COL. WM. C. PROCTOR DIES; GAVE ST. LUKE'S $500,000

Cincinnati Philanthropist Made Anonymous Pledge In 1931

St. Luke's lost a great friend and the Church a faithful supporter in the sudden death in Cincinnati last month of Colonel William Cooper Procter, a Vice-President of the American Council of the Medical Centre. Colonel Procter, whose gifts to philanthropic projects totalled many millions, was the donor in 1931 of $500,000 to the hospital building project. The gift was made anonymously and on the condition that Dr. Teusler take a long and necessary vacation.

Colonel Procter had been ill only a few days. He contracted a slight cold while in New York with Mrs. Procter to attend a meeting of the National Council of the Church. In Philadelphia, where he went for treatment, a touch of bronchial pneumonia developed and Colonel Procter decided to leave immediately for Cincinnati. There in the Holmes Hospital he was placed in an oxygen tent and though his condition improved at first, he soon suffered a relapse which resulted in the coma which preceded his death.

Made Public Contribution

Colonel Procter, who became interested in the development of St. Luke's Medical Centre many years ago, contributed $10,000 publicly to the Institution in 1929. He was Chairman of the Japan Reconstruction Fund which was initiated in 1924 by the Church to rebuild the mission areas devastated by the great earthquake. Of the amount raised by this fund with the slogan, "Let us rise up and Build," $900,000 was given to St. Luke's.

The extent of Colonel Procter's private philanthropies may never be known be-

EMINENT JAPANESE DOCTORS JOINING STAFF OF HOSPITAL

Recognition Held Most Important in St. Luke's History

Two of the greatest medical men in Japan have recently joined the staff of St. Luke's. One is Dr. Ryokichi Inada, whose ability as a diagnostician led to his appointment as Consulting Physician to the Imperial Household; the other is Dr. Hiroshige Shioda, who is widely considered to be Japan's leading surgeon.

Both Dr. Inada and Dr. Shioda retired from high positions in the Imperial University to join Dr. Teusler at St. Luke's Medical Centre. Dr. Shioda was Professor of the School of Surgery and Dr. Inada was Professor of the School of Medicine. The fact that they have joined St. Luke's will probably do more to raise public estimation of the Hospital than any other native recognition given since the Institution was founded.

These two men, who have risen to the height of fame in their respective fields of endeavor and whose activities have been so widely divergent, have, strangely, much in common in their careers. They were classmates at the Imperial University and were graduated from the School of Medicine in 1900.

Had Parallel Careers

Following graduation both studied abroad, Dr. Inada from 1902 to 1905 and Dr. Shioda from 1907 to 1909 inclusive. Both in later years became full professors at the Imperial University of Tokyo. Being of the same age, 60 years, they now retire from the Imperial University and were graduated from the School of Medicine in 1900.

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MEDICINE AS A MISSION

By Dr. R. B. Teusler

Thirty years' residence in the Far East teaches one many things. But in this accumulation of knowledge few things are more indelibly impressed on us than the ignorance of our own countrymen as to the actual conditions in Japan, or the real implications behind this great Far Eastern question which in its settlement will undoubtedly exert profound influence on world civilization.

In medicine this is immediately apparent. We have in our large cities here in the United States not only men of wide knowledge in the scientific and applied clinical aspects of health and disease, but we have, by the hundreds, splendid modern hospitals, equipped from cellar to roof with all that money, modern genius, and painstaking, intelligent care can produce for the prevention and cure of disease. American men of adequate training in the profession have at their immediate command these modern professional facilities. Because of this vital cooperation between (A) the Science of Medicine, as such, and (B) its clinical application, we have the complete unit here in the United States for an increasingly successful attack upon disease and for the prolongation of human life.

This picture does not reflect medicine in Japan today. In the minds of the comparatively few representing the cream of the medical profession in Japan there is a marked knowledge of scientific medicine, but clinical medicine, in all that this word conveys, is far, far below clinical medicine in the United States. Inevitably this has meant that scientific medicine, which may well be defined as theoretical knowledge, has suffered severely in Japan because it has been deprived of its cooperating partner, clinical medicine, and therefore its growth has been of necessity, to that extent, limited and in a sense deformed.

This is one of the things that is not understood here in the United States. Some of the best doctors in our land have exclaimed to me with emphasis on the "wonderful progress of Japan in medicine." They assume, because clinical facilities are everywhere here, that there has been in Japan the same coordinated growth of practice, hand in hand with theory. This sketchy knowledge of the actual facts has created and maintained a misunderstanding and misapprehension, not only of medicine, but of the political and social structure of the Far East.

Those of us who have given our lives to St. Luke's, are striving to build up an adequate, clinical institution, in which carefully trained Japanese and American personnel may develop properly built, heated, and equipped modern hospital buildings, the magnificent contribution that applied medicine has to offer in meeting perhaps the outstanding problem of human relief, its protection and preservation.

This St. Luke's in Tokyo is a part and parcel of our Church here in the United States and unless all of our emphasis is persistently placed upon quality as contrasted with quantity, and all of our efforts are devoted to reflecting, as best we can, the most advanced and most efficient modern clinical findings here in the United States, in England, and in Europe, then we fail in the high mission we have set ourselves to accomplish.

Granted, however, that success is coming our way, then St. Luke's in its work towers high in the whole imagination of Japan as a worthwhile expression, not only of Christian love and world wide sympathy, but as a definite demonstration of Christian leadership in the finest that modern clinical medicine has to offer to those in physical need.

Japan has already recognized this. A gift from the Imperial Throne gave the first definite impulse to this plan, and it has been followed by years of sympathetic approval and support from the Japanese people in every walk of life.

The American Episcopal Church has established in Tokyo, one of the outstanding capitals of the world and undoubtedly the leading centre for the whole of the East in progressive evolution, a concrete demonstration of genuine Christian friendship and sympathy which is international in its scope and convincing in its organization. Anything less would have been futile and any lesser effort unavailing.

For the moment, Japan is going through an inspired effort of nationalization which is only a reflection of the immediate aims of practically every large nation in the world. Inspired, because led by men themselves devoted to war and its victories, and sincere in their interpretation of this agency as an aid in advancing civilization. There are in Japan, however, millions of men and women at the moment mute, who do not agree with this aggressive theory of the vociferous few, and some day, probably soon, there will undoubtedly be marked amelioration of this "war spirit." I believe there will follow in its wake an even more compelling internal movement to maintain Japan in her high position in the family of nations and to have her hold to her pledges which date back many years. This is her real desire and the ambition of her people.

It is not fair, therefore, to attempt to judge Japan because of recent pronouncements vis-a-vis the military protection of the Far East, any more than it is fair to judge Germany exclusively by her present martial spirit.

The ideals of universal peace must of necessity prevail. These temporary unsettling trials should not discourage us or lessen in any degree our continued concentrated efforts to carry forward the permanent Christian program of world wide peace for every nation and all of the mercy and progress that this connotes.

Chapel Authorized As Next St. Luke's Unit

The Japan Building Committee of the Department of Foreign Missions has, at the request of Dr. R. B. Teusler, authorized the construction of the Chapel as the next unit for St. Luke's International Medical Centre. The Committee recommended that the project be commenced as soon as possible.

Plans for the new unit are now being drawn by Mr. J. V. W. Bergamini, the architect for the Medical Centre.

The Chapel which will be a memorial to Miss Mary Coles, of Philadelphia, will be the heart of the Hospital. The entrance to the Chapel will be on the ground floor but in order that patients may have access to services there will be a gallery on each floor up to the sixth.

When the Chapel is built the third step toward the completion of the entire Medical Centre will have been taken, the first two being the College of Nursing and the In-Patient Department. There will still remain to be completed the Administration Quarters, the Out-Patient and the Public Health Nursing Departments.
NEW JAPANESE HOSPITAL GETS ST. LUKE'S NURSES

Request First Real Step To Develop Vital Part Of Program

What is considered by its Director, Mrs. David St. John, as "the most constructive and far-reaching development of the College of Nursing," was brought to a successful conclusion last month with the opening of the modern Konan Hospital in the Kansai between Kobe and Osaka.

In this new Japanese hospital all the key nursing positions have been filled by nurse graduates from St. Luke's or nurses who have been specially selected for a period of observation and training there in order that they may become acquainted with St. Luke's methods and standards.

This interesting development is the first direct opportunity ever given the College to fulfill one of the most fundamental purposes for which it was established, i.e., the education of Japanese nurses to take positions of responsibility in native hospitals in order that Western standards may gradually permeate the profession of nursing throughout the entire Empire.

St. Luke's as Model

The Konan Hospital was first conceived over three years ago. At that time Mr. Hachisaburo Hirao, President of the Kawasaki Dock Yards, came to St. Luke's with the plans for the new institution and with a request that St. Luke's assist in the staffing of the nursing service. Mr. Hirao declared that his ideal was to construct a hospital as nearly like St. Luke's as he could on a smaller scale, and that he wanted, therefore, to have as nurses only graduates of St. Luke's. While this was impossible, it was agreed that St. Luke's would provide the superintendent and the head nurses.

When the matter was brought up again for final decision in January, Miss Kimiko Michibe, who graduated from St. Luke's in 1930 and who was picked for a Rockefeller Foundation scholarship for post-graduate study at the Yale University School of Nursing, was selected as Superintendent of Nurses. For head nurses in the medical, obstetrics and pediatrics divisions, three other graduates of St. Luke's were selected.

Dr. Hiroshige Shioda and Dr. Ryokichi Inada who have accepted appointments to the Staff of St. Luke's International Medical Centre

Eminent Japanese Doctors

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spect their careers have differed. In character and personality they form striking contrasts.

Dr. Shioda is widely known as the leading surgeon in Japan, and his name is associated with many of the most notable operations. It was Dr. Shioda who was called to the railroad station when Premier Hamaguchi was shot and who took charge of the number of operations which followed. And so it has been in the case of operations on other prominent individuals. As a surgeon, his work has kept his name constantly before the public.

Jaundice Germ Discovered

In the field of research Dr. Inada's achievements have gained international recognition in the medical world. While Dr. Inada has made many valuable contributions in research and has published many special articles, his greatest contribution was probably the discovery made in 1915 of the germ of Weil's disease, infectious jaundice. From this germ Dr. Inada developed a serum which has since then been universally used in the treatment of this disease. The long technical name given to this germ is "Spirochaeta Icterohemorrhagica Inada." In 1916 he received the prize of the Imperial Academy in recognition of this discovery.

Dr. Inada is conceded as one of the leading diagnosticians in Japan. In 1924 he had the high honor conferred upon him of being appointed Consulting Physician to the Imperial Household, which high post he continues to retain. Dr. Inada, following his return from Europe in 1905, was appointed Professor of Medicine at the then newly established Kyushu Imperial University at Fukuoka where he remained until 1918, when he was appointed Professor of Medicine at the Imperial University of Tokyo. In 1924 he revisited Europe and America. In 1928 he was elected a member of the Imperial Academy.

Dr. Shioda, on his return from his studies abroad in 1909, was appointed Assistant Professor of Surgery at the Imperial University. During the World War he was head of the Japanese Red Cross in Paris. The entire Hotel Astoria was taken over by the Japanese Red Cross at that time and this splendid work was under the complete charge of Dr. Shioda. From 1917 to 1922 Dr. Shioda was in charge of the Zoshigaya branch hospital of the Imperial University, and in 1922 he was appointed Professor of Surgery at the Imperial University. He has an active and attractive personality and he is fluent in French, German and English.

Both Dr. Shioda and Dr. Inada will have regular consultation hours and days at St. Luke's Hospital, and Dr. Shioda will operate there at any time.
Dr. Hubbard, Pediatrician, To Join St. Luke's Staff

Dr. John Perry Hubbard, of Boston, a nephew of the Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry, has been appointed missionary to the District of North Tokyo and will join the pediatric staff of St. Luke's Hospital late in February, 1935.

Dr. Hubbard, who received his degree from the Harvard Medical School in 1931, has just left the United States for Japan, via England and Germany, where he will spend nearly a year of specialized study on a Rockefeller Foundation scholarship, investigating public health technique as it applies to preventative work in child health.

Dr. Hubbard was graduated by Harvard College in 1926 and before entering the Medical School attended Virginia Theological Seminary. Since 1931 he has been a member of the staff of the Children's Hospital in Boston. He is a member of St. Michael's Church, Milton, Massachusetts.

Col. Wm. C. Procter Dies

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Japanese Incident Tells St. Luke's Christian Value

"It is usually easy for me to answer the question of the Christian value of St. Luke's," Dr. Teusler said during his recent visit to New York, "by recounting an incident which took place in Japan.

"I recall the occasion when, on behalf of the Japanese Government, the revered Baron Goto presented a gift of $25,000 to St. Luke's. Realizing that government aid had been previously denied because of St. Luke's steadfast refusal to turn from Christianity, I wrote the Baron as follows, 'You must remember that in giving this money you are giving to enlarge a Christian institution, for our purpose is the spread of Christianity.' To which (and here, I think, is the answer) Baron Goto replied, 'Yes, Doctor, that is the reason we are giving it. We want it to remain a Christian institution.'

"It may be of at least transient interest to note," Dr. Teusler said, "that this incident took place just twenty-three years ago, in 1911. What, then, must be the Christian influence of St. Luke's today?"

American internes sent to St. Luke's, Tokyo, whenever practicable, for probationary terms of service, with a view to further strengthening the permanent staff. The Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry, Presiding Bishop, was a guest of the Board at this meeting. Members of the Board present were: Samuel Thorne, who presided; also Stephen Baker, William C. Breed, Martin Egan, Lewis B. Franklin, Thomas W. Lamont, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, John W. Wood, and Eugene C. Worden.

The Board of Directors of the American Council is extending an invitation to those who have been interested in the development of St. Luke's International Medical Centre of Tokyo to join with the Board in building a permanent group of friends of the Hospital.

MEMBERSHIP ENROLLMENT BLANK

Date

Please enroll me as a supporter and member of the AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR ST. LUKE'S INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CENTRE OF TOKYO

I enclose ........................................ Dollars ($.................) as my membership contribution for one year from date.

In accordance with the amount of my contribution, please list me in the group checked below:

☐ Contributing Member (Subscribing to St. Luke's International Medical Centre of Tokyo) $5 to $9
☐ Sustaining Member (Subscribing $25 to $99)
☐ Associate Member (Subscribing $10 to $24)

(The above classes of membership do not involve attendance at meetings, voting, or any active participation in the affairs of the corporation.)

Signed ________________

Street Address ____________________________

City and State ____________________________

(please make all checks payable to Thomas W. Lamont, Treasurer, and send to American Council, St. Luke's International Medical Centre, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.)

Hospital Record Shows Nursing Viewed As Career

That Japanese women who come to St. Luke's College of Nursing to learn the profession look upon nursing as a career, is probably most effectively illustrated by the number of nurses who, built up records of five, ten and even twenty years of service in the Hospital.

More than a decade has passed since the disastrous earthquake and fire of 1923 when the lives of 140 patients were saved by the heroism of St. Luke's nurses, yet twenty of the nurses who calmly and efficiently carried their patients to safety in the foundations pit of the new building are still actively at work in the nursing corps of the Medical Centre.

When, in 1918, St. Luke's had the honor of sending the first American Red Cross contingent to Vladivostok, there were five doctors and fifteen nurses in the unit. Five of those nurses are still with the Hospital. But the record for length of service among the nurses must be given Miss Iyo Araki, who is now head of all the nurses in the Hospital. It was she who, with Dr. Kubo, was selected by Dr. Teusler to pioneer the Institution with him. That was nearly thirty years ago. She has been with St. Luke's ever since.

Col. Wm. C. Procter Dies

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cause, it is believed, it was his custom to make his contributions anonymously. He will be remembered, however, as one of the first great industrialists to recognize the right of the worker to share in the profits which his labor helps to produce. The profit-sharing plan which has distributed as much as $1,000,000 in a single year in dividends alone to Procter and Gamble employees, was begun by Mr. Procter in 1887. At that time other industrialists considered the plan as foolhardy and, though its success was almost immediately apparent, many of them waited for years before yielding to permit similar plans to be established in their own plants. He is credited also with introducing the Saturday half-holiday for industrial workers.

Procter an Idealist

In Colonel Procter's passing America suffers the loss of one of her leaders whose physical energy, whose far-sighted planning, has made this country great. But perhaps the loss to St. Luke's is even less irreparable. For William Cooper Procter had that even more precious quality, idealistic thinking—a rare endowment for men of commercial talent. Rare indeed, but the first requisite to the building of an institution like St. Luke's. Perhaps that is why, once built, such institutions are so note-worthy and so valuable.