



5 Questions from Abraham Flexner

Faculty Meeting
The Medical College of Georgia
June, 2017

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Objectives

1. Discuss the life of Abraham Flexner and how it affected his report on American medical schools
2. Compare today's medical education conditions and issues with those in 1910
3. Predict Abraham Flexner's response to current educational initiatives

First Authoritative Statement as to "Insurgent" Aims In Congress



THESE ARE THE THIRTY INSURGENTS.

- William J. Cary, Wisconsin.
- Henry A. Cooper, Wisconsin.
- Charles E. Davis, Minnesota.
- John J. Esch, Wisconsin.
- Charles N. Fowler, New Jersey.
- Augustus P. Gardner, Massachusetts.
- Zarnes W. Good, Iowa.
- Asle J. Gronna, North Dakota.
- Gilbert N. Haugen, Iowa.
- Evelyn A. Hayes, California.
- Edmund H. Hines, Nebraska.
- David A. Holtzger, Ohio.
- Elihu H. Hubbard, Iowa.
- Edna R. Johnson, Ohio.
- N. E. Kendall, Iowa.
- Moore P. Kirkaldy, Nebraska.
- Arthur W. Kopp, Wisconsin.
- Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin.
- Charles A. Lister, Minnesota.
- William G. Lovett, Massachusetts.
- E. H. Madison, Kansas.
- E. A. Morse, Wisconsin.
- Victor Murdock, Kansas.
- John M. Nelson, Wisconsin.
- George W. Norris, Nebraska.
- Charles E. Pickett, Iowa.
- Miss Pinder, Washington.
- Halvor Stenerson, Minnesota.
- Andrew J. Yntema, Minnesota.
- Frank F. Woods, Iowa.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

WHY do the insurgents insist? And do the people imagine a vain thing? Whether the people imagine a vain thing with regard to Speaker Joseph G. Cannon's control of legislation in congress may be a matter of personal opinion, but here for the first time we have from Congressman Victor Murdock of Kansas, the acknowledged leader of the so-called insurgents in the house, an authoritative, unadorned, signed statement, prepared in response to a special request from the present writer, as to just why the insurgents insist.

The people of the United States at large are deeply interested in this insurgent movement, whether they believe in it or not. The interest in increasing for the insurgent struggle is becoming more vividly visible as congress goes down to work after the holidays.

parliamentary. This one is purely parliamentary.

Insurgents Not Dangerous.

For the benefit of ladies who live in single suffrage states it may be pointed out that the insurgent in congress is not a Central American insurgent with a corn knife and a cartridge belt, but an American citizen with the voters of his district upon his right who they have sent him to Washington to represent them in the making of national laws. The insurgent contends that he is sent there to represent, and the reader will find by perusing Mr. Murdock's statement that the thirty Republican congressmen who make up the little band of opposers to the speaker's rule, from the majority side of the house, are conducting this campaign because they feel that they are not permitted to represent. "As representatives we demand that we have a chance to represent," say the insurgents, "and under the present power conferred upon the speaker by the house rules and other conditions a member has little or no voice in legislation."

Edward Burke said there were four states in parliament, the fourth being represented in the press gallery. The insurgent Republicans in congress may be called the fifth estate. According to their contention, they represent the dissenters, and that is why for several years they have been resisting the rule of the speaker. It is not a personal fight against Joseph G. Cannon, but an impersonal one against the present

THE PURPOSE OF THE INSURGENTS.

THOSE who are insurgent against the house rules are striving to restore popular representation in congress. Today there are 391 members in the house. Only one of them, the speaker, actually exercises the functions of representation. All power in the house has been shifted from the membership to the speaker. There is but one way to give representation back to the house and that is by taking the power which has been concentrated in the speaker away from him.

At present the speaker, Joseph G. Cannon, exercises, first, control over business; second, control over recognition; and third, control over the membership. His control over business of major importance is exercised through his membership on the committee on rules, the committee which forces measures through the house under clause—that is, without the right of amendment or debate. If it is proposed, therefore, first, to put the speaker off that committee.

The speaker's control through recognition comes under the right of his membership on the committee on rules. The committee which forces measures through the house under clause—that is, without the right of amendment or debate. If it is proposed, therefore, first, to put the speaker off that committee.

The speaker today appoints all committees. He appoints men as chairmen who will be loyal to him and makes members of committees men who will be loyal in his movement. This is his machine. The speaker's caprice controls. His whim rules. If the speaker desires a measure reported out of committee for action he has but to say the word. If he desires a measure to remain in a pigeonhole he has merely to so indicate. It is proposed, therefore, third, to let the house appoint its own committees.

Popular representation has been converted and defeated by a concentration of power in the speaker. The purpose is to correct and restore representation by taking power away from the speaker and putting it back in the membership. It can be done by changing the system—first, by excluding the speaker from the committee on rules; second, by changing the rule of recognition; third, by permitting the house to name its own committees.

to those insurgents if he exercised the same prerogatives which are denounced by the insurrectionary thirty as a species of aristocratic absolutism unjustly engrafted upon our body politic.

Cannon's Crown of Thorns.

These insurgent members are thirty in the flesh of the speaker. This is the number of them as already reflected in votes, but Victor Murdock tells me that there will be more at the very first opportunity to express insubordinate sentiments on the roll call.

Should any curious person, just as an exercise in simple arithmetic, desire to understand why Speaker Cannon strikes his glare at an extra uplilted angle, just now let him do a little figuring. There are 391 members in the house. The Republicans, number 218, the Democrats 173. From the result, 193 Republicans left. To the 173 Democrats add 36 insurgent; result, 209 Democrats. Anyhow, they will vote that way on any proposition so about the troubled brow of Mr. Joe.

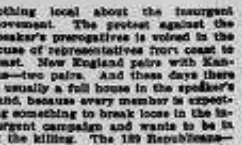
Did you hear anything more? There you have a total thirteen majority against the speaker already in sight. No matter whether you believe

in Uncle Joe as an angel with wings or denounce him as a devil with whiskers, whether you honor the insurgents as possible saviors of this country's liberties or denounce them as traitors to their party, that thirteen majority against the speaker on roll call is a stupendous political fact that stares you in the face. And suppose the division should fall upon a Friday? New Jersey to California.

By reference to the list of the thirty thunderers printed herewith you will observe that the insurgent movement is not merely a Kansas cyclone, though in the "head and front of the offending" bulls from Wichita and another member from the Sunflower State, Edmund H. Madison of Dodge City, is in the

The insurgent, representative hall from twelve of the Republican states. New Jersey has its Fowler, who not long ago appeared in an open contest with the speaker which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Cannon. California is on the list. Massachusetts has two insurgents. Wisconsin has six—more than half of its members. Minnesota has four. Iowa has six. Nebraska has three. Ohio has one of the president, has two. North Dakota has one, and faroff Washington has another.

It appears, in fact, that there is



nothing local about the insurgent movement. The protest against the speaker's prerogatives is voiced in the house of representatives from coast to coast. New England pairs with Kansas—two pairs. And these days there is usually a full house in the speaker's hand, because every member is expecting something to break loose in the insurgent campaign and wants to be in at the killing. The 193 Democrats—counting out the thirty—want to be there to keep the 723 Democrats from coalescing with the insurgents. The Democrats want to be there to see Joe at the first blush of opportunity. That is one of the things that make this session of the Sixty-first congress more than usually interesting from the visitor's point of view.

Upheld by Constituents.

All the insurgents declare that their people are standing by them. When Murdock got home from the extra tariff session last summer the populace of Wichita met him at the depot and paraded him around town with a brass band in front and the insurgent in the leading carriage. Main street and Douglas avenue being reserved to the curbs with redoubled solemnity. Several other insurgents had similar receptions, though it is probable that Murdock's was the most enthusiastic.

J. C. Walliker, a Washington newspaper man, proposes in a current magazine article to elect an insurgent speaker. "There are plenty of good men among those who, when an mistake could be made," he says, "Murdock of Kansas, Hubbard of Iowa, Norris of Nebraska, Cooper of Wisconsin, are tried veterans of this warfare; any one of them would make an able, fair and absolutely true speaker."

Well, what do you think about it?

Will Attempt Mount McKinley In April

Partly Cloudy; Possibly Showers Tonight.

The Washington Times

LAST EDITION

ON, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1910.

One of the Greatest Fights of Party History

OLD GUARD" CONFERENCE.

Hull, Barnes, and White, Leaders, Having Chat.

LLOYD C. GRISCOM,

New York County Chairman, Roosevelt's First Lieutenant.

Republican Leaders' State At Saratoga

Governor—Henry L. Simons.
Lieutenant Governor—S. S. Koenig.
Secretary of State—John T. McDonough.
Comptroller—Fred Greiner.
Attorney General—E. T. Brackett.

By JOHN SNURE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Never before perhaps in the history of this country has a great audience listened to such a scolding and alarming attack, such a field of instruction as was turned upon Theodore Roosevelt at the New York State Republican convention this afternoon by Abe Graber, of New York, one of the foremost of the old guard politicians.

Graber, who is famous for the possession of a tongue tipped with gall and venom, assailed the former President as an enemy to the nation, one who was threatening the public safety, and working a moral ruin. He called upon the delegates to all in asserting Graber by stopping his speech at once in the convention.

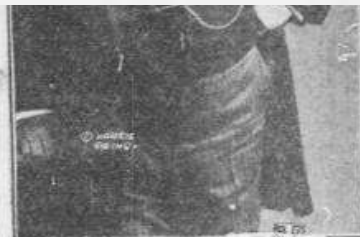
Graber's speech threw the convention into the utmost disorder. A free-for-all fight was avoided only by an interference of Roosevelt himself, who asked that his opponent be given the square deal. Graber then proceeded with his attack.

Barnes Admits Defeat.

Just before the convention was called to order William Barnes, Jr., leader of the "Old Guard," in a bitter statement, admitted defeat.

"They seem to have the votes," he says, "and with them might makes right."

"But they will have to take the responsibility. Just to think that the great mass of the Republican voters are being betrayed by a combination which is an extraordinary union and is



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WIRELESS COURSE FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Apparatus Will Be Rigged Up for Use of Pupils.

Wireless telegraphy will be taught in the scientific courses of Washington's high schools.

This announcement was made today by Dr. William A. Holtzke, director of instruction in the physics department.

"Wireless telegraphy has reached that stage where its principles should be a part of the education of every scientific man," the professor said. "Not only will the principles of the wireless be taught, but wireless apparatus will be constructed during the hours devoted to experimental work."

"The physics course will include a good amount of work in the principles of wireless, which work in unity with our regular work in electricity," said Dr. Holtzke.



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MILK DEALERS ALARMED AT SCARCITY OF SUPPLY

Prospect of Famine By No Means Allayed, Says Association President.

The prospect of a milk famine in the District of Columbia is by no means allayed.

This fact became known this morning with the announcement of the secretary of the Milk Dealers' Association, that a meeting would be called on Thursday evening to discuss means of bringing milk into Washington from States other than Maryland and Virginia.

The meeting will be invited all dealers in the city, irrespective of their affiliation with the association.

"Prompt action of some kind is needed to insure an adequate milk supply for Washington," declared W. A. Hovland, president of the dealers' association today.

Investigations have proved that Maryland and Virginia cannot supply the District with the milk it needs this

Missing Fiancee of Norval Harris Believed to Have Gone on the Stage

Mildred Anderson, fiancee of the late Norval E. Harris, is missing and cannot be summoned to attend coroner's inquest.

Girl not seen at her home or at Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where she was employed, since September 20.

Miss Anderson is regarded as one of the most important of the fifty-odd witnesses to be summoned.

Coroner begins inquest tomorrow into suicide or murder of Harris. Detectives now summoning witnesses.

Milk Dealers Alarmed at Scarcity of Supply

District Milk Situation As It Stands Today

Maryland and Virginia reported unable to supply Washington's winter milk by committee of dealers sent through these States.

Washington bidding from 2 cents to a cent higher on the gallon than Baltimore in order to avert milk famine.

Dairymen call meeting to discuss means of keeping up the supply in the Capital during winter months.

Activity of District Attorney's office characterized as "advertising for the parties concerned" by dealers.

Expense of paying higher prices

With the inquest into the death of Norval E. Harris but twenty-four hours distant, it was learned today that Miss Mildred Anderson, who was the fiancee of young Harris, and is one of the most important witnesses in the case, has been missing from her home and place of employment for a week.

Central office detectives who attempted to subpoena Miss Anderson this morning, professed to be unable to locate her.

Inquiry at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, where she has been employed, and at her home, in Anacostia, developed that the young woman has not been seen at either place since September 20.

Miss Anderson's mother today was reported unsuccessful over the disappearance of her daughter, although there have been instances in the past where the girl remained with friends and away from home for a day or more.

Miss Anderson is one of the two-score witnesses who are being summoned today in the hope of clearing up the suicide or murder of Norval E. Harris one month ago today.

Coroner Nevitt, following the decision of the Corporation Counsel that he would be competent to hold an inquest, began issuing subpoenas yesterday for the various witnesses.

Up to within a few days of the strange death of Harris he frequently

ROOSEVELT REFUSES TO MEET POPE PIUS



Sensation in Europe
Created by the
Ex-President.

Vatican Wished Him to
Omit Visit to the
Methodists.

Roosevelt Refused to
Discuss the Matter
After That.

Roman Catholic Bishop

DAVID J. BREWER.

Justice of U. S. Supreme Court
Dies Suddenly of Apoplexy.



ENGLISH MILK WAGONS.

**Gorgeous Floats With Brass Churns
and Ben Hur Drivers.**

In English towns, a Canadian visitor declares in the "Queen," the foreigner runs out to the pavement just to see that glorious chariot called a milk float go by—that gay bit of a two-wheeled thing, white and yellow, white and blue, or red, white and blue, with the shining brass churn erect at the side, the reins coming over the shining brass rail in front, the little square seat inserted at the rear, and the charioteer standing at the back like Ben Hur and driving as much like that hero as—in a modern town where even motor cars are not unknown—is practicable.

Then the English milkman who comes on foot, with a modern yoke on his shoulders, and swinging at each side a brass bound tin pail, in which is a queer little measuring dipper. Who could wish to have milk delivered in glass bottles, with a paper sealed top, when he can have it measured out at his door into his own jug in this quaintly curious

On the “Flexnerian” model

- To Harvey Cushing: “students move through medical school in tight lock step, and have little time to stop, read, work or think”. They are grouped in fixed classes...followed in fixed order, day by day, the same subjects, for the same length of time, in the same year and at the same hour”



On the “Flexnerian” model

- “Nothing could be more alien to the spirit of scientific medicine or to university life”
 - Quoted by Thomas Neville Bonner, “Iconoclast”, p 188.



<https://www.ias.edu/flexner-life>

Park Theatre

CHARLES FROHMAN, RICH & HARRIS - - Lessees and Managers.

WEEK OF MARCH 21, 1904.

Evenings at 8. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

THIRD WEEK.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH

A Three Act Character Comedy, with Heart Interest.

Dramatized (by arrangement with the Century Co.) from Alice Hegan Rice's Two Famous Stories, "Mrs. Wiggs" and "Lovey Mary,"

BY ANNE CRAWFORD FLEXNER.

LIEBLER & CO., MANAGERS.

CHARACTERS.

Mrs. Wiggs, Optimist.....	Mrs. Madge Carr Cook
Lovey Mary, "Misunderstood"	Miss Mabel Taliaferro
Miss Hazy, Pessimist.....	Miss Helen Lowell
Miss Lucy, "The Christmas Lady"	Miss Beth Franklyn
Mrs. Eichorn, a Cross-Patch	Miss Lillian Lee
Mrs. Schultz, Neighborhood Censor ..	Miss Anna Fields
Asia } of the {	Miss May McManus
Australia } House {	Miss Edith Story
Europena } of Wiggs {	Miss Helen Cantlon
Cuby, an Annexation	By Himself
Mr. Stubbins, of Bagdad Junction	Mr. Will T. Hodge
Mr. Wiggs, after long years.....	Mr. Oscar Eagle
Mr. Bob, Editor.....	Mr. Thurston Hall
Billy Wiggs, an "out and outer"	Mr. Argyle Campbell
Chris Hazy	Mr. Taylor Granville
Tommy, the Baby Boy	Master William Burton Janes
H. Hunkerdunkus Jones }	Mr. Edward S. Phillips
Deputy Sheriff	
Brother Spicer	Mr. Wilbert DeRouge
Deacon Bagby	Mr. A. W. Maffin
	Pillars of the Church
Mr. Schultz	Mr. Arno Steinberg
Mr. Eichorn	Mr. William Sherlock
	Solid Citizens of the Patch
Joe Eichorn.....	Master Richard Story
Pete Schultz	Master Walter Miles
Tina Viney	Miss Kittie Beresford
Lena Krasmeier	Miss Elsie Einman
	Little Sons and Daughters of the Patch
	Other neighbors, children and goats residing in the Cabbage Patch

Adolph Zukor
presents

Mrs. WIGGS of the Cabbage Patch

PAULINE LORD W.C. FIELDS ZASU
LORD FIELDS PITTS



Romance
was never
funnier
than with
W.C. Fields!



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**MEDICAL EDUCATION
IN THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA**

**A REPORT TO
THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING**

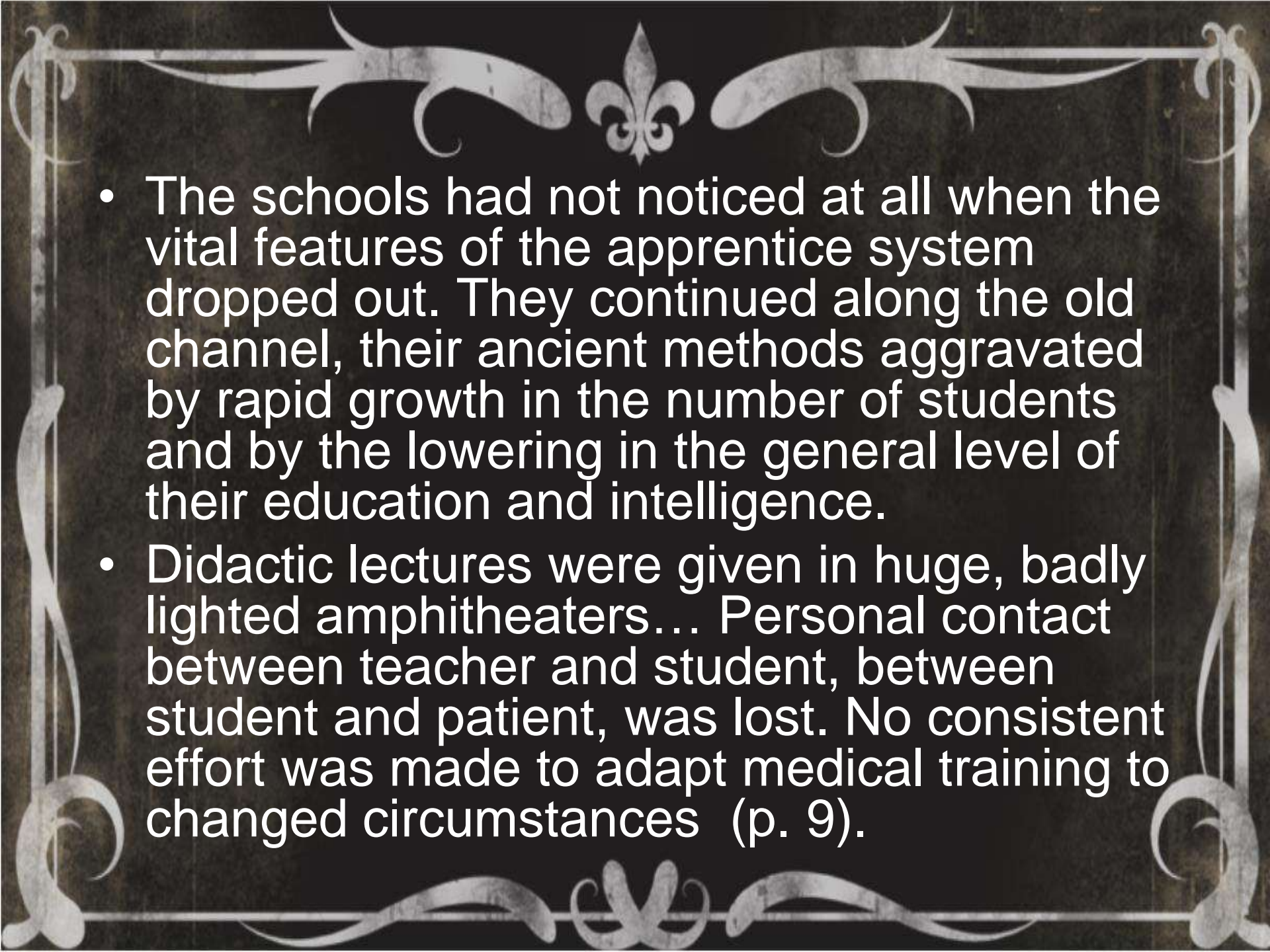
**BY
ABRAHAM FLEXNER**

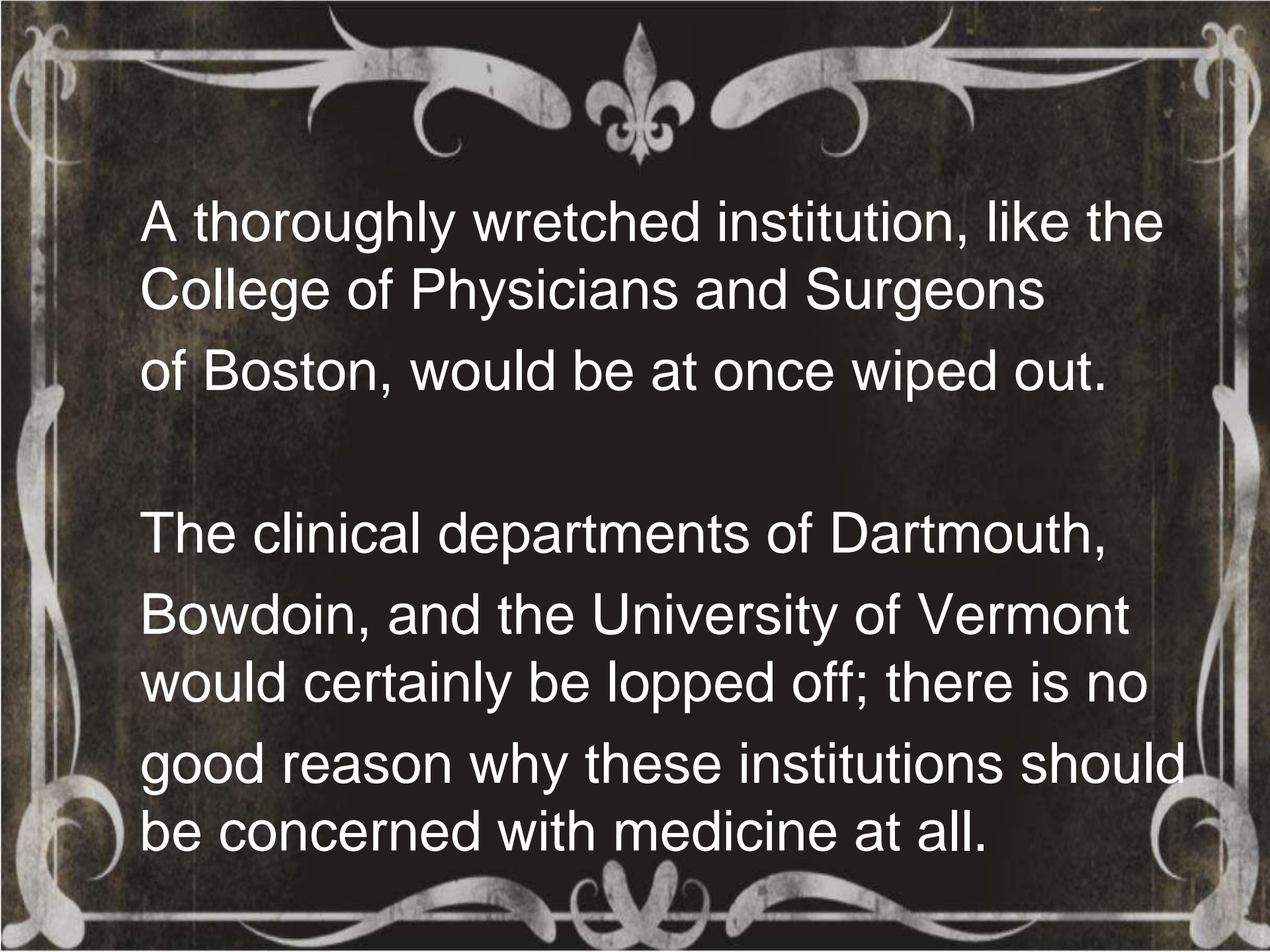
**WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
HENRY S. PRITCHETT
PRESIDENT OF THE FOUNDATION**

BULLETIN NUMBER FOUR (1910)

(Reproduced in 1960)

(Reproduced in 1972)

- 
- The schools had not noticed at all when the vital features of the apprentice system dropped out. They continued along the old channel, their ancient methods aggravated by rapid growth in the number of students and by the lowering in the general level of their education and intelligence.
 - Didactic lectures were given in huge, badly lighted amphitheaters... Personal contact between teacher and student, between student and patient, was lost. No consistent effort was made to adapt medical training to changed circumstances (p. 9).



A thoroughly wretched institution, like the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston, would be at once wiped out.

The clinical departments of Dartmouth, Bowdoin, and the University of Vermont would certainly be lopped off; there is no good reason why these institutions should be concerned with medicine at all.

AUGUSTA: *Population*, 45,582.

(5) **MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA.** Organized in 1828, it has been since 1878 nominally the medical department of the state university; but it is entirely controlled by its own separate board, and "no liability for its debts or expenses shall be incurred by the university."¹ The institution is therefore in effect a proprietary school.


¹ Agreement between Medical College of Georgia and University of Georgia, article 4.

Entrance requirement: Nominal.

Attendance: 99, mostly from Georgia. Twenty-six of these hold free county scholarships, in addition to which number the déan admits as many more as he pleases, generally at the request of congressmen. Eighteen students were admitted free in this way last year. Hence 44 of the 99 students are free.

Teaching staff: 33, of whom 18 are professors.

Resources available for maintenance: The institution has no resources but fees, amounting to \$6835.



Laboratory facilities: The school occupies a building which contains an exceedingly foul dissecting-room, a meager equipment for elementary chemistry, a fair equipment for histology and pathology, and practically nothing for bacteriology. There is a small museum and a collection of several thousand books of mainly antiquarian interest.

Clinical facilities: The city hospital adjoining, containing 100 beds,—less than half of them occupied at the time of the inspection,—offers most of the clinical facilities; the Lamar Hospital is also available, but is more than a mile off, though described in the official catalogue of the state university as “located only a short distance from the college.” At the city hospital the students get no obstetrical work because “the cases mostly come at night and you can’t get the students;” at the Lamar Hospital they get none because “they are too busy.” There is no evidence anywhere of clinical laboratory work. It was learned that at the city hospital there had been “two post-mortems in six years.”

There is a dispensary at the city hospital, but no records are kept.

Date of visit: February, 1909.



General Considerations

THE situation to be dealt with in this state is so simple that there is no room for difference of opinion as to what ought to be done. That every state in the south is overcrowded with doctors is generally admitted. Florida alone of surrounding states lacks a medical school, and there is an excess of doctors there (ratio 1: 865). The two eclectic schools, as utterly incapable of training doctors, should be summarily suppressed. The Augusta situation is hopeless. There is no possibility of developing there a medical school controlled by the university. The site is unpropitious, the distance too great. The university ought not much longer permit its name to be exploited by a low-grade institution, whose entrance terms—if the phrase can be used—are far below that of its academic department. It should snap the slender thread; the medical school will not long survive amputation.

Two schools remain at Atlanta, a growing city in close proximity to the university at Athens. It would be easy to consolidate these two institutions to form the medical department of the University of Georgia. The department could immediately adopt the general entrance requirements of the university, to be enforced by the university authorities. The faculty should, of course, be reconstructed and governed without restriction on university lines. The city's growth ensures a fair clinic and probably material aid.

FACTORIES FOR THE MAKING OF IGNORANT DOCTORS

Carnegie Foundation's Startling Report that Incompetent Physicians Are Manufactured by Wholesale in This Country.



Abraham Flexner.



Complete School, 1910-1911.



Map Showing the Location of the Medical Schools of the Country.

Complete School, 1910-1911.

From Mr. Prichett's Report.
FORTY-FIVE years ago there has been an enormous overproduction of uneducated and ill-trained medical practitioners.

This has led to a decline throughout of the public welfare and with it any serious thought of the interests of the people.

During the United States as a whole, physicians are four or five times as numerous in proportion to population as in other countries the Germany.

These universities have allowed medical schools without making themselves responsible either for the standards of the professional schools or for their support.

Progress for the future would seem to require a very much smaller number of medical schools, better equipped and better controlled.

The needs of the public would equally require that we have fewer physicians graduated each year, but that these should be better educated and better trained.

It is desirable that colleges and universities take the entire financial burden that they are private institutions and that the public is entitled to only such knowledge of their operations as they choose to disseminate.

The attitude of the Foundation is that of advised and controlled cooperation, and that the public is entitled to have the facts concerning their administration and development.

American, when they give themselves of the services of a physician, make only the slightest inquiry as to what his previous training and preparation have been.

The interests of the general public have been so greatly lost sight of in the United States that the public has

"and to those who govern the colleges and the universities, we may respectfully repeat that the past six years will see a very much smaller number of medical schools in this country, but a greatly improved standard of medical education, and that during the same period medical education will become rigidly articulated with, and rightly placed in, the general educational system of the whole country."

Dr. Prichett, an expert of the Foundation, also announced that "it is the purpose of the Foundation to proceed at once with a study of medical education in Great Britain, Germany, and France, in order that these charged with the administration of medical education in America may profit by the experience of other countries."

This is the attitude as summarized in part by Mr. Prichett: "The American public as medical education from the time of a series of papers on professional schools to be read by the Carnegie Foundation. The preparation of this paper has given entirely out of the platform with which the Trustees of the Foundation were associated when they took up the trust conferred on them."

"While the work of the Foundation began five years ago, the Trustees found themselves involved with an endeavor to be extended for the benefit of teachers in the colleges and universities of the United States, Canada, and throughout. It required but the briefest consideration to see that the public interest



Henry S. Prichett.

When Two Parts of a Divided School Are in Close Proximity to Each Other They Are Represented by One Dot.

The figure which has hitherto been put forward in the name of the public is in reality an attempt to depict at the same time two schools.

"If a hospital under complete administrative control is an accessory to a medical school as in a laboratory of chemistry or pathology, high grade teaching within a hospital introduces a most valuable and beneficial influence into the routine of medical education, and the presence of hospitals, public and private, should therefore go to the limit of their capacity in serving hospital wards in teaching, provided only that the students are given sufficient credit on their side to enable an outside man who are deemed to attend practice.

"In both of these cases, progress for the future would seem to require a very much smaller number of medical schools, better equipped and better controlled than our schools now as a rule are; and the needs of the public would equally require that we have fewer physicians graduated each year, but that these should be better educated and better trained. This, the idea advanced, it necessarily follows that the medical school will, if rightly managed, contribute not only to the university, but to the general system of education, which does, their attendance must take will vary in the immediate future to different parts of the country. Throughout the United States, the public should be advised about when the medical school participate with the second year of the college has already gained such respect that it can be regarded as practically completed."

"As the situation stands for the present



New York is practically free from the things that the Flexner report condemns. The three

SE SHOW.



HITS MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Head of Carnegie Foundation
Urges Higher Standards.

THOSE OF EUROPE SEVERE

Would Drive Out Three-Fourths
of American Colleges, He Says,
Introducing Flexner Report.

Were the lowest terms on which medical schools can exist abroad applied in this country, three-fourths of the American medical schools would be driven out of existence, according to President Henry S. Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in the latest report of the foundation, made public yesterday. Dr. Pritchett's statement is included in an introduction to "Medical Education in Europe," by Dr. Abraham Flexner. Two years ago Dr. Flexner made a study of medical education in the United States and Canada, and wrote a report which caused

SAY STRIKE IS ENDED

Hotel Men Decide to Declare a
Lockout.

The strike of the unsatisfied waiters, according to the hotel men, is now a thing of the past, as far as they are concerned, and everything is running smoothly once more. At a meeting yesterday, the hotel men definitely decided to declare a lockout against all the strikers who are now out.

Edward Blochlinger, secretary of the Waiters' Union, received a telegram from Governor Dix yesterday, in answer to his, in which he protested to the Governor about the way the strikers had been treated on the night of the dinner to the officers of the German fleet, at the Waldorf. The Governor's telegram said he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Blochlinger announced that he had written a letter to Mayor Gaynor, in answer to the latter's caustic note calling him a "misdemeanor." He assured the Mayor he was the real leader, and said he would see to it that Mayor Gaynor would be defeated when he again attempted to gain office at the polls.

Some disgruntled Greek cooks and waiters tried to start a strike in the Hotel Imperial last night, but their efforts met with failure. The men tried to gain access to the kitchen, but were repulsed.

BURIED
Witness
sion.

at the ap-
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Manhattan
Anthony J.
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and Flor-
an uncle,
n escorting
East 11th

F. Myhan
by Fathers
Berry. The
dean from

ATTACKS HOSPITAL MEN

Mr. Flexner, of Carnegie Fund,
Thinks Doctors Lack Learning.

BLAMES MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Declares Twenty Undesirable
Institutions Have Been Driven
Out of Business in Last Year.

"Some progress has been made during the last year, as twenty medical schools in different parts of the country have been put out of business."

That was one of the statements made by Abraham Flexner, of the Carnegie Foundation, which caused a commotion among his listeners at the third day's session of the convention of the American Hospital Association at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. Mr. Flexner read a paper on hospital organization in relation to medical education and research. The suppression of a score of "undesirable" medical schools within a year was generally credited to Mr. Flexner's report to the Carnegie Foun-

SPAIN'S STRIKE A FIASCO

Only Few Quit Work in Madrid in
Response to Union Orders.

Madrid, Sept. 21.—The general strike which began this morning appears up to the present to be even a greater failure than the authorities declared it would be. Only a few workmen have gone out in Madrid, and such dispatches as have been received here from the provinces show that not only have no new strikes broken out, but that many of those which were in operation yesterday have been stopped by the men's leaders.

It is announced that the royal family will return to San Sebastian on Monday.

Conditions in the capital to-day were practically normal. A few unsuccessful attempts were made to persuade men engaged in construction work to quit, but the police interfered and dispersed the agitators without difficulty. When the chauffeurs announced that they had joined the strike, Premier Canalejas promptly arrested the president of the union and dissolved the organization. The Premier himself was obliged to borrow an automobile from the Minister of War, as the firm from which he usually hires a machine was unable to secure the services of a chauffeur.

Dispatches from Valencia, Ferrol, Corunna, Seville and Saragossa describe these

Country Flooded With Quacks.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 25.—That the country is being flooded with an enormous overproduction of uneducated, ill trained medical practitioners is the report made today by Dr. Abraham Flexner to the Carnegie Foundation. The report sharply criticizes medical schools. Dr. Flexner has been examining medical colleges throughout the United States for the foundation.

For 25 years there has been an enormous over production of prac-

the road crossing the tracks at the end of a sharp curve.

The death of the father leaves two orphans at the Berthiner home, a girl 13 and a boy 7. The mother was sent to the state hospital for the insane at Stellacoom a few years ago.

Says Professor Was Drunk.

Chico, Calif., July 25.—With great reluctance, owing to long friendship for Dr. C. C. Van Liew, accused principal of the state normal school, Prof. E. I. Miller today

CAN AFFORD TO GIVE 20% DISCOUNT

40% and 50% Profit

If we make 8 and 10 per cent profit we are satisfied. How can you af-

PRIMARIES THE STATE

undoubtedly Win the
for Governor by
Majority Over
Garst.

WILL WIN

ave Bigger Majority
an He Had when
Two Years
Ago.

, Iowa, June 7.—Gov.
ill be nominated over
majority, according to
cretary of the Carroll
ittee.

THE CONSULTATION OF THE PHYSICIANS

Missouri Medical Colleges of Small
Calibre Are in the Lime Light
Good and
Strong.

WILL WIN THE DOCTORS' TRUST

American Association is Charged with
Doing All It Can to Break
Down the Smaller
Schools.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Contrary to ex-
pectations, most St. Louis physicians
decline to deny the assertions of Ab-
raham Flexner and Dr. Henry S. Prit-
chett of the Carnegie Foundation,

ITALY SHAKEN BY HARD QUAKE

Most Severe Earthquake That Has
Visited the Country Since
the Big Messina
Catastrophe.

MANY WERE KILLED

Thirty Dead in One District Alone
and Reports Are Not in
from All the
Places.

NAPLES, June 7.—The most severe
earthquake that has visited central
Italy since the Messina catastrophe of
a year and a half ago, was experi-
enced last night, and it is feared to-
day that a heavy death toll has re-

to maintain the solution of
or problem
under thing which has bothered the
sides is the proper starting and land-

he has recently constructed and patent-
ed the first aeroplane in the world with a
gyroscopic attachment for stability. He
says that the gyroscope is the only thing

tipping over. In explaining the gyroscope
attachment to a Tribune reporter, Mr.
Beach said:
"The gyroscope eliminates all worry

Mercenary Medical Schools Turning Out Scores of Ignorant Doctors

Degrading Aspects of the Exploitation of Unedu- cated Boys Revealed.

Application last week of a brief sum-
mary report made by Abraham Flex-
ner to the Carnegie Foundation for the
Advancement of Teaching, concerning the
degraded and commercialism of many
medical schools in the United States and
how hardly did more than reveal a
few degrading features of these
medical institutions, the existence of
which has been little noted and less under-
stood by the public. Mr. Flexner concedes
that the best equipment and instruction to only
be found in the schools and colleges which
are subjected to close scrutiny, and in
his report presents a ridiculous picture of
the real job of medical practitioners
depending on the faculty of a "school"
to make their name and end of existence lie
in the past in by its uneducated and
and "students." The Tribune to-day
is to the benefit of its readers numer-
ous articles of the report which were crowd-
ed out of the address and summary for lack
of space.

Twenty-five years past," says Henry

that the school keep up outside appear-
ances, and hence be permitted to exist and
profit by the students' fees. The equip-
ment thus becomes a matter of little or no
importance—to the institution or its pro-
prietors—and if present at all is likely to
be of the "dummy" sort. A library is
often an unknown quantity, and in a
Maryland school which possessed a fair
library the books were found housed in a
separate building, open for two hours a day
and unheated in winter. A door in a Cal-
ifornia school, on which in large letters ap-
pears the word "Library," leads into a
room devoid of a single volume.

EQUIPMENT OFTEN ABSENT.

In dissecting rooms tables, cadavers and
a vat often make up the entire equipment,
while not infrequently the school skeleton
is defective. Although bacteriology cannot
be intelligently studied without animals, the
schools as a rule find that "they are too
difficult to keep." They are "got as need-
ed," or often not at all.

"I think I am not violating any confi-
dence," quotes Mr. Flexner from Dr. Victor
C. Vaughan, "when I say that there are cer-
tain men who teach bacteriology who start
at the beginning of their lectures with a lot
of tubes already made. They do not know
enough about bacteriology to make cultures.

ment, model or drawing; recitations in ob-
stetrics without a manikin in sight—often
without one in the building."

In one college in Tennessee, he says, the
"students of all four years attend the
same classes in many of the subjects
taught."

Even the post-graduate schools are found
to be not without conditions to be criticised,
since they constitute, as Mr. Flexner says,
"an effort to mend a machine that was
predestined to break down." They run the
gamut of inefficiency also, and of commer-
cialism. In one such school a youth was
observed working with a microscope. In-
quiry elicited the fact that he was the
teacher of clinical laboratory technique,
lecturing in the absence of the "professor."
Mr. Flexner reports the following dia-
logue:

"Are you a doctor?"
"No."
"A student of medicine?"
"Yes."
"Where?"
"At the Jenner Night School."
"In what year?"
"The first."

"A first year student of medicine in a
night school," adds Mr. Flexner, "was
thus laboratory instructor and pro tempore
lecturing professor in clinical microscopy"
in a prominent post-graduate institution."

PROMISES RE ELECTION

ut Funds, but Coun-
talk of Concrete
Conduit.

ST ONLY \$100,000

Administration Officials
ther Outburst of De-
on West Side.

re for the southwestern
ty was manufactured at
d in the mayor's office
noon, when a commit-
living along the banks
South street canal was
members of the coun-
and city engineer. The
ed to believe that early
be taken by the city
the matter had been
the committee of the

m the city engineer was
hat it would cost about
uld a cement conduit
iameter, which, at \$10
would cost around \$70-
dentists would bring it
k. The engineer report-
length of the proposed
State street to the Jor
ld be 6,600 feet.

SALT LAKE FOR MEDICAL SCHOOL

Reorganization of Educational
System Includes the Uni-
versity of Utah.

FOUR-FIFTHS TOO MANY

Dr. Flexner Favors Fewer Schools
With Better Equipment for
Efficient Teaching.

A full-grown, well-equipped med-
ical school for Salt Lake—one that
will compare favorably with Rush,
Johns Hopkins, Northwestern and the
other great medical institutions of the
country. Sounds good, doesn't it? And
it will be a realization if a movement
being agitated in the east fully ma-
tures.

The movement has for its aim the
providing of better doctors for the
United States, and, as a means to that
end, the concentration of effort and
energy in establishing and conducting
institutions where these future phy-
sicians may be trained. This concen-
tration calls for a judicious distribu-
tion of schools over the country, and
Salt Lake has been named as the loca-
tion for one of them.

Data Insufficient.

Although the benefits that would

Evening of Wagnerian Opera Shifts to Others of Master

With but little over a week left on
the engagement of Ferullo and his
band at Saltair, large crowds are in
order for the afternoon and evening
concerts. Those attending the concert
last night were treated to a number
of selections from Wagner, and other
classics, the program being formed
principally of selections from the
world's greatest masters. Another ex-
cellent program has been arranged for
this evening. Chief among the selec-
tions on the program for tonight are
the sextet from "Lucia di Lammer-
moor," by Donizetti, and the historic
overture, "1812," describing the Bat-
tle of Moscow, retreat of Napoleon,
burning of the city and the grand re-
joicings of the Russians. The latter
is one of the heaviest pieces handled
by Ferullo and his band. The pro-
grams arranged for this afternoon and
evening are as follows:

Afternoon, 4 to 5.

Grand march—Le Sultan Pass
..... Vecchione
Waltz—Merry Widow Lehar
Overture—Phedre Massenet
A musical travesty—The Warbler's
Serenade Perry

II Trovatore, Act I
Selection—Chocolate Soldier S
Incidental solo by Signer Panac
Night, 7 to 10.

PART I.

March—Imitation F
La Boheme, Act IV F
By the Light of the Silvery Moon
..... Ed
Overture—Saracen Slave Merc
Placido Polka S
Grand fantasia—Carmen
Prelude, Death Motif, Hab
nera, Toreadore, Introdu
tion, March and Mur
Scene, Act IV.
Soloists: Messrs. Grassi, L
monte and Cincione.

PART II.

Sextet from Lucia di Lammermo
..... Do
Messrs. Lomonte, Cincione, P
Indino, Di Fulvio, Grassi a
Regina.
Waltz—Queen of the West F
Selection—Dollar Princess
Historic overture—1812 .. Tschalk
Describing the Battle of M
cow, Retreat of Napolee
Burning of the City, Gru
Rejoicings of the Russian

PRUNING KNIFE TO BE WIELDED AGAIN

Chief Barlow Declares It Will
Be Several Days, However.

DETERMINED TO ESTABLISH CRE

General Secretary Wright
gins Rejuvenation of Lo

CRITICISM ON SEVERAL

Schools of Medicine by an Eminent Physician.

By United Press Wire.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 26—That in the past twenty-five years there has been in the United States an "enormous over-production of uneducated and ill-trained medical practitioners," and that two medical schools, one in Pittsburg and the other in Philadelphia, are sufficient to supply the state with physicians, are two startling statements in the report of the Carnegie foundation, made public here today. The investigation of medical schools throughout the country was carried on under the direction of Abraham Flexner. The introduction which recommends the most sweeping reforms in

YOUNG ADDS ANOTHER GAME

Veteran Pitcher Passes 500 Mark in Contests Won.

Philadelphia, July 26.—Old Cy Young won his five hundred, and first victory when he defeated the Athletics in the opening game, 4 to 2. In the final combat Cy Morgan pitched in rare form and Cleveland never had a chance to score, the Athletics winning 4 to 0.

R. H. E.

Cleveland	.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—	4	3	0
Philadelphia	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	2	7	0

Batteries—Young, Easterly and Bemis; Plank and Donohue.

Second Game—

R. H. E.

Cleveland	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	4	2
Philadelphia	...	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	—	4	8	2

Batteries—Harkness, Joss and Bemis; Morgan and Lapp.

American League.

CLUBS	W	L	P.C.	CLUBS	W	L	P.C.
Phila...	56	27	.675	Clewa...	36	44	.450
Bost...	53	37	.616	Wash...	36	50	.419
N. Y...	50	34	.595	Chica...	34	51	.400
Det't...	47	41	.534	St. L...	25	56	.309

AT BOSTON—

R. H. E.

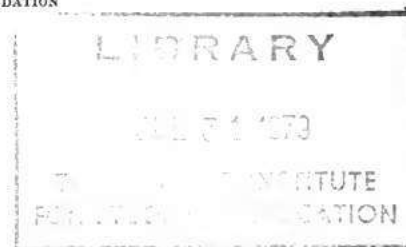
St. Louis	.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	2	5	3
Boston	.....	0	2	0	0	2	0	—	4	6	3

Called account darkness.

A REPORT TO
THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

BY
ABRAHAM FLEXNER

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
HENRY S. PRITCHETT
PRESIDENT OF THE FOUNDATION



BULLETIN NUMBER SIX

576 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
1912

Science, industry and the domestic arts will be prominent throughout the school, and increased attention will be given to music, drawing and the arts. Mathematics will receive special consideration in the hope of working out a rational course of study which connects the study of mathematics with its use, and which also makes special provision for those who have special ability or desire for mathematics.

iations.

he was driv-
streets this
e car struck
trying to get
was thrown
htly injured.

hots

— Henry G.
ad, a former
is seriously
the borough

— At a spee-
ng Hook and
ow morning

evening they will join the Philharmonic Society of New York in a Bach-Beethoven program in celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Philharmonic Society's founding. The choir will sing four choruses of the Mass in B Minor, the greatest work of Bach, which they give each year at their spring festival at Lehigh University. In addition they will render four chorales, unaccompanied. Dr. J. Fred Wolle, founder and conductor of the choir, will direct.

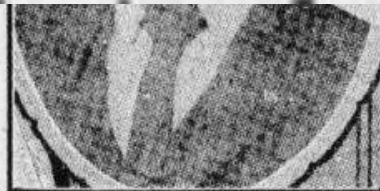
STEELTON CHURCHES

Main Street Church of God—The Rev. G. W. Getz, pastor, will preach at 10:30 on "The Master's First Sermon" and at 7:30, communion service;

South Atlantic "have been removed as prisoners of war," will raise a complicated question if any Americans are among them.

The whole question turns on whether an armed merchantship is a war vessel and the gulf between this country and Germany on that question is still unbridged. Of course, Americans on such ships could be considered as prisoners of war only if the vessels were considered as war vessels.

No indication has been received that any of the vessels sunk by the German raider were other than defensively armed. The State Department has held throughout that a vessel can-



I. CALDER CLEMSON

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 20.—Official business for the middle division was halted for a brief period to-day. It was for the purpose of doing honor

education should include will be tried out slowly and carefully. The vast resources of the foundation are back of the project and among the possibilities is a complete reform of educational methods in this country, for the experiment is to be worked out for the benefit of the whole country.

Innovations and reforms that may be startling to educators who retain the historic traditions of pedagogy will be given a fair test, all in line with the general board's theory that education must be modernized because it does not now make children effective members of society. As matters stand children are turned out not knowing how to use their eyes, ears or hands.

FIE UPON THE GRAMMARIANS! M'LISS QUOTES FLEXNER

**"No More Latin, No More French, No More
Sitting on a Hard, Wood Bench" If Doctor's
Modern School Is Established**

SHADES of our buried grandsires! Have you read the report of that eminent educator, Dr. Abraham Flexner, on what a modern school should be? Have you been made to realize how deficient your early training was? How ill-spent was the time you used for parsing, conjugating and declining.

It may be that because of the misdirected zeal and deplorable conservatism of your teachers you have come to know your subjunctive mood and the proper use of your prepositions. Fie upon you! This is all wrong, for Dr. Flexner declares that the modern school "would drop the study of formal grammar."

Perhaps it is quite true that extreme cases require extreme cures. It had occurred to me the other day when I listened to a conversation in execrable English between two people who consider themselves well educated that the screws should be put on tighter; that the cure for bad diction is a study of good diction, and that the lax methods, or seemingly lax, to one educated in the old way, already in vogue in the schools are beginning to show. But it seems my suppositions are wrong. According to Dr. Flexner, in order to speak a superior brand of English one should not study it at all.

It is interesting to note that the learned doctor in his diatribe is a bit careless of his verbs in their varying moods and tenses. This is doubtless what the "education in the modern sense," to use a favorite phrase of Dr. Flexner, does to a man.

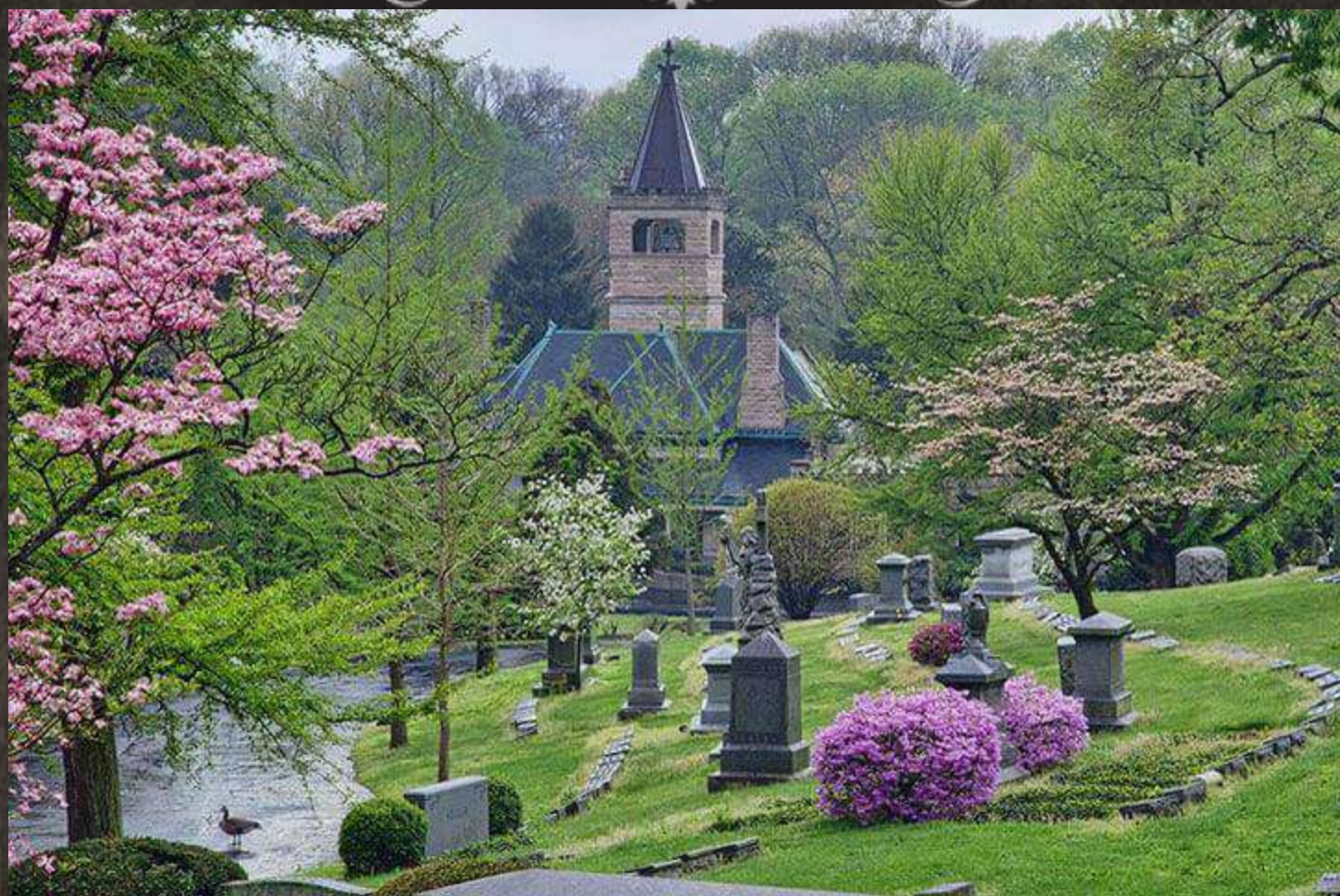
Of course, if every child could be brought up in an environment in which he heard nothing but the best English, the uselessness of the study of formal grammar would be patent to all of us. But if a child's mother says "she aint seen" and the child's father declares that "he aint went," unless the offspring gets some formal grammar in the classroom, what is to prevent the future generations of that house going on indefinitely "aint seeing" and "aint wentin'?"

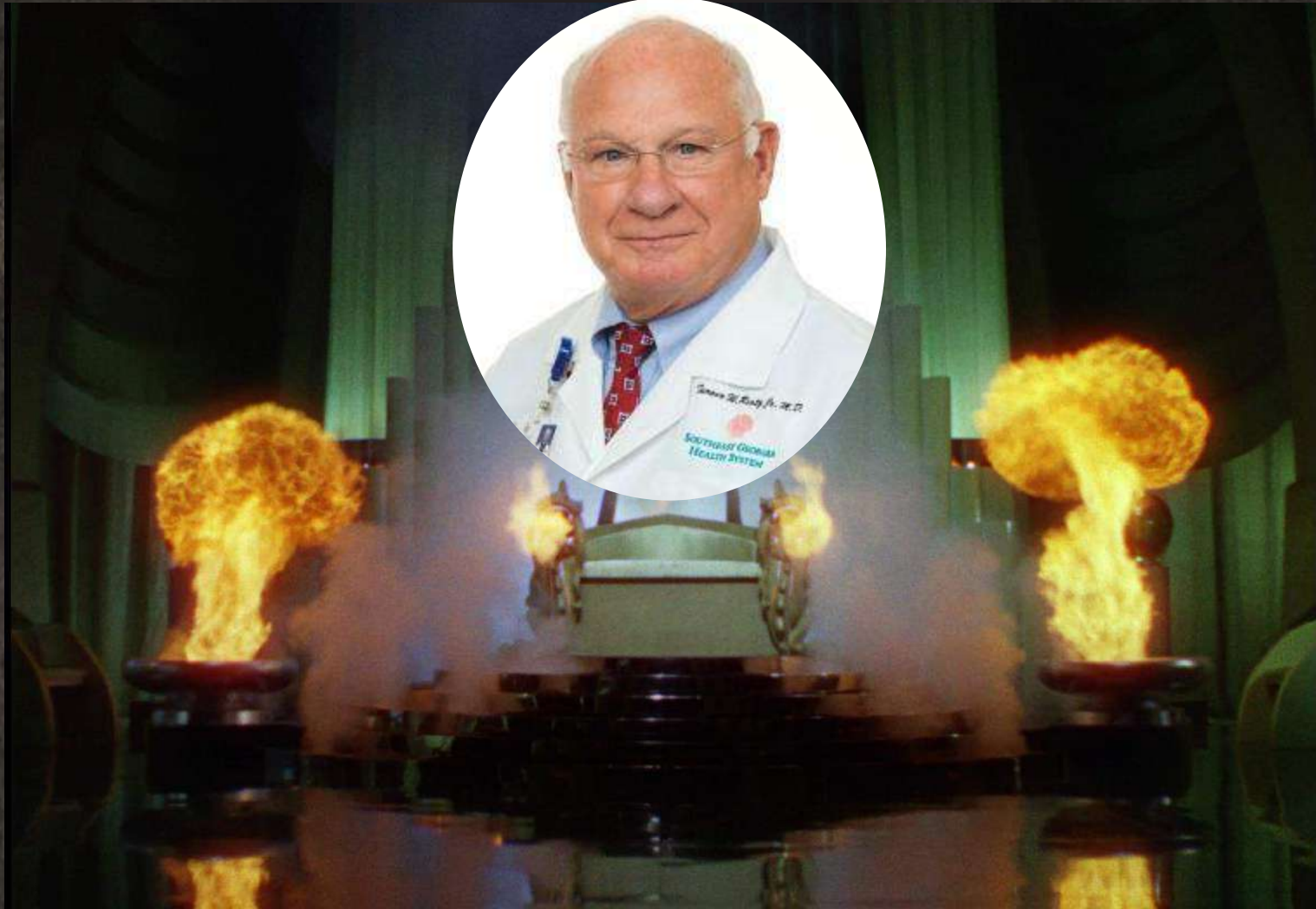
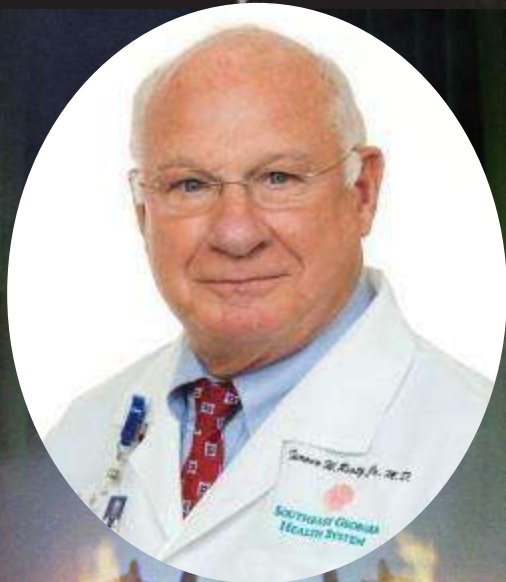
Doubtless much of the time spent in the spellingbees and in sing-songing the multiplication tables of our mothers' time was wasted. Even in the early days of my own schooling much store was set by memory feats. At the convent where I was first sent to woo the elusive goddess, Minerva, we had even to

SEEN IN THE SHO





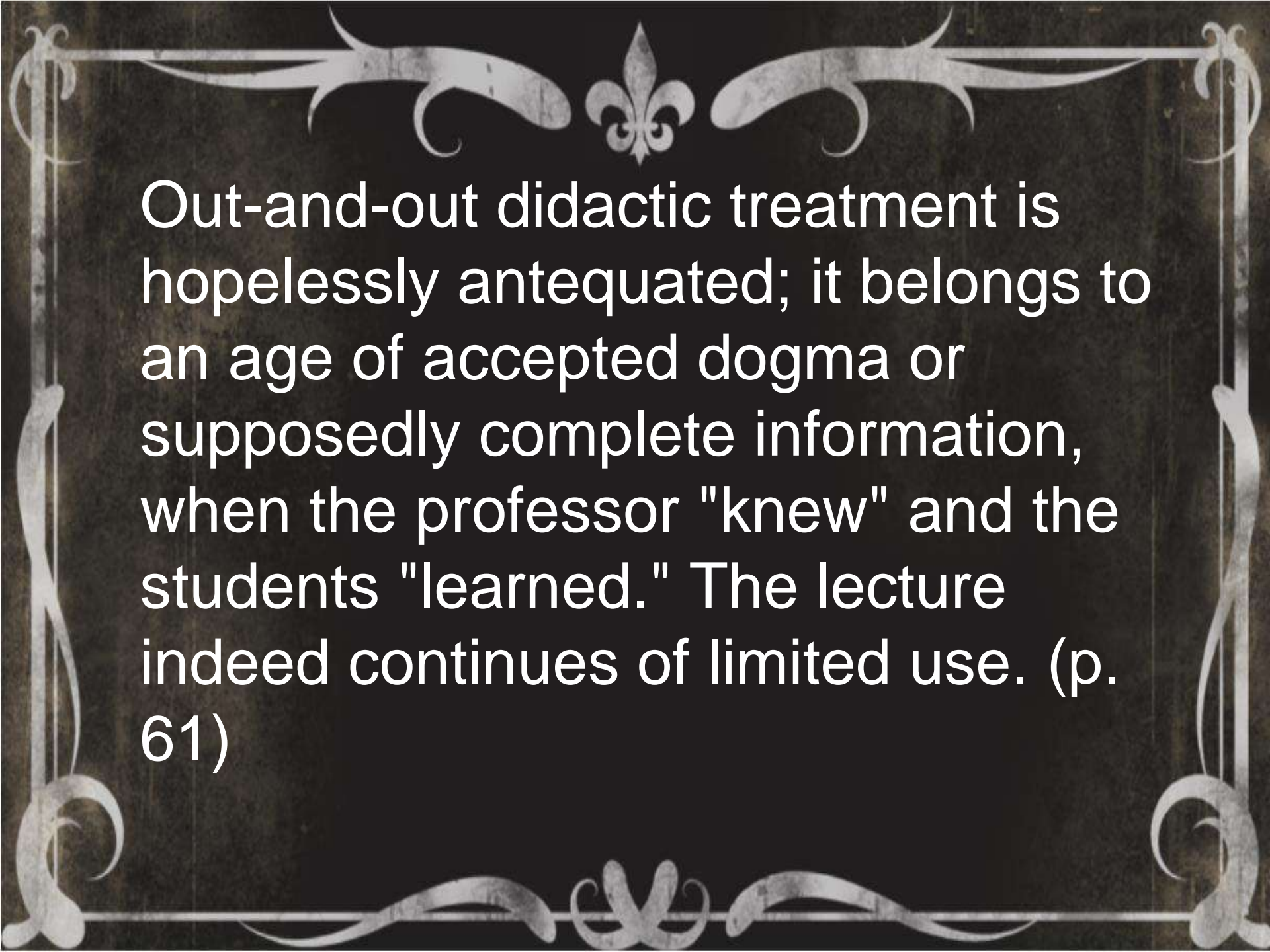




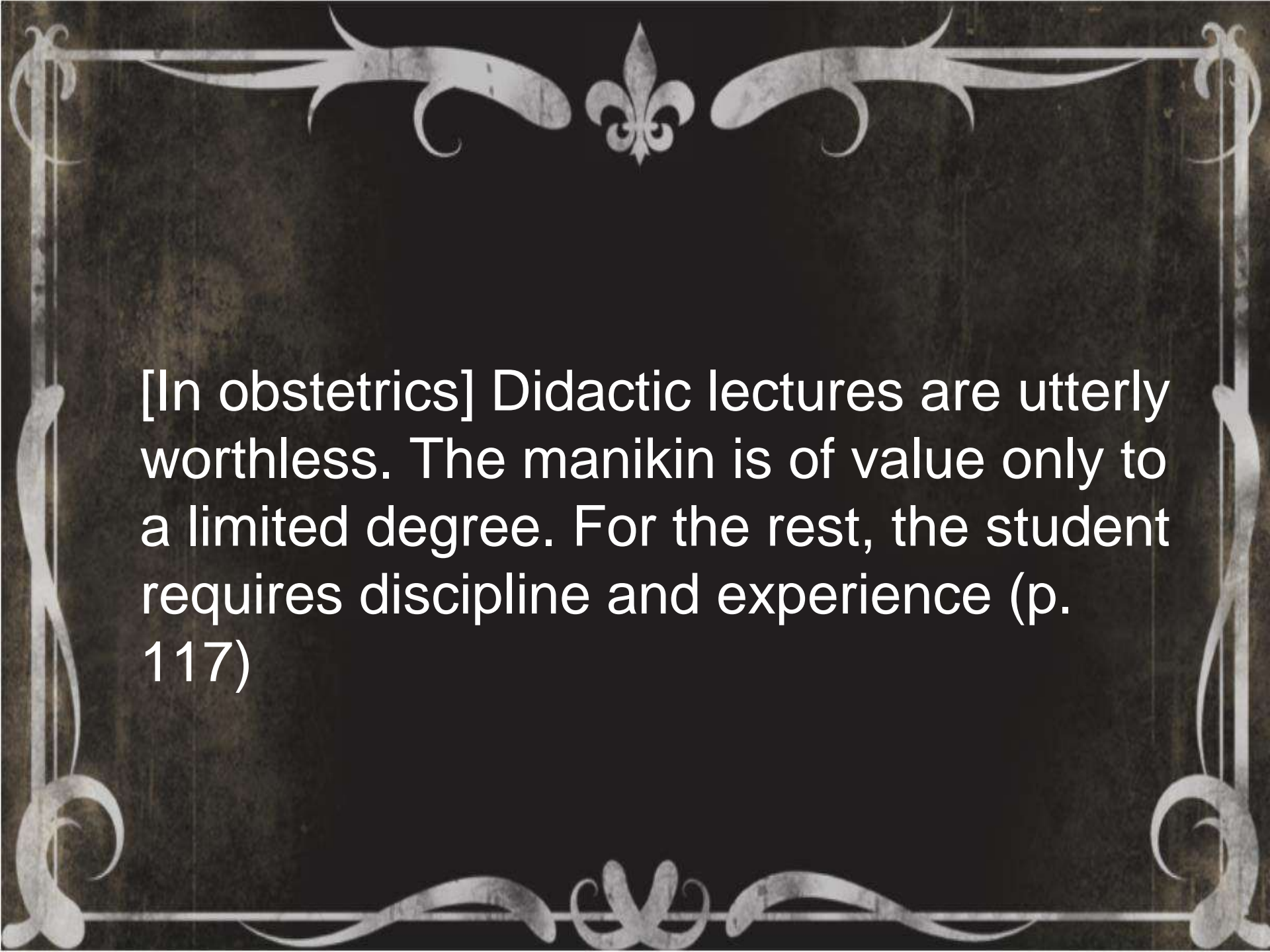


Question 1

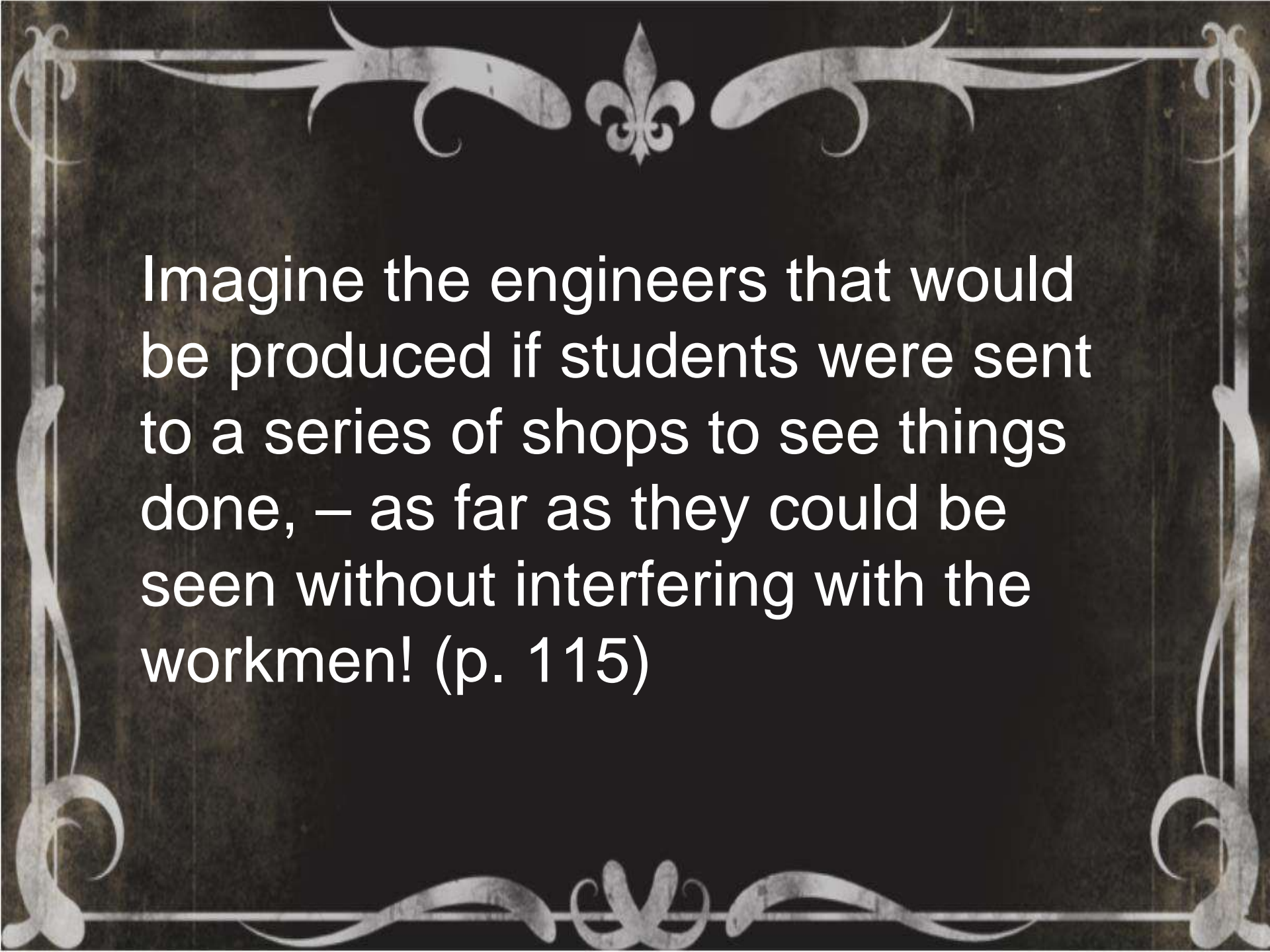
Why are you still lecturing?



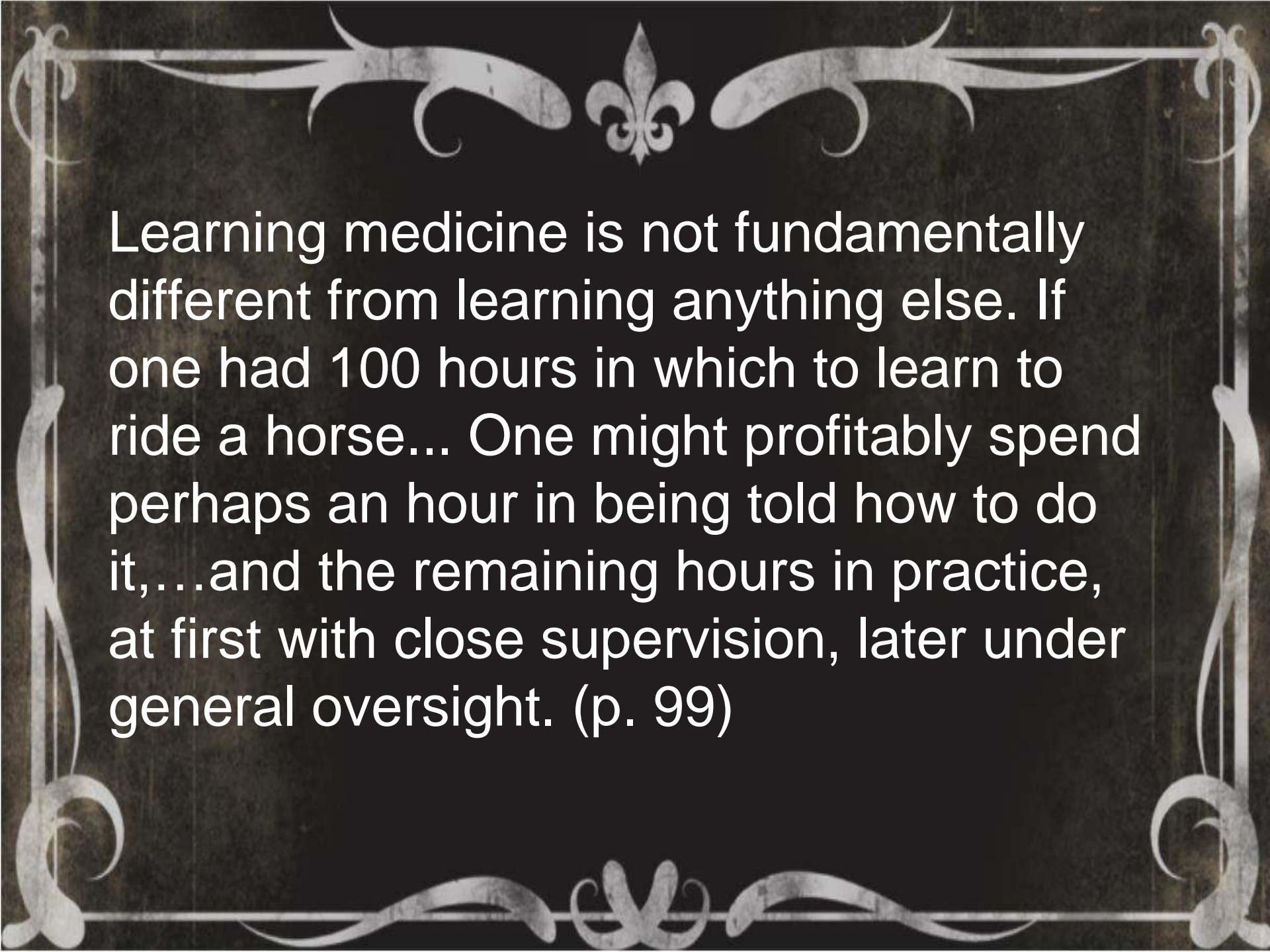
Out-and-out didactic treatment is hopelessly antequated; it belongs to an age of accepted dogma or supposedly complete information, when the professor "knew" and the students "learned." The lecture indeed continues of limited use. (p. 61)



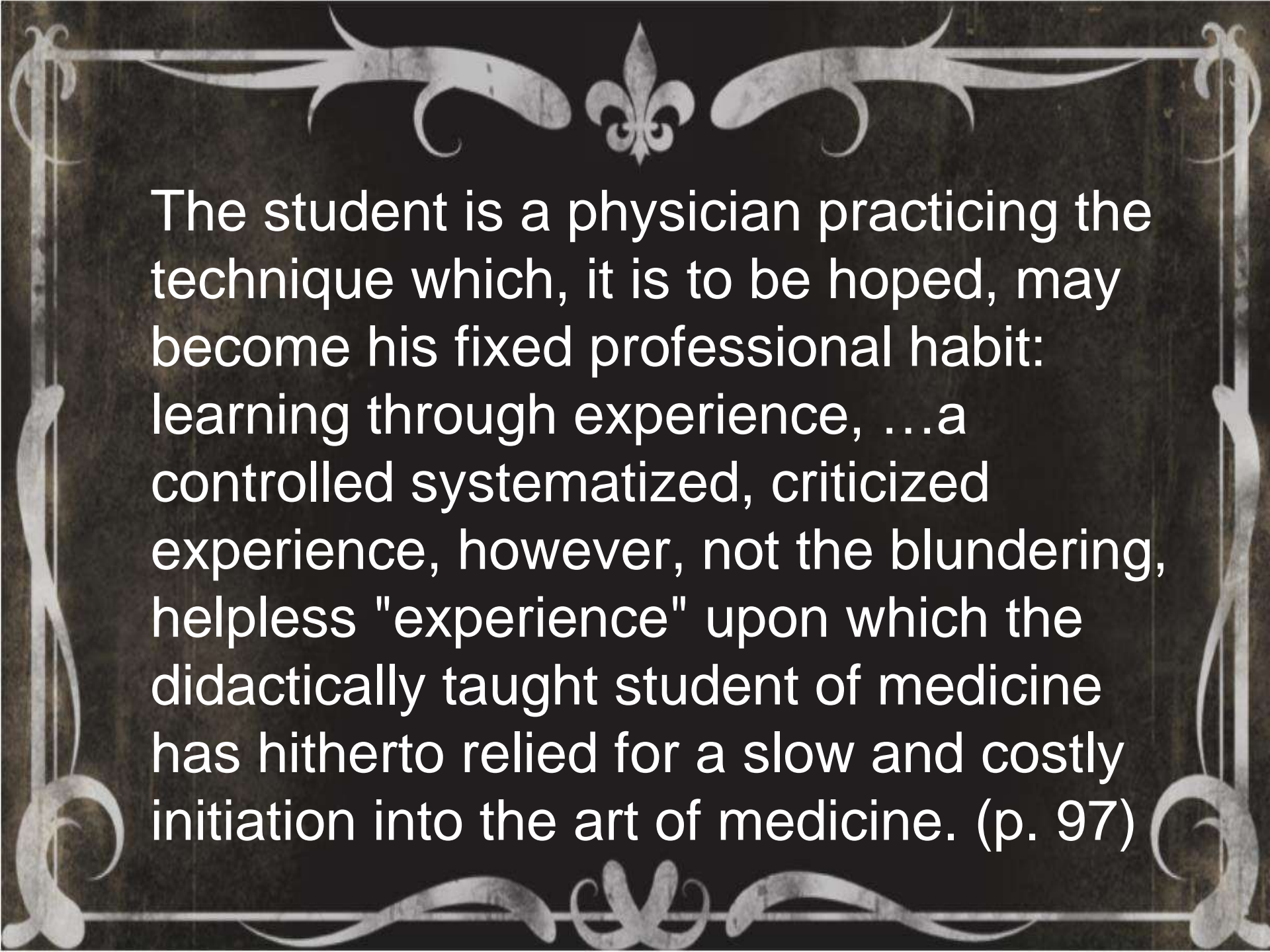
[In obstetrics] Didactic lectures are utterly worthless. The manikin is of value only to a limited degree. For the rest, the student requires discipline and experience (p. 117)



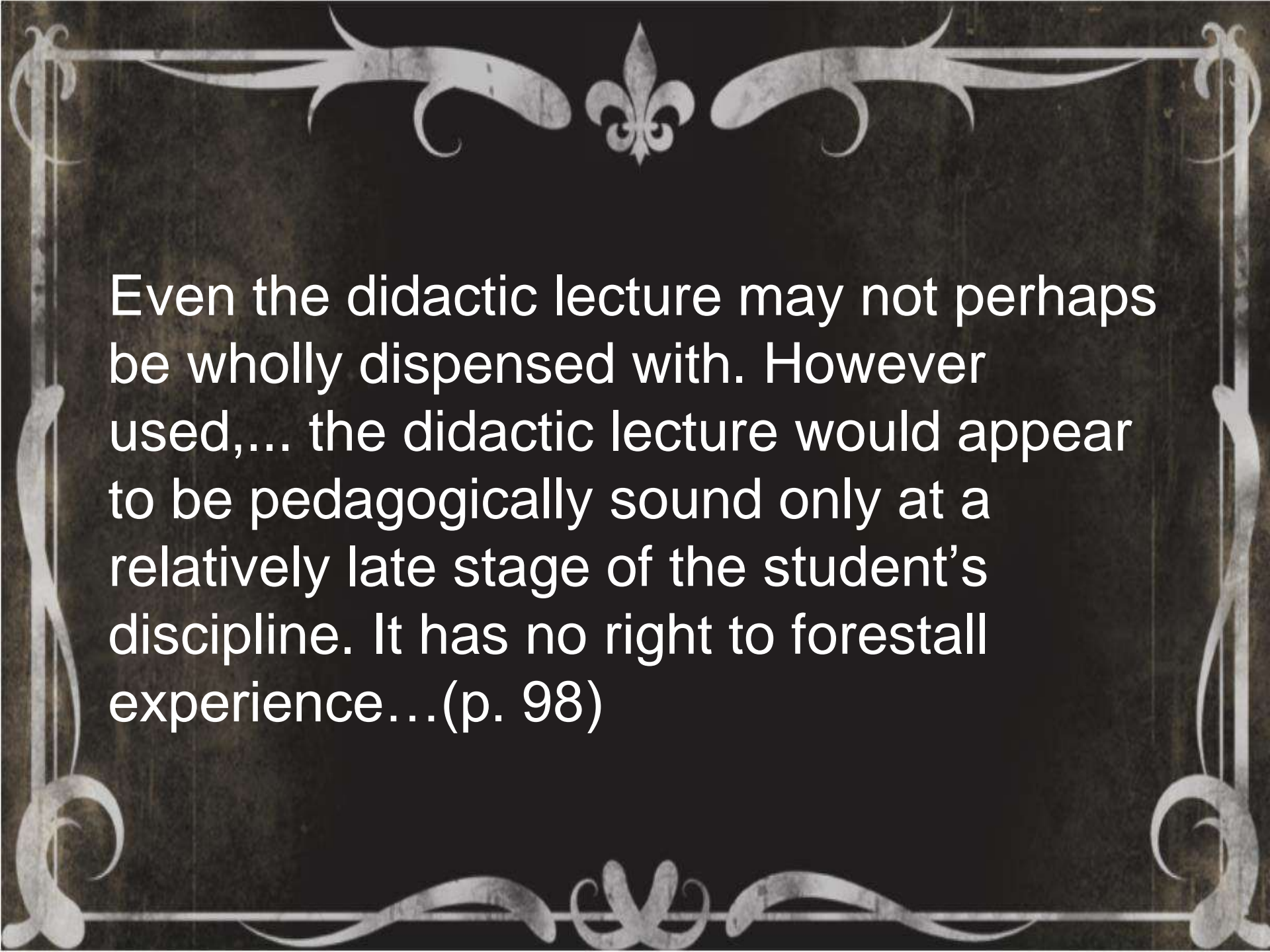
Imagine the engineers that would be produced if students were sent to a series of shops to see things done, – as far as they could be seen without interfering with the workmen! (p. 115)



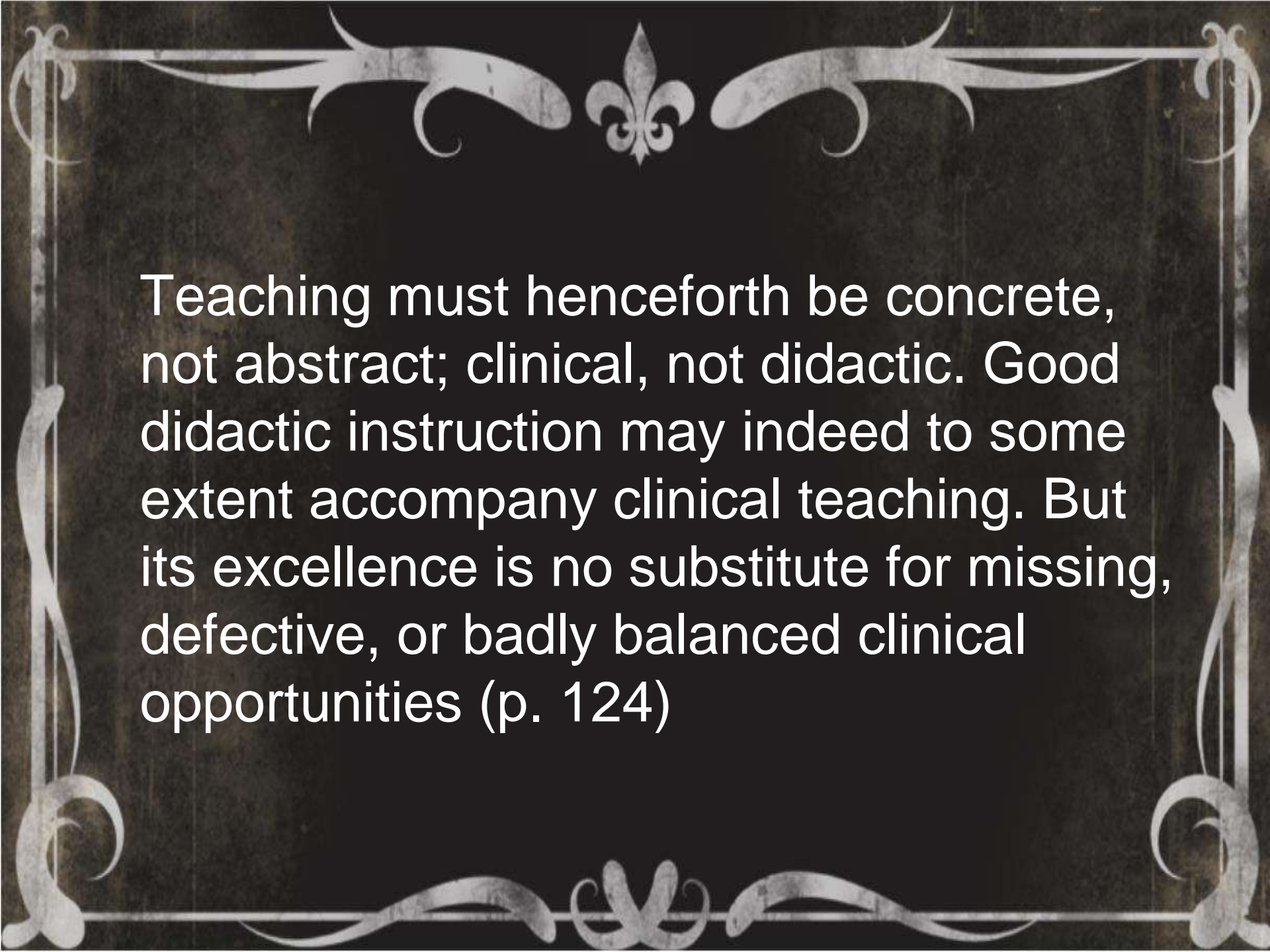
Learning medicine is not fundamentally different from learning anything else. If one had 100 hours in which to learn to ride a horse... One might profitably spend perhaps an hour in being told how to do it,...and the remaining hours in practice, at first with close supervision, later under general oversight. (p. 99)



The student is a physician practicing the technique which, it is to be hoped, may become his fixed professional habit: learning through experience, ...a controlled systematized, criticized experience, however, not the blundering, helpless "experience" upon which the didactically taught student of medicine has hitherto relied for a slow and costly initiation into the art of medicine. (p. 97)



Even the didactic lecture may not perhaps be wholly dispensed with. However used,... the didactic lecture would appear to be pedagogically sound only at a relatively late stage of the student's discipline. It has no right to forestall experience...(p. 98)

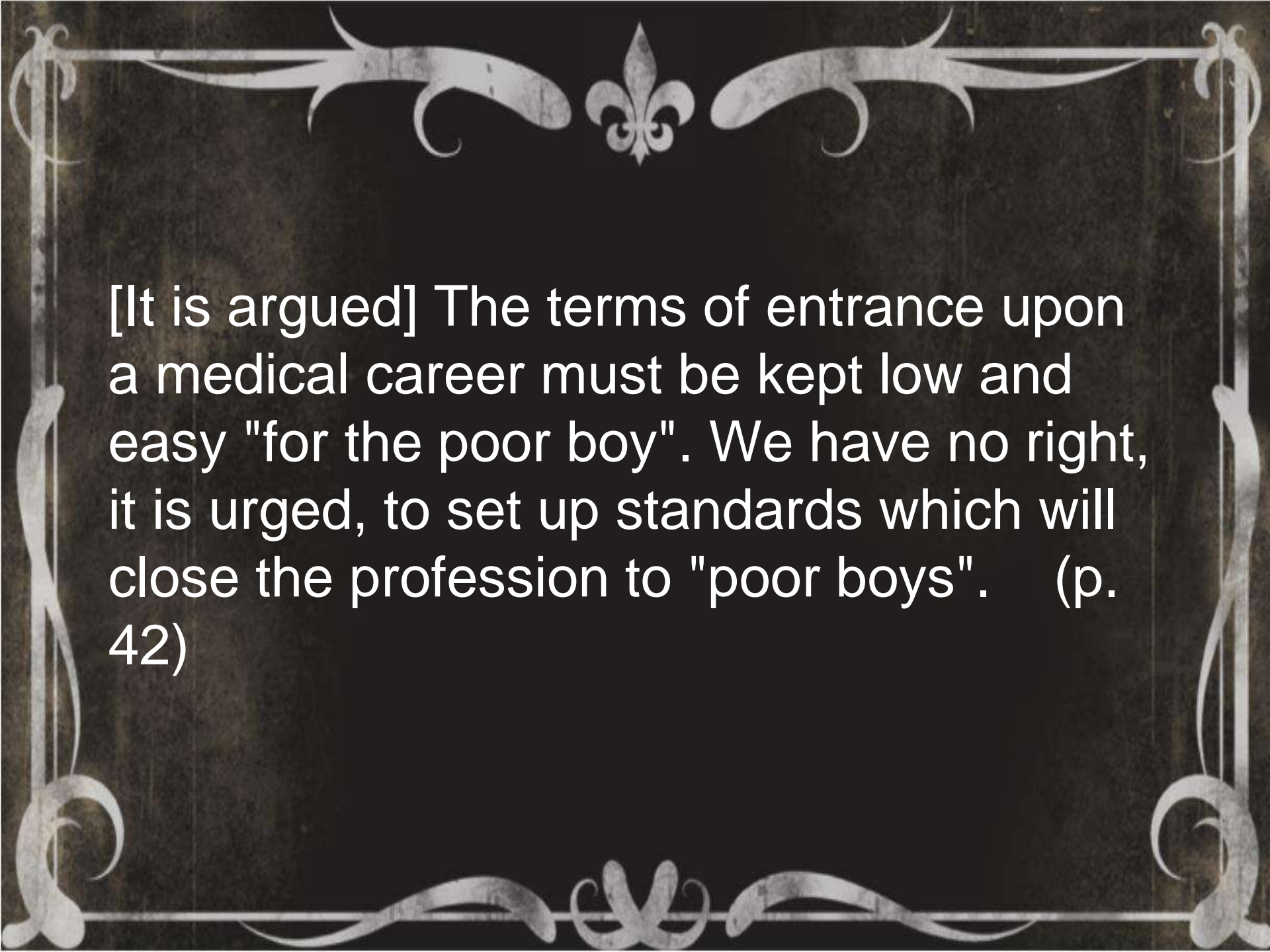


Teaching must henceforth be concrete, not abstract; clinical, not didactic. Good didactic instruction may indeed to some extent accompany clinical teaching. But its excellence is no substitute for missing, defective, or badly balanced clinical opportunities (p. 124)

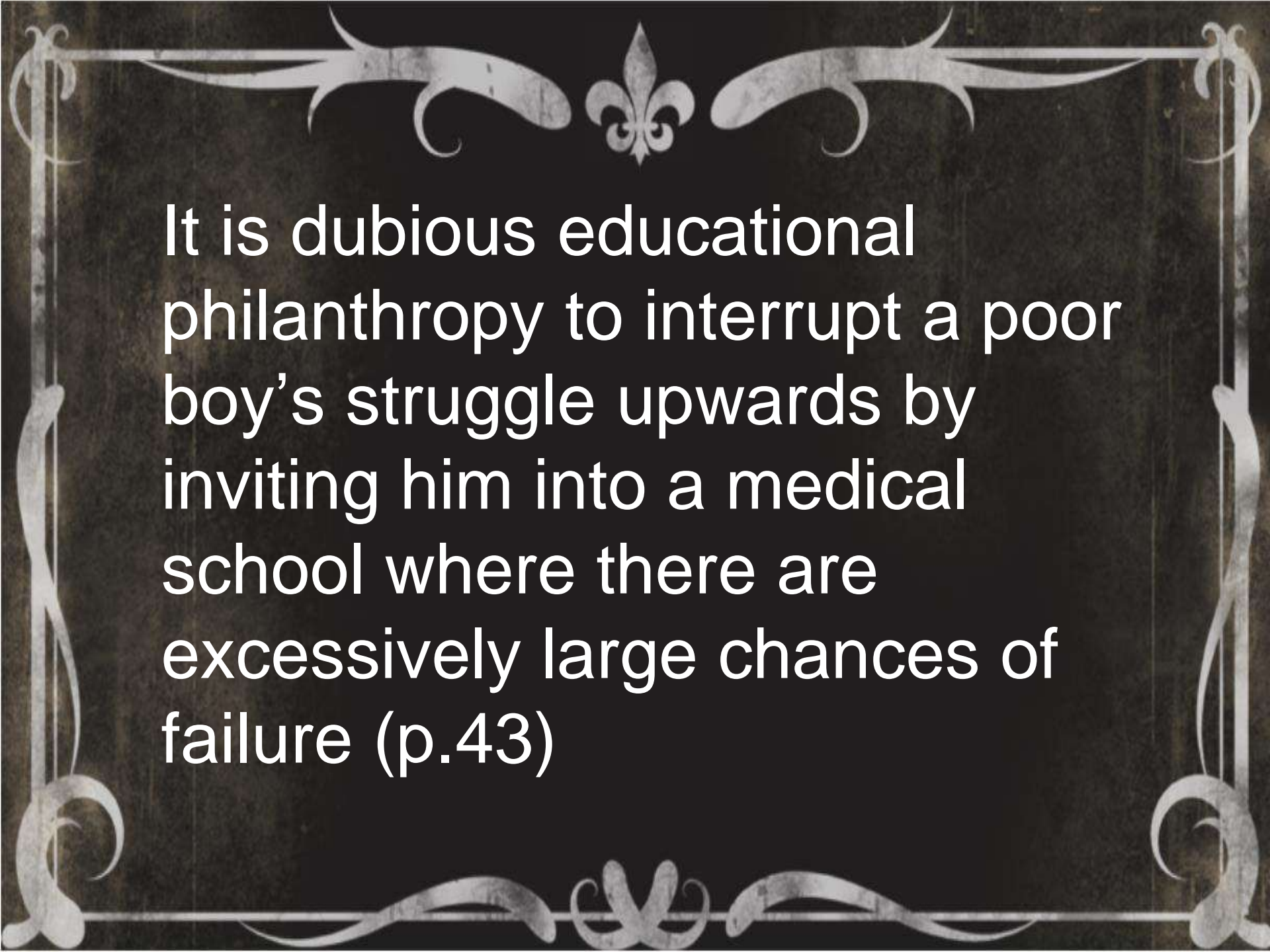


Question 2

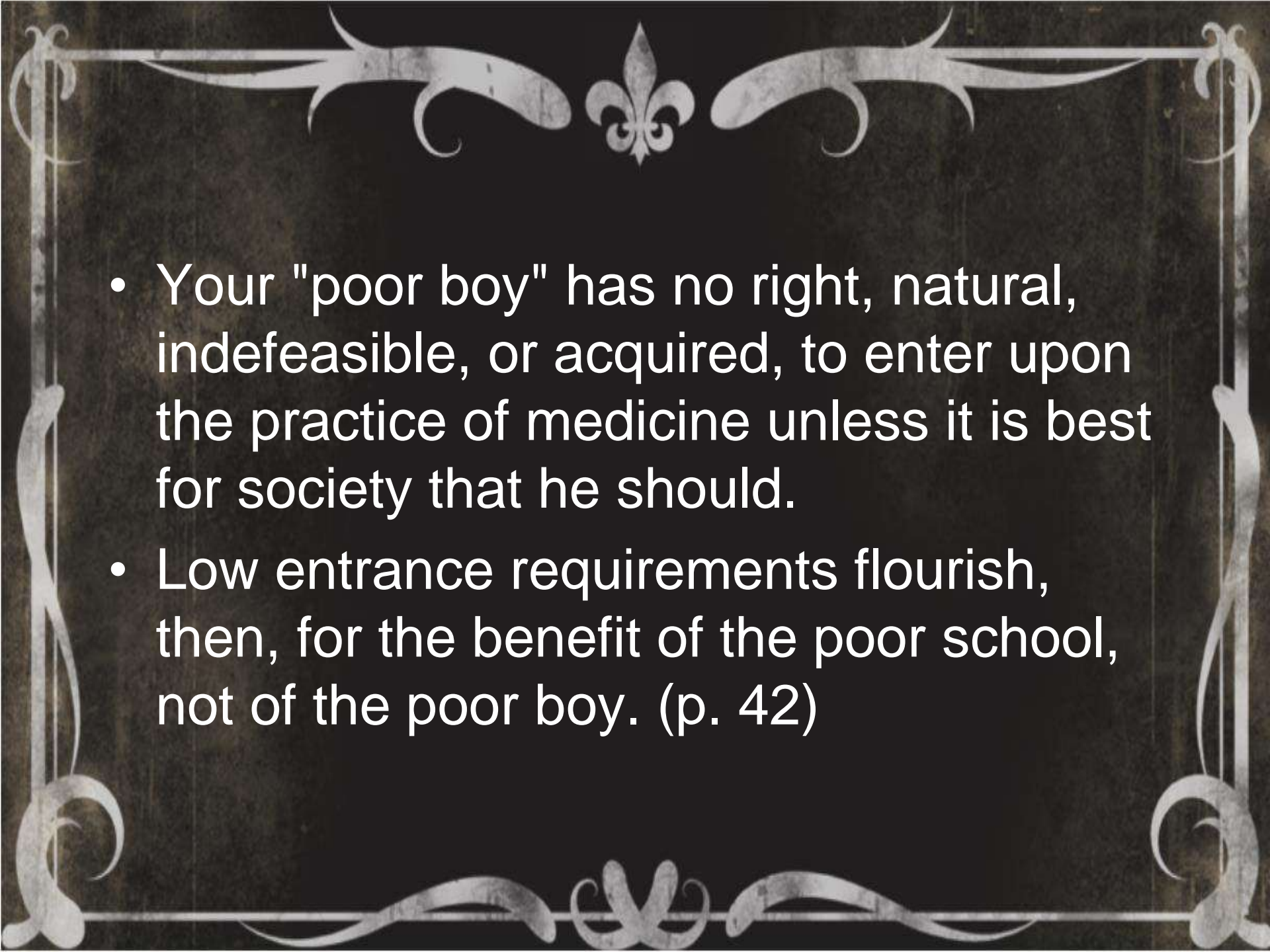
What are you doing for the
“poor boys”?

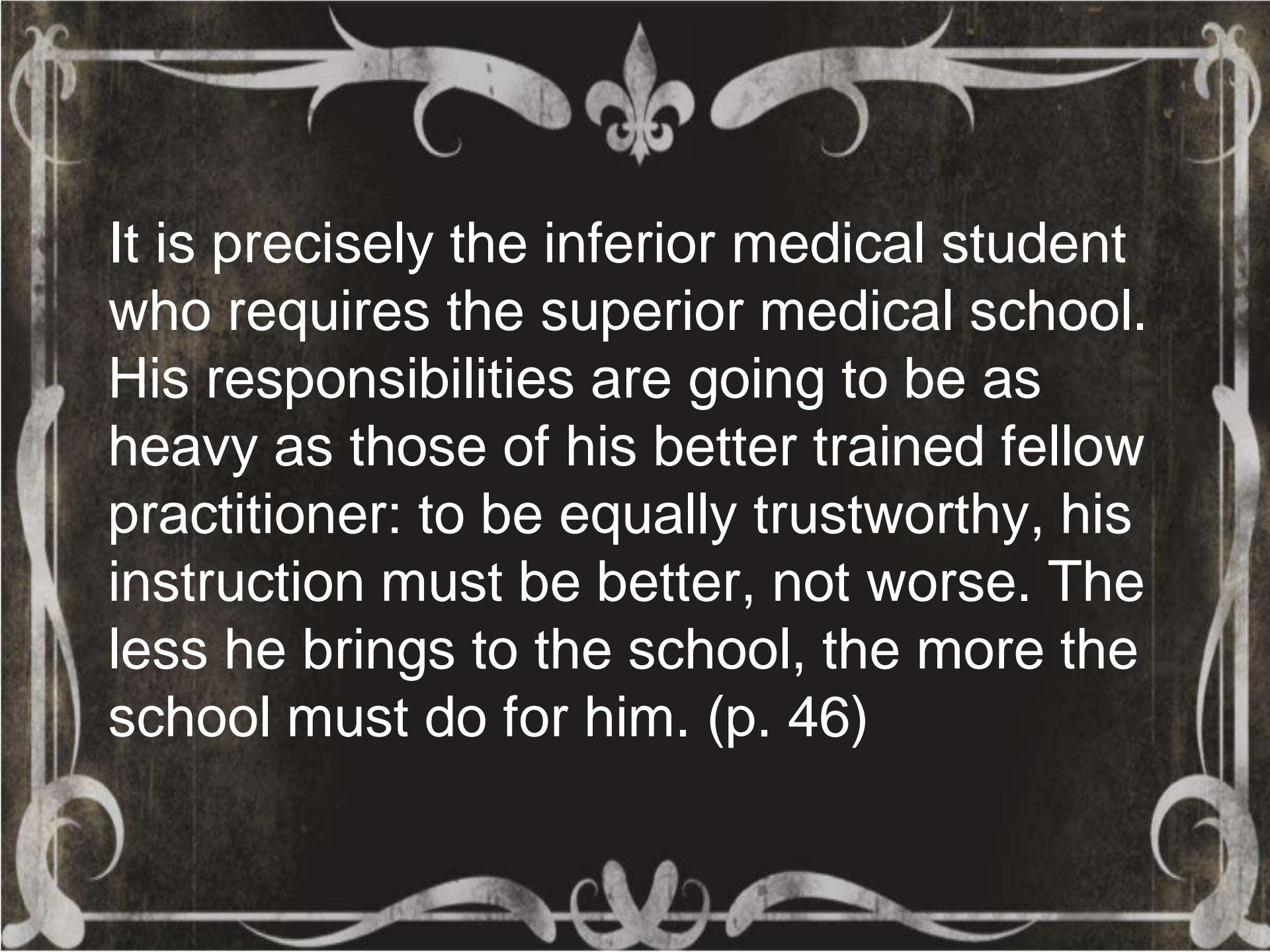


[It is argued] The terms of entrance upon a medical career must be kept low and easy "for the poor boy". We have no right, it is urged, to set up standards which will close the profession to "poor boys". (p. 42)

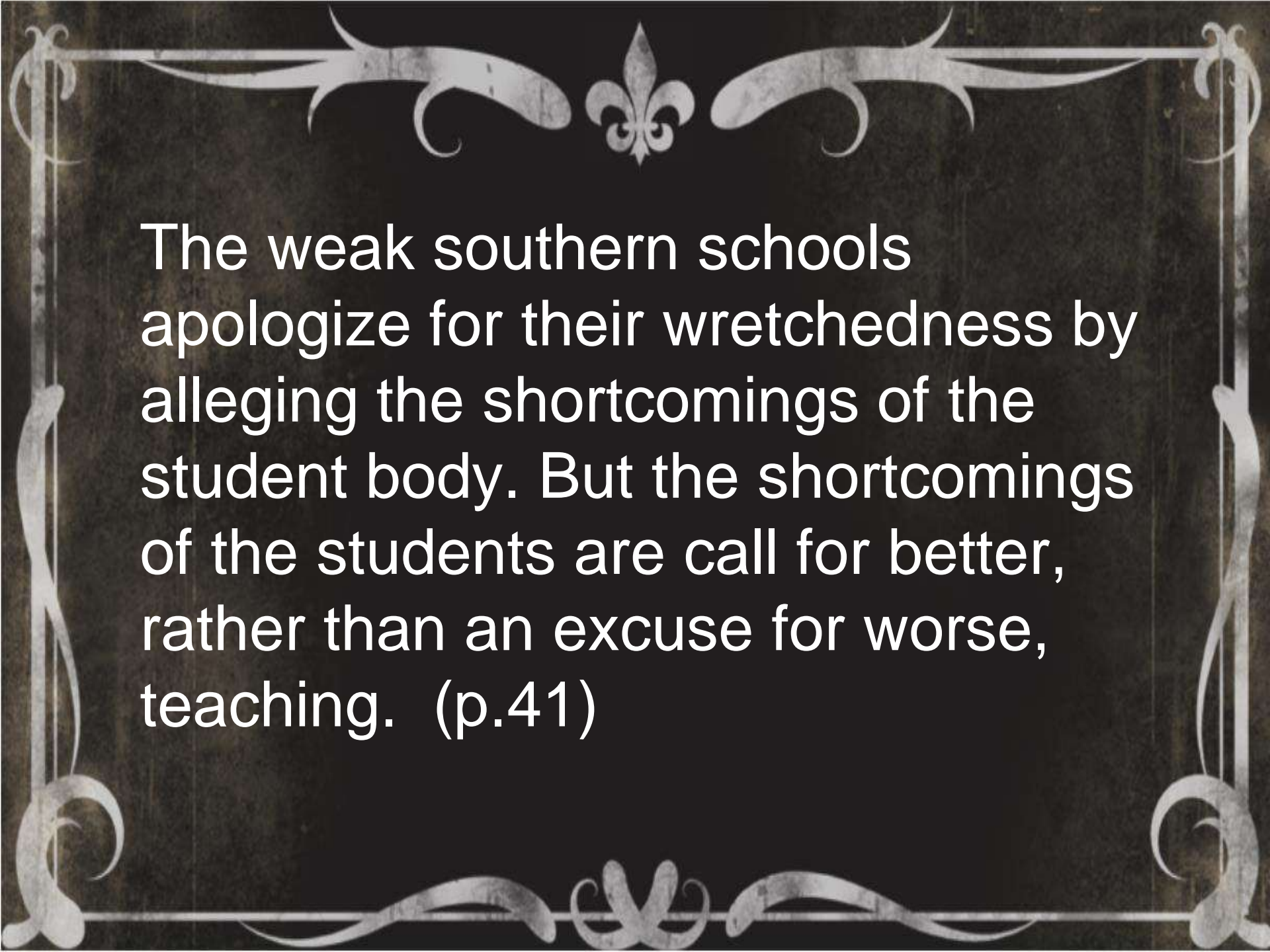


It is dubious educational philanthropy to interrupt a poor boy's struggle upwards by inviting him into a medical school where there are excessively large chances of failure (p.43)

- 
- Your "poor boy" has no right, natural, indefeasible, or acquired, to enter upon the practice of medicine unless it is best for society that he should.
 - Low entrance requirements flourish, then, for the benefit of the poor school, not of the poor boy. (p. 42)



It is precisely the inferior medical student who requires the superior medical school. His responsibilities are going to be as heavy as those of his better trained fellow practitioner: to be equally trustworthy, his instruction must be better, not worse. The less he brings to the school, the more the school must do for him. (p. 46)

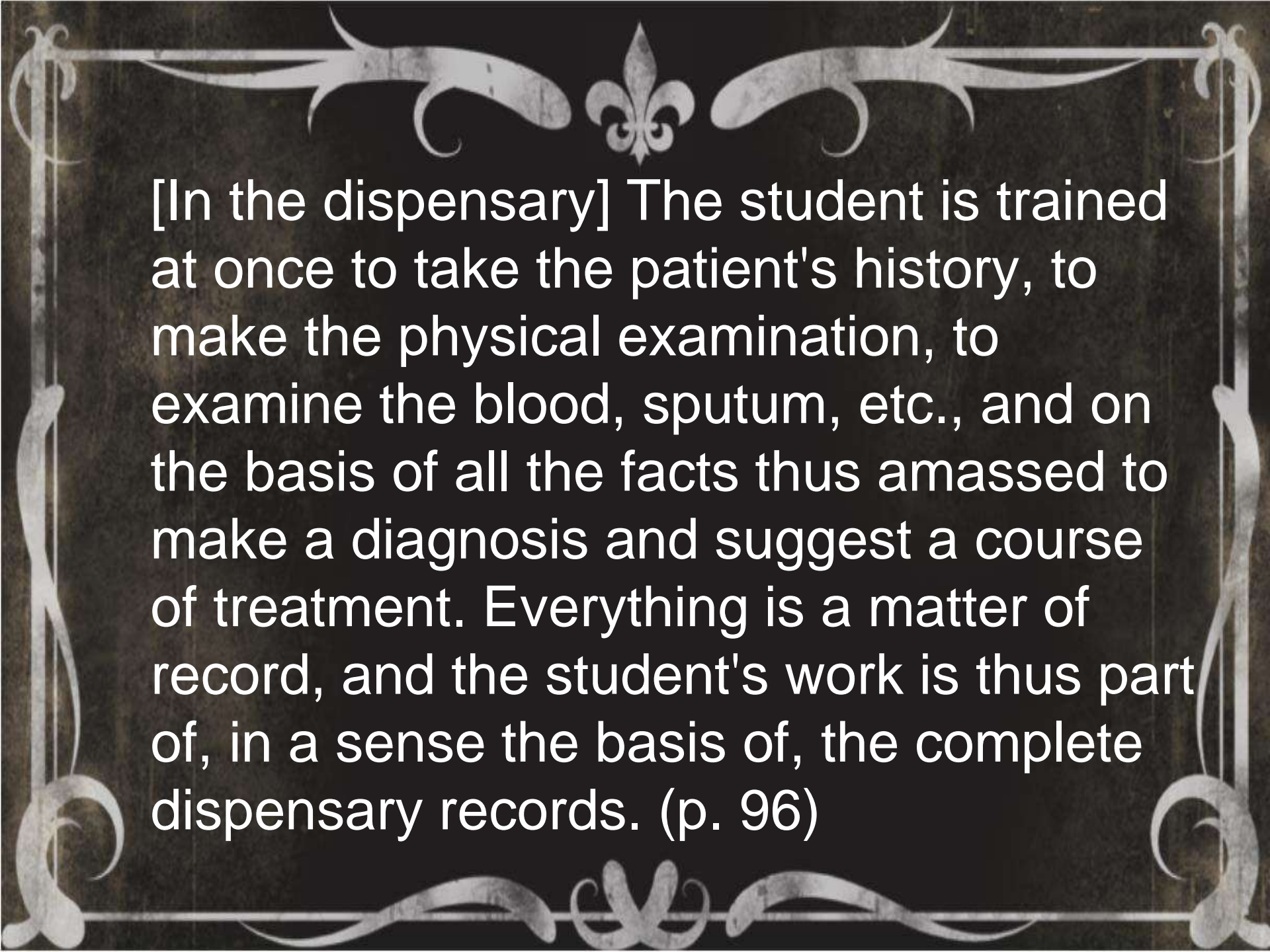


The weak southern schools apologize for their wretchedness by alleging the shortcomings of the student body. But the shortcomings of the students are call for better, rather than an excuse for worse, teaching. (p.41)

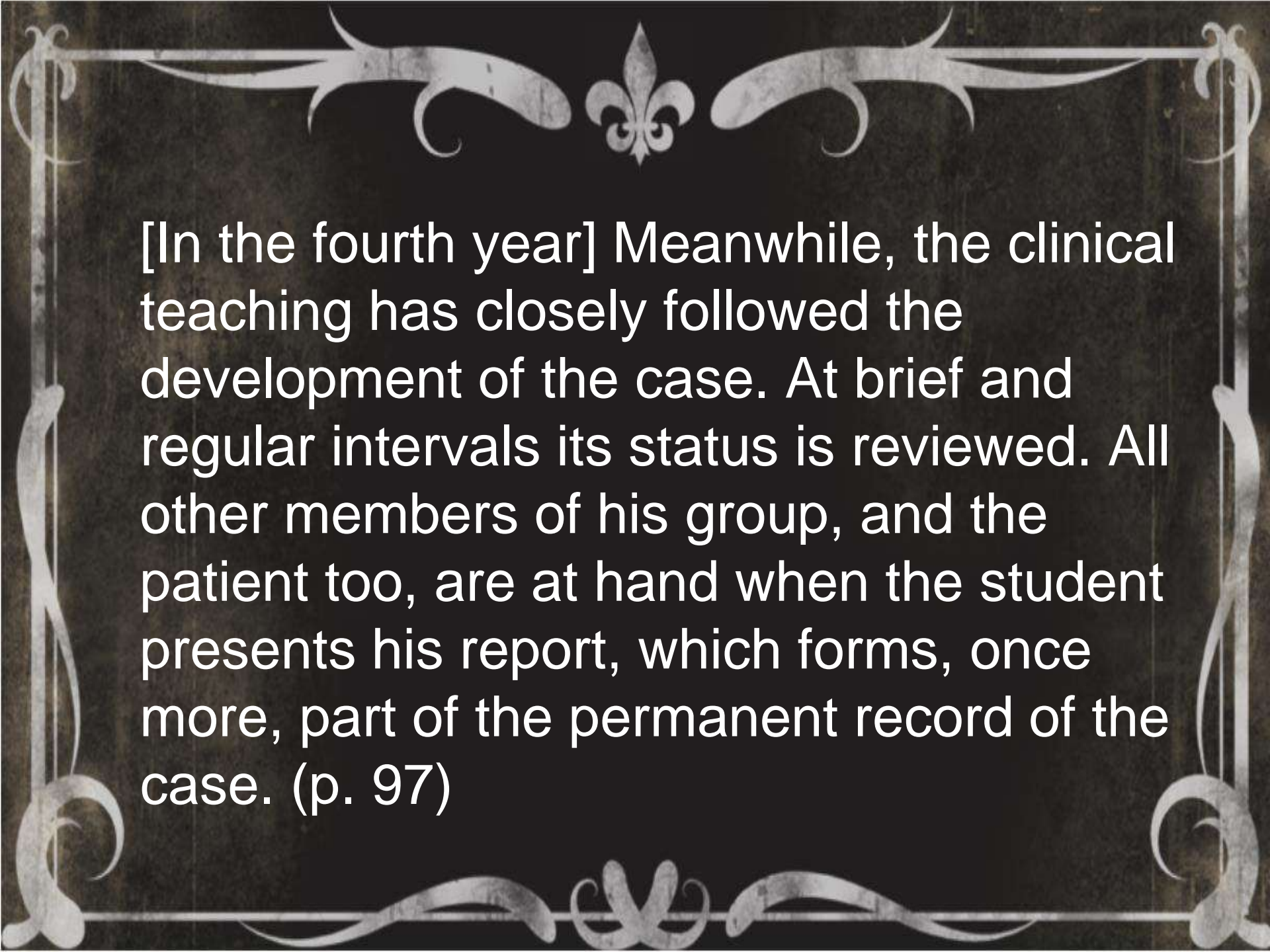


Question 3

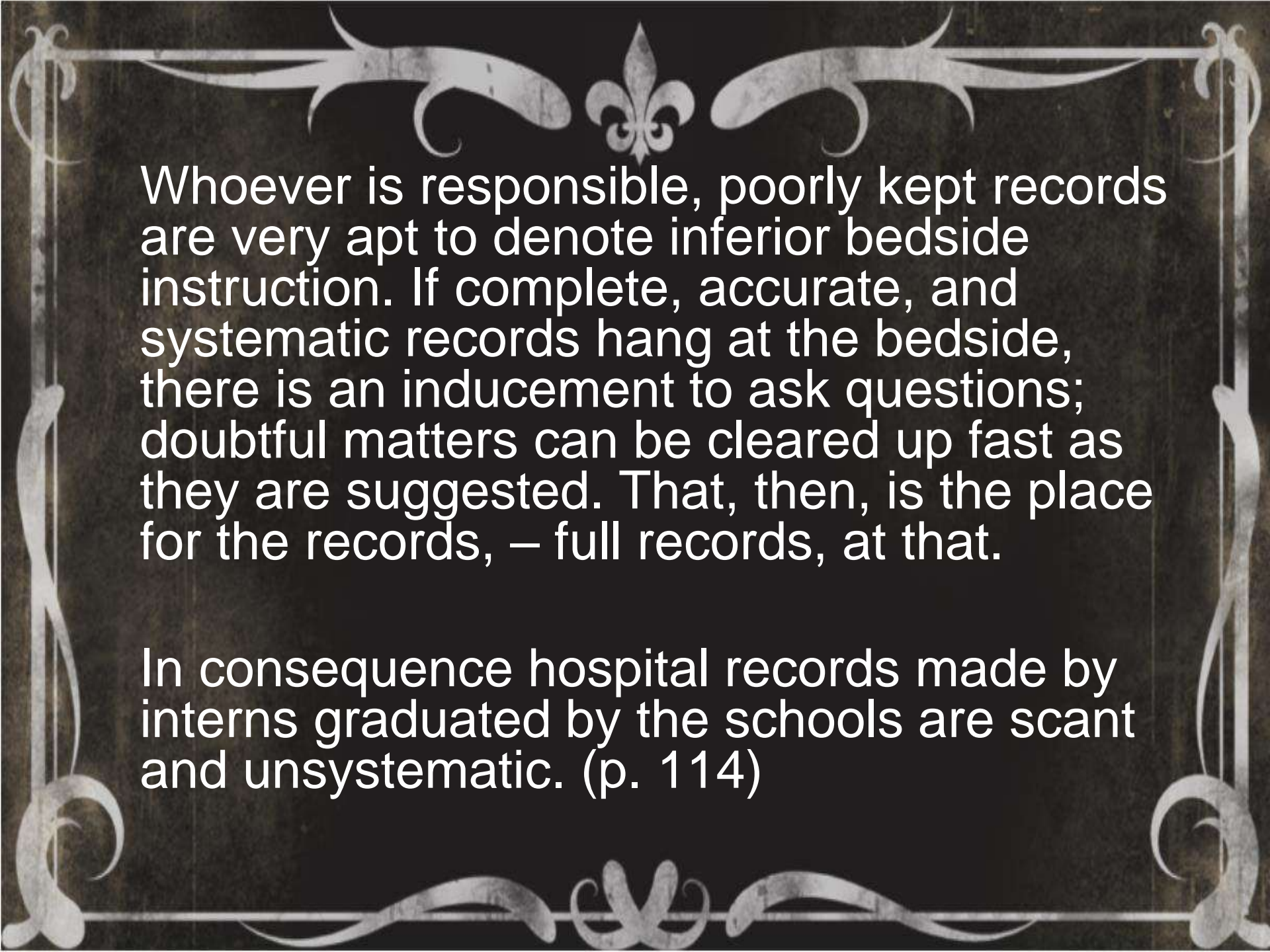
What has happened to the student's access to the medical record?



[In the dispensary] The student is trained at once to take the patient's history, to make the physical examination, to examine the blood, sputum, etc., and on the basis of all the facts thus amassed to make a diagnosis and suggest a course of treatment. Everything is a matter of record, and the student's work is thus part of, in a sense the basis of, the complete dispensary records. (p. 96)



[In the fourth year] Meanwhile, the clinical teaching has closely followed the development of the case. At brief and regular intervals its status is reviewed. All other members of his group, and the patient too, are at hand when the student presents his report, which forms, once more, part of the permanent record of the case. (p. 97)



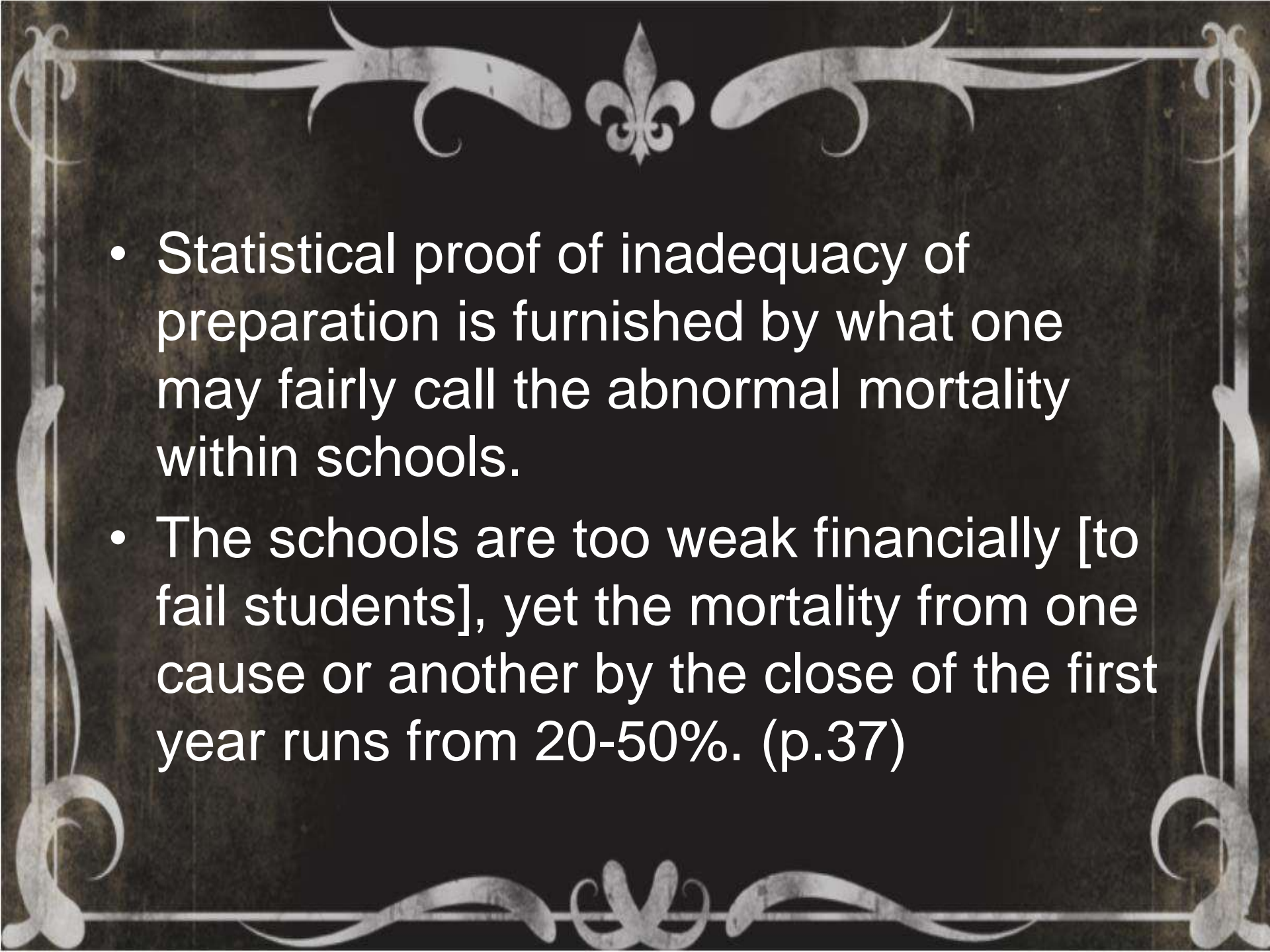
Whoever is responsible, poorly kept records are very apt to denote inferior bedside instruction. If complete, accurate, and systematic records hang at the bedside, there is an inducement to ask questions; doubtful matters can be cleared up fast as they are suggested. That, then, is the place for the records, – full records, at that.

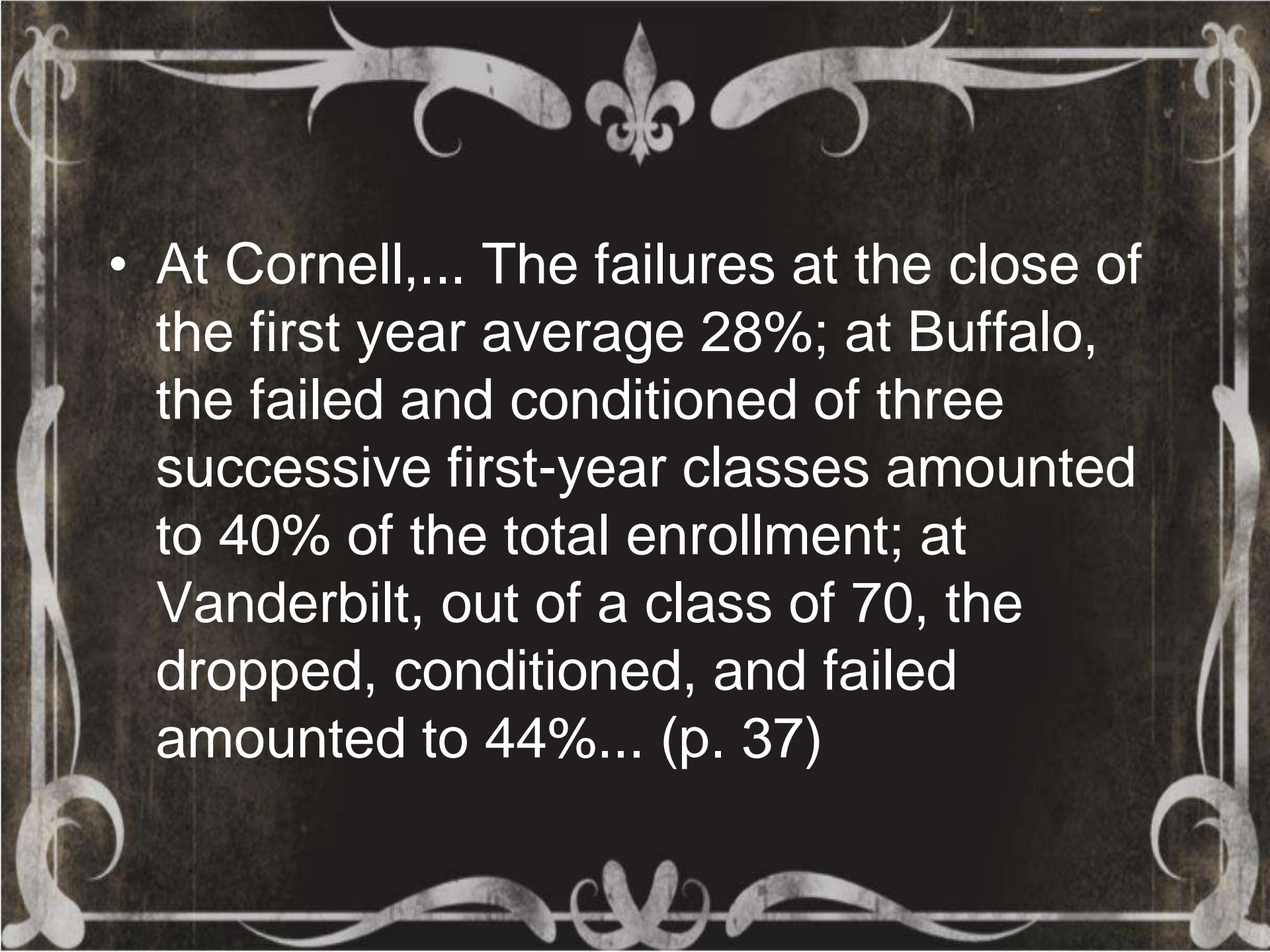
In consequence hospital records made by interns graduated by the schools are scant and unsystematic. (p. 114)




Question 4

How do you track your “mortality”?

- 
- Statistical proof of inadequacy of preparation is furnished by what one may fairly call the abnormal mortality within schools.
 - The schools are too weak financially [to fail students], yet the mortality from one cause or another by the close of the first year runs from 20-50%. (p.37)

- 
- At Cornell,... The failures at the close of the first year average 28%; at Buffalo, the failed and conditioned of three successive first-year classes amounted to 40% of the total enrollment; at Vanderbilt, out of a class of 70, the dropped, conditioned, and failed amounted to 44%... (p. 37)



Four-, Five-, and Eight-year Graduation Rates for U.S. Medical School M.D.-Only Students by Matriculation Years
Matriculation Year Ranges

	1975-80	1985-90	1995-00	2005-10
N	75,180	76,845	75,859	80,920
4-yr rate (%)	90.1	82.2	83.4	82.5
5-yr rate (%)	96.6	92.8	94.1	94.1
8-yr rate (%)	97.7	95.4	96.3	96.6

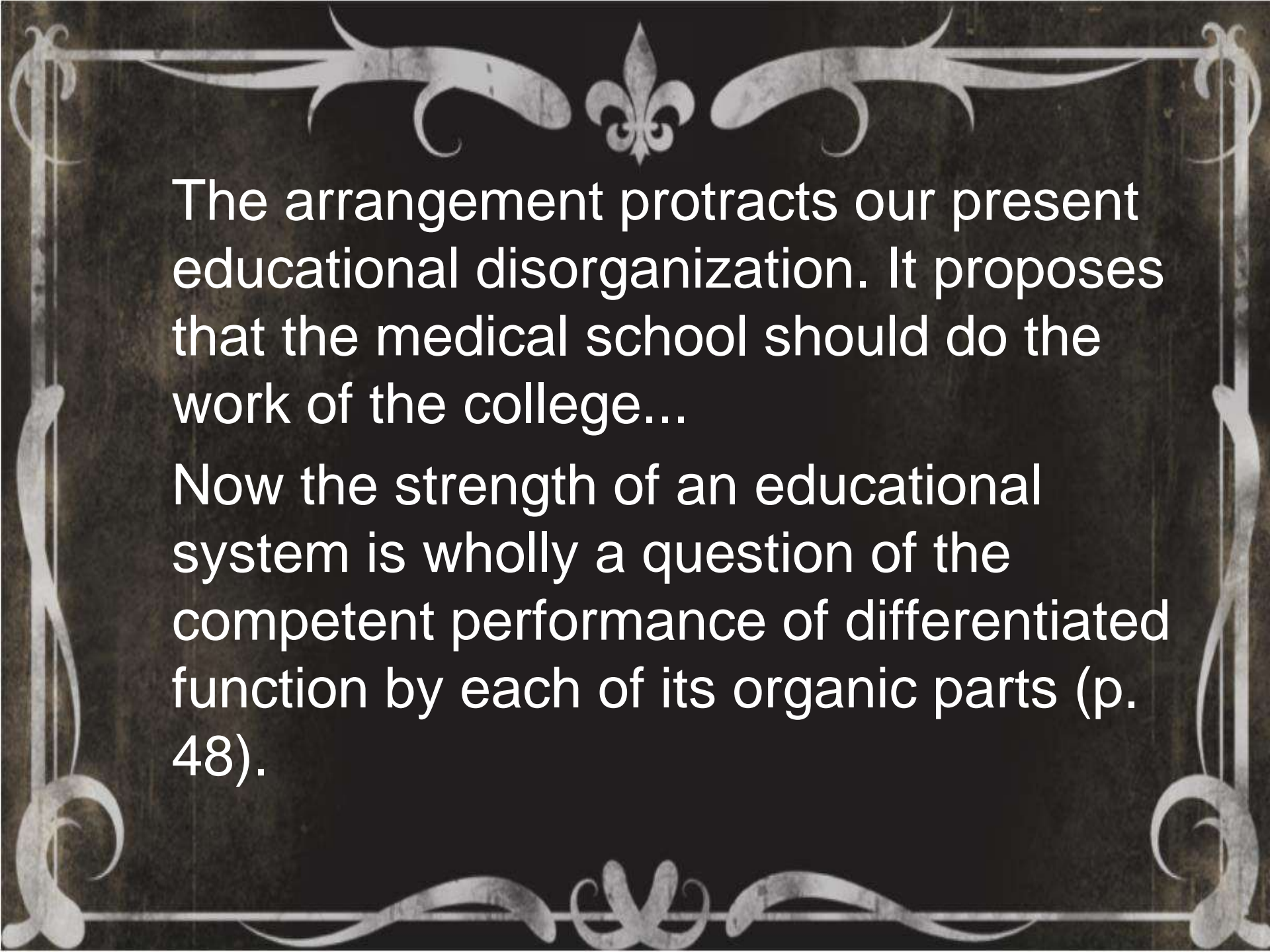
Analysis in Brief, AAMC, Vol 14(5): May 2014





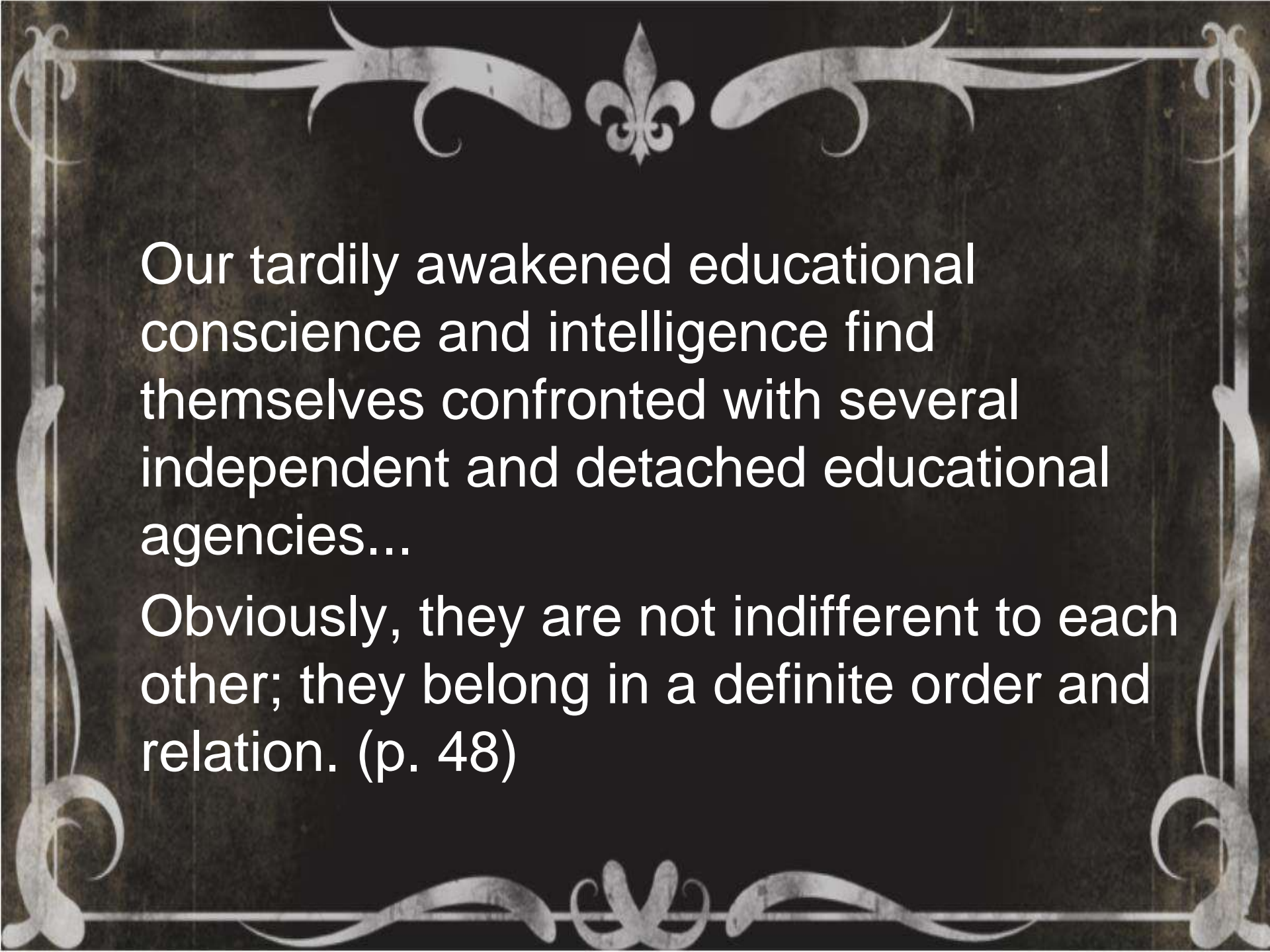
Question 5

What is the purpose of the
medical school?



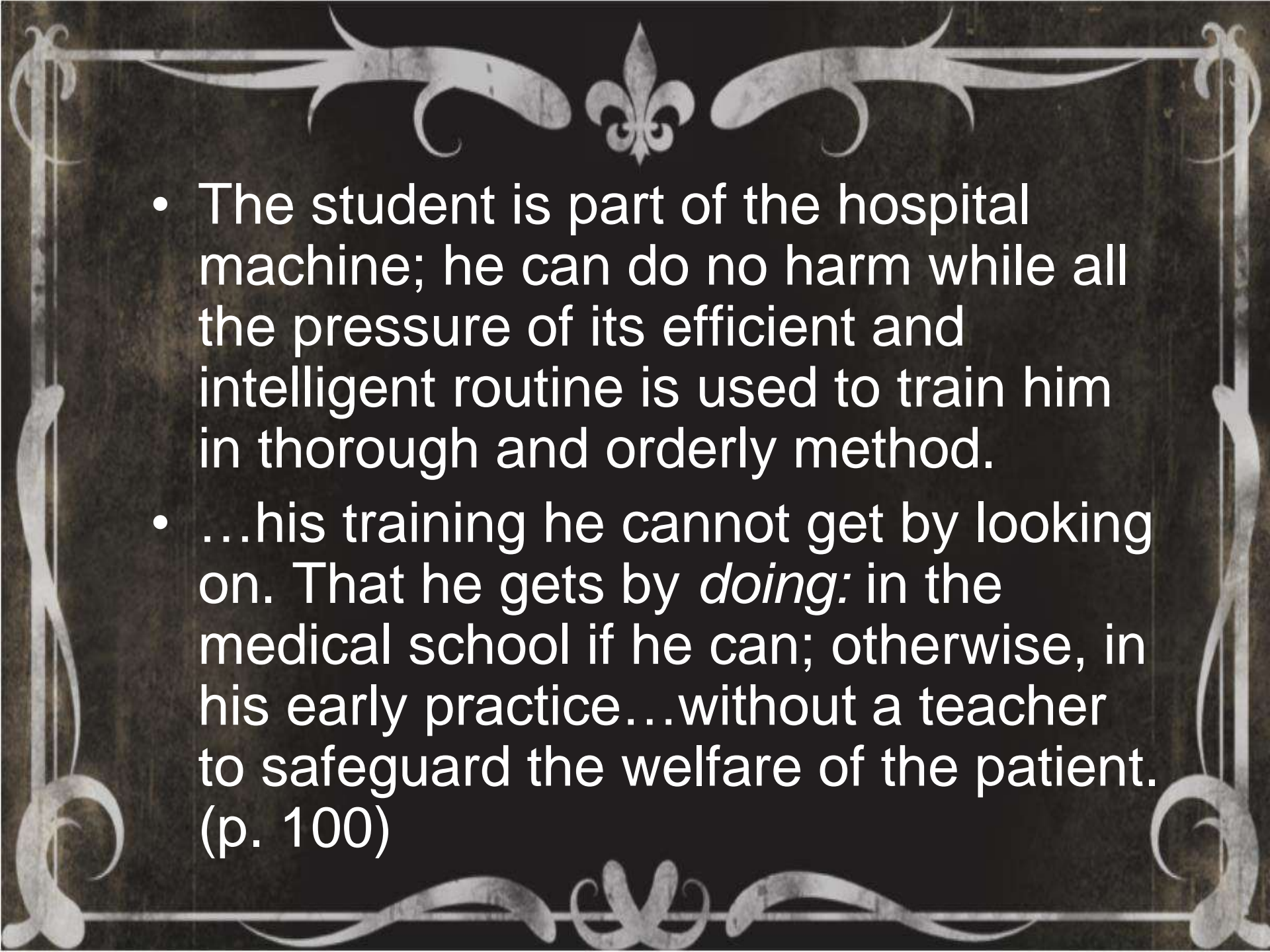
The arrangement protracts our present educational disorganization. It proposes that the medical school should do the work of the college...

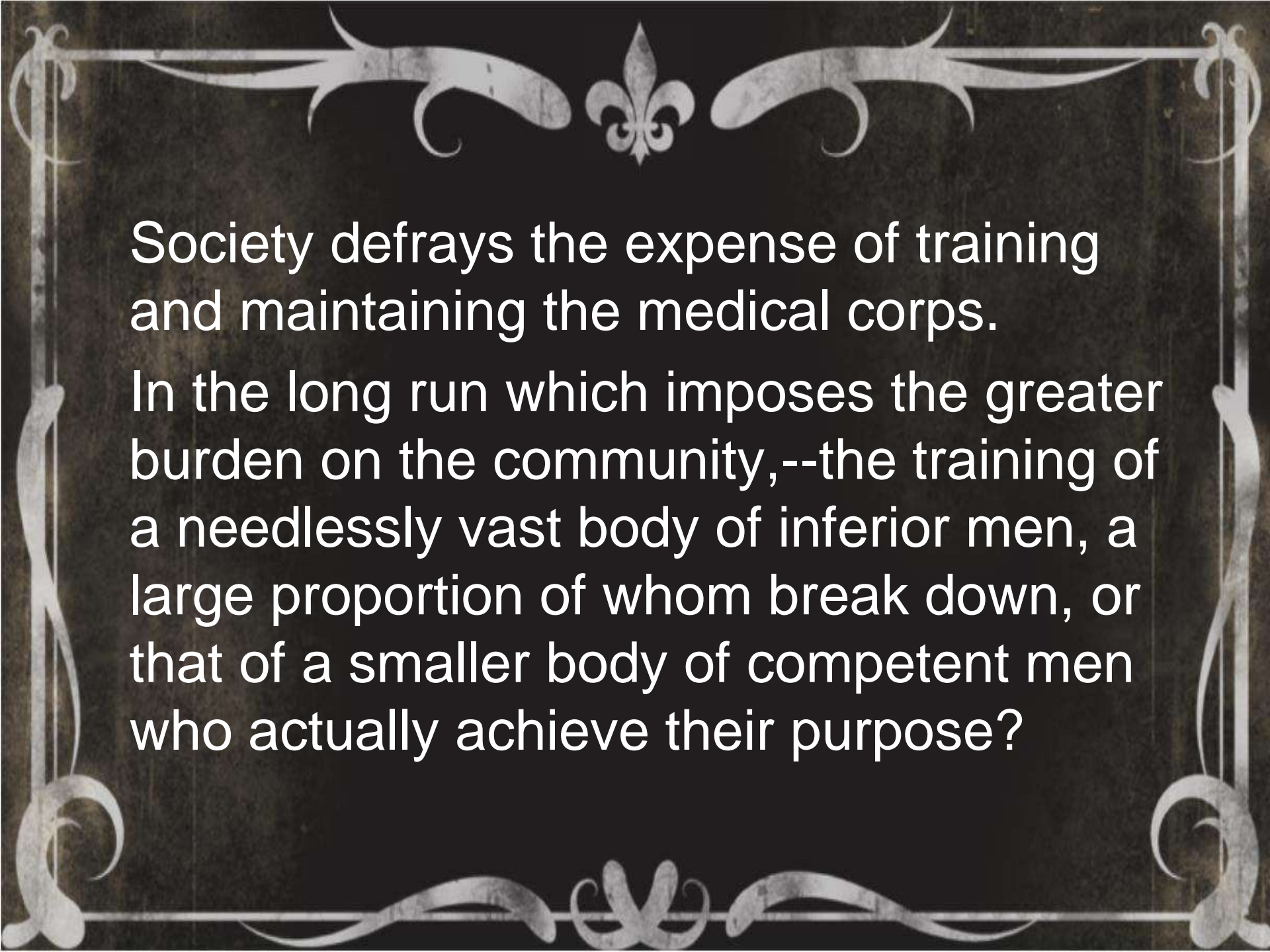
Now the strength of an educational system is wholly a question of the competent performance of differentiated function by each of its organic parts (p. 48).



Our tardily awakened educational conscience and intelligence find themselves confronted with several independent and detached educational agencies...

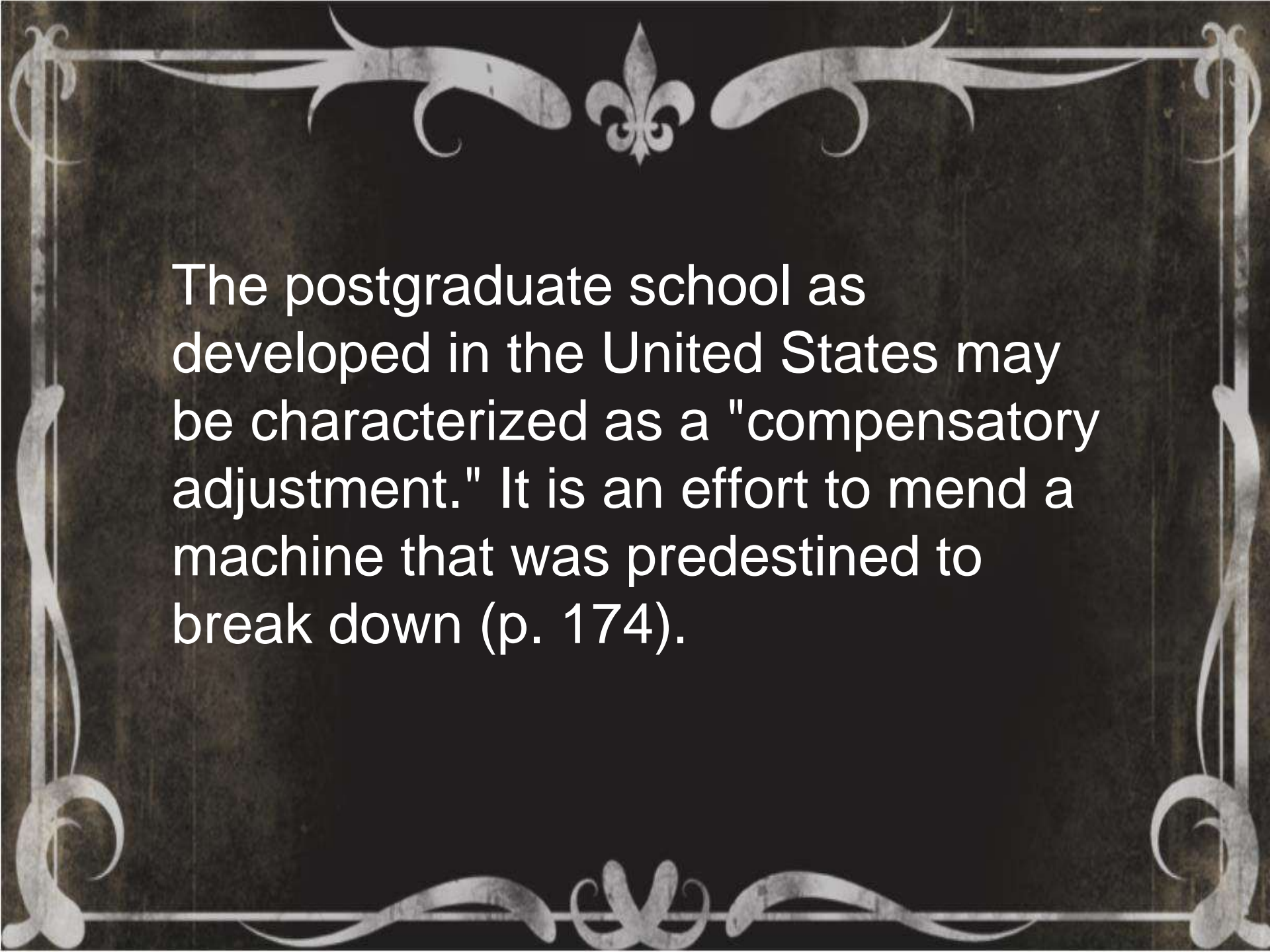
Obviously, they are not indifferent to each other; they belong in a definite order and relation. (p. 48)

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- The student is part of the hospital machine; he can do no harm while all the pressure of its efficient and intelligent routine is used to train him in thorough and orderly method.
 - ...his training he cannot get by looking on. That he gets by *doing*: in the medical school if he can; otherwise, in his early practice...without a teacher to safeguard the welfare of the patient.
(p. 100)

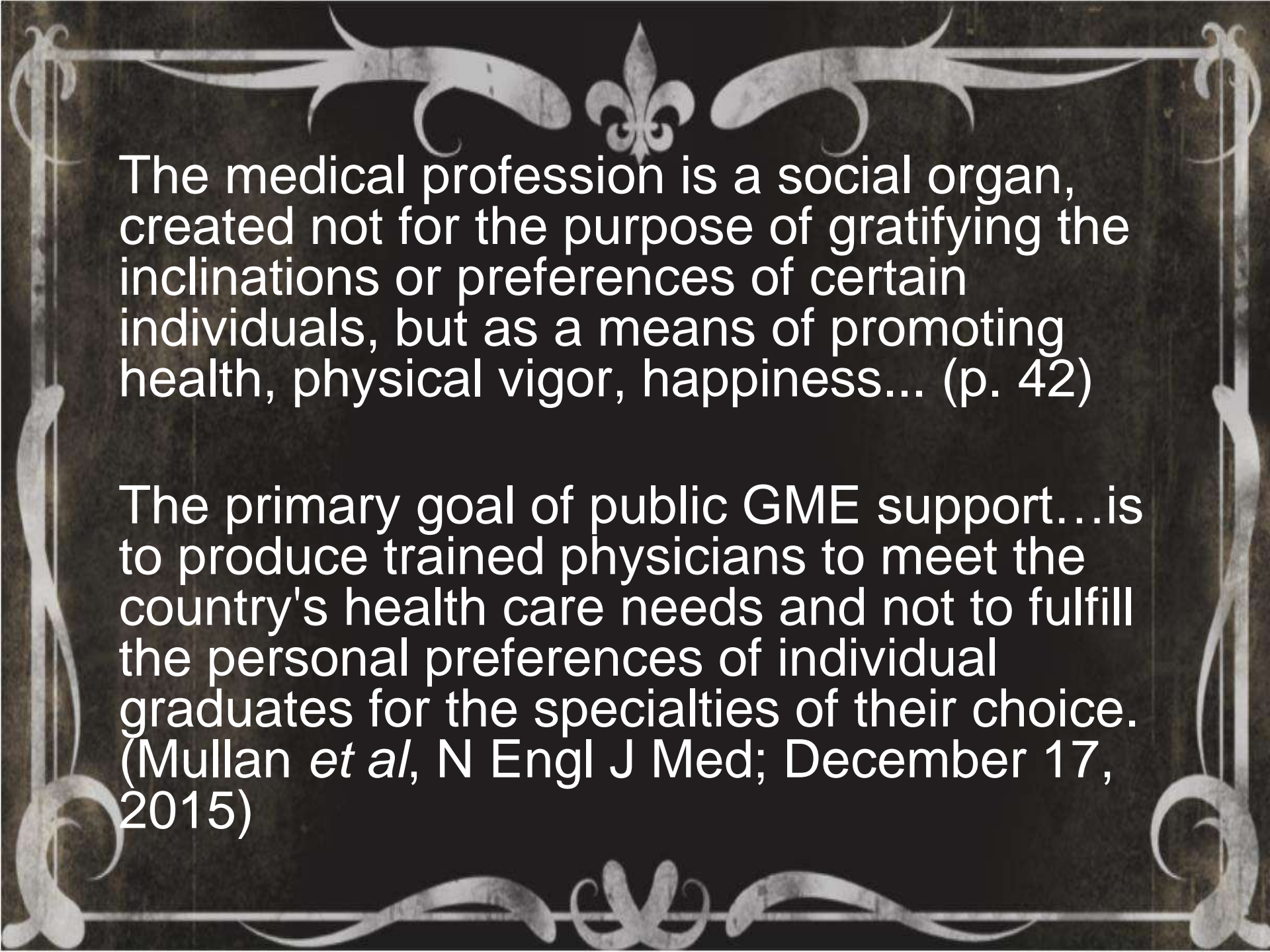


Society defrays the expense of training and maintaining the medical corps.

In the long run which imposes the greater burden on the community,--the training of a needlessly vast body of inferior men, a large proportion of whom break down, or that of a smaller body of competent men who actually achieve their purpose?



The postgraduate school as developed in the United States may be characterized as a "compensatory adjustment." It is an effort to mend a machine that was predestined to break down (p. 174).



The medical profession is a social organ, created not for the purpose of gratifying the inclinations or preferences of certain individuals, but as a means of promoting health, physical vigor, happiness... (p. 42)

The primary goal of public GME support...is to produce trained physicians to meet the country's health care needs and not to fulfill the personal preferences of individual graduates for the specialties of their choice. (Mullan *et al*, N Engl J Med; December 17, 2015)





Contact information

- Abraham Flexner
- Cave Hill Cemetery
- Louisville, KY



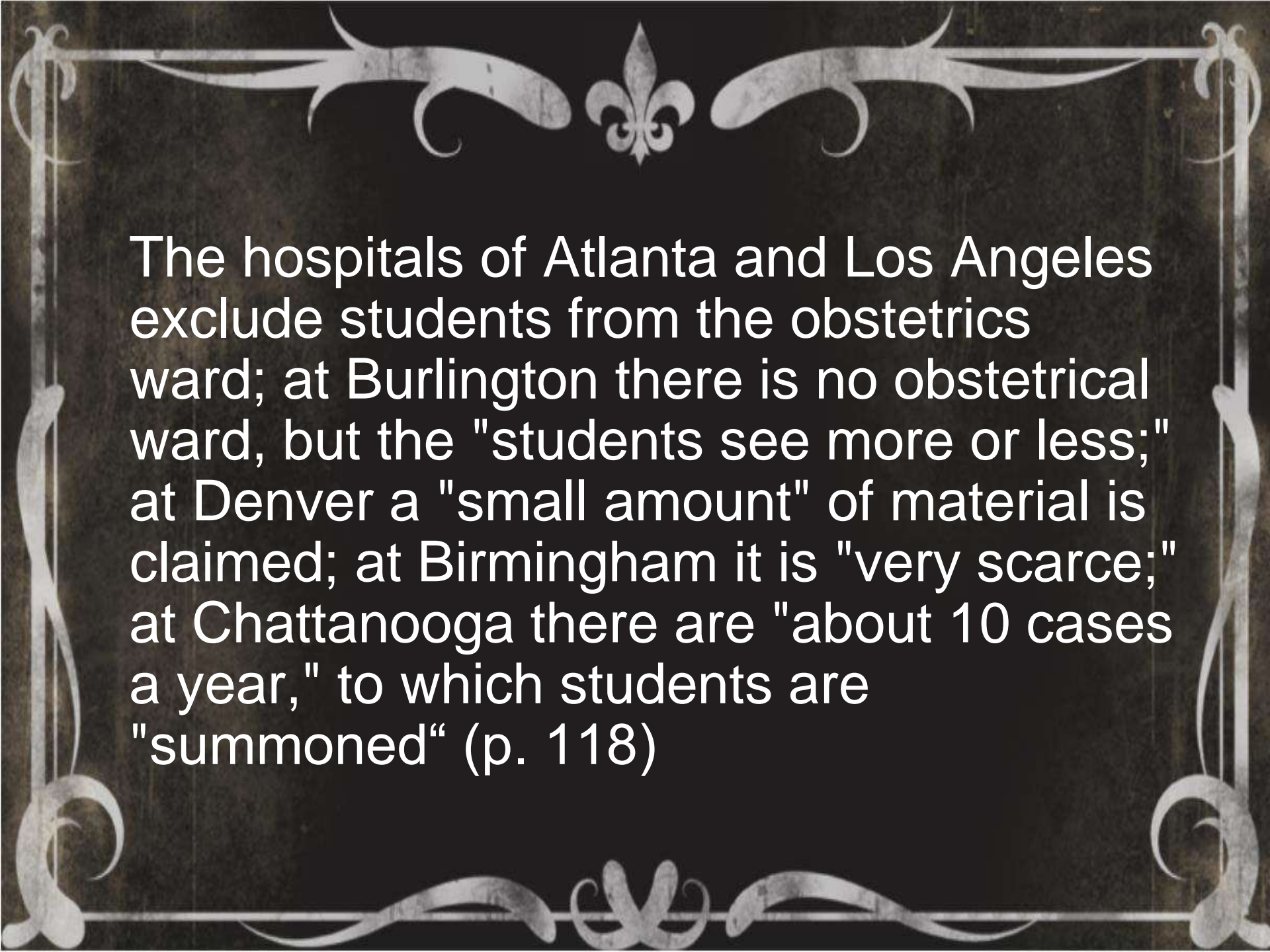
The End



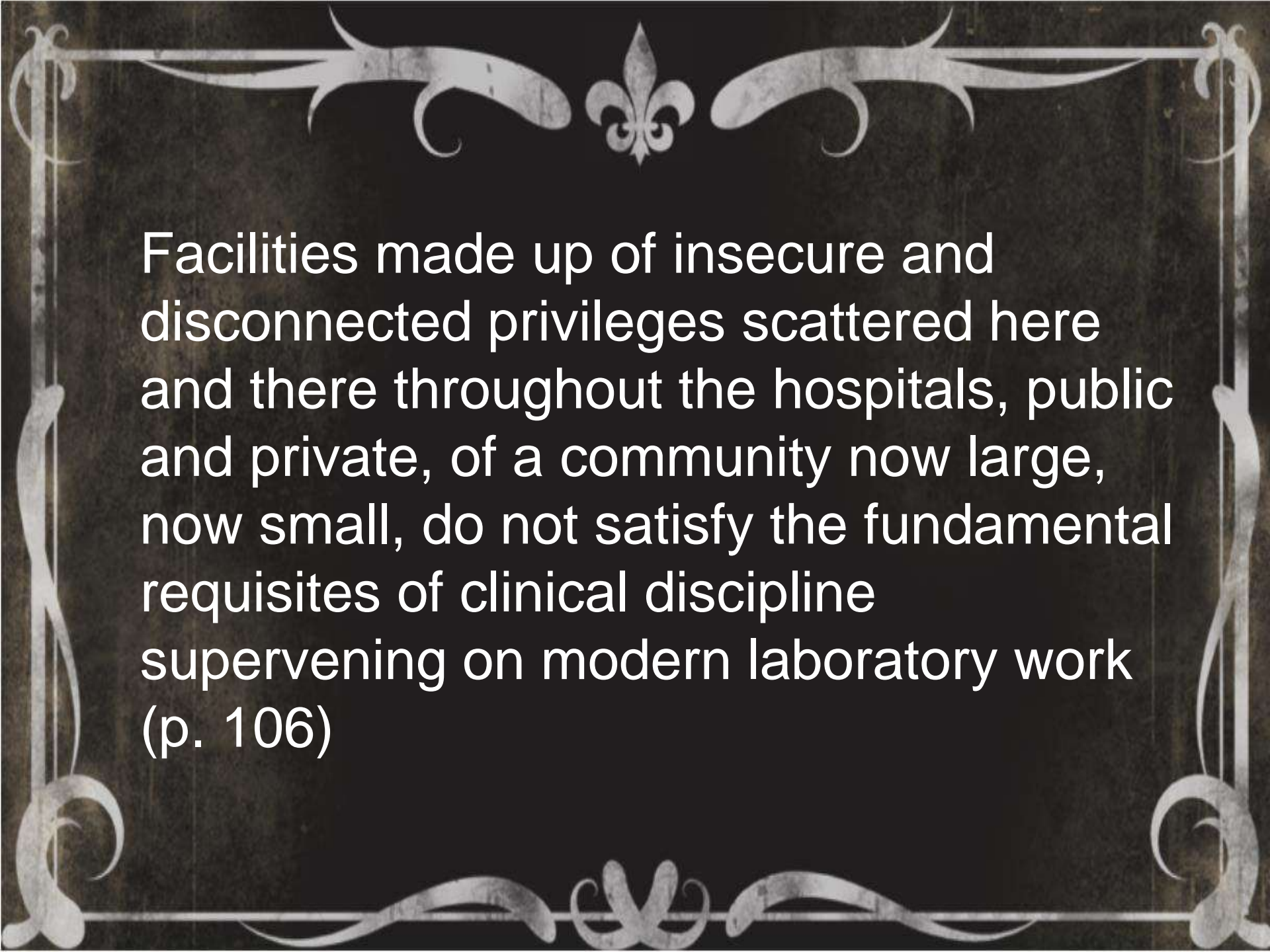


Question 4

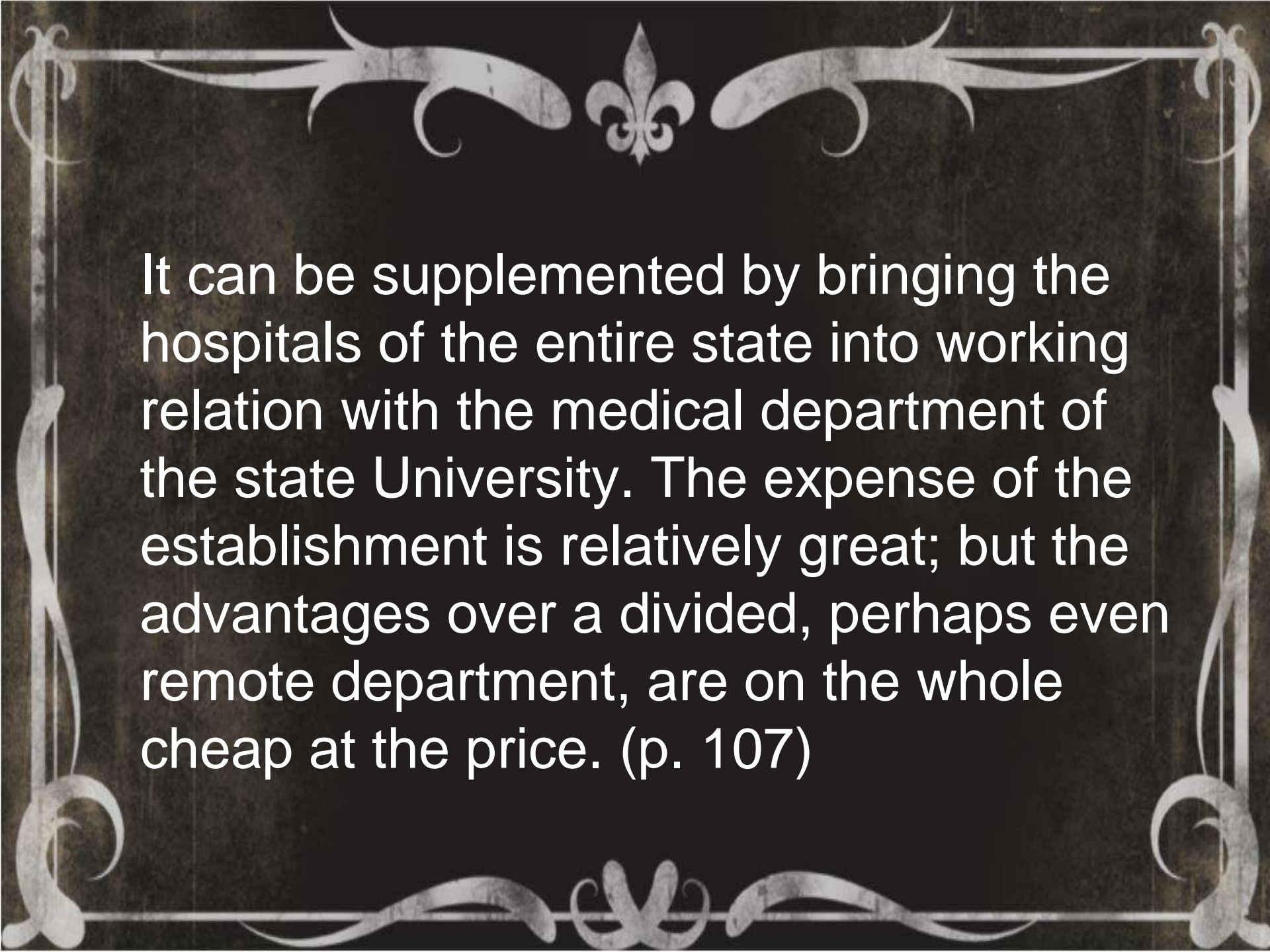
What has happened to the University hospital?



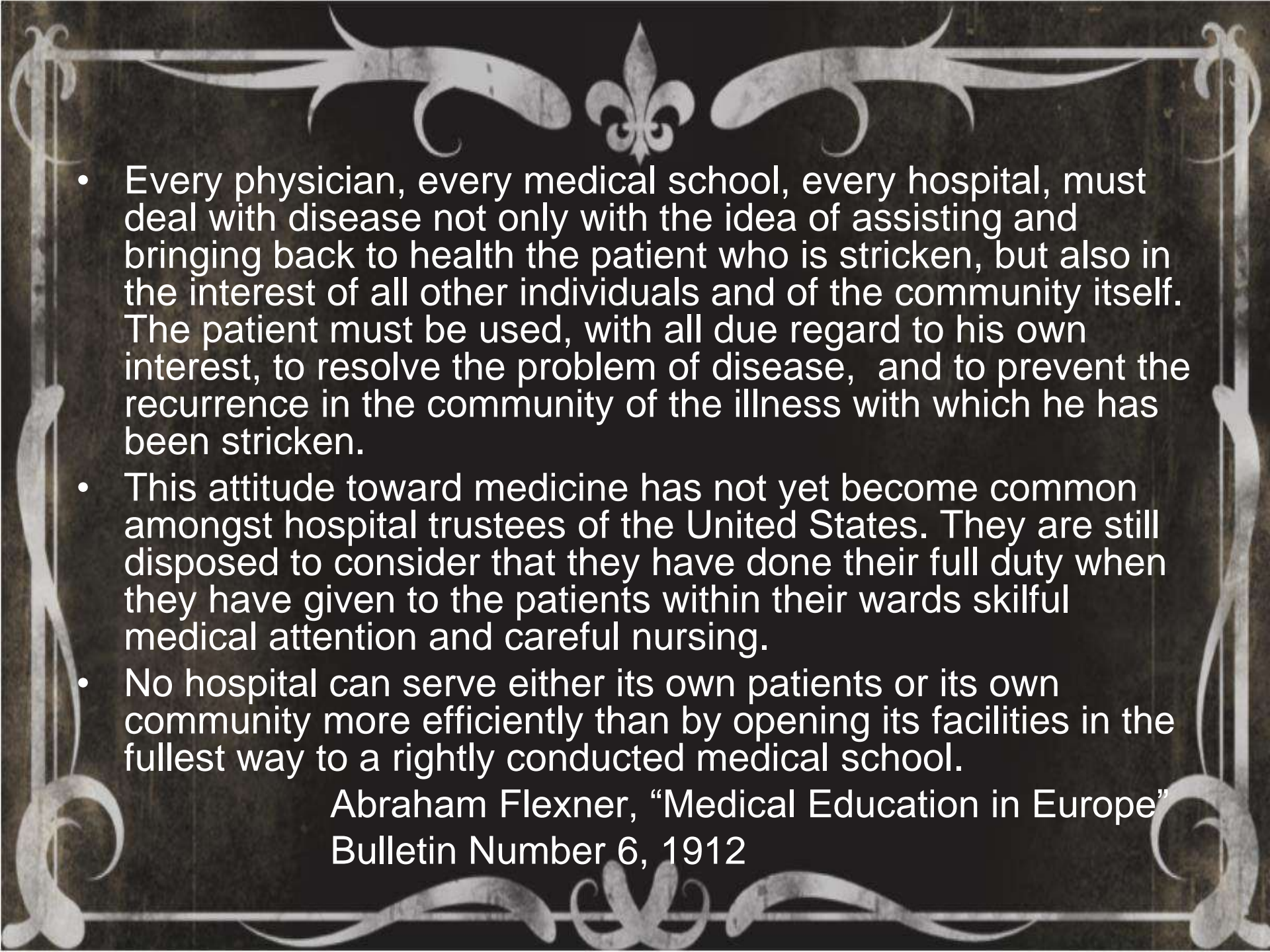
The hospitals of Atlanta and Los Angeles exclude students from the obstetrics ward; at Burlington there is no obstetrical ward, but the "students see more or less;" at Denver a "small amount" of material is claimed; at Birmingham it is "very scarce;" at Chattanooga there are "about 10 cases a year," to which students are "summoned" (p. 118)



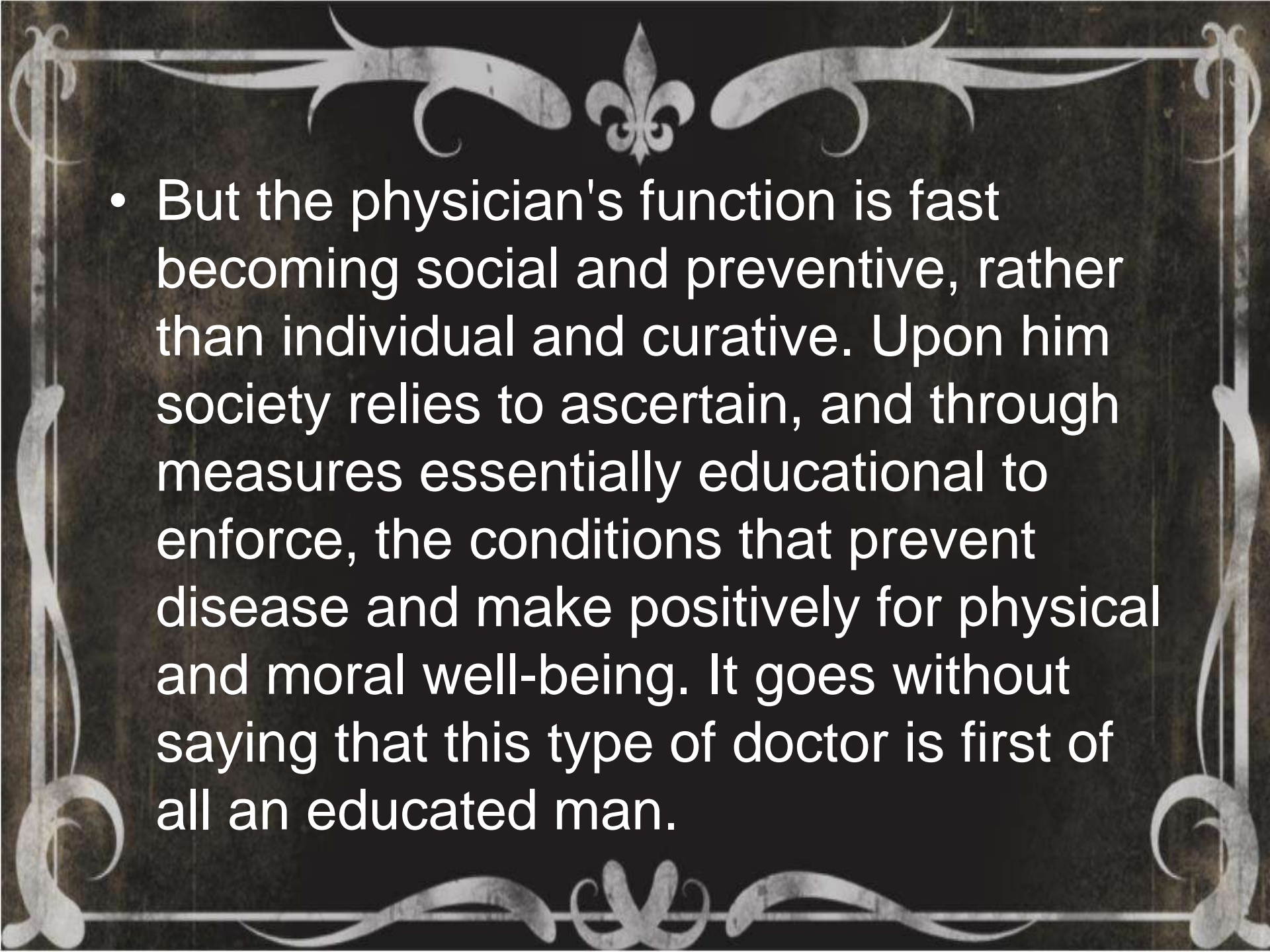
Facilities made up of insecure and disconnected privileges scattered here and there throughout the hospitals, public and private, of a community now large, now small, do not satisfy the fundamental requisites of clinical discipline supervening on modern laboratory work (p. 106)

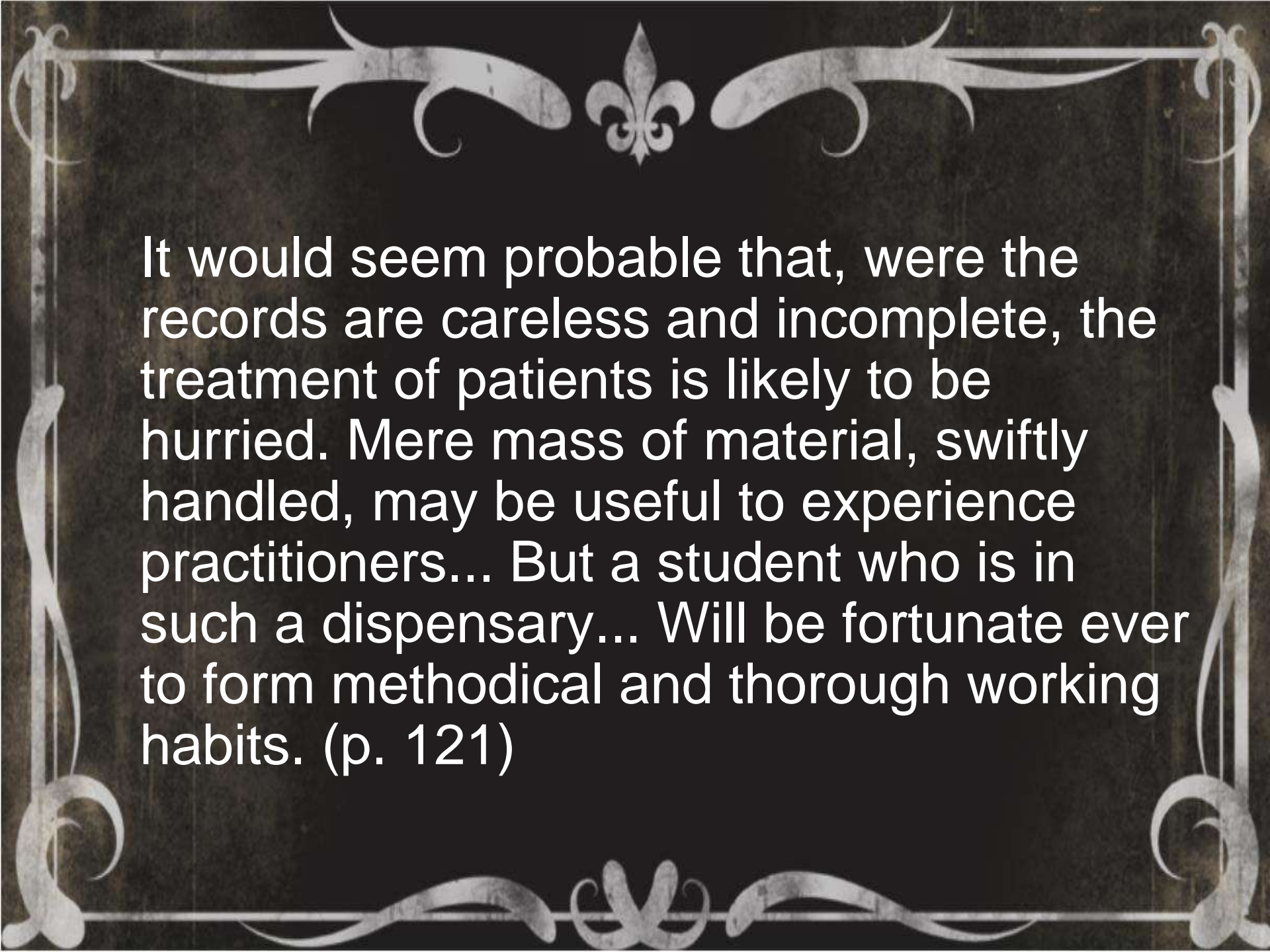


It can be supplemented by bringing the hospitals of the entire state into working relation with the medical department of the state University. The expense of the establishment is relatively great; but the advantages over a divided, perhaps even remote department, are on the whole cheap at the price. (p. 107)

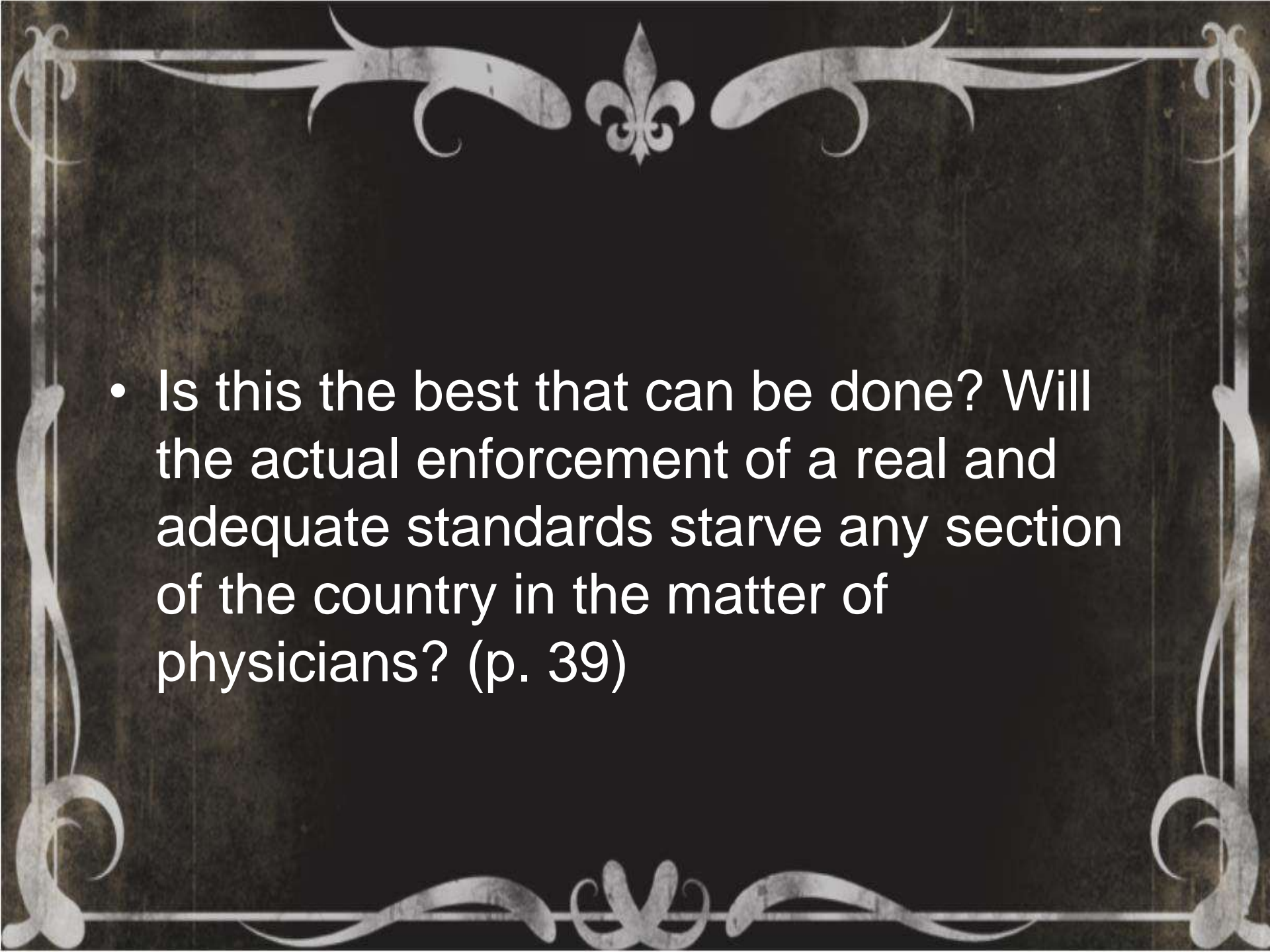
- 
- Every physician, every medical school, every hospital, must deal with disease not only with the idea of assisting and bringing back to health the patient who is stricken, but also in the interest of all other individuals and of the community itself. The patient must be used, with all due regard to his own interest, to resolve the problem of disease, and to prevent the recurrence in the community of the illness with which he has been stricken.
 - This attitude toward medicine has not yet become common amongst hospital trustees of the United States. They are still disposed to consider that they have done their full duty when they have given to the patients within their wards skilful medical attention and careful nursing.
 - No hospital can serve either its own patients or its own community more efficiently than by opening its facilities in the fullest way to a rightly conducted medical school.

Abraham Flexner, "Medical Education in Europe"
Bulletin Number 6, 1912

- 
- But the physician's function is fast becoming social and preventive, rather than individual and curative. Upon him society relies to ascertain, and through measures essentially educational to enforce, the conditions that prevent disease and make positively for physical and moral well-being. It goes without saying that this type of doctor is first of all an educated man.



It would seem probable that, were the records are careless and incomplete, the treatment of patients is likely to be hurried. Mere mass of material, swiftly handled, may be useful to experience practitioners... But a student who is in such a dispensary... Will be fortunate ever to form methodical and thorough working habits. (p. 121)

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- Is this the best that can be done? Will the actual enforcement of a real and adequate standards starve any section of the country in the matter of physicians? (p. 39)