Week 13

Spread and Development of TCM

- Europe
- America
- Australia

- Chinese Medicine Department
Student Feedback Surveys (SFS)

Want to contribute to improving this subject? We’re listening!

The first 15 minutes of this class for this subject you will be provided with the opportunity to complete the Student Feedback Survey.

Please complete the survey in this class time.

https://simonegiuliani.files.wordpress.com/2011/07/listening1.jpg
Spread and development of TCM (acupuncture focused) in Europe, America and Australia
Session Contents

- The early spread and development of acupuncture in Europe
- Who brought acupuncture and other aspects of Chinese medicine to the West
- Acupuncture in the West in the 20th century
- The contemporary state of acupuncture and TCM in various Western countries
- The development of acupuncture and Chinese medicine in the USA & Australia
Resources:

○ see also P221-228 CMPR_SN01_handout “the history of acupuncture ideas in the West”.
Early spread & development of acupuncture in Europe

- Marco Polo’s travels 1271 – 1295
- Jesuits
- The Dutch and the East India Company
- English
- French in Indo-China
Early spread & development of acupuncture in Europe

- During the Ming and Qing, there were intensive medical exchange between China and Europe.
  - The emission of TCM included medical theory, pulse study, herbology, acupuncture, moxibustion, etc.
  - The Western medicine spread in China included anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, therapies, etc.
  - Some European medical missionaries studied TCM as well.
  - In 1643 a Polish missionary, Michel Boym, came to China and then translated *Ben Cao Gang Mu, Medical Guide and TCM pulse Theory*, and some other TCM books that were all published later in Europe (see next slide).
Jesuits

Michael Boym (1612-1659)

- Translated and then wrote and published some TCM books later:
  - ‘Flora Sinensis’ (1656) and
  - ‘Clavis medica ad Chinarum doctrinam de pulsibis’ which contained translations of the works of Wang Shuhe 王叔和 on the pulse and a work on the appearance of the tongue in various diseases.

- First published by the Dutch East India Company under the name of Andreas Cleyer as 'Specimen Medicinae Sinicae' in 1682 and included 30 woodcut illustrations of Chinese anatomical drawings and illustration on the tongue and pulse.
Germany

In the 18th century, Western countries began practising Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion.

- In 1676, there were 2 books on the skills of moxibustion published in Germany (one by B.W. Geilfusius, the other by H. Busschof)

- On Arthritis, published by the Dutch doctor Wilhelm Ten Rhyne in London in 1683, are the earliest documents that record Chinese acupuncture needling skills (see next slide).
Dutch

- **Wilhelm Ten Rhyne** (1647-1700) went to Japan with Dutch East India Co, published *Mantissa Schematica: De Acupuncture in latin* in London in 1683 as part of a larger work on arthritis and gout. It mentioned moxa and included 4 diagrams of channels and points.

- **Englebert Kaempfer** (1651-1716) published an essay on Chinese medicine in Japan in 1712
Dutch

- Sir William Temple wrote on Moxa for gout in 1680
- Sir John Floyer wrote on Chinese medicine in 1701

French

- L.V.J. Berlioz practiced acupuncture and wrote a book in 1816

English

- James Churchill wrote "A Treatise on Acupuncturation" in 1822.
The contemporary state of acupuncture and TCM in various Western countries

- USA
- Australia  Focused

Even though acupuncture and CM in USA and Australia are focused in current SO, it’s worth and beneficial researching the history of CM spreading and development in many other Western countries, such as UK, Canada, France, Germany, Italy and New Zealand.
Chinese Medicine in the USA
Brief history and development of Chinese medicine in the USA

- Though many documentation highlighted the impact of Present Nixon’s historic visiting China in 1972 on the history of acupuncture in America, Chinese medicine history in the U.S. does not begin with that political and diplomatic visit. Chinese medicine spreading in the U.S. was relevant to those Chinese migrant workers in the late 1800s (The gold rush).

Brief history and development of Chinese medicine in the USA

- Establishing acupuncture and Chinese medicine (ACM) practices in the U.S.-- Several stories of various pioneers establishing ACM practices in the U.S. have been documented, however, the establishment of schools for ACM signalled the establishment of ACM as an established profession in the U.S.

- It was not until 1969 or 1970 that the first informal ACM school, the Institute for Taoist Study, was actually established in LA.

Brief history and development of Chinese medicine in the USA

The effect of President Nixon's historic visit to China on CM history in USA:

- **1972**: Present Nixon historically visited China; His personal physician observed the practice of acupuncture and reported positively; A New York Times columnist reported benefits of an acupuncture treatment he received in China. This helped acupuncture spread faster and widely in USA.

- **1973**: Nevada—the first state adopted a system for licensure for non-physician acupuncturists; The American Journal of acupuncture and Chinese medicine were started.
Chinese medicine history and development in the USA

- The New England School of acupuncture was founded—it is one of the oldest school of acupuncture and Chinese medicine.
- 1980s
- 1990s
- 2000s

By 2015, in USA over 50 schools and colleges with accredited or candidacy status with NCCAOM.
Relevant articles: CM in USA

  

- Chinese Medicine and Integrative Medicine in the United States
  

- Integrating Chinese Traditional Medicine into a U.S. Public Health Paradigm
  
Relevant articles: CM in USA

The legendary life of Dr. Gim Shek Ju, the founding father of the education of acupuncture and Chinese medicine in the United States

[Link to article]

Chinese Medicine Education and Its Challenges in the United States

[Link to article]


[Link to article]
Relevant articles: CM in USA

Chinese Medicine in Australia
The development of acupuncture and Chinese medicine in Australia

Main contents:
- News about acupuncture in China & recognition of mainland China
- Nixon’s visit to China & James Reston's appendix
- Early courses
- Influences from Europe
- Influences from Nanjing courses
- Course development & accreditation
- Acupuncture colleges (Australia)
- Role of professional associations
- National Acupuncture and Chinese herbal medicine registration
Chinese medicine in Australia

- Chinese Medicine has been used in Australia for more than a hundred years since the Gold Rush.
- Chinese immigrants were the earliest miners during the gold rushes, they also brought Chinese medicine, including Chinese herbal medicine and acupuncture.

Chinese medicine in Australia

Development of Chinese medicine in Australia can be divided into 4 stages:

- Introductory stage (1850s-1930s)
- Initial development stage (1940s-1960s)
- Self-management stage (1970s-1990s)
- Statutory regulation stage (2000 onwards)
Introductory stage (1850s-1930s)

- In the mid-1800’s Chinese gold miners began to settle in Australia. By 1887, ‘there were fifty Chinese herbal medicine practitioners on the Victorian goldfields, and by 1911 Chinese herbal remedies were available in Australia with English labels and directions’.

Resource from:
Introductory stage (1850s-1930s)

This photograph from the Chinese quarter in Ballarat shows Chow Yew's Apothecary.

It was probably taken in the late 1870s to early 1900s, after the Ballarat Chinese quarter had passed its prime.

Introductory stage (1850s-1930s)

A Chinese herbalist’s prescription in Ballarat, Victoria.

Initial development stage (1940s-1960s)

- During the World War II, trade between China and Australia was interrupted and supply of Chinese herbs were cut off.
- No immigrants from nor people visited to China since establishment of PPC in 1949.
- Some medical practitioners, physiotherapists, chiropractors or osteopaths used acupuncture for their patients by 1960s. They were called “electic practitioners”.
Self-management stage (1970s-1990s)

- Australian Acupuncture Association (AACA), the first acupuncture association in Australia was formed by five chiropractors in Queensland in 1973.
- Australian medical acupuncture society (AMAS) was formed by three Melbourne medical practitioners of which two of them are Chinese background in 1973.
Self-management stage (1970s-1990s) cont.

- Australian Ethics and Standards Organisation (AESO) was formed in 1977. It merged with AAcA in 1995 and became the Australian Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine Association (AACMA) in 1998.

- Federation of Chinese Medicine & Acupuncture Societies of Australia (FCMA) was established in 1991. It is the first national body incorporating both acupuncture and Chinese herbal medicine.
Self-management stage (1970s-1990s) cont.

During the mid-late 1990s, the following public universities provided undergraduate to postgraduate degree Chinese medicine (acupuncture and/or Chinese herbal medicine) programs and educational standards for qualified Chinese medicine practitioners have been developed:

- Vitoria University of Technology (VUT)
- Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT)
- University of Technology Sydney (UTS)
- University of Western Sydney (UWS)
Statutory regulation stage (2000 onwards)

- In 1995 the Victorian Department of Human Services provided funding to evaluate the need for statutory regulation of Chinese medicine in Victoria, the Health Department of Health from New South Wales and Queensland joined the review.

- As a result, a report “Toward a safer choice: the practice of traditional Chinese medicine in Australia” was published in 1996.
Statutory regulation stage (2000 onwards)

- Chinese Medicine Registration Act was passed by the Parliament of Victoria in 2000.
- A total of 790 applicants were approved by the inaugural Chinese Medicine Registration Board of Victoria (CMRBV) by 2006 when the 3-year grandparenting phase lapsed.
Statutory regulation stage (2000 onwards)

- Chinese medicine profession was included into National Registration and Accreditation Scheme (NRAS) as one of the allied health profession in 2012.
- Up to 30 June 2019, there are a total of 4892 registered Chinese medicine practitioners under the Chinese Medicine Board of Australia (CMBA).
- Currently, Nine Chinese medicine programs have been approved by the CMBA accreditation committee and delivered by three public universities and other private institutes respectively.
Relevant articles: CM in Australia

- Recent developments of acupuncture in Australia and the way forward

- Desired Chinese medicine practitioner capabilities and professional development needs: a survey of registered practitioners in Victoria, Australia


- Development in and Challenge for Traditional Chinese Medicine in Australia

- The Transmission of Chinese Medicine in Australia
Relevant articles: CM in Australia


- Regional Influences on Chinese Medicine Education: Comparing Australia and Hong Kong
Acupuncture in other Western countries in the 20th century

- 1945 French Acupuncture Society - Vietnamese influence
- 1950s Japanese influence in France & Germany
- 1960s books in English, short course in England
Relevant articles Re CM in the West

- Chinese Medicine Today: Issues for Research, Education and Practice in the West


Questions & Discussion

Do some literature research, and try answering them and share relevant articles with your lecturer and peer students in the class discussion:

- Outline the development of acupuncture or Chinese medicine education and practice in Australia.
- What is the contemporary state of Chinese medicine in Western countries, especially in Australia?
- What is the current role of acupuncture (or Chinese Medicine) in Australian healthcare system?
- What could be the development trends in Chinese medicine (acupuncture, Tuina and Chinese herbal medicine) around the world?
Summary

Summarize this session learning.
Main References


COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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