THE COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE OF SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

A REPORT OF STUDY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

by

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PREFACE

Veterinary medical education and research is rapidly expanding in many parts of the world. Improved standards and methods of education, together with increased opportunities for graduates are responsible for much of the increased interest. The ability of the profession to control and even eradicate a number of highly infectious and decimating diseases of domestic animals and poultry has attracted world wide attention. But despite the growing interests of the general public, the complete story of the numerous and varied services that veterinary medicine renders society is far from being known or appreciated. Once the public understands the importance of sound animal health to the national economy, and furthermore is aware of the significance of animal health to human health, then the science of veterinary medicine will enjoy further expansion.

The report contains a brief summary of historical and present facts as related to veterinary medical education and research in various parts of the world. This is done with the hope that such information may be of assistance to the various officials charged with the responsibility of rehabilitating the College of Veterinary Medicine of Seoul National University.

Some of the statements and conclusions presented are supported by information gained in the teaching of both agricultural and veterinary medical students for more than a period of forty-five years.

In addition to having recently assisted in the building and development of the new College of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Minnesota, the writer has visited all of the Colleges of Veterinary Medicine (many of them on numerous occasions) in the United States and

the Dominion of Canada.

It is interesting to note that the College of Veterinary Medicine of Seoul National University and the University of Minnesota came into existence at approximately the same period. Both are separate and distinct Colleges, being administered in the same manner as are the various other colleges of the respective universities. In North America this type of organization constitutes an important essential of an acceptable College of Veterinary Medicine as determined or recognized by certain national accrediting agencies.

The purpose of my mission was to inquire into the veterinary medical education needs of Korea and how they are being met, to assist in determining the role which the College of Veterinary Medicine of Seoul National University should fill in this entire effort, and to consider what developments - academic and physical, including College location - should be recommended as essential for the Seoul National University veterinary medicine program envisaged.

Dean Oh, Soon Sup and all members of the College of Veterinary Medicine faculty have given me all possible cooperation. They have been most generous and cordial at all times. Special recognition is due Professor Rhee, Young So whom I was privileged to know while he was studying at the University of Minnesota. Professor Rhee not only supplied me with needed information but acted as interpreter and accompanied us on numerous trips. His help was most valuable.

I am indebted to Dr. James Gourlay of OEC. Dr. Gourlay has a very deep interest in the College of Veterinary Medicine and thru him I gained valuable assistance.

Being a member of the Minnesota team was an enjoyable and valuable experience. Finally it gives me great satisfaction in voicing my acknowledgment of the counsel, advice and guidance given me by Dr. A. E. Schneider, Chief Adviser, Seoul National University Cooperative Project.

Opportunity was afforded me to discuss with both Seoul National University President Yun, Il Sun and recently resigned Republic of Korea Minister of Education Dr. Choi, Kyu Nam various aspects of veterinary medical education in Korea and to present to them some of the changes suggested in thes report. Contacts with these able and dedicated educators were always pleasant and, from my point of view, mutually beneficial.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Move College to a more advantageous location.

2. Locate College preferably in a livestock producing area.

3. Provide a hospital that will make possible the teaching of all phases of clinical medicine. Select a plan of building which will allow for the addition of extra space as it may be needed. Room should be provided for both large and small animals and poultry.

4. Determine all building needs after deciding on the problem of location and after a decision has been made on the number of students to be trained.

5. Give careful consideration to opportunities offered on the agricultural college campus at Suwon. Appoint a committee to study building space at Suwon.

6. Strengthen the affiliation naturally existing between agriculture and veterinary medicine in order that a strong educational center may be developed.

7. Reduce present student enrollment and lengthen the period of training by requiring one year of college preprofessional training.

8. Accelerate the staff exchange program with emphasis on the values gained by sending more staff members to Minnesota.

9. Above all maintain the College under its present status, enlarge the faculty, and reduce student enrollment. If this were done, the ratio of professors and students would improve and the entire program would be more successful.

10. Advance the heads of departments to the rank of professor and provide them with the opportunity to do graduate training.

11. Maintain a curriculum that will continue to emphasize the importance of preventive medicine because the nature of the livestock industry in Korea lends itself to this form of medicine.

12. Give thoro consideration to the Regional Program of Education, having always in mind that veterinary medical education is very expensive.

13. That the College faculty be given full consideration for their accomplishments and all possible encouragement needed to overcome difficulties that lie ahead.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EDUCATION

History records that ancient peoples attempted the medication of their animals for the cure and prevention of disease. But it is only in comparatively recent times that veterinary medicine has become established as a profession.

The majority of colleges first erected on the North American continent, including Canada, were privately owned and financed. A similar if not identical procedure happened in the British Isles and many European countries. It is interesting to know also that private schools of medicine were common during the early settlement period in the United States. During this time the private veterinary institutions, when considering the matter of location, selected cities in preference to rural areas. The heavy equine population of the large cities provided an adequate supply of patients, which enabled the schools to give excellent training in clinical medicine. The presence of large meat packing establishments, in which the students were able to spend some time in the study of gross pathology and meat inspection, offered additional advantages.

This form of education tho progressive and highly beneficial was of comparatively short duration. The advent of the machine age, and the occurrence of World War I caused the private schools to close their doors. The day had come when student fees and hospital income would no longer defray the expense of gradually increasing costs of veterinary medical education. For a time interest in veterinary medical education lagged and classrooms were far from being filled, a condition that proved embassassing to faculties and administrators.

Changing agricultural practices, however, brought relief and, with the exception of horses, the animal population rapidly increased in numbers and valuation. This is especially true of the poultry industry which at present occupies a most important position in the practice of agriculture in various parts of the world. Interest in veterinary medical education reached new heights with the close of World War II. We have good reasons to believe that this condition was experienced in many lands, being most marked, of course, in countries wherein the livestock industry provides a high percentage of agricultural income. Since 1946 many new schools of veterinary medicine have come into existence. The standards of education have been elevated, and the period of training has been lengthened. With these changes came an increase in public interest, and with a better informed population opportunities for the graduate veterinarian have expanded.

One does not experience difficulty in realizing that interest in education is very keen in the young people of Korea. Information related to education in veterinary medicine has been obtained from various sources. We have worked with the faculty and students of Seoul National University's College of Veterinary Medicine. We have consulted governmental veterinary medical and agricultural specialists, also veterinarians engaged in research and manufacture of therapeutical and biological agents. We have visited the Departments of Veterinary Science of Seoul City College and Kyong Buk National University in Taegu. Valuable information has also been obtained through talks with practicing veterinarians. Visiting the livestock and animal disease experiment stations and also a number of farms engaged in the production of various kinds of livestock has resulted in furnishing important knowledge. We

feel safe in concluding that veterinary medical education on a college level is comparatively young in Korea. This conclusion is in part supported by the average age of the Korean veterinarian. The average age is quite low in comparison with numerous other countries.

KOREA'S LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

Korea's livestock and poultry industry cattle, best known as Korean (or yellow) cattle, swine, goats, sheep, horses, rabbits, chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. One should also mention the fact that there are now present in various sections of the Republic a comparatively small number of purebred dairy and beef cattle, also Brahma cattle. The goat population includes the native black animals and the milking strain of goats that have from time to time been imported from different countries. The Korean Report, Volume IV, prepared and issued by the Office of Public Information, under date of July, 1956 contains the following statement:

"The total population of domestic livestock increased tremendously during 1955." The report further states, "At present, despite the setbacks caused by the Korean war and its aftermath, the total numbers of livestock are in excess of the total number of domestic animals raised before the liberation. The following figures represent, in each case, the net increase over the 1954 totals: cattle; 109%; cows, 108%; horses, 107%; swine, 151%; rabbits, 120%; sheep, 114%; goats, 142%; chickens, 152%."

The report also presents an interesting explanation of these accomplishments: "Much of these increases may be ascribed to the increased use of preventive drugs." "The Ministry was responsible for the distribution of black-leg vaccines, hog cholera vaccines, Newcastle disease vaccines, antigens, Malleine, and tuberculin to all public

Veterinary Practitioners".

The above achievments were in the opinion of the writer made possible as a result of prompt cooperative action on the part of all agencies concerned in protecting the health of the farm animals. In addition to protecting the health of the various animals, better human health was made possible as two of the diseases, tuberculosis and rabies, are transmitted by animals to people. The animal population for the near 1956 is given as follows: cattle 944,306; horses 18,185; swine 1,228,784; goats 51,409; chickens 9,031,338; dogs 380,911; dairy cattle 335; sheep 774; and rabbits 290,599.

One bent on finding large numbers of livestock, particularly dairy and beef cattle, in Korea meets with the same situation that occurs when one looks for a large animal population in the heavy wheat growing belt or on the farms devoted to the growing of fine tobacco or cotton in the United States. Korea's agriculture is mainly concerned with the growing of cereals, namely rice, barley, soybeans, millet, wheat, buckwheat and sorghum.

All of these crops form huge quantities of roughage which, if it could be utilized for the feeding and bedding of livestock, would aid materially in maintaining the fertility of the soil. Korean farmers are fully aware of the values of organic fertilizers but because of the limited amount of cultivated land together with an ever-expanding population they must in the main continue to rely on the use of chemical fertilizers. Korean work cattle are at present, and will probably continue to be for many years to come, the most important of all farm

livestock. The work ox is invaluable and in addition to supplying power required for the tilling of the soil he also provides meat at the time when he is no longer useful for working. In addition to being valuable work animals the Korean cattle are more or less self-repairing.

But with all of these important qualities Korean oxen may at some future date become less useful as work animals. Certainly the oxen used in non-agricultural pursuits will be gradually replaced by mechanized conveyances of various types. As the large cities become more industrialized, which in fact they are doing, the work horse and work ox will be forced to give way to trucks and other gas-powered vehicles. Whether or not Korean farmers will ever use farm tractors extensively as a means of tilling the soil is problematical, but we must remember that we are living in a scientific age and that changes in agricultural practices may be as revolutionary as is the case in industry. In the meantime it might be advisable to teach the farmer the values of dehorning all calves before one week of age together with the castration of all males with the exception of the more outstanding animals to be used for breeding purposes. Castration not only assures greater docility, but furthermore reduces accidents to caretakers and produces meat in greater quantity and of better quality.

KOREA'S VETERINARY MEDICAL PROFESSION

The veterinary medical profession in Korea is small but growing rapidly. Formal education in veterinary medicine is comparatively new, and as a result the average age of the Korean veterinarian is relatively low. Those of the middle-age group are graduates of Japanese schools. The veterinarians are very proud of their profession, and gladly inform

their neighbors or other interested people about the nature of their training, also the nature as well as the kinds of services which they render society.

The Korean veterinarian is aware of the advanteges of organization. He not only plans to regularly attend his local association meetings, but in addition to attend meetings of his national association.

In order to practice veterinary medicine the applicant must pass a satisfactory examination given by the National Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners. There is a complete record kept of all practicing veterinarians and of the various fields in which veterinarians are employed.

The livestock and poultry industry of Korea is of such nature that it lends itself to the practice of preventive veterinary medicine. We can safely say that the practice of preventive medicine in Korea is being conducted in a most satisfactory manner. The practicing veterinarian is a key man in this form of practice.

LIVESTOCK DISEASES AND METHODS OF THEIR CONTROL IN KOREA

The most common, and highly infectious diseases among Korean cattle are: Blackleg, Anthrax, influenza, tuberculosis and brucellosis. The last two named are not extensive, but are an important threat at all times. The disease most feared but which has been successfully eradicated is rinderpest. This is one of the world's most dramatic and devastating diseases of cattle. Korean cattle are considered as being especially susceptible. This opinion is shared by both Korean and American veterinarians.

Infectious parasitic diseases include liver flukes (distoma), stomach worms, and nodule worms as the more important.

Among the diseases of swine hog cholera is by far the most important. Erysipelas is a close second and infectious gastro-enteritis is third from the standpoint of its frequency of occurrence. Other diseases of swine include strongylosis and ascariasis. Scabies or mange, a rather common disease of swine in various parts of the world, is regarded as being uncommon.

Parasitic diseases are regarded to be the most common and damaging diseases of sheep and goats.

Coccidiosis is common and occurs in all animals but is especially destructive in rabbits.

Newcastle disease, fowl pox, fowl cholera, pullorum disease and coccidiosis are common and important diseases of poultry. Blackhead is regarded as being an important disease in turkeys.

Glanders is a disease of horses, and is being controlled by the use of mallein and antibiotics.

Rabies occurs mainly in dogs but is observed at times in cattle and other animals. Rabies serves as a constant threat to human health, and while rabies can be prevented by prompt vaccination of exposed people, the application of the vaccine may at times cause serious trouble.

The non-infectious diseases are regarded as important, but because Korean cows are not heavy producers of milk, and because such conditions as mastitis, bloat, and renal calculi are not of frequent occurrence the treatment of individual animals is more or less an uncommon practice.

Obstetrical cases in all livestock are of common occurrence and the services of the veterinarian will be sought with greater frequency once it is known to be readily available.

Cattle ticks and ticks that infect sheep and goats are suspected of being conveyors of certain disease producing agents. This problem is now undergoing special investigation. At present it is not believed that the ticks act or serve as carriers of certain protozoa such as the ones that are responsible for causing piroplasmosis and anaplasmosis.

Most of the viral - and bacterial - caused diseases, both in animals and poultry, are being controlled and eradicated by the practice of preventive measures. The ability to eradicate rinderpest and to prevent its recurrence is regarded as an important achievement. Hog cholera, which is now being controlled thru the use of modified vaccines, will in all probability be eradicated in the not distant future. New and improved vaccines are now available for the prevention of rabies. This highly communicable disease from animals (mainly dogs) to man stands as a challenge to the ability of the veterinary profession. Regular, compulsory vaccination of all dogs with strict quarantine regulations would soon cause this disease to disappear.

The practice of artificial insemination both from the standpoint of developing superior breeds of livestock, and poultry, and for the purpose of controlling and eradicating reproductive diseases of horses and cattle is a new and effective measure of disease control.

VETERINARY MEDICAL EDUCATION IN KOREA

One engaged in a study of present trends in Veterinary Medical Education in Korea rather quickly arrives at the conclusion that

interest in the subject is very keen. Since the close of World War II the Republic of Korea has developed one College of Veterinary Medicine and six departments of veterinary science, all of which offer the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine at the termination of four years of satisfactory study. One further concludes that insofer as numbers of schools are concerned, Korea is keeping pace with the rate of progress that is being experienced in the United States. There exist however some very marked differences. Of the eight colleges that have come into existence in the United States since the close of World War II five are located in the central part of the nation, or in the heart of the livestock industry. The remaining colleges, three in number, are located in areas wherein livestock farming is an important industry but perhaps not as important as other phases of agriculture, such as the growing of tobacco, cotton and other important industrial crops.

In order that these colleges can gain strong financial support and also provide a competent and adequate veterinary medical service over a large area they have entered into or adapted the Regional Program of Education. This form of education has been given a thoro trial and is proving to be highly beneficial. The Regional Plan provides veterinary service for the States in which the colleges are located and also provides for the training of students who reside in States that do not have colleges. New schools can be added once the needs for additional service are determined.

Veterinary medical education is expensive. In the United States the cost of training veterinary students is second only to the

cost involved in the training of medical students. All of the new colleges in the United States are units of Land Grant Colleges or Universities, and are located on campuses that house Colleges of Agriculture and experiment stations. In addition to teaching the undergraduate student, which is the first and chief responsibility of the colleges, the faculties are permitted and encouraged to participate in research.

We are convinced that Korea is graduating greater numbers of veterinarians than the needs of their expanding livestock industry justify. We realize also, that there are various fields other than agriculture that utilize the services of veterinarians. But regardless of the position of the veterinarian, in public health, in the armed forces, and in industry, there cannot be a large and strong veterinary medical profession without there being also a large and varied livestock industry. The College of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Minnesota, with a student body of 200, not only provides sufficient veterinarians required to provide adequate service to its extensive and highly developed livestock industry, but in addition aids materially in furnishing veterinarians for surrounding States that do not have colleges of veterinary medicine. We believe that the Veterinary College of Seoul National University can provide the Republic of Korea with an adequate veterinary medical service for all agencies that employ veterinarians and do so by devoting more time and personal attention to a smaller number of students. The Regional Program of Education should work well in Korea. We believe it offers many and valuable advantages, especially to countries in which the role of the livestock industry is not as important as are other agricultural pursuits.

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE OF SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

The College of Veterinary Medicine, presently located on the Seoul Campus not far distant from the College of Medicine, came into existence in 1946. Prior to that date the College served as a unit of the College of Agriculture in the capacity of a Department of Veterinary Science. For some reason unknown to the writer the College was moved from the Suwon Campus to its present location in 1947. This act immediately placed the College in a disadvantageous position. Colleges of Veterinary Medicine attain their greatest efficiency when operating in a rural area and especially in a surrounding where farm animals are abundant. Medical and Dental Colleges locate in the large metropolitan areas in order that they may be assured of a large clinic. Adequate education in veterinary medicine, also requires a regular flow of clinical cases. To make this possible they must go into the country rather than the city when seeking a desirable location.

As the College has developed it has become increasingly apparent that the present site is entirely unsatisfactory. The University has been engaged with the problem of finding a more suitable location for its Veterinary College for a period of more than two years. In December, 1955, Professors C. H. Bailey and P. W. Hanson of the University of Minnesota visited the Veterinary College. They pointed out some of the advantages that would be gained in having the College on the Suwon Campus. Their statement: - "Close relations between the College of Agriculture, and the College of Veterinary Medicine should be wholesome for both" is regarded as being most significant as Professor Bailey, formerly Dean of the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, is one

of the world's foremost leaders in agricultural education and research. Doctor Bailey is thoroly acquainted with veterinary medical education and research. Some of his very early researches involved a study of bacteria as related to the welfare of domestic animals.

A second site that has been proposed for relocation of the College consists of a 23-acre tract of land approximately three miles distant from the main University Campus. This site, known as Chungyang-ni, is located in a less thickly populated area and is easily accessible and reasonably close to the homes of members of the College faculty. Moving the College to Chungyang-ni would be an improvement over the conditions under which the College is now operating, but relief would be only temporary. This conclusion is based on the fact that the city is growing rapidly and is at the same time becoming more industrialized. If the College is to continue to develop and become a most valuable and highly respected center of education it will be necessary to move to an area that will provide an ample supply of clinical material which students can see and study under farm conditions. The Suwon proposed site for the relocation of the College of Veterinary Medicine offers many advantages and few disadvantages. The teaching of the fundamentals of veterinary medicine is very similar to the teaching of human medicine. also there are a large number of diseases of animals that are transmissible to man. Therefore there is a relationship between the two sciences. But the affiliation between veterinary medicine and agriculture is much greater. Colleges of Agriculture and of Veterinary Medicine have much in common and when on the same campus each is helpful to the other. The teaching program of each college is

strengthened and is performed more economically. If the College of Veterinary Medicine should be moved to Suwon, where it would become an associate college with the College of Agriculture and an associate of the experiment staion, the University will have taken an important step toward providing an outstanding educational and research institution.

The College of Veterinary Medicine is attempting to teach far greater numbers of students than they can properly train. More time should be devoted to individual instruction, and more emphasis should be placed on quality rather than quantity of product. The number of veterinarians in the Republic of Korea closely approaches the number of veterinarians in the State of Minnesota. This poses a somewhat incongruous situation as Minnesota is as concerned with the various types of livestock and poultry farming as Korea is concerned with the growing of cereal crops. We appreciate the fact the numbers of livestock and poultry are gradually increasing in Korea, and also believe that dairy and beef cattle will increase in number, but we further realize that specialized livestock farming such as commercial dairy farming or beef cattle production requires special training of farmers and therefore will be slow as well as restricted. We believe that the College of Veterinary Medicine, if located on the Suwon Campus and if strongly supported, will be able to graduate each year better trained students and in sufficient number to supply not only the needs of an expanding livestock industry but the needs of all other agencies that utilize the services of veterinarians.

We suggest that the University administrators give consideration to the Regional System of Education which at the present time is success-

fully operating in the southern United States where livestock farming is overshadowed by the growing of tobacco, cotton, and other important industrial crops. The regional plan of education emphasized reciprocity, and in so doing is an important aid in obtaining funds that are so essential for the teaching of highly specialized subjects such as medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine. If this plan of education were adopted in Korea the College of Veterinary Medicine of Seoul National University could regularly supply the various provinces with the numbers of veterinarians needed and at the same time eliminate the danger of creating an overcrowded profession. That colleges are not built within a year or two is indicated by both Seoul National University's Veterinary College and the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota. Funds necessary to reconstruct Chungyang-ni buildings would, if applied to buildings at Suwon, provide the College with a good start and, in addition, in the right and permanent direction.

The greatest strength of an educational institution exists within the faculty. The faculty of the College of Veterinary Medicine consists of young men. They are well trained, industrious and full of enthusiasm and determination. Because formal education in Veterinary Medicine is very young in Korea the administration has had to build the faculty without the aid of older and more experienced teachers. Several of the staff members have had ten or more years of classroom experience. The strength of the faculty has been increased as a result of having various members study at the University of Minnesota under the Seoul National University Cooperative Project. Among those who have studied at Minnesota are: Dean Oh, Soon Sup, Professor Rhee, Yong So and Professor

Yoon, Suk Bong.

We are convinced that the staff exchange program is a valuable practice and that in veterinary medicine the greatest good, at least under present conditions, will be derived by sending increasing numbers of the Seoul National University staff to Minnesota rather than having Minnesota faculty members come to Korea.

The following two American text books have been translated by Veterinary Medicine staff members and are now in use at the College.

I. Milk's Veterinary Pharmacology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Assistant Professor Lee, Zang Nag.

II. Merchant's Veterinary Bacteriology and Virology, by Instructor Jeon, Yung Sung.

From the standpoint of importance, the curriculum is second only to the faculty. The curriculum of the college is well arranged, but is inadequately presented. Because of lack of space and equipment the subject material, both basic and clinical, must be presented largely by the lecture system. The greatest weakness is of course in the clinical part of the curriculum. A new location will not be satisfactory if it does not provide facilities that will permit a more comprehensive coverage of the entire curriculum.

Again we wish to call attention to the fact that access to a large and varied amount of clinical cases is highly essential for an adequate education in Veterinary Medicine. Also we wish to point out that the curriculum will not be sufficiently well supported until improved library facilities are available. Some action relative to this needed improvement has already been taken; more is planned.

THE FACULTY CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS*

Name	Rank	Department
Oh, Soon Sup	Dean, Professor	Veterinary Anatomy and Public Hygiene
Hong, Byong Uk	Associate Professor	Veterinary Clinics
Rhee, Yong So	Associate Professor	Veterinary Physiology
Oh, Chong Hwa	Associate Professor	Veterinary Surgery
Yun, Kwai Byung	Assistant Professor	Veterinary Pathology
Yun, Suk Bong	Assistant Professor	Veterinary Anatomy
Lee, Zang Nag	Assistant Professor	Veterinary Pharmacology
Jeon, Yun Seong	Instructor	Veterinary Microbiology
Shin, Jai Doo	Instructor	Biochemistry
Kim, Sang Nam	Instructor	Histology
Lee, Jeong Jae	Instructor	Environmental Hygiene
Oh, Soo Nak	Teaching Assistant	Veterinary Clinics
Cheong, Chang Kook	Teaching Assistant	Veterinary Surgery
Jang, Doo Hwan	Teaching Assistant	Veterinary Parasitology
Cho, Byung Ryul	Teaching Assistant	Veterinary Epidemiology
Lee, Chang Eop	Teaching Assistant	Veterinary Pharmacology
Lim, Chong Hwysong	Teaching Assistant	Veterinary Pathology

*Part-time instructors are not included.

CURRICULUM

(Leading to the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine)

FRESHMEN

Subjects	Credits
General	
Korean	2
Cultural History	2
English	4
German	2
General Science	2
Gymnastics	2
Philosophy	2
Chemistry	2
Major	
Veterinary Anatomy	6
Veterinary Histology	4
Veterinary Embryology	2
Veterinary Physiology	6
Total Credits	36

SOPHOMORES

General	
Korean	1
English	4
German	2
Logic	1
General Law	2
Gymnastics	2
Major	
Genetics	2
Biochemistry	4(2)*
Animal Husbandry	2
Veterinary Microbiology	4(2)*
Veterinary Pathology	4
Veterinary Pharmacology	4(2)*
Veterinary Diagnostics	2
Total Credits	40

*Credits for experimental work

JUNIOR

Subjects	Credits
General	
National History	2
Economics	2
Major	
Animal Husbandry	2
Veterinary Microbiology	4(2)*
Veterinary Pathology	2(2)*
Environmental Hygiene	4
Veterinary Pharmacology	4(2)*
Veterinary Internal Medicine	4
Veterinary Parasitology	2
Veterinary Surgery	4
Veterinary Obstetrics	2
Clinics	(2)*
Total Credits	32

SENIOR

General	
Constitution and Administrative Law	2
Philosophy	2
Major	
Animal Husbandry	2
Veterinary Public Hygiene	4
Veterinary Pathological Anatomy	4
Veterinary Internal Medicine	4
Veterinary Epidemiology	4
Veterinary Clinics	(6)*
Administrative Veterinary Law	2
Total Credits	28

*Credits for experimental work

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Candidates for admission shall be those who have met one or more of the following requirements:

Students who have 1. Graduated from high school or normal school.

" " " 2. Passed the State Examination for qualification to enter the college.

" " " 3. Graduated from schools of equal standing, recognized by the Minister of Education.

or who have 4. Completed twelve years of education abroad.

In support of an application, the college requires the following data:

1. A certificate of high school graduation or expected graduation.

2. A transcript of school records.

3. A photograph taken within three months.

Fees and these papers are not returned under any circumstances.

A student may be readmitted, only once, within two years after his leaves of absence.

Entrance Examination

All candidates for admission are required to pass the appropriate entrance examination of the University on the basis of high school graduation.

In the selection of veterinary students the College examines the following:

1. The results of the written examination.

2. Personal interview reports.

3. Academic records for the last two years in high school.

4. Physical examination.

A student admitted must submit to the university a copy of a written oath and two copies of registration. A student must

complete the required registration at the beginning of each semester. Permission for admission may be cancelled if the registration is incomplete.

TUITION AND FEES

Student pays tuition and other fees set by the University at the registration period of each semester. Tuition paid will not be reduced or exempted for a long term of absence or suspension from classes. Students of excellent record and personality, or ones unable to pay on account of financial difficulties may be exempted from tuition fees.

Tuition in effect consists of two kinds:

(a) That which goes the Government Treasury, the amount being fixed by the Ministry of Education.

(b) That which goes the Financial Support Organization of the University.

Additional fees are to paid for student activities and in this college there are extra fees in the form of deposits to cover the costs of equipment and meterials expended in laboratory courses.

In addition, entering students must pay an entrance fee (2,000 Hwan to the Government and 10,000 Hwan to the Financial Support Organization). Due to present unsettled economic conditions, the amounts of tuition or fees are subject to change from time to time.

For the semester starting April, 1957, the following charges apply; (per semester)

Government Tuition	6,000 Hwan
Support Organization Tuition	30,000 "
Student Activities Fee	1,200 "
Fees for laboratory course	10,000 "
Fees for facilities	5,000 "
Miscellaneous fees	1,400 "

THE COLLEGE CALENDER FOR THE YEAR

1957 - 1958

The academic year is divided into two semesters:

From April 1 to September 30	The first semester
From October 1 to March 31 of next year	The second semester

Holidays are as follows:

January 1, 2, 3	New Year Holidays
March 1	Independence Movement Memorial Day
April 5	Arbor Day
June 6	National Heroes Memorial Day
July 17	Constitution Day
From July 21 to August 31	Summer vacation
August 15	Independence Day
September 1	Instruction resumes
September 10	Anniversary of the Founding of Veterinary College, SNU
October 3	Birthday of Nation
October 9	Han Gul (Korean Alphabet) Day
October 15	Anniversary of the Founding of Seoul National University
October 24	United Nations Day
From December 21 to January 31	Winter vacation
December 25	Christmas
From March 21 to March 31	Spring vacation

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The College teaching program, while greatly handicapped, has gone steadily forward, even the class room, laboratory, library, and clinical facilities and equipment are not yet completely adequate.

The greatest strength of the College lies in the faculty. The members of the faculty are young, well informed and industrious. They deserve much credit for having accomplished so much with so little to work with.

Valuable information has been obtained by having members of staff study, observe and assist in teaching and research practices conducted in the College of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Minnesota. Information gained from studying abroad has been stimulating to the faculty and also to the student body.

The student body appears to be industrious, attentive and possessed with a determination to achieve the goal which they have chosen for a career.

Seoul National University is the only educational institution in Korea offering or providing formal training in veterinary medicine at the college level.

The College is well known and highly respected. This conclusion is based on facts obtained in visits with practitioners, teachers, research workers, regulatory workers and employees of public health agencies, and men engaged in the various fields of the livestock industry.

The College curriculum has received due consideration by the faculty and by the various administrative officials. The importance of the curriculum is second only to the faculty. One cannot long discuss the subject of curriculum as presently existing at Seoul National Univer-

sity without referring to the matter of facilities and equipment.

In the absence of laboratory equipment up until a very recent period, teaching has necessarily been didactic in character. Despite this, the faculty has made commendable progress in the presentation of basic subjects. The greatest deficiency resides in the teaching of clinical subjects. Students cannot be thoroly educated in the science of veterinary medicine without constant exposure to animals, including both healthy and diseased.

Immediate steps should be taken to strengthen the curriculum, particularly the clinical phases. An important step will have been taken once the clinical courses are offered with the aid of an animal hospital service. Once the general public is aware of the presence of an animal hospital service, the flow of patients will be rapidly forthcoming. If the college is to continue to be progressive and to increase its present prestige then it must promptly provide for a more thoro and more adequate training in the clinical subjects. Additional animal housing rooms must be obtained in order that the basic subjects can be given the full attention they deserve.

We wish also to point out that the library needs should receive early attention. The all-university library is available to students in veterinary medicine but in addition to this privilege, a small sectional library with a comfortable reading room is essential. Present plans contemplate satisfying these needs.

Very recently the College has received a large shipment of new and modern classroom laboratory and clinical equipment. The equipment, which was selected with great care, has been distributed to the various

departments and is now in use. Needless to say the faculty and students are thoroly enjoying the benefits provided by these important and valuable teaching aids. Since the new equipment has been installed the laboratories and surgical rooms have taken on an improved appearance. More equipment, including both laboratory and clinical material, is in the process of being selected.

The College of Veterinary Medicine should be moved to a more advantageous site in the near future. The new location must provide space required for teaching clinical as well as basic subjects. The site at Chungyang-ni would be much more satisfactory than the present location, but at this site it would not be long before the College would again experience the same difficulties they are now seeking to escape. It might be well at this time to point out that all of the veterinary colleges in the United States, with the expection of one of the older institutions, are located in rural or semi-rural surroundings. All of the new colleges that have recently come into existence are components of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. These colleges are all distinct and separate, but because of the close affiliation of veterinary medicine and agriculture they are in every instance located on the same campus. For the above cited reasons we believe the Seoul National University College of Veterinary Medicine should be moved to Suwon. At that site the two Colleges, Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, the Central Agricultural Experiment Station, and the newly established Extension Service would form a strong and highly competent educational and research center. Furthermore we know that students in agriculture are taught to understand the complexities of disease and later when engaged in the raising of

livestock they become the practicing veterinarian's best client.

If the College of Veterinary Medicine is moved to some location other than Suwon, it would seem reasonably feasible to conclude that the Agricultural College should employ a veterinarian. Having a veterinarian on the faculty would assure a competent and regular service necessary for protecting the health of the herds and flocks, also the veterinarian could be given the duty of teaching the courses in anatomy, physiology and hygiene. The veterinarian would, in addition to teaching, serve as a valuable worker in the field of research. It has often been pointed out that when research involves animals, then the health of the animals must be determined and protected if the results of research are to be thoroly understood and properly evaluated.

One need not be long in Korea before learning that interest in education in general is very strong. There are some reasons that lead one to suspect that interest in veterinary medical education is greater than what is being experienced in closely related fields. New colleges of Veterinary Medicine come into existence mainly for the purpose of supplying the needs of a strong and expanding livestock industry. Unfortunately there is not any simple criterion that can be utilized in determining the needs required for the training of students in certain specialized fields. A careful survey of veterinary medical education as presently provided, also a study of opportunities for veterinarians and the needs for a more adequate service for the livestock and poultry industries would be productive of valuable information. As has been previously mentioned the average age of the Korean Veterinarian is relatively low, therefore the present replacement needs are much less important than will be experienced twenty years hence.

Before additional colleges are built or before those now in existence undergo further expansion we recommend that consideration be given to the Regional System of Education. This plan of education emphasizes reciprocity, and in areas where the plan is now in operation has proved to be most valuable, especially as it applies to the teaching of highly specialized subjects such as medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine. An educational program of this nature would regularly provide an adequate veterinary medical service to all regions of the Republic, and furthermore the danger of the development of an overcrowded profession would be minimized. The present and future trends of the livestock industry indicate an increasing need for better trained veterinarians. One thoroly equipped and strongly financed veterinary college, such as that of Seoul National University, could not only supply the needs of the livestock industry but in addition fill the positions open to veterinarians in various other fields.