

上海扶輪社員施思明醫師 -- 世界衛生組織創建人之一

Shanghai Rotarian Dr. Szeming Sze One of the Founding Fathers of the World Health Organization

By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)

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Dr. Szeming Sze (施思明醫師) (5 April 1908 – 27 October 1998) was an Active Member of the Rotary Club of Shanghai (上海扶輪社) in the 1930s-1940s. He was the General Secretary of the Chinese Medical Association (中國醫學會總行政秘書) in Shanghai from 1936 to 1941, and also Secretary of the Shanghai International Red Cross.

Dr. Szeming Sze, a diplomat for his home country of the Republic of China (中華民國), helped building the World Health Organization (世界衛生組織) into a specialized United Nations agency. He is recognized by the World Health Organization, which was established on 7 April 1948, as one of its “Founding Fathers”.



Dr. Szeming Sze and the World Health Organization

Szeming Sze (施思明) was born in Tientsin (*Tianjin*) (天津) of the Ch'ing Empire (大清國) on 5 April 1908. He was the eldest son of Dr. Alfred Sao-Ke Sze (施肇基博士) who was Republic of China's Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain from 1914 to 1921. At the time, Szeming spent much of his childhood in London.

Szeming was educated at Winchester College and Christ's College, Cambridge (1925 to 1928), and received degrees in chemistry and medicine. He interned in Britain, where he was inspired by his residency at St. Thomas Hospital in a London slum to do public service. His work at this location, in a less affluent area of the city, persuaded Szeming to focus on medicine as a form of public service instead of a way to make money. Szeming returned to the Republic of China in 1934, though he traveled to the United States often.

Szeming was in the United States when the Imperial Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in December 1941 that caused the outbreak of the Pacific War. The war battles prevented him to return to China, and he then joined the U.S. Lend-Lease Program for the Chinese Government. He began working with the Foreign Affairs Minister T. V. Soong (宋子文), and was invited to accompany him as an official of China's delegation and medical expert to the 1945 San Francisco Conference that gave birth to the United Nations.

Initiator of World Health Organization



Before the San Francisco Conference on International Organization opened on 25 April 1945, the U.S. and U.K. delegates had consulted each other and had agreed that no questions in the field of health would be included on the conference agenda.

At the Conference, Szeming was one of only three medical professionals in attendance, along with Dr. Karl Evang of Norway and Dr. Geraldo de Paula Souza of the Brazilian delegation. Over a lunch discussion, the three doctors agreed that there should be an international health organization established with the United Nations. When they tried to gain support and pass a resolution for such an organization, they met with little success.

Since China was one of the four sponsoring powers of the Conference, it was thought that Szeming should get the Chinese delegation to initiate the proposal for a proposed amendment to the draft Charter which had been prepared at Dumbarton Oaks. Unfortunately, there was not sufficient time left for submission of an amendment. So another approach was tried in the form of a resolution for Commission II, Committee 3, of which Sir Arcot Ramasamy Mudaliar of India was the Chairman, calling for an international health conference of Member States which would have as its aim the establishment of an international health organization. The draft resolution was formally submitted as a joint proposal of the Chinese and Brazilian delegations. The resolution got bogged down in the Committee. By another twist of fate, Szeming one day found himself sitting next to Alger Hiss, Secretary-General of the Conference, at an official dinner. Szeming asked Hiss for his advice, who suggested rewriting the resolution in the form of "a declaration", which would not be considered as being under the same interdiction as a resolution. This advice turned out to be very sound, and with overwhelming support the Declaration was adopted. This was the beginning of the future World Health Organization.

In working towards the creation of the World Health Organization, Szeming also corresponded with Dr. Thomas Parran, M.D., then the Surgeon General of the United States. Parran helped organize and chaired a separate meeting, the International Health Conference, to work specifically towards creating an international health organization. The organizing of this event included debate over where the conference should take place, the involvement of different countries and the extent of that involvement, as well as where the permanent home of the organization should be.

Szeming stayed involved with this project and saw both the conference and the World Health Organization come to fruition. With the help of his United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) colleague, Dr. Gerald da Paula Souza of Brazil, Szeming secured the

cooperation of several governments in combining 5 existing international health organizations, which led to the International Health Conference of July 1946 from which the WHO was established on 7 April 1948. In a surprising turn of events, however, Szeming never actually worked for the Organization he helped to create, having accepted a position with the United Nations (U.N.) in the late 1940s.

Service to the United Nations

Szeming continued to hold key posts as a member of the WHO Interim Commission and also as Secretary of the U.N. Administrative Committee on Coordination, composed of the heads of the U.N. and its related agencies.

Szeming became chief of specialized agencies for the Economic & Social Council of the United Nations. He was greatly disappointed when he was later offered a job at WHO that he couldn't take because of his U.N. commitments.

He became U.N. medical director in 1954, taking care of the permanent staff of about 3,000, including inoculating them and preparing them for missions abroad, and remained in that role until his retirement in 1968. He had served the United Nations for 20 years.

Retirement

After his retirement, Szeming used his time to travel and work on his memoirs, which document his life from practicing medicine in China through his work with the U.N. He died in Pittsburgh, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., on 27 October 1998 at the age of 90 after a long battle with Parkinson's disease. Szeming married to pianist Bessie Li (李月卿) in 1934, and he was survived by a daughter, Diane Wei (施家蓮); a son, architect Chia-ming Sze (施家銘).

Reputation

In 1975, Henry van Zile Hyde, Chief of Health Division during the Truman Administration, said of Dr. Sze "...[he] was the member of the Chinese delegation. His father had been the Chinese Ambassador to England and the United States. And Szeming Sze was a very brilliant Chinese".

In 1998, at the 51st World Health Assembly, the Norwegian Minister of Health, Mr. Dagfinn Høybråten, acknowledged Dr. Szeming Sze as "one of the initiators of the WHO". Mr. Høybråten quoted Dr. Sze as saying "Of course we can learn from history. We learn from the mistakes made if not from the successes. Learning the reasons why certain things happened often saves us from making the same mistakes again".

Dr. Szeming Sze's papers relating to the creation of the World Health Organization are housed in the Archives & Special Collections of Pittsburgh University and have been scanned for online viewing via the collection's finding guide.

Reprinted below on Pages 4-9 was, in 1988 during the 40th Anniversary of the World Health Organization, an interview by WHO with Dr. Szeming Sze on "The Birth of WHO":

Forum Interview



with Szeming Sze

WHO: from small beginnings

Dr Szeming Sze, who was a member of the Chinese delegation to the conference convened to draft the Charter of the United Nations in 1945, takes a look back to the days when WHO began. He tells *World Health Forum* what life was like behind the scenes and how the idea became reality.

Dr Sze, you are one of the “founding fathers” of the World Health Organization. Can you tell us something about what happened during the United Nations Conference on International Organization held in San Francisco in 1945, where the idea was born?

Well, it came about quite accidentally. The San Francisco Conference was being held so that countries could pledge themselves to establish the United Nations, and nobody had any thought at the start of the Conference of forming a health organization. However, there were two medical men there besides myself: Dr Karl Evang of Norway and Dr Geraldo de Paula Souza of Brazil. As far as I know, there were no doctors in the French, Russian, United Kingdom, or United States delegations. So one day the three of us had what you might call a “medical lunch” together.

What date was that?

I am not sure exactly, but it must have been about 2 May 1945. Karl Evang, of course, was the most active of the three of us. He said, “Why don’t we start a new health organization?” I was a little sceptical because we had been asked to go to San Francisco to draw up the Charter for the United Nations, and I knew that there had been no thought beforehand of setting up a health organization. But Evang was so enthusiastic, as was his nature, that all three of us became keen to start something.

Now, as you know, China was one of the four sponsors of the San Francisco Conference, along with the UK, USA and USSR; so Dr Evang and Dr Souza thought the Chinese delegation should take the lead in making the proposal. Fortunately it was

rather easy for me to help things along because I was there as the private secretary of the head of our delegation — not in any medical capacity, but because I could write his speeches in English. I merely spoke to my boss and he said, “Yes, go ahead” — just like that. So the first hurdle was easily surmounted. If I had not been working for him it would have taken weeks to have gone through all the different committees and procedures that just our delegation alone would have required. Almost before I realized what was happening, I was landed with the job of presenting a proposal to the San Francisco Conference that we should set up a single health organization.

Why do you say “single health organization”?

Let us cast our minds back to 1945. At that time there were a number of pre-existing health organizations: the Office International d’Hygiène Publique (OIHP), which had been set up by the International Sanitary Conventions and had been operating since 1907; the League of Nations Health Organisation created after the First World War; and the Health Division of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), which was

It was a matter of pulling all the disparate health organizations into a single entity.

dealing with health activities in the aftermath of the Second World War. In addition, there were regional organizations like the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the Egyptian Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board. So it became a matter of

Szeming Sze

Dr Szeming Sze, born in Tianjin, China, in 1908, graduated from Cambridge University in 1928 and St Thomas’s Hospital Medical School, London, in 1932. He was General Secretary of the Chinese Medical Association from 1937 to 1941. He took a special interest in health education and in 1937 he founded the Health League of China. In 1938 he was appointed Senior Technical Expert of the National Health Administration. His 1941–45 war service included secondment to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and in this context he attended the San Francisco Conference in 1945. In 1948 he joined the Secretariat of the United Nations in New York, where he became Medical Director in 1954. After retirement in 1968 Dr Sze created the LISZ Foundation which, among other things, supports WHO’s work in health education; his address is 1147 Hillsboro Mile, Apt. 608, Hillsboro Beach, FL 33062, USA.



trying to tidy up the situation and of pulling all these disparate organizations into a single entity. That was our first aim. However, so as not to get tied up in practical politics we had to agree among ourselves how to present the proposal.

So the procedural roundabouts had already started in 1945?

Yes, indeed. At first we thought the simplest way would be to propose a resolution asking the Conference to draw attention to the situation and to convene another conference in order to set up a single world health organization. But after a week or so the Steering Committee (made up of the four sponsoring countries) said that the Conference had too many draft resolutions to deal with, and delegations were asked not to submit any more.

We were disappointed at not being able to present our resolution, and Dr Souza said,

“Why don’t we try another route, by proposing that the world ‘health’ be inserted into the Charter?”

Into the United Nations Charter?

Yes. We thought that if we got the word “health” in once, there would be an obligation to set up a health organization. I was all for playing safe and getting a conference started, but I saw no harm in letting the Brazilian delegation try to have the word “health” inserted into the Charter. Rather to my surprise he succeeded. That’s why you find “health” in the United Nations Charter, but it still did not give us the conference we wanted.

With the restriction that had been announced on draft resolutions, we thought we were too late. I was just giving up hope of getting anything started when Fate took a hand: one evening at a dinner party I found myself sitting next to the Secretary-General of the Conference, Mr Alger Hiss. I asked him what we could do to provoke the attention of the Conference now that we could no longer present a resolution for its adoption. He immediately said, “Oh, it’s very simple: don’t present it as a resolution, call it a declaration.”

Did it work?

Yes, very well. We presented a recommendation for a general conference to be convened to establish an international health organization, as a joint declaration by the governments of Brazil and China, that is, the delegations of Dr Souza and myself. We had to leave out Norway because Dr Evang had been recalled following the liberation of Norway on 8 May, and he had very important work to do at home as Director-General of Public Health. Our declaration was approved unanimously by

the Conference: that was the very beginning of the World Health Organization.

Dr Evang’s departure at that time created some problems for you, I understand.

I am sorry to say it did. Karl Evang’s replacement was a social scientist who was not interested in health: he wanted to create an organization for social sciences. We had to tell him in no uncertain terms that that was not what we had in mind. However, our proposal to convene a conference to set up a health organization was approved by the Economic and Social Council in February 1946. Subsequently, as you know, the International Health Conference was held in New York from 19 June to 22 July 1946.

That was when details were worked out about what the organization should be called, how it should function, and so on?

Not entirely: much groundwork was done beforehand. Once things began to move, they went quickly. Before the Conference, a committee of experts called the Technical Preparatory Committee was set up, and had its first meeting in Paris on 18 March. During the course of 22 such meetings we drew up the draft Constitution of WHO, which was signed at the New York Conference on 22 July 1946.

I understand there was a certain amount of competition as to whether the International Health Conference should be organized in the USA or in France.

Yes, that was typical of the sort of problems we had to face — mainly political. Medically, there were no real problems. The French government and the staff of the OIHP pressed for the Conference to be held in Paris, because they wanted to ensure that

the future organization would be located there. The United States and, to a lesser extent, the UK governments did not favour that, and they proposed Atlantic City in the

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USA. My government having no strong feelings either way had to work out a compromise: we held the meetings of the Technical Preparatory Committee in Paris and the Conference itself in New York. It worked very well.

And our headquarters ended up in Geneva!

That's another story. There were a number of steps leading up to it, but what it boiled down to was that we had to decide on where the Interim Commission should be located. The Interim Commission had been set up at the New York Conference, on the proposal of the Technical Preparatory Committee, to ensure continuity of certain health work and to make all the necessary preparations, as it was clear that some time would be needed for the countries that had signed the Constitution to ratify it and allow the Organization to become operative. In fact, it took nearly two years. It was understood that the place chosen for the Commission's meetings would probably be the headquarters of the future World Health Organization. We had a number of votes on whether they should be held in Europe or in the USA. USA won by a fairly large majority. However, it was left flexible, and

the choice of the exact location was left to the Chairman of the Interim Commission, Dr Andrija Štampar of Yugoslavia. Most people thought that, in view of the vote, it would naturally be in the USA; however, as you said, we ended up in Geneva, and this was really Dr Štampar's decision. Certainly, it has been a very happy choice as far as I am concerned.

I understand that there were some discussions with Dr L. Rajchman who later became well known in UNICEF. You wrote in your book (1) that he had some misgivings about the creation of a new health organization. What was behind that?

I suppose it was natural that, as he had been director of the League of Nations Health Organisation, Dr Rajchman should have an almost paternal interest in the new organization. He was a great politician. He knew how to follow procedures that got results, and he thought the new organization would have greater influence if it were located in Europe. I think he was very much involved behind the scenes in having Europe chosen as its headquarters. Dr Rajchman was Chairman of the Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, later known as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). At one time he wanted to build up UNICEF to be a health organization, and he worked closely with the head of the section on child health in the United States Public Health Service, Dr Martha Eliot, who later became Assistant Director-General of WHO. So Dr Rajchman was active on the fringes.

Dr Rajchman was an old "China hand", I think?

Yes, he had been head of the League of Nations Mission to China at the time of the

invasion of Manchuria. Dr Štampar had also been working in China, and so had the health representative of UNICEF and UNRRA at that time, Dr B. Borcic of Yugoslavia. So there were wheels within wheels.

Individual personalities were very much a determining factor in getting WHO started?

Well, I always said that my part in the founding of WHO was 90% diplomatic and only 10% medical. It was politics all the time.

How did you arrive at a consensus on the definition of health?

A lot of people did not think that we should define health in the Constitution of WHO. I only got involved because I found myself on the subcommittee on the preamble in the Technical Preparatory Committee. I think there were three of us—Dr Brock Chisholm from Canada (who became the first Director-General of WHO), Dr Gregorio Bermann from Argentina, and myself; it was a pleasant little group and we had some interesting academic discussions. Chisholm, being a psychiatrist, wanted to mention mental health, and I thought we should put in something that emphasized the importance of the preventive side of health. That's how we came up with the wording in the Constitution that defines health as not merely the absence of illness.

When the International Health Conference was held in New York somebody, I think it was Dr H. S. Gear of South Africa (who later became an Assistant Director-General of WHO), improved the wording but the final text is very much the same. I was very happy to collaborate with Dr Gear, who was another old friend of mine from China.

What about the emblem of WHO?

We had a discussion on emblems and flags in the Interim Commission days. I remember one or two people thought that the proposed yellow flag with the WHO logo on it was too much like the international shipping flag for quarantine, and they opposed it for that reason. But it was nevertheless adopted as a temporary emblem.

The flag was yellow?

Yes. Later, of course, it was changed to light blue, so as to have a family resemblance to the United Nations flag.

I understand that regional arrangements provoked heated debate.

Yes, that was one of the few controversial questions we had to deal with in the Interim Commission. We had to take account of the strong regional health organization that already existed in the Americas. The Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Dr Hugh S. Cumming, wanted to be independent of any single health organization. Well, we all concentrated our

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efforts on him. I somehow found myself in the middle again, because China was more or less neutral in this discussion, so we had to work out a compromise. We were able to come up with a formula that satisfied all

Forum Interview

concerned and left the door open for the integration of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau into WHO; this happened later, when Dr Fred Soper took over from Dr Cumming as Director.

Can you tell us something more about the people who helped to start WHO? What sort of a man was Karl Evang?

Oh, he was a delightful person. A little rigid, perhaps, because he had been very strictly brought up by his clergyman father. He always wore black, and I thought he was rather a severe man, but we played a lot of tennis together and became great friends. He was one of the outstanding personalities in those days of WHO. He was a brilliant speaker in English and he had excellent ideas. He was always frank and honest and

In my opinion WHO has expanded and grown way beyond my dreams... immeasurably beyond what I had hoped.

never held anything back. But it was his rigidity on certain questions, particularly his advocacy of contraception, that lost him the support of the Latin-American countries. If he had had this support, he would have been a strong candidate for the Director-Generalship of WHO.

What about the man who actually became WHO's first Director-General, Dr Brock Chisholm?

He was a very shy man, but with a good sense of humour. He operated very quietly. He had sensible ideas, and always expressed them very quietly, but somehow they always came out on top in the end. It must have been because he was a psychiatrist!

We have been talking about some far-sighted young and not-so-young men some forty years ago. Has their dream come true?

In my opinion WHO has expanded and grown way beyond my dreams. I never imagined that you could handle such a tremendous budget as there is nowadays and carry out so many programmes. WHO has grown immeasurably beyond what I had hoped.

And now you are a part of the history of WHO. Do you think we can learn from it for the future?

Of course we can all learn from history. We learn from the mistakes made if not from the successes; learning the reasons why certain things happened often saves us from making the same mistakes again. □

Reference

1. **Sze, S.** *The origins of the World Health Organization: a personal memoir 1945-48.* Boca Raton, FL, LISZ Publications, 1982.

1946 年國際衛生大會上的中華民國提案

China's Proposal at the International Health Conference 1946

James Kofei Shen (沈克非), M.D., F.I.C.S. (Republic of China)

The Chinese Government presents through its delegation greetings to the International Health Conference, and desires to express its high hopes for the success of the Conference and the early establishment of the World Health Organization.

International health cooperation has always been a matter of special interest and concern to China. With the establishment of the United Nations we saw the opportunity to create a single world health organization in close relationship with it and other allied agencies. China was indeed happy, therefore, to be associated with Brazil in proposing at the San Francisco Conference the first steps towards such a world health organization. Since then it has been the privilege of China to follow through on this initial action by introducing at the first session of the Economic and Social Council in London the resolution of February 15, 1946, which resulted in the convening of this Conference.

The Technical Preparatory Committee has labored conscientiously and ably in drawing up a draft constitution for the World Health Organization. We have given to this draft constitution much study and thought, and it is the opinion of our Government that it is a creditable piece of work, which can well serve as a suitable basis for discussion at this Conference. Mr. President, we feel that the members of the Technical Preparatory Committee are to be congratulated, and should receive from us all a hearty vote of thanks for the work.

Our delegation has been granted plenipotentiary powers by our Government. We shall participate in the deliberations and discussions with an open mind and in a spirit of cooperation and mutual assistance. We shall endeavor, to the best of our ability, to facilitate general agreement, to the end that the World Health Organization may be speedily and firmly established.

We may perhaps be permitted to observe that no international organization has been perfect at its birth. The World Health Organization will prove no exception. But, let us have one as nearly perfect as we can make it under present circumstances, and above all on supported by all. Perfection will be approached as experience accrues and further agreement is obtained.

Chinese Proposals on the W.H.O. Constitution

Now, let me express the views of the Chinese Delegation on some of the more important points of the Draft Constitution:

1. We are of the opinion that membership in the World Health Organization should be open to all nations---members as well as non-members of the United Nations. Some provision should also be made for the fullest possible participation of trust territories, protectorates, colonies and other

territories which are not eligible as States for separate membership in the United Nations but which possess their own separate health administrations, and whose territories and populations are large enough to warrant special representation. Perhaps some restricted form of membership, which we might call Associate Membership, might be created for such units.

2. We are all of the opinion that regional arrangements, including the setting up of regional committees and offices, are not necessary, but should find an important place in the structure of the W.H.O. We feel that the two alternative views, embodied within a single formula, and towards such we shall bend all our efforts of conciliation.
3. Concerning the Far East, in which China is especially interested, we would like to make the following observations:
 - (a) Conditions in the Far East have certain peculiarities, not the least of which is the fact that the population of that area constitutes one-half of all the people of the world. Such factors demand special recognition. We therefore attach prime importance to the principle of balanced geographical representation with due consideration of the interests of the Far East at all time.
 - (b) The term "Far East", as generally used, has come to cover the two continents of Asia and Australasia. We recognize the fact that the standards of living and health conditions of these two continents are sufficiently different to warrant possible separation of these continents in the consideration of regional arrangements in the Far East. We would therefore welcome making with our colleagues from Asia and Australasia a careful study of this possibility.
 - (c) Many of the areas in Asia may be regarded as among the less developed in terms of health and sanitation. It would be most appropriate for the World Health Organization to make it one of its chief concerns to extend technical assistance to these areas in order to raise their standards as quickly as possible to a level comparable to that of the rest of the world.
4. We lay special emphasis on the importance of setting up immediately an Interim Commission in a form which will permit it, without delay, to take over the functions of other existing international health bodies, to negotiate the transformation of existing regional health organizations into parts of the World Health Organization as well as to prepare the necessary agreement with the United Nations.
5. We also attach great importance to the choice of an outstanding health administrator as the first Director-General. We feel that the success of the World Health Organization may well hinge on the selection of the right man.
6. The question of the permanent site of the Headquarters deserves our careful consideration. We are open-minded on this point, but if the Conference decides to postpone the final decision, we feel the choice of New York City, already the seat of the United Nations, as a *provisional* headquarters would be the most practicable one.



童年施思明和父親大使施肇基博士

Szeming Sze and his father Ambassador Alfred Sao-Ke Sze, PhD



1946年6月19日至7月22日—出席國際衛生會議的中華民國代表團兩位領導人：

施思明醫師和會議第一副主席沈克非醫學博士（左）。

沈克非是南京扶輪社創社社員，之後在1948年擔任上海滬西扶輪社創社社長。

19 June-22 July 1946 – The two leaders of China's delegation present at the International Health Conference: Dr. Szeming Sze and Dr. James Kofei Shen, M.D. (left) who served as First Vice-Chairman of the Conference.

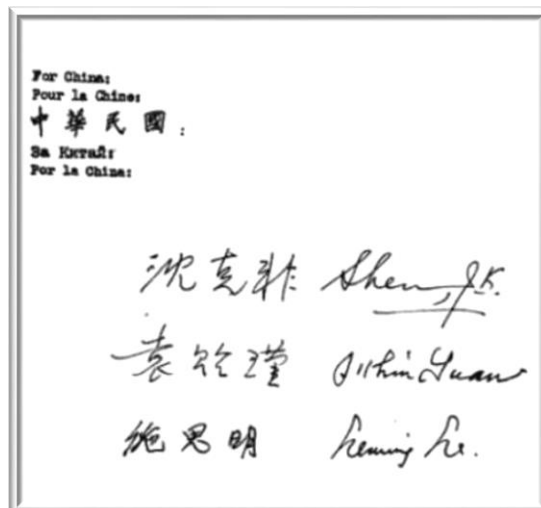
Shen was Nanking Rotarian later in 1948 the Charter President of the Shanghai West Rotary Club.



1946年6月19日至7月22日--參加國際衛生會議的中華民國代表團成員，右三為施思明，右四為沈克非。
 19 June-22 July 1946 -- Members of the Chinese delegation attending the International Health Conference.

Dr. Szeming Sze is the third and Dr. James Kofei Shen is the fourth from the right.

Delegates--Dr. James Kofei Shen, Deputy Director-General, National Health Administration, Nanking; Dr. L. Chin Yuan, Director, Institute of Epidemiology, National Institute of Health, Nanking; Dr. Szeming Sze, Senior Technical Expert of the National Health Administration of China, Chinese Embassy, Washington D.C.; Advisers--Dr. Shao-Hwa Tan; Dr. Lan-Sung Woo, Secretary-General, Chinese Red Cross; Dr. Robert T. Huang; Technical Expert--Dr. Chang-Yui Shu, Special Member, National Health Administration, Nanking; Secretary-General--Mr. Tswen-Ling Tsui, First Secretary, Chinese Embassy, Washington D.C.; Deputy Secretary-General--Mr. George Y. L. Wu, Consul, Consulate-General, New York City; Secretaries--Mr. Allen Lau; Mrs. Min-Hsien Y. Kiang; Miss E. Irene McMullen



兩位扶輪社員沈克非和施思明代表中華民國在《世界衛生組織組織法》檔上的簽名
 Rotarians James Kofei Shen and Szeming Sze, on behalf of the Republic of China,
 signed on the 《Constitution of the World Health Organization》.

上海扶輪社員施思明醫師 -- 世界衛生組織創建人之一



施思明醫師 (Dr. Szeming Sze) (1908 年 4 月 5 日 - 1998 年 10 月 27 日) 是 1930 年代至 1940 年代上海扶輪社(Shanghai Rotary Club)的現職社員。1936 年至 1941 年，他擔任位於上海的中華醫學會總行政秘書，兼上海國際紅十字會秘書長。施思明醫師是中華民國的外交官，他協助將世界衛生組織(World Health Organization)建立成為聯合國(United Nations)的專門機構。被 1948 年 4 月 7 日成立的世界衛生組織，認定為「創建人」之一。



世界衛生組織創建的關鍵人物



中華民國與世界衛生組織頗有淵源，是其發起國之一。
其中施思明醫師為此所做的努力，應當被歷史所銘記。

外交世家

施思明，譜名施耿元，字貫生，號思明，是中華民國 20 世紀知名外交官施肇基博士(Dr. Alfred Shao-Ke Sze)的長子。1908 年 4 月 5 日出生於大清國天津，因為當日正好是清明節，故名「思明」。施思明的母親唐鈺華女士，是唐紹儀(1862-1938)的侄女。唐紹儀曾任大清國駐朝鮮總理通商大臣十三年餘、中華民國第一任內閣總理，這層關係對施肇基的仕途不無影響。另一方面，唐紹儀的女婿是國際知名外交家顧維鈞博士(Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo)，上海扶輪社榮譽社員，也算是施思明的姨父，從而也間接影響到了施思明的人生軌跡。

施肇基(1877-1958)早年就讀於上海聖約翰書院(St. John's College, Shanghai)，1893 年赴美國，任大清國駐美國使館翻譯生。後入美國康奈爾大學(Cornell University)學習，獲文學碩士、哲學博士學位。歷任中華民國駐英國、美國全權公使(1934 年使館升格，任大使)，曾代表中華民國出席巴黎和會(Paris Peace Conference)、華盛頓會議(Washington Naval Conference)、日內瓦國際禁煙會議(International Opium Conference, Geneva)、國際聯盟會議(League of Nations Assembly)、三藩市會議(San Francisco Conference)等國際會議。施思明也得以跟隨父親遊歷多國，出入國際場合，結識了各界名流。

劍橋學業 聆聽大師教誨

在父親駐英國期間，施思明也移居英國，就讀於溫徹斯特公學(Winchester College)。父親一直希望施思明從醫，在自己赴美任職期間，特地請英國外科醫生康得黎爵士(Sir James Cantlie)作為兒子的監護人。康得黎是香港西醫書院(Hong Kong College of Medicine for Chinese)的創辦人之一，「學識淵博，態度懇摯，善誘循循，教誨諄諄。不但以醫術精義指導學生，且以最新科學引導研究」。孫中山先生即為西醫書院的第一批學生，康得黎對孫中山頗為賞識。1896年，孫中山在倫敦(London)被大清國駐英國公使館綁架，就是在康得黎多方奔走營救下才獲釋。康得黎回英國後創辦有《熱帶醫學衛生雜誌》，擔任過英國皇家熱帶醫學衛生學會(Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene)會長，還成立了聖約翰急救協會(St. John Ambulance Association)。施思明在回憶錄中，非常感激康得黎激發了自己在醫學和科學方面的興趣。施思明還認識了因塑造大偵探福爾摩斯(Sherlock Holmes)而名聲大噪的醫生作家——柯南道爾爵士(Sir Arthur Conan Doyle)，並深深地被其愛國情懷、正義感和正直所折服。

中學期間，施思明的成績總是名列前茅。他還是學校一個聯合國社團的創始人之一，對國際組織的濃厚興趣初現端倪。但是弱國無外交，「不為良相，則為良醫」，施肇基根據自己的親身體會，還是希望兒子從醫。在時局動盪的年代裡，從醫也許是父母能為子女想到的理想歸宿。

1925年，施思明順利通過了劍橋大學(Cambridge University)醫學預科考試，成為一名醫學生，就讀於基督學院(Christ's College)。在劍橋，施思明受到了良好的醫學訓練，授課教師都是各學科的帶頭人。如因研究有氧運輸、班氏絲蟲而聞名的班克羅福特爵士(Sir Joseph Barcroft)；因研究神經元而獲1932年諾貝爾生理學或醫學獎的艾德里安勳爵(Lord Edgar Douglas Adrian)；因營養化學、維生素方面的研究而獲1929年諾貝爾生理學或醫學獎的霍普金斯爵士(Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins)；施思明還聆聽了到訪的俄羅斯生理學家巴甫洛夫(Dr. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov)關於條件反射的講座。學生們從這些大師身上收穫的不僅是他們教授的知識，更重要的是對人生智慧的啟迪。

1928年，施思明進入了倫敦最古老而漂亮的醫院——聖湯瑪斯醫院(St. Thomas Hospital)實習。該院始建於1213年，最初是濟貧院，後來倫敦市政府將其買下，作為給窮人免費醫療的醫院。除了臨床實踐，給施思明觸動最深的是病人的貧窮和人生悲喜劇。在婦產科的實習，讓人感觸尤其深刻。在醫院裡，產婦們都被梳洗、穿戴得很好。但是，當實習醫生們把新生兒送到家時，看到的卻是另外一副景象：母親和一大群孩子擠在地下室裡，衣衫襤褸，雜亂不堪。這段實習經歷使施思明漸漸打消了做醫生過體面生活的想法，轉而立志在公共醫療衛生領域有所貢獻。

學習之餘，施思明還積極參加中國留學生活動。他先是擔任了倫敦中國學生聯合會主席，後來又成為全英國的中國學生聯合會主席及《中國留學生》雜誌的編輯。這段經歷讓他學會了怎麼處理公共事務，給後來的職業生涯打下了基礎。

投身抗戰 參加醫療救濟活動

1934年，施思明返回中國上海，加入了中華醫學會。1935年被推選為學會副行政秘書，次年任總行政秘書。1937年，抗日戰爭爆發，中華醫學會組織會員參加各種救濟隊伍，並發起醫務救濟捐款運動。施思明也為學會的抗日活動四處奔走：建立戰時麻風中心、組建救濟中心、開辦診所、建立血庫等等。他還於1937年進入了國民政府負責實施美國租借法案的工作小組，並於1941年赴美，出任國民政府外交部長宋子文的機要秘書。在華盛頓(Washington)，施思明與劉瑞恒博士(南京扶輪社1936-1937年度社長)一起被任命為英文版《中華醫學雜誌》(Chinese Medical Journal)的主編。為了

適應美國援華的需要，尤其是醫療救助的需要，施思明在 1943 年用英文寫了《中國的衛生問題》(China's Health Problems)一書。書中介紹了當時中國在醫療、健康教育、醫學教育、醫學會、軍醫署等方面的情況，存在的問題，並提出了解決問題的政策建議。該書很快售罄，旋於第二年修訂後再版。1944 年 6 月，施思明進入聯合國善後救濟總署(United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration)衛生處工作，幫助製定遠東醫療救助計畫：派遣專家去中國、調遣中國醫生過來、分配醫療物資等等，共配送了價值約 4,130 萬美元的醫療物資到中國。

世界衛生組織 緣起與運籌

1945 年 4 月 25 日，在後世以與會各國通過並簽署了《聯合國憲章》(Charter of the United Nations) 著稱的「三藩市會議」(San Francisco Conference) 在美國召開。4 月至 6 月的三藩市會議，是施思明的外交事業高峰。當時第二次世界大戰接近尾聲，全球共 50 個國家派員出席這次會議，締結《聯合國憲章》，施思明以中華民國代表團組員兼醫學專家身份出席。

施思明在其回憶錄中說，當日，「我們全部集中在三藩市歌劇院大廳，每個人都感到重要的歷史事件的來臨」。施思明參加這個會議完全是個巧合。中華民國是該會議的發起國之一，代表團團長正是代行政院院長兼外交部部長宋子文。因為他需要一個能用英文寫演講稿的秘書，便向聯合國善後救濟總署借調了施思明。無獨有偶，施思明的同事蘇薩醫學博士(Dr. Geraldo de Paula Souza, M.D.) 也應巴西(Brazil)代表團之邀參加了會議。

因為二戰的破壞，原有的一些國際衛生組織都停止了活動。很多國家都難以獨立解決本國的衛生問題，因此急需建立一個統一的能正常運轉的國際衛生組織。然而，大會一致通過的《聯合國憲章》初稿中隻字未提「衛生工作」的內容。在有關建立新的國際組織的檔中，也未提到要建立國際衛生機構。這意味著一旦這份憲章草案被通過，那麼以後想要在聯合國系統內成立一個國際性衛生組織，就缺乏了必要的法律依據。

在之後的一次午餐上，施思明與蘇薩碰到了挪威(Norway)的伊旺醫學博士(Dr. Karl Evang, M.D.)。他們是整個會議中僅有的三位醫學專家，三位醫師同時發現了這一重要遺漏，並一致認為應該在大會的議事日程中彌補這一疏漏。

其實美、英兩國代表團之前已經商定不將衛生領域事宜列入議程，但是其他代表團並未參加商議，三位醫生更是毫不知情。除中華民國外，其他三個發起國代表團中都沒有醫生。另兩位醫生認為最好由施思明取得中華民國代表團的支持，來向大會提交憲章初稿修正案。值得慶幸的是，由於施思明是團長宋子文的私人秘書，可以直接同宋子文商談。施思明講了想法，宋子文說：「好，幹吧！」於是，第一關很容易就通過了。如果按正常管道，通過代表團不同委員會和各種程式就要花好幾個星期。此時距離截止日期只剩兩天，而四國之前互相協定一國提交修正案前，需徵求其他三國同意，時間已經不容中華民國代表團補充修正案。施思明想到了另外一條途徑：決議案。宋子文當即同意了這個請求，於是施思明擬了一份決議案草案，提議「召開國際衛生會議，以成立一個統一的國際衛生組織」。

之後，施思明四處徵求各代表團相關人士對該草案的意見。還特地趕赴華盛頓，向聯合國善後救濟總署衛生處的上司帕倫醫學博士(Dr. Thomas Parran, M.D.) 和同事們，以及未能參加三藩市會議的宋子文團隊中的劉瑞恒醫學博士和猶太裔的顧問雷切曼醫學博士(Dr. Ludwik Witold Rajchman, M.D.) 徵詢。雷切曼曾任國際聯盟衛生組織國家衛生研究所首任所長，1931 年日本陸軍侵犯中國東北時率領救濟隊來華。1941 年宋子文赴華盛頓建立美國援華租借物資機構時，聘雷切曼為顧問。出乎意料的是，雷切曼對施思明的草案反應冷淡。他透露其實自己也有建立新衛生組織的計畫，常設機構選在巴黎(Paris)，否則「就會被美國公共衛生署所控制」。這是施思明第一次瞭解到歐美間的抗衡，

而後來的多次討論中也表現出了這一點。顧及到雷切曼的考慮，也為了盡可能地減少反對聲音，施思明對草案又進行了大量修改。

最後，《決議案》以中華民國和巴西代表團共同提議的方式正式向大會提交。施思明在回憶錄裡寫道：「雖然我也願意聽從建議，只由中華民國作為發起國。但是思忖加入巴西代表團的名字，有利於我們爭取廣大的拉丁美洲國家的支持。」最後還是決定與巴西共同提議。接下來，施思明開始頻頻參加第二委員會第三次會議，以便與主席穆代利爵士（Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar）及中華民國代表團的吳貽芳博士建立緊密聯繫。吳貽芳是中國著名女教育家，為金陵女子大學校長。可惜吳女士身體欠佳，不能經常見面商談。所幸施思明找到了另一個傳遞資訊的方式：通過吳女士的私人顧問徐衛女士。徐衛女士是中華醫學會前會長骨科專家牛惠生醫師（上海扶輪社社員）的遺孀，曾任金陵女子大學董事會主席。而當年正是牛惠生推薦施思明，成為中華醫學會的總行政秘書。

挪威的伊旺博士奉召回國，代替他的代表不僅不提供幫助，還試圖在草案中夾帶一個社會組織。更不妙的是，籌畫委員會要求所有會議委員會重點討論與聯合國憲章有關的建議，因此他們的《決議案》遭擱淺。在與多方人士商談皆無進展後，施思明有點氣餒了，此時幸運之星降臨了在他身上。在一次宋子文招待巴西代表團團長的宴會中，施思明發現旁邊坐著的是大會秘書長希斯（Alger Hiss），趕緊抓住機會詢問他的意見。希斯當即建議以「宣言」的方式向大會呼籲，因為「宣言」沒有「決議案」那麼多限制。此法果然奏效，《宣言》得到壓倒多數的代表的支持，最終被大會所接納討論。1945年5月28日，參加第二委員會第三次會議的全體代表同意召開會議，來專門討論建立一個國際性的衛生組織。聯合國憲章定稿中也終於列入了「衛生」一詞。至此，世界衛生組織的建立總算有了個好的開端。

1945年底，施思明辭去了聯合國善後救濟總署的工作，以便專心投入到世界衛生組織的創建中。此間，施思明又兼任了許多職務，如中華民國供應委員會的醫學主任；中華民國善後救濟委員會駐華盛頓的醫學主管，管理醫藥物資供應計畫並負責與聯合國善後救濟總署打交道；任中華民國衛生署常駐代表，出席世界衛生組織各種臨時委員會和國際麻醉藥品會議；並擔任中華民國在聯合國大會及經濟社會理事會的技術專家；任中華民國軍醫署專員，代表林可勝博士（Dr. Robert Kho-Seng Lim）安排來美國軍醫的培訓。

在建立世界衛生組織的下一步工作開展之際，進程忽然受到了阻礙。原因是美國國會接受了一個提議，建議按照以前國際聯盟衛生委員會的組織形式，建立一個聯合國衛生委員會。該建議由美國公共衛生部的下級官員福克（Leslie Falk）所提，當時他臨時擔任美國參議院教育和衛生委員會秘書。施思明原先以為這個想法早已被扼殺，因為曾在國際聯盟任職的英國麥肯齊醫師（Dr. Melville Douglas Mackenzie）也有過類似建議，並試圖獲得各國代表的支持。但是，當時其他人都認為最好成立一個獨立的組織，而不僅僅是聯合國下面的一個委員會。事不宜遲，施思明趕緊聯繫原先在聯合國善後救濟總署的上司、時任美國公共衛生部軍醫處處長的帕倫博士。帕倫立即指示福克將提議收回。保險起見，施思明還與老朋友湖南湘雅醫學院（Hsiang-Ya Medical College）的創始院長胡美醫學博士（Dr. Edward Hicks Hume, M.D.）談了此事，而胡美正是福克的岳父。於是，這個插曲被畫上了句號。

世界衛生組織的創建

1946年1月，中華民國代表團向聯合國經濟及社會理事會提交了一份決議案，主要內容是：（1）呼籲聯合國會員國舉行一次國際會議，以建立一個國際衛生組織；（2）成立一個由專家組成的技術籌備委員會（Technical Preparatory Committee），為會議準備提案和基本文件。

1946年3月18日，技術籌備委員會會議如期在法國巴黎(Paris, France)召開，世界衛生組織成立前的籌備工作正式開始。經由各國政府提名、聯合國經濟及社會理事會指定，最後共有16個醫學專家參加，施思明是來自西太平洋地區的唯一代表。

施思明與來自加拿大(Canada)的精神病學家祈澤姆醫學博士(Dr. George Brock Chisholm, M.D.)主要負責起草序言。如何定義「健康」？這是他們面臨的首要問題。傳統觀念認為，人只要身體沒有出現病態就是健康。施思明與祈澤姆則認為健康只涉及軀體本身有無病痛是不全面的，還要考慮精神、社會等諸方面的狀況。他們將健康表述為「在軀體、精神和社會上的良好狀態，而不僅僅是沒有虛弱或疾病」。後來，國際衛生會議稍作修改後，定義健康是「在軀體、精神和社會上的完美狀態，而不僅僅是沒有疾病或虛弱」。

1946年6月，由經濟及社會理事會的11名代表組成的起草委員會，同意了技術籌備委員會起草的報告。技術籌備委員會的許多委員並不能參加起草委員會，而施思明則以經濟及社會理事會中華民國代表的另一身份得以參加，從而能為世界衛生組織的未來利益著想而行使發言權。

在國際衛生會議上的貢獻

1946年6月19日至7月22日，在紐約市(New York City)召開了國際衛生會議(International Health Conference)。大會通過了組織章程，建立了由18個會員國組成的臨時委員會。在新組織正式成立前，行使職權並承擔原有一些國際衛生組織的相關職能。

施思明在此次會議上的貢獻主要關於四個方面：

(1) 新組織的命名

關於新組織的名稱有很多建議，最終採取了施思明建議的「World Health Organization 世界衛生組織」。

(2) 會員資格

美國認為組織章程的任何簽字國，均可成為會員國。蘇聯(蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯盟 The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)則認為非聯合國會員國，須經會員國的三分之二以上的票數才能參加。最終，中華民國代表團草擬了一份折衷方案，被各國代表團所接受。

(3) 列席會員資格

非自治地區具有列席會員資格，是個新概念。起初，施思明在爭取獲得本國代表團的支持，也有點困難。於是，他用中華醫學會中醫師的列席會員資格舉例，除了選舉權及被選舉權外，列席會員享有與其他會員同等的權利。中華民國代表團團長沈克非醫學博士(Dr. James Kofei Shen, M.D.)時任中華醫學會會長，很快理解並表示同意。最終，該提議被列入章程第八條。

(4) 地區劃分

地區劃分中最尖銳的議題，可能要算泛美衛生組織(Pan American Health Organization)與世界衛生組織的關係。拉丁美洲國家占大會幾乎半數選票，而泛美衛生組織的主任海軍少將卡明醫師(Rear Admiral Dr. Hugh Smith Cumming)主張該組織應單獨存在。施思明試圖提出，兩者將來在合適的時候合併的折衷方案。卡明夫婦是施思明父母在華盛頓的老朋友，雖然最後折衷方案通過，但兩人的關係卻因此而破裂。後來他們的好友公共衛生博士索珀醫師(Dr. Frederick Lowe Soper, DrPH)繼卡明成為主任，問題得以圓滿解決，泛美衛生組織成為世界衛生組織在美洲地區的辦事處。

大會交給了施思明兩項任務：一是任第四委員會的會議起草人。為設置臨時委員會起草協議書，並負責處理同聯合國及其他機構的關係；二是任中央起草委員會委員，該委員會負責統一其他所有委

員會的文本草案。

7月22日，《世界衛生組織組織法》(The Constitution of the World Health Organization)的簽字儀式召開。參會代表大多是醫學人士，對法律程式所知甚少。以為儀式會很簡短，只要每人簽上自己的名字，就可以慶祝新組織的誕生了。他們沒想到這牽涉到51個聯合國會員國和其他10個國家，以及相應的60多套不同的國家法律。代表們甚至不清楚，自己的政府賦予自己的授權範圍。所以，現場一度相當混亂。最後，只有英國和中華民國毫無猶疑地在上邊簽了字，因為兩國的代表團裡配有法律顧問。沈克非、袁貽瑾和施思明代表中華民國，在組織法檔上簽名。袁貽瑾是中國公共衛生學的開拓者之一，在國內醫學界也享有很高聲望。其他國家的代表，多在簽名旁附註「有待批准」。

在 WHO 臨時委員會的工作

1946年7月19日，臨時委員會召開了第一次會議，議程中最重要的一項當屬選舉執行秘書。由於一般來說執行秘書會成為第一任總幹事，所以幕後有很多運作。英國提名加拿大的祈澤姆，其他歐洲代表則提名原國際聯盟衛生組織的畢勞德醫師(Dr. Yves Biraud)。美國代表團內意見不一，多數推薦帕倫。他雖然願意今後擔任總幹事，但還不想立即離開華盛頓。這種形式下，施思明的名字被提出，美國認為如果施思明當選，就能為帕倫留住總幹事的席位。但後來，考慮到此舉冒著分散非歐洲代表選票的危險，美國最後也同意了支持祈澤姆。祈澤姆順利當選執行秘書，後來當上第一任總幹事。

在臨時委員會中，施思明參加的主要工作是行政及財務委員會、聯絡委員會。在前一個委員會中，被選為會議起草人，並在後來成立的「行政問題特別小組委員會」任負責人，幫助行政秘書建立薪金、津貼及辦公支出等人事制度。該委員會有一小組，負責聯合國善後救濟總署移交的現場服務預算專案。由於中國戰爭的結束比歐洲遲三個月，當時救濟總署對中國的計畫龐大，46名人員中有30名是為中國計畫服務的。施思明之前在救濟總署的工作經歷，幫助了該專案的順利移交。聯絡委員會的工作，是為「世界衛生組織」同「聯合國」及其特設機構起草聯絡協議。施思明與其他委員一起，出色地完成了多項任務。

1948年4月7日，在收到第26個國家的法律批准後，《世界衛生組織組織法》才正式生效。同年6月24日，第一屆世界衛生大會在瑞士日內瓦召開，世界衛生組織正式宣告成立。4月7日被定為「世界衛生日」，世界衛生組織的成員國和地區在每年的這一天都會圍繞特定主題開展系列活動。

此前，由於中國國內戰爭及政治形勢的變化，施思明的職位相繼中止，處境日益困難。1948年2月，施思明通過WHO臨時委員會的朋友耶茨(Gilbert Yates)推薦，進入聯合國經濟及社會理事會的秘書處任職，負責聯合國各獨立機構包括世界衛生組織在內的協調工作。不久，當總幹事祈澤姆邀請他主持世界衛生組織的外聯工作時，施思明只能遺憾地告訴他，自己已經投入到聯合國的工作了。1954年起，施思明任聯合國醫務所主任(Medical Director of the United Nations)，負責聯合國總部及各地的三千名員工的醫療保健。服務了聯合國接近20年，1968年年底，施思明任期屆滿退休。

歷史的銘記

施思明為WHO所做的工作受到了多方認可，如法國政府授予他公共衛生騎士勳章，Alpha Omega醫學學會推選他為榮譽會員，美國醫學會在一百周年會議時授予他榮譽會員稱號。關於WHO的籌組過程，WHO在1988年對施思明曾有過專訪。施思明坦言自己在其中起的作用有90%是屬於外交方面的，只有10%是醫學方面的，而整個過程是政治性的。(專訪全文見4-9頁)

1998年是世界衛生組織成立50周年，西太平洋地區主任在《WHO西太平洋地區成立50周年》的報告中稱：「中國代表團的施思明醫師，在磋商創建世界衛生組織的過程中，起到了關鍵性作用。」

同年 10 月 27 日，施思明在美國賓夕法尼亞州匹茲堡市郊的長老會醫院(Presbyterian Senior Care, Presbyterian Medical Center, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania)與世長辭，享年 90 歲。美國多家主要媒體刊登了訃告，如《洛杉磯時報》(Los Angeles Times)《紐約時報》(The New York Times)，還有著名醫學期刊《美國醫學雜誌 (JAMA)》等，訃文中均肯定了施思明在 WHO 創建時的重要貢獻。

《洛杉磯時報》回顧施思明生平時，寫到一些會議細節。施思明是「技術籌備小組委員會」成員之一，他在會上提出，把新的組織起名為「世界衛生組織」(World Health Organization)，而非「國際衛生組織」。以表達新組織的全球性，以及弘揚世界主義：不單是一線強國，發展中國家以至殖民地政府，都攜手參與全球衛生體系。

除此之外，約翰霍普金斯大學 (The Johns Hopkins University) 史學家 Randall M. Packard 的著作《A History of Global Health》考究過，《世界衛生組織組織法》前言第一句有關健康的定義：「健康不僅為疾病或羸弱之消除，而是體格、精神與社會之完全健康狀態。(Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.)」，正是出於施思明的手筆，而這句定義影響往後無數醫護工作者。

施思明與妻子李月卿(Bessie Li)創辦有「施李出版公司」。20 世紀 60 年代成立「施李基金會」，設立「世界衛生組織健康教育獎」；並在美國九所大學設立獎學金：紐約醫學院 (New York Medical College)、聖伊莉莎白女子學院(College of St. Elizabeth)、康奈爾大學 (Cornell University)、哈佛大學 (Harvard University)、麻省理工學院 (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)、加州理工學院(California Institute of Technology)、耶魯大學(Yale University)、哥倫比亞大學(Columbia University)、普林斯頓大學(Princeton University)。1984 年在中華人民共和國上海設立了四處「施思明基金獎」：中華醫學會、上海醫科大學、上海中醫藥大學、徐匯區中學。



1967 年-- 中華民國行政院嚴家淦院長於世界衛生組織西太平洋第十八屆會議開幕致詞。嚴家淦是臺北扶輪社創社社長。
1967 -- President Yen Chia-Kan of the Executive Yuan, Republic of China, addressed at the opening ceremony of the 18th Western Pacific Regional Conference of the World Health Organization hosted by Taipei City.

Rotarian Yen was the Charter President 1948 of the Rotary Club of Taipei.