates.

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"Step II" has also been taken. We have chosen at the very beginning two centers, however, instead of the one proposed, namely Peking and Shanghai, in each of which to establish a thoroughly scientific and up to date medical school. The remaining steps, or most of them named in the paper, are yet to be taken. But the paper still remains our authoritative chart of procedure, laid down to us by the Foundation itself in establishing our Board.

Our purpose is thus very definite and clearly defined. We are to seek to establish scientific medicine in China. We are seeking to do so by the establishment of these two great and thoroughly scientific medical schools, the one in Peking, the other in Shanghai.

A central feature of the plan is to add a qualified practitioner to each of the medical missionary stations which have only one. So far as may be practicable, we would be glad to see the missionary physicians doubled up in the more promising and needy stations by abandonment of the less promising. We name two physicians, not because we suppose that two will be sufficient. We presume with you that a staff of five or six or more with a well-appointed and thoroughly equipped hospital is desirable for every important station. If it were our aim to make the medical stations immediately and in the highest degree efficient as agents for the curing of disease, we should undoubtedly wish to adopt the suggestion that you make or something akin to it, if the many qualified physicians could be procured. Such, however, is not our present aim. We want at least two medical missionaries, if possible, in every medical station only in order for the present that one of these two may spend at least three months of every year in our medical schools at Peking and Shanghai, leaving the

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other to maintain the work. The two will be on the ground together six months of every year and one or the other will be on the ground the remaining six months. With our medical schools in full operation and all or practically all the missionary practitioners in China spending three months of every year in one of these schools, we may reasonably expect that in the course of a decade the present missionary practitioners of China will become thoroughly trained, expert and scientific physicians. It is on the basis of the present medical practitioners of China thus trained and brought up to date by these two medical schools that we hope to establish the practice of scientific medicine in China.

When these men have been trained and brought up to date in medicine, they will have formed clear, definite and correct ideas as to what a medical station and hospital should be, ideas doubtless closely approximating those which you present in your paper, and they themselves will then demand of their home boards both the numbers and equipment which you suggest and also in no uncertain terms that further additions to the medical missionary force shall be men of the highest scientific training. Nor do we think that any method of procedure, not even a trained expert in each of the home offices here, such as you suggest, will be able to effect any of the results which you wish to see in medical missionary practice in China, in advance of the thorough scientific training of the missionary doctors now there, such as we are contemplating in the next decade.

Of course we will not be content with bringing the medical missionaries up to date in medicine. The ultimate practitioner in China will be

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Of course we will not be content with bringing the medical missionaries up to date in medicine. The ultimate practitioner in China will be

Chinese born, and we will bring the most promising and capable young Chinese we can secure into our medical schools from the beginning and multiply them as fast as possible.

Our sole aim being to establish these medical schools and put the practice of the medical missionaries at the earliest possible moment on a scientific foundation we must be governed of course in all our policies by this chosen aim. We are not aiming directly but only very indirectly and remotely to cure disease. Hence we are not aiming to establish or equip hospitals or medical stations anywhere, not even as models. All that must await the training of the present medical missionary in scientific medicine. He himself will then be the force which will compel the missionary boards at home and the missionary churches at home to rise to the need. When the time comes we may perhaps be able to assist. What little we do now in the way of equipment must have immediate, direct and visible bearing on the efficiency of our two medical schools.

Our policy in education will be the same. What we do for aid of missionary education in China, if anything, must have direct and obvious bearing upon the preparation of students for our medical schools. It is very probable that we shall be obliged to establish preparatory schools in direct connection with our medical institutions. It is very possible that we shall do no more than this in the way of education. All that we do, whether in the way of assisting students in the United States, of assisting in the equipment of chosen hospitals, in multiplying medical missionaries so that there shall be at least two in every suitable station,

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or in assisting missionary education, will be governed by the one closely guarded, definite aim, namely, the bearing of the proposed appropriation in each case on the single question of the promotion of scientific medicine in China.

We have no doubt that your ideals of a proper hospital are correct, and that the time will come in the not distant future when multitudes of such hospitals can be established and maintained in China. We thoroughly agree with you also that the present ideals of the medical missionary practitioners and of the home boards alike are far below the standards which ought to prevail, but we know of no way of elevating those standards at home, except by first elevating them abroad, and no way of elevating them abroad except by putting the whole missionary body as far as possible through successive years of scientific medical training on the ground in China.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Frederick T. Gates

Vice-Chairman

(Signed) Wallace Buttrick

Director

FTG:MKE

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Very truly yours,

(Signed) Frederick T. Gates

Vice-Chairman

(Signed) Wallace Buttrick

Director

FTG:MCE

Nanking, China,  
March 7, 1917.

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

Dear Dr. Judson:

Mrs. Williams and I were delighted to receive your note of December 30, given to Mr. Arthur T. Aldis of Chicago. Unfortunately we failed to see them as they came into the city in the morning and returned to the hotel. Mrs. Aldis felt too tired to respond to our invitation for tea in the evening.

I am sure you will be pleased to know that the plans of co-operation of the University and the China Medical Board in the Hospital here are working out in a most satisfactory way. Mr. Greene spent Monday, the fifth, with us and seemed very pleased to find the Hospital filled with patients who were being well cared for. Dr. Dwight T. Sloan is in charge. Dr. Hutcheson, who is in Kashing, is being transferred here by the Southern Presbyterian Board for surgical work. By the new arrangement we shall have at least five foreign doctors and four foreign nurses, besides a strong staff of Chinese doctors. The leading Chinese of the city seem greatly encouraged by the arrangement.

Journal, 1911.  
Vol. 41, Part 1.

THE JOURNAL OF THE  
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE  
FOR 1911.

Published by the Royal Society.

The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute is a quarterly publication devoted to the study of man and his development. It is the only English journal devoted to the study of man in all his aspects, physical, mental, and social. The Journal is published by the Royal Society, and is the property of the Royal Society. The Journal is published by the Royal Society, and is the property of the Royal Society.

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I am sending a picture of the new Science Building. I know you and Mrs. Judson will be interested in the outcome of Mr. Fellows' plans in combining the foreign and Chinese elements in architecture.

We are much encouraged by the steady increase in the number of college students. This term there are seventy-two in the Arts course and fifty-two in Agriculture and Forestry, who are also doing all their work in English.

I enjoyed very greatly the visit with Mrs. Judson and yourself, and Mrs. Williams joins me in sending most cordial regards.

Sincerely yours,

*J. F. Williams*

*Handwritten signature*

SECRET

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
JANUARY 1, 1918

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
JANUARY 1, 1918

Chicago, April 26, 1918

My dear Dr. Williams:

Yours of the 7th of March was duly received. I am very glad to hear from you, and to know that things are going well in Nanking. Of course I have heard through the China Medical Board of the arrangements made, and I hope that they will work out very satisfactorily. I shall be glad to receive the picture of the new science building. Please give my cordial regards to Mrs. Williams, and best greeting from Mrs. Judson to both of you.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. J. E. Williams  
The University of Nanking  
Nanking, China

Chicago, April 26, 1918

My dear Dr. Williams:

Yours of the 7th of March was duly received. I am very glad to hear from you, and to know that things are going well in Hanking. Of course I have heard through the China Medical Board of the arrangements made, and I hope that they will work out very satisfactorily. I shall be glad to receive the picture of the new science building. Please give my cordial regards to Mrs. Williams, and best greeting from Mrs. Jackson to both of you.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Dr. J. E. Williams  
The University of Hanking  
Hanking, China