

中文版在第 12-17 頁

啟真道博士--崇基學院校董會第二任主席

Dr. Leslie Gifford Kilborn

Second Chairman of the Chung Chi College Board of Governors 1955-1960

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Rotarian Advisor to the Chung Chi College Rotaract Club 1982-1986

15 October 2015



Dr. Leslie Gifford Kilborn (啟真道博士), *HonDLitS*, MD, PhD, MA, BSc (1895–1972) was a Charter Member (*Classification: Education—Physiology*) on 9 January 1939 of Chengtu Rotary Club (成都扶輪社), in the capital city Chengtu (*Chengdu*) of Szechuan (*Sichuan*) Province, Republic of China (中華民國四川省省會成都市), when he was the Dean of the Medicine Faculty concurrently the Director of the Dentistry College, West China Union University (WCUU) (華西協合大學).

In January 1952, Leslie left Chengtu for the British Crown Colony Hong Kong at the invitation of the University of Hong Kong (香港大學). Leslie was appointed to the Chair of Physiology Department and then served for three years as Dean of the Medicine Faculty. As soon as his arrival to Hong Kong, he began to take an interest in the newly organized Chung Chi College (崇基學院) and served as a Member of its Board of Governors in 1953. Leslie was later appointed Chairman 1955-1960 of the College Board of Governors. In 1960, on his retirement from the University of Hong Kong, Leslie accepted an appointment as the Vice-President of Chung Chi College in 1960-1963. During the years, in that capacities he brought his wisdom and patience and profound experience in pioneer and complex situations and gave guidance to raise the academic standards of the three independent colleges -- Chung Chi College, New Asia College (新亞書院) and United College of Hong Kong (香港聯合書院). In 1963, these three were federated to become the constituent colleges of the Chinese University of Hong Kong (香港中文大學).

The Canadian Kilborn Family in West China

Dr. Leslie Gifford Kilborn was the second generation of the Kilborn Family in China. In the long course of history, a man's life is transient and what he can do is also limited. Yet, those people who and whose generations of offspring have donated their lifetime for the well-being of the majority, are often remembered and respected by people forever. From the virgin sail to the Ch'ing Empire (大清國) of Dr. Omar Leslie Kilborn (啟爾德博士) and Mrs. Jennie Fowler Kilborn in 1891, to their son Leslie Gifford Kilborn's returning to home from Hong Kong after retirement in 1963, over 10 members of the Kilborn Family had contributed amazingly 72 years of wisdom and arduous work to Chinese medical cause and higher medical education. The legendary story of this Canadian family has been popular among and a pride for Canadian people.

In 1892, the fastest way to Chengtu from Shanghai (上海) was along the Yangtze River (揚子江). It took about three months. The journey took its toll on Jennie Fowler, who, along with her husband, Omar L. Kilborn, was on a pioneering mission of the Canadian Methodist Church to begin work in West China.

Jennie died of cholera only two months after they reached Szechuan. Her husband remarried a year later; his second wife was a newly arrived medical missionary named Mary Alfretta Gifford (*aka* Dr. Retta Gifford) (啟希賢) who was "the first woman doctor with modern training to work in ... China west of the Yangtze Gorges." They were initially stationed in what is now Le Shan (樂山) amid outbreaks of Boxer Rebellion-related anti-foreigner violence (義和團運動). Over the next decade, they helped setting up the Chengtu Hospital for Women and Children (仁濟女醫院), a men's hospital (仁濟醫院), and the West China Union University (now the West China Center of Medical Sciences of Sichuan University 四川大學華西醫學中心). Omar L. Kilborn helped setting up the Chinese Red Cross Society of Szechuan in 1911, helping to treat wounded soldiers of the Xinhai Revolution (辛亥革命), and his wife Retta became President of the Chengtu Anti-Footbinding Society (成都天足會), eventually seeing the abolition of foot-binding, and advocated for medical colleges to admit female students.

The couple had four children, and the three eldest maintained close ties to Chengtu during their lives. People always say that children are the continuation of the lives of their parents. Leslie, the eldest son of Kilborn, faithfully inherited the cause of his parents. He was born in Chia Ding (*Jiading*) (嘉定), Szechuan, in 1894. While his parents were involved in establishing WCUU, Leslie returned to Canada for his education in 1913 in which year he passed his senior matriculation and was awarded an Edward Blake Scholarship in science and modern languages. He enrolled in Victoria College, University of Toronto, in the honors course of physiology and microbiology. He graduated in 1917 with first-class honors and the

Victoria Silver Medal in Science. He then registered for postgraduate work in physiology. Leslie obtained most of the money necessary to finance himself by being an animal-house attendant, and by doing other available jobs. Also, he carried a heavy load as a demonstrator in physiology. In 1918 Leslie obtained his Master Degree in physiology from the University of Toronto, and then continued his studies in medicine. Graduating in 1921 with a doctorate in medicine (M.D.), he married Dr. Janet R. McClure (啟靜卿).

Leslie and his wife Janet then set out for West China in the autumn of 1921. On arrival in Chengtu, Leslie was sent at once to Peng Xian County (彭縣) to study Chinese at the language school of the WCUU and did some medical work there. Eighteen months later, he returned to Chengtu and began his teaching of physiology as a lecturer. In 1922, he became the Chair of the Department of Physiology and deputy section head of Medical Division. He undertook the teaching of physiology and biochemistry in the faculties of Medicine and Dentistry of WCUU, giving all his lectures in Chinese language. He also translated a textbook of physiology into Chinese and produced a laboratory manual of physiology. Dr. William Reginald Morse (毛惠霖醫學博士), MD, a founder of WCUU, called him “*a specialist with highest professional training we have never seen before*”. Leslie was able to lead the development of physiology. He was born in China, no other foreign teachers could speak decent Chinese like him. His laboratory was the best of its kind in WCUU.

In 1925, Leslie received serious wounds from a dum-dum bullet. For four months his condition was serious and recovery progress was slow. The wounds left him with a permanently disabled shoulder. In 1927-1928, while on his first furlough to Canada, Leslie completed his doctoral studies and was conferred Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in religious literature. Before leaving, Leslie had managed to work in a brief period at the Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory in Boston, U.S.A. When they sailed from Vancouver, Canada, included in their baggage was a Benedict apparatus for determining basal metabolic rates under field conditions, for he planned to study various physiological characteristics of some of the “aboriginal” races on the West China border, including Miao (苗族) and Nosu (彝族).

In 1928, Leslie and his family returned to Chengtu. He was then promoted as Professor of Biology and assumed the position of Vice Director of the Medical College. In addition to a heavy teaching schedule in physiology and pharmacology, he also taught medical English. Leslie held a number of administrative roles at WCUU. He served as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine from 1936 to 1947, and Director of the College of Medicine and Dentistry from 1939 to 1950. Throughout these years Leslie was active in medical research, publishing scientific articles and monographs, and serving on the editorial boards of medical journals.

At that time, the Imperial Japan launched full scale aggression to China in 1937. In common with all other members of the staff of WCUU, he helped to welcome and find

accommodation for refugee students and staff of colleges exiled from the north and eastern China. Leslie's responsibilities were tremendous in helping to find accommodation for the medical contingents from Cheeloo University (齊魯大學) of Tsinan (濟南), Shantung (山東), the Medical and Dental Colleges of the National Central University (國立中央大學) of Nanking (南京), and, later, the students from the Peking Union Medical College (北京協和醫學院). He arranged for them to continue their studies in the buildings and laboratories of the WCUU, and in the clinics and hospitals associated with the College of Medicine and Dentistry. Leslie and Janet usually had their home filled to capacity with staff members of one or other of the refugee universities. Among those who lived in the Kilborn's home for longer or shorter periods were renowned professors and their families such as Dr. Wu Yi-Fang, President of Ginling College (金陵女子文理學院校長吳貽芳博士) of Nanking, Physiologist Dr. Ts'ai Ch'iao (蔡翹博士) of National Central University.

In 1947, Leslie was re-elected as the Director of the College of Medicine and continued his directorship in College of Dentistry. He promoted the development of medical education and enabled clinical dentistry and stomatological medicine to grow up gradually. Leslie wrote the book 《Experimental Physiology》 and 40 papers. In collaboration with another author, he translated《Halliburton's Physiology》. His management methods, his knowledge and his teaching methods were the confidence of WCUU.

Leslie was also enthusiastic about the investigations on some ethnic groups in West China. Successively, he had also assumed the posts of editor and editor-in-chief for sociology magazine. In 1943, when the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of China first established independent diplomatic relations, Leslie was requested by the Canadian Government to assist the newly appointed Canadian Minister, General Victor Odlum, in establishing the first Canadian Legation in Chungking (*Chongqing*) (重慶), the wartime capital of China. He was given the temporary rank of Counselor and Adviser on Chinese Affairs, and spent four months in this very absorbing work. His journeys between Canada and Chengtu turned out to be difficulty ones. For two times, he had to fly over "The Hump"--the eastern end of the Himalayan Mountains.

After Janet McClure Kilborn came to WCUU, she took over the ophthalmic hospital, taught students of pediatric medicine and medical English. Later she became the school doctor helping WCUU in solving the health issues of staff and students of WCUU. Her father was once a professor of Cheeloo University and her younger brother was also doing medical education in Honan (*Henan*) Province (河南省) for practitioners in Chinese medicine. Leslie and Janet Kilborn had four children, all of whom were born in China: Robert, Mary, Frances and Jean. In 1945, Janet had a very severe coronary occlusion and died after some

months of hospital treatment. The medical library founded with her donation was named after her as “Janet Kilborn Memorial Library” (啟靜卿醫學圖書館).

In 1947, Leslie married again with Dr. Jean Ewart Millar. A specialist in anesthesia, Jean was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1906 and graduated from Western Ontario University with doctorate degree in medicine. In 1932 she was sent by the Women’s Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada to West China to take over the work of Dr. Retta Kilborn (Leslie’s mother) who was soon to retire. She continued to undertake management of the hospital and teaching of pediatrics.

The Educator served Hong Kong University and developed the Chung Chi College

After spending the first two years of the establishment of the People’s Republic of China (中華人民共和國), in January 1952, Leslie and Jean E. Kilborn left Chengtu for the British Crown Colony Hong Kong at the invitation of Hong Kong University. Leslie was appointed to the Chair of Physiology Department and then served for three years as Dean of the Medicine Faculty, and developed his department to such an extent that the Department of Physiology was split into departments of Physiology, Pharmacology and Biochemistry.

As soon as he arrived in Hong Kong, he began to take an interest in the newly organized Chung Chi College and served as a Member of its Board of Governors in 1953. Leslie was later appointed Chairman 1955-1960 of the College Board of Governors. In 1960, on his retirement from the University of Hong Kong, Leslie accepted an appointment as the Vice-President of Chung Chi College in 1960-1963. During the years, in that capacities he brought his wisdom and patience and profound experience in pioneer and complex situations and gave guidance to raise the academic standards of the three independent colleges---Chung Chi College, New Asia College and United College---which were in 1963, federated to become the constituent colleges of the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

In the spring of 1963, Leslie and Jean Kilborn left Hong Kong for retirement in Canada. In April 1965, his alma mater, Victoria College of Toronto University, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Sacred Letters (D.Lit.S.) (*honoris causa*).

On 23 June 1967, Leslie died in Toronto at the age of 72. In the obituary notice for Leslie, the Board of World Mission of the United Church of Canada praised him as the central figure in the memories of the graduates of WCUU. He had been engaged in the epic story of a Christian with his vigor and vitality. Dr. Lewis Calvin Walmsley (黃思禮博士, Leslie’s brother-in-law and also charter member of Chengtu Rotary Club) praised Leslie that “*he is a careful manager, a capable teacher, an accomplished scientists and an education manager.*” He wrote an appreciation of Leslie for the 《*Canadian Medical Journal*》 August 1967 issue:

...I have known Leslie Kilborn for more than 40 years.

I think of him first as a very gentle, kindly man---a man with a quietness of spirit motivated by that inner authority which makes men free.

I think of him as a man of sound integrity with a remarkable dedication to God and to what he chose to be his particular mission in life---medical education. He lived his religion often with little overt verbal expression, but his sermons, his public addresses left little doubt as to what he believed and what he stood for.

The Kilborn Room in Chung Chi College

For much of the time the three generations of the Kilborn Family were in China since Dr. Omar Leslie Kilborn and Mrs. Mary Alfretta Gifford Kilborn in 1891, the country was in a tumultuous period of history---Ch'ing Empire of the Manchu, first with local feuds as warlords battled, the Manchurians were overthrown, then as the Communist and Nationalist parties struggled for control of the country, the Imperial Japan's aggression and the Pacific War, and finally as the Chinese Communist took over the power of the entire country. Missionaries in China carried on their work until the early 1950's, when most left, including the third generation Mary Eleanor Kilborn in 1951, and her parents, Leslie and Jean, who went to Hong Kong a year later.

In addition to the Kilborn second generation as Leslie and wives Janet & Jean, Leslie's younger sister, Constance Ellen Kilborn (黄素芳/黄思禮夫人), had earned degrees in English and history and a teacher's qualification in Canada. With her husband Dr. Lewis Calvin Walmsley, she went to West China where they led the Canadian School in Chengtu in 1921-1948, originally for missionary children, and then accepting all children, and eventually becoming a refugee school outside of Chengtu. After World War II, it relocated to northern India.

The youngest sister of Leslie, Cora Alfretta Kilborn (啟智明), also promoted nursing education in China, working in the Chengtu Hospital for Women and Children in 1928-1950, a teaching hospital founded by her mother.

In the meantime, Leslie's eldest daughter Mary Eleanor Kilborn was born in Chengtu in 1924, and grew up speaking Chinese. She completed the study of nursing at the Women's College in Toronto. After doing postgraduate work in nursing in Montreal, she accompanied her father to Chengtu in October 1949. Immediately upon arrival, she began work in the University Hospital of the WCUU making the contribution of the third generation of the Kilborn Family to medical work in China. Mary left Chengtu in 1951, and returned to Canada.

To commemorate the 72 years of contribution in China from 1861 until 1963 by the Kilborn Family, Chung Chi College named a conference room as “Kilborn Room” (啟真道室) on the second floor of the Administration Building. Canadians should be proud of such a family. The Kilborn Family, and others of similar quality, were commemorated by the Memorial Stone installed inside the Chung Chi College Chapel. The stone reads:

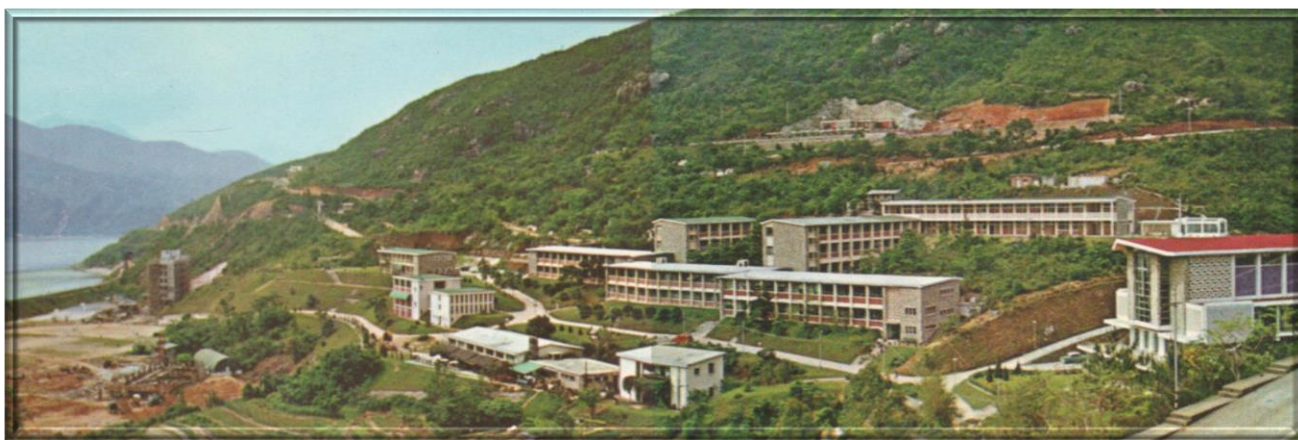
In memory of all Canadian missionaries
who have given their lives to the service of God
and of their fellow men in China

When the Chapel was officially opened in April 1962, Leslie delivered his address in the Chapel. In 1963, the farewell speech he delivered in Chung Chi College was later published entitled 《Awareness》.

In his 《China Mission Accomplished》 (1967), neurosurgeon Wilder Penfield wrote:

They feel, I gather, that no one takes them seriously in medical circles at home. But as members of the Canadian Church volunteer team, through various ways, they have helped China in dangerous times and given health and wellbeing to a nation of seven-hundred million. They have brought to Chinese people education on Western civilization. Their mission is sublime, their deeds worth esteem.

Dr. Robert McClure Kilborn, Leslie’s eldest son, had carried on the Kilborn’s mission to China, and had maintained constant cultural relations between Canada and China. He was the founder and supporter of the West China-Surgical Symposium, a medical collaboration between The University of Western Ontario and Sichuan University (四川大學), formerly WCUU, until recent years.



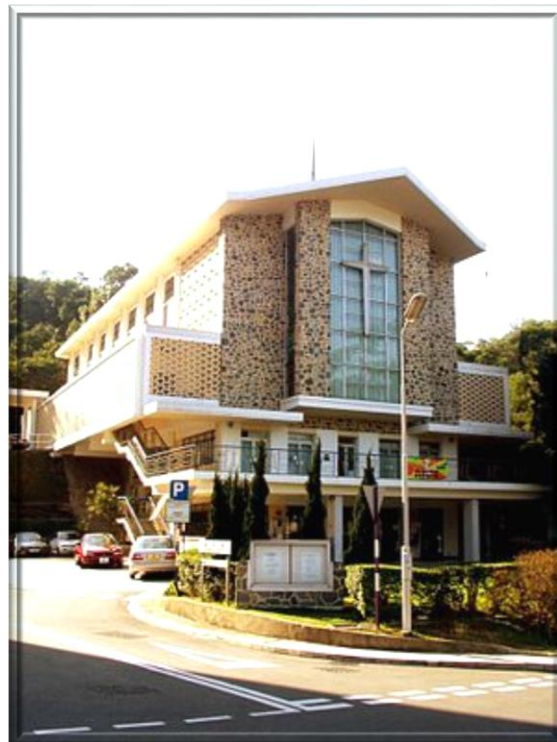
1956 年崇基學院遷入馬料水校園，這是 1962 年的校園全景。。

In 1956, Chung Chi College moved into Ma Liu Shui campus. This is the panoramic view in 1962.



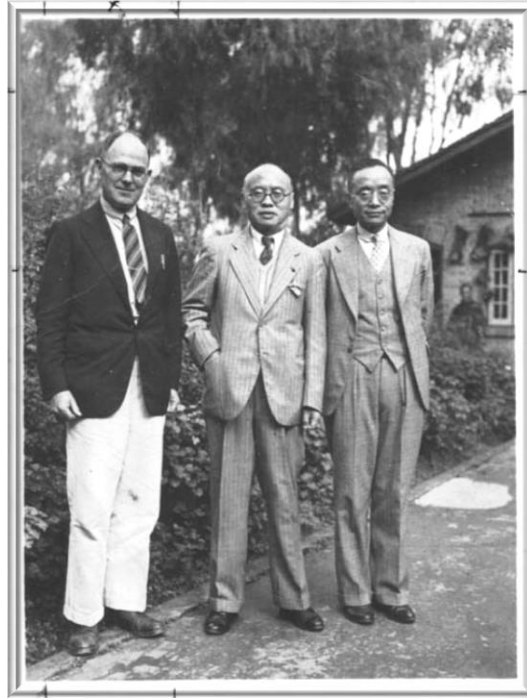
1956年崇基學院遷入馮料水，5月12日校董會主席啟真道博士奠立基石。

In 1956, Chung Chi College moved into Ma Liu Shui campus. On May 12, Dr. Leslie Gifford Kilborn, Chairman of the College Board of Governors, laid the foundation stone.



1962年4月正式開放，崇基學院禮拜堂是目前全中國公立大學校園內最早及最大的一座獨立自拔的教堂。

Opened in April 1962, Chung Chi College Chapel is currently the earliest and largest independent sanctuary for worship on the public university campuses in China.



1939年 -- 華西協合大學啟真道教授（左）和張凌高校長（右），同是成都扶輪社的創社社員。
 1939 – West China Union University Professor Leslie Gifford Kilborn (left) and President Lincoln Dsang (right) were both charter members of Chengtu Rotary Club



1942年 -- 校長張凌高和醫學院院長啟真道頒發的華西協合大學畢業證書
 1942 – Graduation Diploma of West China Union University issued by President Lincoln Dsang and Dean of Medicine Faculty Leslie Gifford Kilborn



華西協合大學赫斐秋牧師紀念教學大樓 -- 1920年4月6日落成奉獻典禮
Hart Memorial College, West China Union University -- Dedication Day 6 April 1920



華西協合大學醫院
West China Union University Hospital



華西協合大學醫院遺跡
Relic of West China Union University Hospital

啟真道博士--崇基學院校董會第二任主席奠下了學院的基石



啟真道博士(Dr. Leslie Gifford Kilborn, *HonDLitS*, MD, PhD, MA, BSc)於1939年1月9日在四川省參與創辦成都扶輪社(Chengtu Rotary Club)(職業分類:教育--生理學),當時他是華西協合大學(West China Union University)醫學院院長,同時兼任醫牙學院總院長。遺憾的是,成都扶輪社在1950年12月21日因不利的政治和社會環境而永久解散。

1952年1月,啟真道博士從成都到了英國殖民地香港,接受香港大學聘請為生理學系主任,後來擔任醫學院院長。啟真道來香港後,仍念念不忘中國基督教大學的教育使命。他發現香港經濟的發展遠不及上海,香港大學和新成立的崇基學院,都存在有辦學經費嚴重不足的問題。加之,李應林校長體弱多病,不能勝任崇基學院的日常工作。從1953年起,啟真道除了在香港大學任教,還開始參予崇基學院校董會工作。他鼎力協助李應林,親筆撰寫了首份《香港崇基學院章程》,向香港政府提交註冊申請,獲得香港政府批准。1954年,李應林校長在任內不幸病故,啟真道領導崇基校董會與香港聖公會會督何明華主教(Bishop Ronald Owen Hall)一致推薦,凌道揚教授接任崇基學院校長。1955年2月,啟真道正式兼任校董會主席,開始與政府及其他學院磋商,如何獲得政府經費補助以及籌備新大學的問題。

1956年5月12日,啟真道主持崇基學院新校舍的奠基典禮。1960年,啟真道就任崇基學院副校長。除辦理日常公務外,更努力為學院籌募了不少建築費用,包括禮拜堂、教職員住宅D座、醫療院(即今之教職員住宅G座)等的經費。

啟真道於1963年退休返回加拿大,其時啟氏的華西大學朋友特別捐助一筆款項予崇基,作為修繕會議室之用。以該室紀念啟氏全家三代在中華服務72年的貢獻,是以學院將行政樓會議室命名為「啟真道室」。(原行政樓已於1996年拆卸,今之新行政樓於2002年落成啟用,學院仍將三樓的一間會議室的命名保留為「啟真道室」。)

多年來,啟真道以自己的智慧、耐心和豐富的開拓者經驗,在複雜形勢下,指導崇基學院、新亞書院和香港聯合書院三所獨立學院,提高學術水平。1963年,這三所學院聯合成為創建香港中文大學的成員學院。

加拿大啟氏全家三代在華西

人們常說，子女是父母生命的延續。長子啟真道忠誠地繼承了雙親啟爾德博士(Dr. Omar Leslie Kilborn)和啟希賢博士(Dr. Mary Alfretta Gifford)的使命。

啟爾德博士 1867 年生於加拿大安大略省(Ontario, Canada)。做為一名志願者的醫務傳教士，受加拿大衛理公會的派遣，於 1891 年帶著第一任妻子珍妮(Jennie)來到大清國四川省。令人遺憾的是，珍妮在到達四川後僅兩個月就死於霍亂。1894 年，啟爾德在成都和傳教士醫生啟希賢結婚。1895 年 4 月在嘉定生下啟真道，並於 5 月返回成都。1896 年，啟希賢醫生在成都惜字宮街開辦了成都第一家西醫的婦女兒童醫院(1912 年正式命名為仁濟女醫院)。啟爾德除繼續他的傳教士先遣隊的領導、組織工作外，還建立了一所為男性開設的診所，這一診所於 1913 年正式定名為仁濟醫院(位於成都四聖祠街)。1910 年，華西協合大學成立，他是校董會第一任主席；並於 1914 年創辦了醫學院，仁濟醫院和仁濟女醫院成為醫學院的主要教學醫院。由於當時師資奇缺，啟爾德除了教授醫學臨床課之外，也教授化學、生理學等課程。因此，他是華西協合大學開設生理學課程的第一人。

啟真道 1895 年 4 月 7 日出生在大清國四川省嘉定府(當今樂山市)白塔街，在四川度過他的童年。在重慶的教會學校讀完小學，於 1907 年隨母親和妹妹回加拿大讀中學和大學。1913 年通過錄取，獲得了愛德華·布萊克獎學金，進入多倫多大學維多利亞學院(Victoria College, Toronto University)學習，主攻生理學、生物化學。1917 年以一級榮譽學位的成績畢業，獲得維多利亞科學銀質獎，之後繼續攻讀生理學研究生。為了資助自己的沉重經濟負荷，啟真道到動物屋當服務員，並做其他可以增加收入的工作。此外，他還擔任生理學系示範員的重負。1918 年獲碩士學位，後繼續攻讀醫學。

1921 年與同學 Janet McClure 結婚，婚後 Janet 取中文名「啟靜卿」，妻子也是一位醫學博士。同年 9 月，啟真道與妻子啟靜卿、以及雲從龍(Leslie Earl Willmott)、黃思禮博士(Dr. Lewis Calvin Walmsley, 後來的妹夫和成都扶輪社創社社員)等人，乘坐俄羅斯皇后號輪船(S.S. Empress Russia)橫跨太平洋來到中華民國。又輾轉來到四川，開始另一段傳奇的人生。他們是第二代加拿大志願者，上一輩人的中國情結又在他們身上延續。做為一名醫務傳教士回到成都後，啟真道先在彭縣華西大學語言學院充實中文，又做了些醫務工作。18 個月後到華西協合大學，被指派當生理學系講師，負責教授生理學、生化學和藥理學。

1925 年戰亂中，啟真道被子彈打中，歷時四個月才康復。痊癒之後，在左肩留下了永久的殘疾。1927 年啟真道第一次回加拿大休假，完成了他的博士研究，獲醫學博士、藥學博士、宗教文學博士三個學位。離開前，還去美國波士頓(Boston)的卡內基營養學實驗室(Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory)工作了短時間。從溫哥華(Vancouver)上船的行李中，他還帶有野外檢測基礎代謝的儀器。他計畫對中國西部邊境一帶土著民族生理學特徵，進行調查研究。

1928 年全家回成都，啟真道晉升為生物學教授，出任醫學院副院長，繼承了他父親在華西開創的生理學系的工作。啟真道是一個意志堅強的人，並沒有因殘疾困擾，變得膽怯懦弱。1932

年，他甚至深入到貴州西部山區進行地方病調查。發現該區很多居民患有氟斑牙；以及不少駝背、腰腿關節疼痛，關節僵直，骨骼變形的人，尤其是女性。這就是早期在中國確認的「氟骨症」(fluorosis of bone) 病例。

啟真道在語言方面似乎很有天賦，因為能講一口流利的四川方言，從小就經常為父母以及父母的同事擔任方言翻譯。成年後，啟真道在華西醫牙學院教授生理學、生化學全用漢語講課。他和父母一樣，善於言辭，口才極佳。他還將英文的生理學譯成中文，還編譯出版了生理學實驗手冊（這兩本書應該是中國最早的中文生理學教材，可惜現在已找不到）。所以，華西的生理學系是在啟爾德、啟真道父子兩代的努力下創建並成長起來的。

他除了教授生理學、藥理學之外，還教授醫學英語。由於其全方位的能力，被選為華西協合大學管理層的接班人。1936 年出任醫學院院長；1939 年至 1947 年任醫牙學院總院長，同時仍兼任生理學系主任。在他擔任上述職務期間，華西的臨床醫學和口腔醫學逐漸發展壯大。他的管理方式、他的學識以及教學法，成為貫穿整個華西教育的核心和基本模式。

1937 年，抗日戰爭爆發。啟真道與華西協合大學的職工一道，日以繼夜地為幫助、安置來川的各大學教職工和學生而努力。他負責安排了來自齊魯大學、中央大學醫學院及北京協和醫學院的職工和學生，為他們提供食宿；安排他們使用華大的實驗室和醫院繼續學業。那時啟真道家中，常常是高朋滿座。金陵女子文理學院的吳貽芳校長、中央大學的蔡翹教授都是他家的常客；許多知名的教授學者，都或多或少地在他家住過一陣子。

啟真道除擔任院長職務外，同時擔任很重的教學、科研任務。他承擔了對西部少數民族的調查研究工作，曾先後擔任《社會學雜誌》的編輯和主編。著有《實驗生理學》及論文 40 篇，合譯有《哈氏生理學》。他在生理學方面的研究工作，主要是中國西部少數民族的基本生理指標的測定，對於四川人的基礎代謝特點做了大量工作。當時華西協合大學生理學系，擁有中國西部最好的代謝研究實驗室。醫院病人檢測基礎代謝，也都在生理系的代謝實驗室進行。這些研究工作，在積累中國人基本生理常數上起了很好的作用。抗日期間，啟真道和蔡翹一道，組織領導了中國生理學會成都分會，並創辦了英文版的《中國生理學會成都分會簡報》(Proceedings of Chinese Physiological Society Chengtu Branch)。定期出版研究論文。大大推動了抗日時期生理研究的發展。

1943 年加拿大與中華民國首次建立外交關係，啟真道被加拿大政府派遣協助在戰時中國的首都重慶成立使館。他作為對中國事務的臨時顧問及參謀，出色地工作了四個月。他從加拿大來往于成都也十分艱巨，兩次不得不飛經駝峰航線。

啟真道的夫人啟靜卿來華大後，管理了眼科醫院；為醫科和牙科學生講授兒科學和醫學英語。後來還任校醫，幫助解決了華大教職工和學生的健康問題。他的父親曾是齊魯大學的教授；弟弟也在河南從事醫學教育工作，對中醫藥開業者進行培訓。1945 年啟靜卿因嚴重的冠狀動脈閉塞，住院幾個月後病逝。為了紀念這位傑出而有愛心的加拿大醫生，華西協合大學命名她捐建的圖書館為「啟靜卿圖書館」。

啟真道 1947 年再婚，與 Jean E. Millar 醫生結為夫婦。她 1906 年出生在加拿大安大略省，畢業于西安大略大學，獲醫學博士學位，是一位麻醉師。1932 年受加拿大聯合教會女子志願隊派來成都，接替啟希賢退休後的工作。她繼續管理醫院，承擔兒科教學。

1949 年，啟真道辭去醫學院主任一職，但仍繼續擔任醫牙學院總院長。華西協合大學的醫學教育水準在中國西部首屈一指，擔任醫學院以及醫牙學院總院長 16 年時間的啟真道功不可沒。那時候，每當華西壩的醫學博士畢業時，他們手中總要拿著兩張學位證書，一張中文，一張英文。英文學位證書是由美國紐約州立大學頒發的，華大醫學博士同時享有該校的學位待遇。這一事件的影響力持續至今，醫學教育家啟真道在其中扮演了重要角色。

這一年，中華人民共和國建立，啟真道知道他在成都工作的日子屈指可數了。1950 年秋，他辭去總院長之職。在成都解放後的前兩年中，啟真道由於處於學校的管理階層，而承受了比其他外國教授更大的憂患。他處理了大量學校被接管中的難題，經歷了大量與新政權的談判。承擔了比其他同事多得多的責任，也擔負了比其他同事多得多的憂慮。但即使是這樣，他從未失去過他人格中最可貴的兩點品質：一是尊重事實；二是在承擔常人難以承擔的重負下，仍保持著一如既往的幽默和風趣。

1952 年 3 月，啟真道夫婦離開了他們不能再為之服務的華西，和其他約 250 名外國人一起結束了在華西的工作和生活，離開成都往香港。1952 年 9 月出任香港大學生理系主任；3 到 9 月的間歇期，還完成了為中國學生使用的藥理學教科書的編寫工作，並將其寄回成都，可惜他並未收到任何答覆。1952 年到 1960 年，啟真道在香港大學擔任生理學系主任和醫學院院長。在三年內，他把生理學系發展為生理學、藥理學和生物化學三個學系。1960 年從香港大學退休後，啟真道接受剛剛成立的崇基學院任命為副院長——成為中國 13 所著名教會大學相稱的繼承者，任組建委員會主席。又參與了香港中文大學的建設，他以智慧和耐心，以開拓者和複雜形勢的深刻體驗，指導三所獨立書院——崇基學院、新亞書院、香港聯合書院——提高學術水準。1963 年，三所書院聯合組成香港中文大學。

為表彰啟真道對中國醫學事業和高等教育事業的貢獻，崇基學院將其行政樓三樓演講室命名為「啟真道室」，以茲紀念。加拿大以有 Kilborn 這樣的家族為驕傲，為此，加拿大聯合教會向崇基學院禮拜堂捐贈了一塊基石，以紀念 Kilborn 一家。上書道：「為紀念將一生奉獻給上帝和中國朋友的所有加拿大傳教士」。1962 年 4 月禮拜堂正式開放，啟真道醫生前往致詞。他離開崇基學院時的告別講演，後來以《Awareness》（覺醒）出版了。

1963 年春，啟真道夫婦離開香港在加拿大退休。1965 年 4 月，他的母校多倫多大學維多利亞學院授予聖譽文學博士學位(D.Lit.S.)。1967 年 6 月 23 日當啟真道正在全力撰寫華西協合大學歷史時，在多倫多突然逝世，享年 72 歲。他的一生，可以說完全奉獻給了中國人民。加拿大聯合教會世界傳教團委員會在訃告中，稱讚他「是許多華西協合大學畢業生思念回憶華西的中心人物；他開展基督徒史詩般的服務工作，有鮮明的青春活力。」

啟真道與中央、齊魯、華西三大學聯合醫院

啟真道的兄妹們4人都生長在華西壩，還長期在華西協合大學工作。其妻啟靜卿在華大病逝，啟氏家族為其在華西捐建了一個醫科圖書館；其妹啟智明（多倫多大學畢業）曾擔任新創的護士系主任；到20世紀40年代，啟真道的長女啟瑪麗在加拿大完成學業後又回到華西，開始了啟氏第三代對中國醫學事業的貢獻。佩恩菲爾德博士(Dr. Wilder Penfield)在所著的《在中國已完成之使命》中寫道：啟氏一家三代，「通過多種形式幫助中國於危難之際，給這裡的人民帶來了健康和幸福。他們的使命是崇高的，令人肅然起敬的。」

華西協合大學醫學院的建立，與仁濟、存仁醫院的發展，可以說是互為因果，相互促進的；尤其是醫療、教學、科研並重的學院派風格，和國際化發展模式的確立和實踐，為今日華西醫院規劃了最早的宏偉藍圖。

抗日戰爭時期，戰區大學內遷，華西壩迎來了五大學聯合辦學、三大學醫學院聯合辦醫的空前盛況。是時，學界大師、醫界大家雲集華西；同時由於大學醫院和醫學城堡在現址的建成，華西醫院成為抗戰後方的醫學教育、科研和醫療中心，迎來了自建院以來的第一次輝煌。

1937年7月抗日戰爭爆發，戰區大學內遷，成都為目的地之一。當時彙聚華西壩的內遷高校有：中央大學醫學院、金陵大學、金陵女子文理學院、齊魯大學、燕京大學；史稱這一時期為抗戰「五大學聯合時期」。

據統計，1937年底至1938年初，來蓉各大學醫學院學生人數是：中大醫學院為60多人，齊大醫學院為80多人；1940年11月，中大醫學院為151人，齊大（包括文、理、醫三個學院）為304人。1941年又有20餘名香港大學醫學院的學生，在院長王國棟(Dr. Gordon King, OBE, HonLLD, FRCOG, FRCS, FRACS)的帶領下，於1942年下半年抵達成都，在華西壩註冊於齊大醫學院。其後，又有北平協和醫學院、協和高級護士學校的師生加入進來。

此時華西壩還彙聚了一批中國名醫，內科學家戚壽南、外科學家董秉奇、神經學家程玉慶、眼科學家陳耀真、胚胎學家童第周、細菌學家林飛卿、病理學家侯寶璋、解剖學家張查禮等，他們當中不乏泰斗級的人物。此外，中國牙科的創始人林則博士(Dr. Ashley Woodward Lindsay, MD)、第一位牙科博士黃天啟、中國公共衛生學之父陳志潛、生化學家藍天鶴、藥學家湯騰漢等領銜各領域的醫生、科學家皆集中於華西壩。

「五大學」中設有醫學院的有齊大、中大、華大；他們雖獨立建校，但在教學及聯合醫院上都密切合作，教授互聘、學生課程互選。1941年冬太平洋戰爭爆發後，北京協和醫學院的部分教員率十多個學生來成都。教員參加華大的教學活動，學生則與華大學生合班上課；北京協和高級護士學校則借華大醫學院校地，於1943年9月復校開課。北京協和護校校長聶毓禪，被華西大學聘為大學醫院護理部主任。

隨著中央大學及齊魯大學醫學院的到來，僅靠仁濟、存仁為主的華大教學醫院，很難滿足三校學生的臨床教學、實習需要。為此三校兩院及主辦兩院的基督教差會經過多次協商，人才、

設備集中使用，多家醫院統一管理，組建三大學聯合醫院。1938年7月1日，「華大、中大、齊大三大學聯合醫院」成立並開始運行。聯合醫院成立後，由華大醫學院院長啟真道任總指導，中大醫學院院長戚壽南任總院長。

聯合醫院仿照北平協和醫院的規章制度，建立了一整套醫院管理制度，承擔了多數院校的臨床教學工作。因美國空軍來華，曾被指定為空軍後方醫院。平均每日在院病人約400人，門診年約10萬。聯合醫院時期，一批著名專家在醫院開展了新技術新治療。據不完全統計，1938年1月至12月，僅仁濟男醫院手術室手術登記冊上的手術有50種（類）手術。

為了適應醫學教育的發展，華西協合大學於1924年開始醞釀在大學附近建一所規模更大的醫院；同時將華西協合大學醫學院集中於此，使之成為中國西部的醫學中心。新大學醫院選址于國學巷，開辦費得到中央庚款7.5萬元，及中華文化基金1.5萬元；後又得到美國洛克菲勒基金會（Rockefeller Foundation）、英國庚子賠款基金會（Boxer Indemnity Fund, UK）、中國基金會、華西醫科畢業同學會以及某些個人的捐款。工程於1936年冬在華西壩奠基；1942年新醫院部分建成開業；1946年6月20日，大學醫院作為一所當時最新，設施較完整的附屬綜合醫院全面開幕，並正式命名為「華西協合大學醫院」。竣工後的大學醫院，規模宏大，科室完備，設施先進，設病床500張，日門診可接收500人，醫院占地面積80餘畝。至此，華西前輩經過五十多年的努力，終於完成了在華西壩建立一個醫藥衛生中心的夙願，這個當時被稱為「醫藥城堡」的大院正是今日華西醫院的教學、行政辦公園區。

抗戰中的華西醫學生，曾被啟真道院長稱為「War Baby」（戰時寶貝）。1938年10月武漢失守後，華西壩學生成立救亡組織「五大學戰時服務團」。因部隊急需醫藥人才，1942年起華大醫、牙科及製藥系學生，連續三年，有100多名應屆畢業生，先後應徵去軍隊；有的奔赴滇緬前線，或參加空軍，有的還榮立了戰功。

自1922年啟真道回到四川，先後擔任教學工作、醫科副科長等職務；並於1936年-1943年、1946年-1947年、1948年-1950年三度擔任醫學院院長、醫牙學院總院長，直至1952年離開中國大陸。在華西協合大學擔任醫學院院長期間，他積極推動三大學聯合醫院的教學，努力促進醫學教育的發展，為醫牙科逐漸發展壯大作出了關鍵性的貢獻。



五大學時期的華西協合大學口腔病院門診