

NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL AT PEKING.

A review of the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation for 1921 contains an interesting account of the opening of the new medical centre in Peking. The report says: "On September 19, 1921, in the capital of China a unique academic procession made its way through oriental corridors and courts to an assembly hall which in its exterior form and decorations reproduced the classic features of Chinese architecture. The cortège was a blending of East and West, Chinese officials and other leading citizens, some of them in national dress, members of the diplomatic corps, distinguished guests in the variegated, brilliant gowns and hoods of European and American universities, the officers, trustees and faculty of the Peking Union Medical College, all in academic garb, made a striking and symbolic picture. Brief words of greeting and appreciation from representatives of the President of China, the cabinet, the medical profession, and educational institutions, a statement by the director of the China Medical Board, an address on the aims and spirit of the college by the chairman of the board of the Rockefeller Foundation, and the institution in its new setting and with enlarged resources was rededicated to the service of the Chinese people. These simple ceremonies were one session of a program which extended over an entire week and included daily clinics, scientific papers on medical and public health themes, popular evening addresses, sightseeing excursions, etc. . . . It was really an inter-

national congress of curative and preventive medicine. The clinics and papers were rated by competent judges as highly scientific and significant. The contributions of the members of the Peking faculty made a most favorable impression upon the visiting scientists."

The buildings of the college have both architectural beauty and practical serviceability. There are many laboratories and lecture rooms, a hospital of 225 teaching beds, and an outpatient department. The plant covers an area of about twenty-five acres and comprises a total of fifty-nine buildings. These include all the housing facilities, water supply, sewerage, electric light and gas services of a modern community. On June 30, 1921, the teaching staff numbered sixty-seven, of whom seventeen were instructors in the premedical school. About twenty-five per cent. of the teaching corps were Chinese, for the most part trained in the United States or Europe. Besides the educational personnel were fifteen interns and residents, twenty-eight nurses, and members of business and administrative departments. The service group of assistants totalled 601 and were practically all Chinese. The student registration for 1921-1922 showed fifty-two in the premedical school, twenty in the medical school, and eleven in the nurses' training school.

"The college seeks quality rather than quantity. It aims not to turn out numerous doctors—Chinese institutions must assume this task—but to train leaders who may serve as teachers and investigators in Chinese medical schools, hospitals and health organizations. In its own work it proposes to develop Chinese teachers, who already constitute twenty-five per cent. of the teaching staff, and to give them increasing rank and responsibility as rapidly as they are prepared to assume them."