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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

THE SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT  
FOR THE YEARS  
1948 and 1949

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL  
WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY  
CHENGDU, SZECHWAN, CHINA.

0191



## SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Sixth and Seventh Annual Reports for the years 1948 and 1949.

Social welfare in China is in its infancy, and medical social work is even more so. At this time all educational and welfare services are undergoing the test of criticism in the light of their value for the people. The future of our social work depends on two things. The first is whether the government will allow the department to continue. If they should decide not to allow this kind of work, there is no other plan. The second is whether money can be found to finance it. Social service work in a hospital, as elsewhere, cannot depend on the people who receive help to financially support it, and those who are able to help financially, are becoming fewer and fewer. There is no doubt in the minds of those who work for the needy, the fearful, and the distressed, that the work is most worth while. Some patients may be able to get along without it, but there is a much better chance that he will become a better and more useful citizen, if at the same time as he regains his health, he finds a new happiness and security. A social conscience is not something that grows by instinct, but rather by a long, slow, educational process. It is also true that those who benefit most from a social program are not the people who are in a position to initiate it.

### HISTORY.

The Social Service Department has done much to help those of the community who are in need, but with fewer limitations, much more can be demonstrated. Since its beginnings, just seven short years ago, there have been several complete changes of staff. When the department was opened in 1943 Miss Li Kuan was in charge. When she left, the department was closed temporarily. Miss Pearl Chien reorganised it in February 1944, and it showed much progress before she left in April, 1946. Miss Kung Hsiang Lan, who had joined the staff the previous September, became head of the department until she left in December 1946. Miss Hwang Chien, replaced her until June 1947. At that time Mr. Ling Kwang Ch'ing became head of the department, and



since that time he has been assisted by Miss Yang Su Lin on the staff. Both are graduates of the W.C.U.U in Sociology.

Some students from the Sociology Department receive part of their field work training in the hospital social service department. During the four terms of this two year period, we have had in the department 6, 11, 8, and 6 students respectively. We are very happy to serve them in this way, and we appreciate the help that Miss Chou Li Chiu, the supervisor of field work, has given from time to time.

#### HOME VISITING.

It has been our aim to visit as many of the homes of in-patients as possible. This has not been easy. Many of the patients come from the country and from other cities, and it is not possible to visit their homes. Many times the patient is the only person in the home, and when he is in hospital the home is closed. Those living on the outskirts of the city are most difficult to find, because addresses are not always accurate. However with all these limitations, we have done our best, and especially with the students to help, we have visited many of the homes. However we have no statistics to show the extent of the work here. At times of holidays and vacation, when we were short handed, there had to be careful choosing of the homes to be visited. It has been most worth while, and we hope that in the future this side of the work can be more adequately carried on.

#### STATISTICS.

Due to shortage of staff it has been difficult to keep records up to date. Then we had the misfortune of losing some of the record books, when the roof leaked and they became water soaked, and had to be destroyed. During the two years covered by this report, there were two changes in currency, so that the accounts are in three different currencies, and all of them in states of unstable, inflation. In this report we have refrained from financial totals, because they would be meaningless. With these and other limitations and

difficulties we have done the best possible to collect from the records the following statistics.

At the beginning of this report period, the Social Service Department was distributing free drugs from the department, but after July 1949 this practise was discontinued, and all drugs were handled from the dispensary.

From January 1, 1948 to December 31, 1949 the Social Service Department saw 1240 persons for the first time. Of the number of old friends that returned to us, we have no record, although if they were helped with money or drugs, this fact is recorded in the statistics. Throughout the report it would seem that the statistics are understated. The services given by a social service department are many and varied. At least a dozen persons were given assistance with clothing. Some of this had been donated by the American army personnel, but this is now all used up. Seventeen persons have been helped with crutches and five with artificial limbs. Fourteen were helped with transportation to their homes, when they were ready for discharge, and for many others we were able to make arrangements for transportation to other parts of the country. We had seventeen blood donors, and we hope in the future to have this section of the work given better publicity.

The hospital asked the Social Service Department to assist with the night school for the servants of the hospital, and it was glad to do so. It is a lively group of about 30 young men and women who gather each night to read, to write, to sing and play together.

We wish to acknowledge the many gifts of money that have been given toward the cost of this work from time to time by the various missions. Besides this, many of the mission staff have referred to us those patients who have insisted on making special gifts of money as thank offerings for services received. Others have benefited by their generosity. We wish especially to thank Dr. F. Fisher who, while he was here, took a keen interest in needy patients, and often saw himself that they were helped. Besides the friends that we see from day to day the department has many good friends whom we have never seen. At the closing date of this



report, the Chengtu Rotary Club was paying sufficient to enable the hospital to keep one bed free of charge for those who might need it. Added to that one, there are four groups in Canada who have made available four more free beds, Dominion United Church, Ottawa; Deep River Community Church; Melrose United Church, Hamilton; and a group of ten churches in the vicinity of Mitchel Ontario. It is our aim to report regularly to them. We have appreciated very much the cooperation we have had from the doctors and nurses in the hospital, and from all the house staff.

We hope to give the hospital staff more cooperation in the future, so that we all can better work for the community together. We would like to have a staff adequate in number, so that we could know all the patients in the large wards at least, as routine. We would also like to have a worker right at registration desk during clinic hours, to serve those patients whose enquiries could be met right in the O.P.D.

The new age has brought many new ideas, and we look to a future of better things for all. We want to fit into the future, and continue our aim of service to any one in need. We would hope that the new era will see the common people into a period of plenty to eat and to wear, and that gradually our emphasis can move on to other things in life that are desirable and worth while, but which are of little interest to the hungry.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE 1240 PERSONS SEEN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS TWO YEAR PERIOD.

Our statistics cannot be considered to be completely accurate, but we submit them in the hope that they may convey a general picture of the work done by the department.

#### NATIVE PROVINCES.

	number	percent
Szechwanese	1129	91.0
Other provinces	79	6.4
no record	32	2.6
	1240	100.

It is interesting to note that none claimed allegiance to other provinces for longer than ten years. After that length of time they quickly became natives. Of the 79 only one came from the west, and that was from S'ichang, 32 came from the northern provinces, 38 came from central and eastern China, and 8 came from the southern provinces. There were 19 who claimed to have lived in Szechwan for a year or less, 6 claimed from one to five years residence, 12 said they had been here from five to ten years, and 42 did not give any definite time when they came.

A considerable proportion of the 32 for whom we have no record, is orphanage children, and their geographic heritage is not known. When the department was organized, there were many down river people in Szechwan, and this category was more interesting. It is not significant any longer.

#### SEX.

	number	percent
men	707	57.0
women	530	42.7
no record	3	.3
	1240	100.

#### AGE.

	number	percent
under 2 years	198	16.0
from 2 to 10 years	268	21.6
11 20	200	16.1
21 30	229	18.5
31 40	157	12.7
41 50	107	8.6
51 60	44	3.5
61 70	20	1.6
over 70	10	.8
no record	7	.6
	1240	100.

#### OCCUPATIONS.

For the occupations of the persons assisted by the Social Service Department, we have used the persons own



occupation where possible. In the case of wives we used the husband's occupation, and for children we took the father's occupation, or the mother's if there was no father. Those classed as unemployed, are all adults, or children of unemployed parents.

labourers and servants	190
ricksha pullers	108
unemployed	99
vegetable and fruit peddlars	85
small merchants	78
farmers	68
handwork	65
no record	61
soldier	59
orphan	53
small food shop	33
carter	31
teacher	30
wash clothes	29
apprentice	28
middle school student	19
carpenter	19
cook	17
office worker	14
university student	13
widow	12
shoe maker	12
wheelbarrow pusher	10
weaver	9
tailor	8
barber	8
police	7
gatemans	7
grass cutters	6
second hand goods dealer	5
antique dealer	4
painter	4
beggar	4
machinist	3
preacher	3
boat puller	3
peddlars of fertilizer	2

tinsmith	2
water carrier	2
driver of trucks	2
spinner	2
tile maker, typist, butcher, copper worker	
wet nurse, tax collector, clothes mender	
writer of letters, army staff, factory	
worker, watch repairs, dyer, printer,	
car repairs, bicycle repairs, fortune	
teller, Buddhist priest, embroidery,	
writer, veterinary, each hand one	20
	1240

#### EDUCATION.

It has been assumed that where the report was not marked that the person was illiterate.

number of persons who had complete or partial	
university education	15
number of persons who had complete or partial	
middle school education	46
number of persons who claimed ability to read and	
write	311
those who were illiterate, and those for whom we	
had no record	402
children under ten years of age	46
	1240

#### CLINICS ATTENDED.

pediatric	424
Surgery	387
medical	320
obstetrical	47
gynecology	38
dermatology	12
X-ray (diagnostic)	9
dental	2
neurological	2
no record	2
	1243

#### DENTAL REPORT.

Although the dental department has not come directly under the social service department they have



done much charity work, so in order to show a complete report of the charity work of the union institution a short account of their work is incorporated into this report

During the twelve months of 1949 the dental clinic served 10,691 persons who paid for the service they received. In the same period they gave 9,854 persons free or reduced cost treatment. Almost one sixth of those who attended clinic were children. Of the 20,545 persons seen in clinic 6,066 came for the first time, and the remainder were these who added returned for further work to be done.

Besides regular clinic work, the department examined 2,812 children in four local schools and 238 children in a local orphanage.

#### REFERENCE.

More than half of those persons helped by Social Service had no record of the person who sent them, so we assume that they came by themselves, or were directed verbally. These number 803. The remaining 437 are as follows,

O.P.D. doctor referred	195
other doctor	46
hospital servants, including those who received treatment themselves	37
university staff (outside hospital)	36
army	27
local orphanages	25
nurses	13
other hospitals	10
local nursery	8
Theological College	7
various churches	6
local official	6
other universities	3
friend	3
social worker	3
factory, blind school, city health department	
YWCA, and such vague terms as mother, friend, wife etc.	7
	<u>437.</u>

HOSPITAL SERVICES GIVEN IN TERMS OF MONEY VALUE.						
Date	Free	Help With Drugs	Dressings	Laboratory	X-Ray	Operation
	Registration	All or Partial				
1948						
Jan. 1		14,080,000. CNC	records not available.			
to		1,005,000 CNC plus 120 points				
Aug. 31		plus 9.75 GY plus 196. mitteed 86 GY				
Sept. 1	34.25 GY	135.42 GY	8.70 GY	15.10 GY	4.00 GY	1.00 GY
to						
Nov. 9						
Nov. 9	31.60 GY	54.25	16.70	2.50	46.00	4.00
to						
Nov. 30						
Dec. 1	48.80	139.10	39.50	7.00	6.00	30.00
to						
Nov. 31.						
1949						
Jan. 1	80.00	234.	41.	85.	50.	30.
to						
Jan. 31						



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Feb. 1	515.	9,070.	10.30	170.	1,800.	500.
to						
Mar. 12						
incomplete						
Mar. 12	1,690.	38,100.	2,100.	—	—	—
to						
Ap. 11						
	currency changed from GY to silver					
Ap. 12	.30	3.70	.20	.30	.40	—
to						
Ap. 30,						1
May 1	4.99	18.67	5.15	2.60	2.10	10
to						
May 31						1
June 1	2.13	9.83	2.36	.90	2.20	—
to						
June 30						
incomplete						
July 1	.62	9.74	1.90	1.40	1.40	.50
to						
July 31						
Aug. 1						
to	.20	13.24	1.35	1.20	—	—
Sept. 13						

Sept. 13	2.08	16.70	1.40	.30	6.00	5.00
to						
Nov. 14						
incomplete						
Nov. 14	6.50	39.68	18.90	3.80	9.80	—
to						
Nov. 30						
Dec. 1	1.59	77.29	23.30	1.90	36.20	4.50
to						
Dec. 31						
TOTAL NUMBER OF		723	—	28	72	11
PEOPLE HELPED	214					



# Drugs.

For the first half of this period, free drugs, donated by the Canadian Aid to China were distributed from this department. Besides this there were grants of money made to help patients buy medicine that we did not have in the department. The period is broken down into unequal lengths of time because of the changes that were made in systems of keeping the records.

Date	Money Granted For Drugs	Number of Persons Helped.
1948		
Jan. 1		
to	1,627,000 CNC plus 120 points	43
Feb. 28		
Mar. 1		
to	3,293,000 CNC	26
June 30		
July 1		
to	9,160,000 CNC plus 196,86 GY	26
Aug. 31		
Sept. 1		
to	4,614,000 GY plus 202.47 silver	73
Aug. 26 1949		168.

## DRUGS ACTUALLY DISPENSED IN THE SAME PERIOD.

Drug	Amount	Number of Persons Helped.
sulfathiazole	1,823.2 units of .5	195
sulfanilimide	1,090 " " .5	12
sulfadiazine	626.6 " " .5	101
vitamin B1	1,083 " " 5 mg	80
polivitamins	891	52
Brown's mixture	35 c.c.	2
cod liver oil	1,620 c.c.	10
penicillin	600,000 units	2
vitamin B1 complex	211	15
quinine	18	2
vitamin A and D	15	1
castor oil	10 c.c.	1
intovenes	value 1,525,000	4

glucose	value 1,060,000	2
	600 c.c.	6
TAT	" 1,800,000	485

## IN-PATIENT REPORT

Number of patients known to the Social Service Department	542
Those who were given some help with their hospital expenses	298
Those who received help other than financial	107
Those who received help with drugs	70
Those who were given free X-ray mostly treatment	31
Those who were given free blood transfusion	7
Those who were given free operation	39
Those who were given help with transportation home	14
deaths	31
Those who gave their body for research	4

## Amount of hospital money used for in-patients.

January 1 '48 to July 31 '48	CNC 568,873,500.
Nov. 1 '48 to Nov 30 '48	GY 5,405.40
Jan. 1 '49 to April 30 '49	GY 17,883,983.10
May 1 '49 to Dec. 31 '49	silver 7,376.03

## DEPARTMENT FINANCIAL REPORT.

The head of the Social Service Department has submitted the following financial report. Again the changes in currency has made any such report difficult. and not completely accurate.

From January 1 '48 till August 28 '48 the currency was in CNC	
staff salaries totalled	8,000,000.
servant salary	1,800,000.
office expenses	1,560,000.
	.....11,360,000.

During this period the amount which was used for assistance to patients was 617,200,000.

From August 29, 48 till April 11 '49 the currency was in GY	
staff salaries	5,940.
servant salary	770.
office administration	350.
	.....7,060.

The amount used for assistance to patients was 34,800.

From April 11 '49 till December 31, '49 the currency was in silver.	
staff salaries	514.
servant salary	35.
office administration	40.
	.....589.

The amount used for assistance to patients was 17,670.



# L. FAMILY.

Sickness often follows or precedes other calamitous things in the family. These are unpredictable and the people concerned can in no way prepare for them or prevent them. It was this way with the L. family. Within one year two of the family had to be hospitalised. The father was now blind, but before this came upon him he had been a soldier and afterward had a small business. Now things were different and he had to depend on the money his wife earned making match boxes in her spare time.

There were two smaller girls in the family, but it had to be the older, and only boy, who was beginning to be a help to the family, that contracted infectious jaundice and had to have a long hospitalisation. The family were of good honest stock, and they continued to be swept along by forces beyond their control. Before the year was out, the poorly constructed out-house collapsed while the aged grandfather was inside, and one wall fell and injured his ankle badly. This was another calamity to add to their long list, and no matter how they struggled they did not seem to be able to get ahead. The cause of their troubles was a combination of so many things beyond their control, that all we could do was to understand and to help alleviate the immediate pressure. Treatment of the grandfather required X-ray and other medicine and we were able to return him to his family almost well.

## Miss. L.

Miss L. was only thirteen years of age, and she was very small for that age, but when she came to hospital she had a history of inability to work for about two years. Thirteen years of age in China would be between eleven and twelve in foreign count.

When she was 8 years old she had been helping her mother in the fields to plant sweet potatoes. The field had been recently fertilized and was still very wet. She was in her bare feet and although soon afterward her feet were sore, swollen and broke out in sores, she did not know what had given her hookworm.

Her family were very poor farmers, and there were other illnesses in the family. When the disease progressed, and her appetite increased abnormally, her family sent her to Cheng'u where she could work, they thought, and earn her own living. Of course she was not a satisfactory servant, and after three weeks her employer discharged her. When she came to hospital her employer felt no responsibility for her whatever.

During her three weeks of treatment in hospital our worker had several interviews with her employer, and he finally accepted the responsibility of sending such a young girl back to her mother. The girl was over-joyed with this plan, especially now that she felt so much better, and more like a thirteen year old should feel.

## MASTER F.

Little Master F. arrived at the hospital in a pitiful condition for a three year old. He had many diseases, but the most urgent was his TB ankle. His father had been killed as a soldier in a distant province, and soon after that his mother deserted, and had not been heard from since. His old grandmother was the only one to care for him, and she used all her physical strength working in a local flour mill to get enough for them to eat.

Finally the village folk felt so sorry that they took up a collection, and one of the older men came all the way into the city with the boy to see the doctor. The child was in hospital for 37 days, and the friend stayed near him all that time. The doctors had to amputate just below the knee, but he was much better. We were able to help him some, but the friend who was willing to sell his own clothes in order to get enough money to return to the village, was his best friend.

Unfortunately the village is very far away, and no one of the family can read or write, so correspondence is unsatisfactory. We can only hope that the village friends helped him to get the wooden leg that the doctors urged for him before he left the hospital.

## Mrs. W.

Mrs. W. was referred to our hospital from a country hospital, so that she might have further treatment.



When she first came she was weary and obviously worried. She would talk very little about her home and family conditions, and when she did talk, she did not always give the same reason for her husband's indifference and his refusal to take responsibility for her expenses. Eventually we learned that it was this very financial reason that kept her from hospital treatment sooner.

She and her husband apparently lived a normal satisfactory life for the first 24 years of their wedded life, and their six children were a joy to them. Mrs. W. had a good education herself and had previously taught primary school. Her husband had a good position in the local government office. Financial needs should not have been one of her problems.

It was a complete surprise to her when three years ago her husband brought home another wife. Mr. W. took a dislike to his wife, treated her badly and at times even beat her. She finally could not stand it any longer and she took the youngest child and left home to stay with a friend in another city. She told her friend very little of her troubles and her worries. Eventually her illness had advanced so far that she had to have attention and she was admitted to the local hospital where she was for two months. She was very unhappy because this meant that she had to leave the teaching she was doing. From this hospital she was referred to the Chengtu hospital where she received the treatment she required. At the same time our visitor saw her frequently. She gradually confided in us and told us how she felt about her home and family. She knew that we wrote to her husband and she also knew that he refused to answer himself and also refused to allow the children to come to visit or to write to their mother.

However Mrs. W. enjoyed the books she was loaned, and we were able to lend her many that became new friends to her. After three months in hospital her mental condition improved with her physical one, and she was satisfied to return to her friend's home and continue the new life that had been forced upon her in middle life.

Mr. Y.

Accidents are no respecter of persons, and many times persons who have accidents are in no position to take the consequences. It was this way with Mr. Y. but he was in the middle of fellow workmen who understood his plight and did help him. He had left home when he was young and had had no contact with his home town for years. He was making a hand to mouth living by pouring tea in a tea shop, and in this job he met many interesting people who became his friends. But his employment here was not steady and in his free time he pushed a wheelbarrow. But this type of life did not leave any margin for accidents, and when one day he was walking through the crowded salt dock he accidentally upset the workmen's kuo of hot si fan and he burned himself badly. The workmen took up a collection and sent him to hospital where we were able to add some help and return him well again to his job.

Mrs. L.

Mrs. L. was only 19 years old. She had married two years before but her husband and she did not get along well and she spent most of the time with her own parents. She had no children. When she left home one day she never thought that she would be the victim of such an accident, but as she was walking along the street from somewhere behind her, a gun went off and injured her leg above the knee. Although it was the local policeman's gun that went off by accident, and the community vouched that he was receiving only a small salary and could not help with the costs at all, she still had to come to hospital.

It was quite an extensive injury, and it took a long time in hospital before she was ready to return home. She was very grateful for all the kinds of assistance that she received.

Mr. T.

Sometimes injuries are not quite so accidental and these kinds have their own particular problems. Mr. T. came to hospital with a nasty abdomen wound, the result of a quarrel. It had taken him a whole day to come from his village, and his condition was not im-

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proved for the long journey. He was very unhappy too, and found it very difficult to talk about the cause of the quarrel. Eventually we learned that Mr. T. was a water carrier in his village, and in his own home were his father, who was an old man, his wife, three brothers and two sisters. Together the family had managed to save a little, but they had no storeroom in which to keep extra rice. Mr. T. had arranged to store it in the granary of a wealthy man of the community. When the time came to use this supply, Mr. T. went to the house, but the owner was not at home. His haughty younger brother picked a quarrel with Mr. T. and in the fight that ensued Mr. T. was wounded.

The community was immediately up in arms that such an attack should be made on a poor man whose total grain supply was eight dou of rice, and they proceeded to judge the action. The rich man's brother was sentenced to pay the hospital fee, to write a letter of confession and send it to the local government office, and to promise that he would never do such a thing again.

Mr. T. was in hospital for 35 days, and before that time was up he was able to talk more freely about the whole thing and about his future plans. He decided that he did not want to return to this village again, so when the time came for discharge, he stayed for awhile with his brother in the city, who had a small shop. The hospital worker corresponded with a friend in the village of his choice and paved the way for this friend to help him to get a new start in life as a small business man.

Mrs. C.

When Mrs. T. came to hospital it was because she had three times in the previous night tried to take her own life by cutting her throat. She had made a nasty gash but it was not severe enough to cause her death. She claimed that she had lost all desire to live. She was very poor, did not get enough food to eat, and everything was so costly that it all was just more than she could bare.

Her parents were both dead, and her husband was not steady in his work. He had trouble with dizziness, and it was all he could do to push a cart to earn a little.

He was better able to work before he lost the sight of one eye. Their only child was a boy of twelve years, but he had no education and no work. The whole family was rocked to its foundation when their little home on the river bank was washed away by the water and wind in a storm and flood. This was what really made Mrs. C. feel that life was not worth the struggle. At that time she had thrown herself into the river too and hoped that she would drown. However when her friends nearby fished her out she could not bring herself to thank them. Now she had again reached the end of her rope and she did not want to go on.

While she was in hospital, the community folk knew her, liked her, and came and wanted to help. The Social Service Department with the help of these friends collected clothing for the three of them, and collected some money. When Mrs. C. was ready to leave hospital she had gained in spirit as well as body, and with the money she set up a little street business, and returned to report her progress. The department introduced the son to a local school where he did not have to pay any fees and after a little education he could yet a better job. After two months Mrs. C. felt secure enough that she made her own plans to give up the little business she had, and take her family and return to the country place which had been her home.

In helping these patients after they leave hospital the Social Service Department could use to advantage, used clothing, "kindergaden" books, money designated for specific uses, crutches, etc. We depend upon our friends for support for this 'from hospital to home' part of medical work.

This report and analysis of 1240 medical social work cases was prepared by Miss Anne Davison.



**NEWS NOTES to Graduates of the College  
of Medical Sciences**

**W.C.U.U.**

*January 1, 1949.*

Several of our graduates have suggested in personal letters that they would like to receive at odd times, items of news from their Alma Mater. Such news items should have been sent out regularly and from now on I shall try to see that you are supplied at least two or three times a year with a brief note containing some of the main items of interest.

We shall greatly appreciate you sending your latest address to the office of the Director of the College and also to keep this office informed every time you change your address.

1. The last meeting of the Faculty of the College has recommended that the name be changed to: College of Medical Sciences 醫學院. The College will include five divisions which are:

Faculty of Medicine  
Faculty of Dentistry,  
Department of Nursing,  
School of Hospital Technology,  
Institute of Biochemistry.

醫學部  
牙醫學部  
護士系  
醫學檢驗技術專修科  
生物化學研究所

The President has approved of this request and it is being reported to the Board of Directors for their consideration. No doubt they will also approve.

2. You will all be glad to know that the Institute of Biochemistry, under the direction of Professor T. H. Lan, has been officially approved by the Ministry of Education. A formal opening and reception were held on Friday afternoon, October 29th. This was attended by over a 100 interested persons and the opening address was delivered by President Fong. The Institute is very well equipped and is almost certainly not surpassed by any other Department of Biochemistry in China. Six

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post-graduate students have been accepted.

The City of Birmingham, England, has agreed to support the Chair of Biochemistry in the W.C.U.U. In order to raise money for this purpose a campaign was initiated in November and from word recently received, it got off to a very good start. Considerable publicity was given to the W.C.U.U. and the Biochemistry Department through British newspapers and the campaign was announced over the BBC. We are very grateful to the people in Birmingham who are undertaking this work for us.

8. Many of you will have heard that the College is now equipped with a deep x-ray therapy machine. This was due to the generosity of Dr. Howard Liljestrand, son of Dr. S. H. Liljestrand, and also other members of the Liljestrand family. This machine along with the nearly 300 milligrams of radium that the College possesses makes possible very active work in the treatment of tumors. A Tumor Board was organized in 1947 and many patients are being attracted to this service.

The newly created Department of Physical Medicine includes radiation therapy and x-ray diagnosis, as well as physical and occupational therapy. The occupational therapy is organized under the direction of Miss Eleanor Burwell. Miss Chang Kuo-chuen of our nursing staff is now at Hankow at the Institute of Hospital Technology preparing to return to Chengtu to take charge of the work in physio-therapy. This department is still under the chairmanship of Dr. S. H. Liljestrand.

4. Work on the Janet McClure Kilborn Memorial Library has now been completed and the three memorial rooms have been turned over to the University. These include the student reading room, office and faculty reading and current periodical room. All the furniture has been newly built of specially selected *Lan-mu* and the painting is particularly fine. The walls are panelled in the same wood. The original windows and doors have been replaced by new ones with a beautiful lattice design. The ceilings are now beamed and the floor is covered with imported asphalt tile. Fluorescent light-

ing has been installed in all the rooms and they are heated with hot water radiators.

The Library has developed very considerably since the end of the war and has received over US \$12,000.00 worth of new books. The largest gift came from the Chinese War Relief Fund of Canada but several other organizations have helped considerably such as the British Council, the Church Missionary Society, the China Medical Board (by a gift given through the Commission on Medical Education of the Ministry of Education), and private donations. Back numbers of journals which were unable to reach Chengtu during the latter years of the war, have now arrived and have been bound and placed on the shelves. We receive about 200 periodicals regularly by subscription and donation. This is undoubtedly now one of the best medical libraries in China.

5. The external appearance of the College and Hospital have both been greatly improved during the past year. A new main entrance was built for the College and this is approached by a double flight of steps with carved stone balustrades on either side and also surrounding two carved stone panels in the center. These are supposed to symbolize ancient Chinese Medicine and ancient Greek Medicine. Fine cement walks approach the entrance from three directions.

A brick wall about eight feet high now encloses the property outside the OPD Building. Immediately opposite the OPD main entrance a very fine new gateway has been built. In this way the hospital is given much better control of its grounds. By the gateway and the OPD entrance a wide cement roadway is in the process of construction. This will be broad enough to provide for the passage of cars, rickshaws and pedestrians.

In order to increase the hospital's efficiency, the administrative offices have all been moved to the OPD building.

6. After the departure of Cheeloo staff and students in 1946 the United Hospitals of the Associated University

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in Chengtu went out of existence and in its place was organized the present West China Union University Hospital. This now consists of six units: The University Hospital, the largest of these units, now includes the departments of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics and physical medicine (including radiology). The superintendent is Y. T. Beh. The other units are the University Dental Clinic whose Superintendent is A. W. Lindsay with R. Y. Sung as assistant; The E.E.N.T. Hospital with E. R. Cunningham as superintendent and C. L. Cheng as assistant superintendent. The Hospital for Chronics (Canadian Mission Hospital at Sze Shen Tzi) with G. L. Yang as superintendent; the Tuberculosis Sanatorium with G. B. Lo as Superintendent and the Leper Hospital with W. Crawford as superintendent. The office of General Superintendent was discontinued with the new organization and most of the duties of the General Superintendent were given to the Director of the College.

7. A considerable number of staff changes have taken place during the past year or two. You have probably heard that Dr. Clifford Tsao was appointed Dean of Medicine in the Autumn of 1947.

A large number of our staff have secured fellowships for study abroad. The greatest number were from The Canadian Red Cross Society. Those who went abroad in 1947 and have not yet returned include C. T. Chen (Pathology), G. T. Ho (Anatomy), H. T. Chow (Bacteriology), H. K. Wu (Surgery), C. R. Pen (Otolaryngology), Winnifred Mao (Ophthalmology), and Ruth Dsang (Pediatrics). All of these went to Canada with the help of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

In addition C. Y. Lin (Physiology) and F. M. Lee (Ophthalmology) went to England with scholarships provided by the British Council. Several who went earlier are not yet back; these include Sadie Kiang (Pathology), Stephen Yang (Surgery), Janet Wang (Obstetrics and Gynecology), and C. J. Chen (Neurology). Several more of our staff went abroad in 1948: H. K. Hsü (Parasitology) who has received a

British Council scholarship for study in England; K. H. Chen (Radiology) who has gone to New York on an ABMAC fellowship and C. Y. Liu (Psychiatry), who is now in Montreal on a Canadian Red Cross Society fellowship.

We regret that Prof. P. C. Hou has left our staff after only a few months in Chengtu following his return from the USA and England. We extend to him our sincere congratulations on his new appointment as Professor of Pathology in the University of Hong Kong. Dr. Huang Kei-wei has rendered us very valuable service in both the departments of pathology and internal medicine during the past year and a half. We extend to him our congratulations on having been appointed by the Provincial Government for study abroad. He plans to leave in the near future.

Dr. Ren Kang-tsai has accepted the headship of the Department of Hygiene and Public Health which was vacated by Dr. W. Crawford who tendered his resignation from the headship of the Department in the summer of 1948. We extend to Dr. Ren our very warm welcome. Dr. R. Outerbridge has joined the Department of Surgery after an absence from China of about three years, during which he worked in surgery in Toronto. We welcome back to our staff Dr. Ronald Y. Sung and his wife Dr. C. C. Wang, and, also Dr. L. C. Hsü. All of these have rejoined our staff in dentistry. Dr. Sung did distinguished work while abroad and received his D. Sc in medicine from the University of Philadelphia. More recently Dr. Lu Cheng-shan, formerly of the National Central University, has joined our staff in Anatomy, thus greatly strengthening this department.

We regret that Dr. D. S. Shen on account of illness has been compelled to give up the superintendency of the EENT Hospital. Dr. E. R. Cunningham has been appointed to this work.

We also very much regret that because of serious heart trouble, Dr. S. H. Liljestrand has been compelled to give up his work in the University and will soon be

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returning permanently to the United States. He has been confined to bed for the past several months.

Dr. Fred Fisher, who for the past four years has been a member of the Department of Internal Medicine, has secured permission to enter Canada where he hopes to acquire Canadian citizenship. He left Chengtu recently. The College will very greatly miss these two men. We hope that Dr. Fisher may be able to return sometime in the future.

Many of you will have heard of the valuable assistance given to the College by Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Arnold. He was here as visiting Professor of Surgery from January, 1947 until April, 1948. Dr. Arnold came to us from Lincoln, Nebraska where he is a well known surgeon. We are indeed grateful to him for freely giving his time in this way. The University has requested the Ministry of Education to suitably honor Dr. Arnold for his work.

The Director and Mrs. Kilborn are leaving about the end of January for a short furlough during which they will represent the College on official matters abroad. They expect to return to Chengtu in September. During their absence Dr. E. C. Wilford will be acting director.

LESLIE G. KILBORN

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# REPORT ON WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

January 1, 1949 to December 31, 1949.

*File*

	Univ. Hosp.	S.S.T.	E.E.N.T.	T.B.San.	Leper	Dental	Student Health	Total
In-patients	3644	461	898	189	41	-	-	5233
In-patients Days	57746	31071	12042	5103	16425	-	-	122387
Free In-patients	1737	70	116	13	38	-	-	1974
Charity Days	3695	2646	1679	418	13870	-	-	22308
O.P.D.: FIRST visit	19753	5420	34916	-	-	6066	1185	109722
2nd and sub. visit	20907	3852	-	-	-	14479	3144	26244
O.P.D. Free Cases	10024	1160	2156	-	-	12904	-	1692
Operations: Major	417	-	1275	-	62	12048	-	14394
Minor	872	133	1147	132	20	-	-	418
General	310	-	88	-	-	-	-	581
Anesthesia: Spinal	540	41	-	-	-	-	-	14388
Local	320	92	1928	-	-	-	-	371
Obs.: Deliveries	371	-	-	-	-	-	-	26695
Lab. Exam.	19036	3867	3070	272	450	-	-	3058
Films	1255	12	350	-	89	1352	-	7943
Fluoroscopes	6109	1721	113	123	-	-	-	123
X-ray Exam. Med. diathermy	937	-	-	-	-	-	-	937
Radiation	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	259
Phys. therapy	937	36	36	16	51	-	-	332
Public	193	16	44	8	-	-	-	97
No. of Beds: Semi-private	29	16	10	6	-	-	-	69
Private	33	20	10	-	-	-	-	23
Nursery Cribs	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Total	278	72	90	30	51	-	-	521
Total No.:								
Doctors, Visiting*	24	10	7	1	-	17	-	41
House staff	39	7	12	1	-	1	-	57
Nurses, Graduate	40	2	3	1	-	16	2	63
Pupil	80	1	2	1	-	102	-	9
Technicians	4	6	2	1	-	1	-	26
Business staff	12	1	2	-	-	5	-	7
Pharmacists	4	1	8	12	2#	5	1	211
Other employees	152	32	36	17	2	45	3	216
Total	24	59	36	17	2	145	3	516

\* Visiting doctors work in more than one unit, except for dentists.  
# Most of the work of the Leper Hospital is done by the patients themselves.



# UNITED BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Tel. WAtkins 9-8703

Cable: ABCHICOL

## To Whom It May Concern:

West China Union University was one of the institutions supported by the United Board for Christian Colleges in China until December 1950, when remittances to China from the United States could no longer be made.

A Provisional Charter was granted to West China Union University by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, May 25, 1922, as "a university for the elementary, secondary and higher education of youth in China under the corporate name of West China Union University." This provisional charter provided that "until the granting of the absolute charter suitable degrees of the University of the State of New York will be conferred upon the graduates of the University who in the judgment of the Regents shall have duly earned the same."

An Absolute Charter was granted by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, October 18, 1934, "to replace its provisional charter, with power to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Arts (B.A.), Bachelor of Science (B.S.), Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), and Doctor of Dental Surgery (D.D.S.), in conformity with the rules of the Regents of the University and the regulations of the Commissioner of Education for the registration of institutions of higher education."

The following information with regard to the College of Medicine and Dentistry may be of interest in connection with application by graduates of West China Union University for licensure.

The curriculum of the College of Medicine and Dentistry (see attached excerpt from the last published catalogue, 1937-39) followed the general pattern of Grade A schools in the United States and Canada as laid down by the Association of American Medical Colleges. The faculty was composed of Chinese, American, Canadian and British doctors of medicine, of dental surgery, or doctors of philosophy of reputable standing. The scientific laboratories were well equipped. The University Hospital was a part of the college quadrangle and provided ample controlled facilities for clinical teaching.

Graduates of the West China Union University College of Medicine and Dentistry have proved the soundness of their training in responsible posts in that institution, in other medical schools and hospitals on the Chinese mainland, and in the United States and Canada.

The official seal of West China Union University which is in the custody of the United Board for Christian Colleges in China (the legally recognized Board of Trustees for that University), 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is affixed hereto for purposes of authentication of documents presented by applicants for licensure.

William P. Fenn  
Executive Secretary

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WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY \*

History and Organization.

The Faculty of Medicine was established in 1914 as an integral part of the West China Union University. The course was reorganized in 1918, when a minimum of two years premedical instruction of collegiate grade was required for admission. A Department of Dentistry was officially organized under the Faculty of Medicine in the year 1918. This action regularized the standing of students who had registered in the medical course with a view to specializing in dentistry. In December, 1919, the Department of Dentistry was reorganized and created a separate faculty of the university.

In 1929, the Faculties of Medicine and Dentistry were united as the College of Medicine and Dentistry of the West China Union University, and the Board of Governors sanctioned this action in 1930. This union has greatly increased the efficiency of both faculties.

Degrees and Diplomas.

The Medical and Dental courses are each six years in length, including the final interne year. The prerequisite for entrance into the College is one additional year in Science, this being the common First Year Science course.

Upon the satisfactory completion of all requirements the degree of M.D. or D.D.S. is conferred by the University.

A Diploma in Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology is granted by the University to graduates in Medicine of this or other recognized universities who have completed the special two year course in those subjects. Details of this course may be found listed under the departments concerned.

A Certificate in Hospital Technology is granted by the College of Medicine and Dentistry to students who successfully complete the three year course required. Details of this course and entrance requirements may be obtained by applying to the Dean of Medicine or the Head of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology, Div. I, under whose direction the course is given.

Language of Instruction.

The language of instruction in the lower years is Chinese. English, both general and technical, is taught, and the aim is that upon graduation the student shall be able to continue his studies from English text-books and journals. Certain lectures in senior years may be given in English.

Examinations.

1. A student in any course involving practical work in a laboratory or clinic may be excluded from the annual or supplemental examinations at the discretion of the College, if the head of the department under whom his work has been carried on reports in writing to the Dean of his Faculty that he has not done satisfactory laboratory or clinical work, or has signally failed in the practical examinations.

\*Excerpted from the Catalogue for 1937-1939



2. All subjects are listed as either Major or Minor, this depending upon the relative importance of the subject and the time spent in its study.
3. Students of any year may be admitted to the next ensuing supplemental examination if they have passed in :-
  - a. All but one major subject
  - b. All but one major and one minor subject
  - c. All but two minor subjectsthat is, students are not permitted to take supplemental examinations who in that year fail to pass in:-
  - a. Two major subjects
  - b. One major and two minor subjects
  - c. Three minor subjects
4. Students of the interne years must satisfy the head of each department in which they work that their work has been of a satisfactory nature. The head of each department having internes working in it shall make a written report to the Dean of his Faculty as to the character of the work of each interne.
5. Students who fail in the supplemental exams, in more than one minor subject, and students who have not been permitted to take the supplemental examinations on account of failure in more than the number of subjects permitted may petition the College for permission to repeat the year's work. If the petition is granted the student must repeat the entire work of the year, including the examinations in every subject of the year. No student will be allowed to repeat the work of any year more than once. A student who has failed in only one minor subject may be permitted to take the work of the year above, but must pass the examination in this subject before again being promoted.
6. The following are the major and minor subjects of examination for each year:-
  - I. Major: Chemistry, Physics, Biology, English  
Minor: Psychology, Ethics, Chinese, Scientific English, Second Foreign Language, Technical Drawing.
  - II. Major: Anatomy, Histology, Embryology, Biochemistry, English.  
Minor: Technical English Second Foreign Language.
  - III. Major: Physiology, Pharmacology, Bacteriology, Pathology, Physical Diagnosis, Clinical Pathology (including Clinical Biochemistry), Parasitology or Odontal Morphology.  
Minor: English, Technical English, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Neurology, Dentistry for Medical Students.
  - (Medical Students Only):
  - IV. Major: Pathology, Internal Medicine, Surgery (including Orthopaedics), Obstetrics and Gynecology.  
Minor: English, Roentgenology, Venereal Diseases, Dermatology, Neurology, Dentistry for Medical Students.
  - V. Major: Internal Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Pediatrics, Hygiene and Public Health, Ophthalmology, Oto-rhinolaryngology.  
Minor: English, Medical Ethics and History of Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, Psychiatry, Therapeutics (including Dietetics), Dentistry for Medical Students.



- VI. Major: Internal Medicine, including all its specialties.  
Surgery, including all its specialties.  
Obstetrics and Gynecology.  
Thesis.

(Dental Students Only):

- IV. Major: Oral Pathology, Internal Medicine (including Differential Diagnosis), Surgery, Oral Histology and Embryology, Prosthodontal Laboratory Technology (including Dental Materials and Instruments), Odontology, Prosthodontology and Prosthodontal Surgical Technology.

Minor: English, Technical Surgical English.

- V. Major: Applied Oral Anatomy, Oral Physiology, Oral Hygiene and Preventive Dentistry, Odontology, and Odontal Surgical Technology, Prosthodontology and Prosthodontal Surgical Technology, Parodontology and Parodontal Surgical Technology, Oral Medicine and Surgery, Prosthodontology "A", Hygiene and Public Health, Oral Diagnosis including Electrical Diagnosis and Therapeutics, Clinical Oral Pathology and Biochemistry.
- Minor: Oral Materia Medica; Comparative Oral Anatomy, Anaesthesia, Applied Photography, Animal Operative Surgery, Orthodontology, Jurisprudence and Ethics, History of Dentistry, Dental Practice.

- VI. Major: Prosthodontology, Oral and Exodontal Surgery, Odontology, Parodontology.

N.B. The VI. Year examinations both in Medicine and Dentistry are of a comprehensive nature, and the examiners are at liberty to include relevant questions in anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, Pathology, and the other fundamental sciences.

7. Regular examinations are held at the end of each term, but additional examinations and tests may be given in any subject at any time, at the discretion of the teachers. The results of such tests shall count in determining the final standing of the student.
8. When a course of instruction extends over more than one term, examinations shall include all work covered to time of examination and the final examinations shall include the entire course in the subject.
9. However, in the case of a student having to repeat a year, other courses may be substituted for those which have been satisfactorily completed, at the discretion of the Dean and the heads of the departments concerned.
10. In the case of students transferring from other Medical Schools, this College can grant degrees only to such students as have successfully completed at least the two final years of its own course.
11. Aptitude Tests may be held at the end of the First Year and the results may be used in deciding the students' entrance into the Second Year.



12. The number of students entering this year is at present limited to 28, of whom 16 may be registered in the Faculty of Medicine and 12 in Dentistry.
13. A student who fails in any subject will be notified by the Registrar. For this purpose all students should inform the Registrar of correct summer postal address.

### MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY.

#### Prerequisite Course

The work in the prerequisite course is given by the staffs of the Colleges of Arts and Science. The details of the courses may be found in the Catalogue of the Colleges of Arts and Science.

#### PREREQUISITE COURSE. I YEAR SCIENCE.

	Term or half-year credits.
Chinese (Introduction to Chinese Culture)	3
English	8
Ethics	4
Biological Principles (Biol. 1-2)	8
Inorganic Chemistry (Chem. 1-2)	8
Physics (Phys. 1-2)	8
Mathematics (Math. 1-2)	6
Physical Training	
	<hr/> 45

#### I YEAR MEDICINE - DENTISTRY.

	Credits
Chinese	4
Religion or Ethics	2
Psychology (Phil. 1)	4
English	6
Second Foreign Language	3
Botany (Biol. 6)	4
Zoology (Biol. 19 or 20)	4
Organic Chemistry (Chem. 3-4)	6
Physics (Phys. 3-4)	8
Technical English	2
*Technical Drawing	2
Elective course in religion	1
Total	<hr/> 45 or 46

\*Required of dental students only



**COURSE IN MEDICINE, AND HOURS REQUIRED**  
(Second to fifth years)

Subject	2nd Yr.		3rd Yr.		4th Yr.		5th Yr.		T O T A L S
	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Subject For Group
English	54	45	54	45	18	15	18	15	264
Technical English	36	30	36	30	18	15			165
Second Foreign Language	54	45							99
Anatomy	270	225							495
Applied Surgical Anatomy					15				15
Histology & Embryology	108	90							198
Biochemistry	126	120							246
Physiology			306						306
Pharmacy & Materia Medica			72						72
Pharmacology				135					135
Bacteriology & Immunology			126						126
Pathology, General			120		162	45			120
Pathology, Special			90						207
Clin. Pathology & Biochemistry					18	15	18	15	90
Clin. Pathological Conference									66
Parasitology			36	45					81
Internal Medicine					72	120	126	120	438
Physical & Differential Diagnosis			60		36		18		96
Neurology & Psychiatry			30		36		54	45	84
Pediatrics I, and II or III						30	18	15	99
Therapeutics					36				63
Dermatology							54	30	36
O.P.D. Medical					744	120	108	90	129
Surgery							18		462
Veneral Diseases							18		18
Roentgenology								30	30
Orthopedics					45	54	54	30	129
O.P.D. Surgical					72	60	54	60	246
Obstetrics & Gynecology								75	75
Hygiene & Public Health								45	45
Ophthalmology							54		54
Otolaryngology						15	18		51
Dental Subjects			18			15	36		51
Jurisprudence, Ethics, History						555	666	570	4809
Totals	648	555	648	555	612	612	666	570	4809

The sixth year is a rotating internship of twelve months. For the Prerequisite Sciences see attached page.



## FINAL YEAR THESIS

A thesis is required from all candidates for a degree. The subject of the thesis is chosen by the student after consultation with the heads of departments. The dean of the faculty in which the student is graduating will appoint an advisor to supervise the work in preparation for the thesis and the preparation of the thesis itself. The thesis, when written, must be approved first by the head of the department in which the work was done, and then by the dean of the faculty, who will recommend it to the University Cabinet for acceptance.

Each student must select the subject for his thesis and have it approved at least one month before the end of the fifth year. Theses must be completed each year by the date announced in the university calendar.

Information regarding further regulations for the writing of theses may be obtained from the registrar of the university.

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## UNITED BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

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### Preliminary Data on Mission Medical Schools in China

#### WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

##### Historical Summary

The Faculty of Medicine was established in 1914 as an integral part of the West China Union University, a union mission institution. The course was reorganized in 1918, when a minimum of two years premedical instruction of collegiate grade was required for admission. A Department of Dentistry was officially organized under the Faculty of Medicine in the year 1918. This action regularized the standing of students who had registered in the medical course with a view to specializing in dentistry. In December 1919, the Department of Dentistry was reorganized and created a separate faculty of the university.

In 1922 the university was granted a Provisional Charter by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, which was replaced by an Absolute Charter in 1934 "with power to confer the degrees of ....Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) and Doctor of Dental Surgery (D.D.S.), in conformity with the rules of the Regents of the University and the regulations of the Commissioner of Education for the registration of institutions of higher education."

In 1929 the Faculties of Medicine and Dentistry were united as the College of Medicine and Dentistry of the West China Union University, and the Board of Governors sanctioned this action in 1930.

In 1933 the university was registered by the Chinese National Government, from which time its medical graduates received government certificates as well as the M.D. degree, and were eligible for Chinese government licenses to practice.

The West China Union University College of Medicine and Dentistry was fortunate enough not to have to leave its own campus during the war years. Situated in the province of Szechuan which never was captured by the Japanese, it not only carried on its own program without interruption, but acted as host to Cheeloo University Medical School when it had to leave Tsinan, and to former students of the Peiping Union Medical College when that institution was closed by the Japanese military and to students from some government schools. While this situation strained to the limit the capacity of the laboratories, it brought real benefit in the influx of teachers from other institutions by whose presence the students of West China Union University themselves profited.

By 1946 the refugee institutions and students had all returned to their own campuses, and West China Union University settled down to its normal program with plans for expanded service. In 1950, however, Szechuan Province which had escaped Japanese military occupation during the war, found itself under the control of the Chinese Communist regime.

##### Academic Program

The curriculum of the Medical School (see attached excerpt from the last published catalogue, 1937-39) followed the general pattern of the leading medical schools in Canada and the United States as laid down by the competent medical bodies of these two countries. The faculty was composed of Chinese, American, Canadian and British doctors of medicine or doctors of philosophy of reputable standing.

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(2)

The scientific laboratories were well equipped. The University Hospital was a part of the medical school quadrangle and provided ample controlled facilities for clinical teaching, a 12-month rotating internship was required before graduation.

The original bulletin from which the attached excerpts have been taken is in the files of the United Board for Christian Colleges in China, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

#### Graduates

The first class graduated in 1920.

According to records in the files of the United Board for Christian Colleges in China, there were 398 graduates of the College of Medicine (not including dental graduates) through June 1948. No information is available on graduates since that date.

#### References (partial list)

Among those who of their personal knowledge can speak of the character of the medical curriculum and the calibre of the faculty and graduates of West China Union University College of Medicine may be listed the following:

Dr. Leslie G. Kilborn  
Professor of Physiology, University of Hongkong  
Hongkong

for many years Dean of the WCUU  
College of Medicine and professor  
of physiology and pharmacology

Dr. T. H. Williams  
Associate professor of Pathology  
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

formerly professor of pathology  
at WCUU College of Medicine

Dr. H. B. Collier  
Professor and head of the department of  
Biochemistry  
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

formerly professor of biochemistry  
at WCUU College of Medicine

Dr. Charles Arnold  
2480 Lake Street  
Lincoln, Nebraska

visiting professor of surgery  
at WCUU College of Medicine  
immediately after World War II

Dr. Claude E. Forkner  
260 East 66th Street  
New York 22, N.Y.

formerly associate professor of  
medicine, Peiping Union Medical  
College; and during the war years  
resident on the campus of WCUU  
as representative of the China  
Medical Board, Inc.

Dr. Harold H. Loucks, Representative  
China Medical Board, Inc.  
30 East 60th Street  
New York 22, N.Y.

for many years professor of  
surgery, Peiping Union Medical  
College; and since the war, repre-  
sentative of the China Medical  
Board, Inc., with first-hand  
knowledge of WCUU College of  
Medicine.

June 15, 1954

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