

***2012 Chinese Society of  
Magnetic Resonance in Medicine  
Gala Night in Melbourne***



**8 May 2012  
CQ Functions  
123 Queen Street  
Melbourne, Australia**

# Program

## Wine Social

7:00-7:30 CSMRM Informational Movie  
*Prepared by Mitchell Cooper*

## CSMRM Business

7:30 Introductions  
*Tian Liu & Feng Feng, Masters of Ceremonies*

7:30-7:45 President's Report  
*Yi Wang, PhD*

7:45-8:15 Elections

8:15-8:25 CSMRM Open Microphone  
*Please feel free to discuss any relevant issues and ideas*

8:25-8:30 Speech from Newly Elected Leadership

## Main Program

8:30-8:35 President's Remarks  
*Yi Wang, PhD*

8:35-8:50 VIP Speeches

8:50-9:10 Sponsor Speeches

9:10-9:15 Incoming President's Remarks  
*Chun Yan, PhD*

9:15-9:30 MRI Poems and Songs  
*Prepared by Bo Xu*

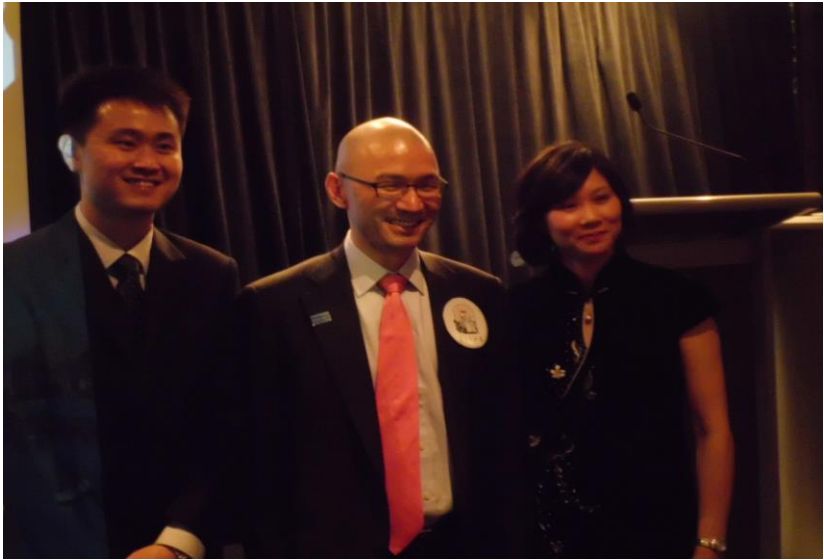
## Networking

9:30-9:40 MRI Jeopardy

9:40-12:00 Music/Dancing and Sponsor Poster Presentation

9:30-10:00 OCSMRM Board Meeting  
*Boardroom*

10:00-11:30 Grant Q&A  
*Boardroom*









## Sponsors

alltech

奥泰医疗 Medical Systems



丰盛集团  
FULLSHARE GROUP



GE Healthcare

SIEMENS

TIME MEDICAL

美时医疗 SYSTEMS

UNITED 联影  
IMAGING



华人磁共振协会

2012 年汇报

王乙



# 竞选口号 — 为人民服务

文章组

项目组

晋升组

# 文章组

- **SPACE (Scientific Paper Augmented Collaboration & Exchange)**
  - 北京2011八月:中放磁共振组/CSMRM/ISMRM
  - 扬一鸿谈经验, 大家互动, 寻找配搭合作伙伴
  - 32合作: 10项目16文章34文摘!
- **Chinese Room: Developing Your Skills to Publish (周晓洪)**
  - Wednesday (May 9) 18:15-19:15, Room 210-211 at Convention Center

# 海外与国内SCI文章加强合作交流(SPACE)

海外华人医学磁共振协会(OCSMRM)一大宗旨是促进磁共振研究领域的海外学者与国内医疗研究机构的交流与合作。现已有10位海外教授很成功地在与国内合作;更有22位海外教授想借鉴这些成功经验,想与国内建立新的合作关系。因此,我们建立了国内外SCI文章加强合作交流平台(Scientific Paper Augmented Collaboration and Exchange, SPACE, 详见ocsmrm.wikispaces.com)。我们希望通过此平台增强海外基础研究与国内临床应用的交流,以及优化国内外合作的成果和效率。欢迎国内学者联系以下海外教授(按姓拼音排序):

姓名	联系信息	专长领域	合作意向	国内合作单位	姓名	联系信息	专长	合作意向	国内合作单位
陈伟国, 助理教授 Duke University hankui.chen@duke.edu 1-919-613-6207	高解析度功能磁共振成像, 快速成像序列开发, 图像分析与重建	快速成像, 高解析度功能磁共振成像的临床应用	北京协和医院	Denny J.J. Wang, 副教授, UCLA J.J.Wang@ucla.edu 1-310-823-2887	MRI Arterial spin labeling (ASL) perfusion MRI MRI angiography (MRA)	Technical development and clinical applications of functional MRI, ASL, perfusion MRI, MRA	Beijing MRI center for brain research, Chinese Academy of Sciences Ten Tan Hospital		
江迪, 副教授 University of California, San Diego jiangdu@ucsd.edu 1-619-471-0519	Ultrasound TE (UTE) imaging of bone, cartilage, ligaments, menisci, tendons, calcification in both tissues, and short T2 components of brain white matter. Contrast-enhanced MRA	Osteoarthritis, Scleroporosis, atherosclerosis (calcification in carotid plaques), MRA	该位合作者	王之伟 Wang, 讲座教授 Cornell University ywang@cornell.edu 1-917-733-2285	心血管 Cardiovascular MRI, 心脏的纤维性组织 susceptibility, 定量磁敏感成像 susceptibility mapping (QSM)	QSM临床应用: 脑出血, 脑卒中, 卒中, 炎症, 神经纤维性病变, 定量磁敏感成像 susceptibility mapping (QSM) 定量化生物标志物: 铁沉积, 脑大二脱, 脑微出血, 血红蛋白, 含铁血黄素, 钙, 钛, 钆	该位合作者		
杜一平, 千人计划特聘教授 浙江大学 yongdu@zju.edu.cn 86-0571-87803607	脑影像(MRA, SWI)及结构磁谱; MRI; 神经影像; 序列开发; EPI序列	MRI在精神疾病中的应用; 神经退化的MRI研究	该位合作者	王浩, 研究助理教授 乔治华盛顿大学 wangj@gwu.net/open.edu 1-215-222-3200 ext: 123	高质量高分辨率功能磁共振成像技术, 数据后处理和临床应用, 应用主题包括AD, FTD, ALS, 药物疗效及预后	老年痴呆的脑研究, 神经相关的疾病研究和药物治疗研究	该位合作者		
高源红, 教授 芝加哥大学 jgho@uchicago.edu 1-773-834-0490	磁共振物理和工程技术, 新功能磁共振成像的技术和物理研究及神经科学和临床应用, 脑血流和脑血氧代谢动态关系	运动功能磁共振成像的生物学基础和神经科学的临床应用	北京大学, 香港大学, 中国科技大学, 上海香港中心医院(中科院生物医学中心)	Bing Wu, Development Engineer GE HealthCare bingwu@ge.com 732-325-4920	1.5T and 3T RF coil array design and system RF Coil Array Design at 1.5T/3T/7T for human or animal, RF coil integration at GE platforms	老年痴呆的脑研究, 神经相关的疾病研究和药物治疗研究	该位合作者		
谭小川, 助理教授 Emory University/Georgia Tech xiaochuan.tan@emory.edu 1-404-712-2655	脑功能成像序列, 分析方法, 数据重建, 脑发育, 神经发育成像序列, 分析方法, 应用; 分子影像(弥散张量, 成像方法, 应用)	功能成像方法在基础临床中的应用, 分支影像方法的应用	北大, 北大, 清华, 华中, 南京军区总院	Eg. X. Wu, 教授 Hongkong University emw@eee.hku.hk 85-2-9042-6659	Biomedical imaging; MRI engineering and applications in biomedical research; Medical instrumentation, image processing	high-field MRI of in vivo brain and heat structures and functions related to diseases, injuries, pharmacological intervention and genetic modification	该位合作者		
黄涛, 助理教授 清华大学西苑医学中心 taohuang@tsinghua.edu.cn 1-214-6452881	扩散张量成像, high-b扩散成像, high angular resolution diffusion imaging (HARDI), 图像分析与重建	脑纤维成像, 影像学, Alzheimer's disease在内的疾病在神经影像学分析; 典型与非典型大脑发育研究	该位合作者	夏斌, 教授 复旦大学 xiabincn@fudan.edu.cn 1-248-370-3420	高质量功能磁共振成像, 骨关节炎软骨骨质的退化, 定量化学成像(磁共振), 神经纤维成像, 神经纤维成像, 脑功能成像, 脑功能成像	软骨退化的早期阶段的分子标记, 定量化学成像(磁共振)下的代谢, 骨关节炎成像, 脑功能成像(磁共振), 脑功能成像	该位合作者		
Jim Li, 副教授 Texas A&M University jim@tamu.edu 1-979-575-1239	Parallel imaging with large arrays; Parallel computing, reconstruction & compressive sensing; Novel contrast; Quantitative molecular imaging	Clinical applications of the expertise in cardiac imaging and cancer imaging	该位合作者	陈一洪, 高级研究员 美国国家卫生研究院 chenyongping@mail.nih.gov 1-443-740-2648	MRI, multi-state MRI, perfusion imaging, DTI, MRS, 磁共振成像在生物医学及其他精神病学研究	药物成像及其它疾病的研究	北京中医药大学, 清华大学西苑医学中心, 上海华山医院等		
郑志雄, 助理教授 墨西哥国立自治大学 zhzheng_xu@ yahoo.com 1-513-996-2632	磁共振成像医学应用 (临床病人及动物模型研究)	磁共振成像方面的研究或临床或有多项国际会议, 国际会议的医院及学校	该位合作者	Leslie L. Ying, 副教授 University of Wisconsin llying@wisc.edu 1-414-229-5907	Parallel imaging; Image reconstruction; compressed sensing; phase unwrapping	Clinical application of our developed techniques	Shenzhen Institute of Advance Technology; Zhejiang University		
李士江 (Shi-Jiang Li), 教授 威斯康星大学 slj@mcw.edu 1-414-456-4029	磁共振成像的功能成像技术和神经状态下的神经网络结构分析应用于大型认知障碍和精神疾病	早期发现和诊断老年性痴呆, AD, 抑郁症, 植物人昏迷, 癫痫, 痴呆, 痴呆, 痴呆, 痴呆	Southeastern University, Beijing Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, 301 医院	Li Yu, 助理教授 China's Children's Hospital Medical Center Yu.Li@ohmc.org 1-513-803-3125	Parallel imaging RF coil (8 years of industry coil design experience, In vivo Diagnostic Imaging, Philips Health-Care) MRI for neuroimaging	Neuroimaging of epilepsy, trauma, tumor, & stroke; Cardiac imaging, integration of EEG, MEG, and fMRI MRI-guided HIFU tumor ablation.	该位合作者		
刘勇, 助理教授 Duke University liuyong@duke.edu 1-919-681-4788	磁共振成像, SWI, susceptibility tensor imaging, 人脑和动物模型; 序列开发; 图像分析与重建	大脑发育以及老化相关疾病 多发性硬化症, 中风, 肿瘤	该位合作者	Xin Yu, 副教授 Case Western Reserve University xin.yu@case.edu 1-216-368-3218	MRI and MRS study of mechanisms of myocardial remodeling in diseased hearts	Myocardial remodeling processes in genetically manipulated mouse models, muscular dystrophy and diabetes in particular	该位合作者		
张以雄, 副教授 暨南大学西苑医学中心 zhangyixiong_tk@jnuwest.edu.cn 1-214-645-2781	磁共振成像的定量分析, 包括脑血流, 血液含量, 量化效率和血液容量的量化定量	磁共振定量技术在老年痴呆, 大脑发育及老化, 评估药物使用对大鼠的影响等方面的临床应用	该位合作者	Chun Yuan, 教授 University of Washington cycuan@u.washington.edu 1-206-616-9346	cardiovascular imaging	vessel wall and cardiovascular imaging	清华大学		
Zheng-Rong Lu, 助理教授 Case Western Reserve University zhr125@case.edu 1-216-368-0187	MRI contrast agents, molecular imaging, cancer imaging, theranostics	New MRI contrast agents; Preclinical and clinical development; Commercialize novel MRI contrast agents	该位合作者	Xiaoliang Zhang, 副教授 University of California San Francisco xiaoliang.zhang@ucsf.edu 1-(415) 439-5668	Advanced MR hardware development; Fast imaging methodology; High resolution human extremity imaging; Hyperpolarized C-13 metabolic imaging	Any topics related to areas of our expertise listed left	该位合作者		
Hui Mao, 副教授 Emory University hmao@emory.edu 1-404-712-0357	Molecular imaging, Targeted and functionalized MRI contrast agents, ex vivo and in vivo NMR, clinical applications of MRS, Nanomedicine	Nanoparticle contrast agents & drug delivery; NMR and MRS of cancers, Neurodegenerative diseases	该位合作者	Zheng Chang, 助理教授 Duke University zhengchang@duke.edu 1-919-681-2608	Image-guided radiotherapy/radiosurgery Fast imaging method to highly accelerate MR/MRA Development of radiotherapy/radiosurgery technique	Motion management using MRI to guide radiotherapy/radiosurgery Functional study using MRI to guide radiotherapy/radiosurgery Fast imaging/parallel imaging	该位合作者		
宋北青, 教授 Duke University allen.song@duke.edu 1-919-684-1215	磁共振成像, 快速成像, 扩散张量成像, 磁共振成像, 以及相关的临床应用	与神经相关之肿瘤	杭州师范大学, 复旦大学医学院, 上海交通大学MedX研究院	郑建强 Zheng, 副教授 Washington University zheng@mr.wustl.edu 1-314-747-4828	心血管磁共振成像技术和应用 Myocardial perfusion and oxygenation Atherosclerotic and biomechanical MR Pulmonary perfusion and ventilation Contrast media MR	Cardiac perfusion, function, and oxygenation MRI in human and animals; Atherosclerosis with multimodalities; Pulmonary perfusion and ventilation MR	四川华西医院放射科 磁共振成像定量和高精度成像研究		
Lydia Su, 教授 University of California, Irvine lrsu@uci.edu 1-949-224-4225	Cancer program	Breast cancer MRI	PLA 301 年奖励合作	陈健明, 教授 University of Rochester jchenj.zheng@rochester.edu 1-585-273-4518	大型磁共振技术和应用, 磁共振物理(MRI biophysics)	磁共振技术, 大型磁共振定量分析, 图像重建, 大张量 Compressed Sensing方法	该位合作者		
王成茂, 助理教授 University of Virginia wcm5@virginia.edu 1-434-243-4935	磁共振物理, 序列开发与优化, 超极化, 气体磁共振成像, 灌注成像	超极化气体磁共振成像, 灌注成像	该位合作者	周志光, 副教授 Johns Hopkins University zhouzhiguang@jhmi.edu 1-410-955-7491	磁共振成像新方法发展及应用	超极化磁共振, 磁共振EPI成像	南方医科大学 第三医院, 中山大学合作		

# SPACE data

grant funded	grant app	paper published	paper sub	abstract	collaborators	CSMRM PI
				6	1	Ed Wu
	2				4	JH Zhong
			2		2	L Su
		2		1	1	JJ Wang
1		2		6	1	Y Yang
1	2	2	2	4	3	Y Wang
					1	Y Xia
1		1		4	1	Y Du
	1				1	ZR Lv
				1	1	H Huang
					1	HZ Lu
1	1	1	1		1	J Zhou
					1	J Du
		3		12	14	C Yuan
4	6	11	5	34	32	Total

# 项目组

ISMIRM2011 Wednesday Eve NIH Grant Q&A session:

- GY Liu (NIH), W Chen, L Cheng, QH He, HZ Lu, ZR Lu, SJ Li, DG Shen, L Su, Ed Wu, Y Yang
- 上百人参加, 活跃互动3个多小时, 很多好反响!
- Late night Grant Q&A, 今晚10点董事会舍(301), 扬一鸿主持。



# 2011 NIH Q&A 总结 (L. Su)

## Summary of OCSMRM NIH Grant Writing Q&A Session on May 11, 2011

### I) Dr. Lydia Su gave a brief overview about the biomedical imaging and bioengineering sections, and the review process of the study section.

- The possible choice of study sections under the SBIB (Surgical Sciences, Biomaterials, and Biomechanics) Integrated Review Groups (IRGs) can be found in this link: <http://cms.csr.nih.gov/PeerReviewMeetings/CSIRGDescriptionNew/SBIBIRG/>
- In the cover letter, the applicant can request the application to be reviewed by a specific study section. The choice of the study section should be made based on a careful assessment covered by each study section, as well as the expertise of their members. The minutes of each study section is normally available on the Center for Scientific Review website.
- A brief overview of the review processes was described. **Before meeting:** invite the SRO (scientific review officer), assignments of applications to reviewers, the scores and critiques to the commons website by the reviewer, the determination of the review order based on the median row score as the cut-off. **During meeting:** discuss strengths and weaknesses by primary reviewers and discussants in the meeting with study section members after discussion. **After the meeting:** the release of final scores and critiques to the commons website within 2 days after the meeting. After the study section meeting, correspondence should be made through the program director, not SRO any more. can be found on the CSR website: [http://enhancing-peer-review.nih.gov/reviewer\\_video.html](http://enhancing-peer-review.nih.gov/reviewer_video.html)

### II) Dr. Guoying Liu gave an overview of all institutes under the NIH organization budget and the funded proposals during the previous 10 years. The total budget doubled during the period from 1998 to 2003, and stayed flat since 2003. This year is below 10% for most institutes, and is slightly higher at 11% for NIBIB fund at Program Director's discretion for grants scored at border line.

### III) Q & A sessions: Here are several common questions raised by the audience given by the panel of reviewers who had recently served on NIH study sections

#### Q1. How does the reviewer decide whether to give the score 2 or 3? How can the possibility of receiving the score 2 or even to 1?

Answer: Given this very competitive funding situation, if any reviewer gave a score 3, voting range to the entire study section members, and the chance of being funded will application has to be perfect in many ways, in every little detail throughout the entire application and specific aims are especially important to give the reviewer a great initial impression that not every reviewer is familiar with the involved technical details, and a well-organized EVERY reviewer appreciate the significance of the project, the ability of the investigator to accomplish the work, the innovation, a well-thought-out study design with clear outcomes achieved at the end of the project, and an outstanding environment, is extremely important. In the limited page limit, how to utilize the allowed space is challenging and needs to be balanced.

#### Q2. For a post-doc who is considering apply for the first grant, is R21 or K99/R01

Most NIH training grants require the applicant to be a US citizen or a permanent resident except K99/R01 (nick name kangaroo); therefore this is a highly competitive training grant. Dr. Liu has seen several funded K99/R01s, and most of these were from the "small"

extremely well established groups. After the 2-year mentored K99-R01 receive several faculty position offers by various institutes. These offer directors to evaluate the progress and decide whether to continue the research phase. This is a very competitive training grant application qualifications, the chance of being funded may be very low. Any good postdoc should aim for K99/R01. Even if not funded, the experience, and the developed grant material may be incorporated

#### Q3. What would be the best funding mechanism for a junior faculty

In short, R01. There are two categories of investigators that have success means the applicant has never received any R01 type of grant from the time receiving the highest degree, and of these the early-stage in 10 years after receiving the highest degree. For these early-stage investigators separately reviewed in a different pool from those of established investigators. The R01 from early-stage/new investigators were discussed first, and applications to determine the discussion line. Reviewers are remind giving scores. In addition, most institutes raised 5% payroll for these sufficient preliminary results, the R01 would be the best funding mechanism the separate review and a much-improved payroll. However, severe these special considerations to early-stage investigators, not new in highest degree for more than 10 years and still don't have R01. For R21, the competition will be against all established investigators; very helpful strategy is to increase the likelihood of being funded by submitting to other funding agencies such as DOD or disease-specific

#### Q4. If I am a co-investigator on other people's grant or a center as an early-stage/new investigator?

Yes, as long as you are not the PI, you will be considered as an early-stage/new investigator.

#### Q5. If I am an early-stage/new investigator and submitting a multiple PI

For multiple PI application, all PIs need to be early-stage/new investigators for the early-stage/new investigator benefit. If the grant is funded, all lose the early-stage/new investigator status. If you need senior investigator application, put them as co-investigators, not multiple PIs.

#### Q6. How can a resubmission be prepared to substantially improve

You will need to address ALL raised critiques very seriously beyond the reviewers as you would for a revised manuscript- there is no editor reviewers would receive a copy of the previous summary statement a re-submitted application is based on the response. Given limited space in the previous submission and were not questioned can be shorter

#### Q7. If I received extremely opposite scores, e.g. two 1's and one 3, can I declare the reviewer who gave me the bad score as a conflict

After the meeting, you are not supposed to contact the SRO any more made through the program director (PD). Typically when a reviewer significant weaknesses, and there is not much the PD can do for you have the review redone or to exclude that reviewer in the A1 review. You may want to look carefully the critiques, particularly the resume statement, after calming down from humanly emotional response to times the bad score comments are caused by misunderstanding and be the case if the final score of your grant is in a fairly respectful range

### Comments on writing a reader friendly grant by Dr. Leo Cheng

- Follow NIH guideline to submit all items required in your application, particularly include personal statement in biosketch and institutional investment in resources, include clinician collaborators, biostatistics and human subjects (including minority etc).
- Leave some blank spaces to make it easier for the reviewer
- Describe the title and project with the non-expert reviewer in mind – show what's new, have non-expert colleagues to read & edit, use standard font & format
- Write introduction for A1 application positively: reviewers are not malicious, new reviewers may only see summary statement not your last application, clearly label changes, and show new results/progresses.

### Additional Comments for junior faculty

- A necessary condition to get funded is to do good science, which may sometimes be defined by recognition of your peers in a specific field (including reviewers). As a junior faculty, you must have done science during your postdoc and PhD studies. Continuing your productivity at your faculty position in terms of publishing papers is typically highly regarded by reviewers.
- One common strategic sin by inexperienced grant applicants is over ambitious – trying to achieve too much in the grant proposal. It is very important to focus on one project that you have established "peer recognition or track record". Hopefully the shorter grant form may make it more difficult to try to propose too much.
- Another similar sin by less-established investigators is to spread over too many projects or change research focuses often. A successful research program may be integrated from your own research interests and expertise and your institutional environment. Once you get your research program off the ground in terms of generating some papers, try to stick to it until you get an R01.

# 晋升组

- 1 ISMRM Board Member, 2 ISMRM Fellows, m Professors, n Associate Professors, p Assistant Professors
- 李德彪, 园蕤 comment during VIP speech

# CSMIRM – OCSMIRM – CSMIRM

## The Chinese Society of Magnetic Resonance in Medicine

PA DEPT. OF STATE  
 JAN - 2 2001

Entity Number: 2950743

*Kim Fitzgerald*  
 Secretary of the Commonwealth

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION DOMESTIC NONPROFIT CORPORATION  
 DSCB:15-5306 (Rev. 9/0)

In compliance with the requirements of 15 Pa.C.S. § 5306 (relating to articles of incorporation), the undersigned, desiring to incorporate a nonprofit corporation, hereby state[s] that:

1. The name of the corporation is: The Chinese Society of Magnetic Resonance in Medicine

2. The (a) address of this corporation's initial registered office in this Commonwealth or (b) name of its commercial registered office provider and the county of venue is:

(a) 104 Robin Road, Hershey, PA 17033, DAUPHIN  
 Number and Street City State Zip County

(b) c/o: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Commercial Registered Office Provider County

For a corporation represented by a commercial registered office provider, the county in (b) shall be deemed the county in which the corporation is located for venue and official publication purposes.

3. The corporation is incorporated under the Nonprofit Corporation Law of 1988 for the following purpose or purposes:  
Promote academic communication among members of the society

4. The corporation does not contemplate pecuniary gain or profit, incidental or otherwise.

5. The corporation is organized upon a nonstock basis.

6. (Strike out if Inapplicable): The corporation shall have no members.

7. (Strike out if Inapplicable): The incorporators constitute a majority of the members of the committee authorized to incorporate:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 by the requisite vote required by the organic law of the association for the amendment of such organic law.

8. The name and address, including street and number, if any, of each incorporator is:

Name	Address
<u>QING X. YANG</u>	<u>104 Robin Road, Hershey, PA 17033</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

9. The specified effective date, if any, is: \_\_\_\_\_  
 month day year hour, if any

10. Additional provisions of the articles, if any, attach an 8 1/2 x 11 sheet.

PA DEPT. OF STATE  
 JAN - 2 2001

PA DEPT. OF STATE  
 JAN 1 7 2001

PA DEPT. OF STATE  
 JAN - 2 2001

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the incorporator[s] has (have) signed these Articles of Incorporation this 29 day of December, 2000.

*Qing X. Yang*  
 (Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature)





# 学会章程 (bylaws)

## *Bylaws of the Chinese Society of Magnetic Resonance in Medicine (CSMRM)*

### **Missions of the Society**

- (A) To form a professional society of Chinese scientists, engineers and other interested individuals so as to promote academic, educational and scientific exchanges and communications among members from different countries around world who work in the field of magnetic resonance of various disciplines in medicine including (but not limited to) biomedical engineering, biomedicine, physics, chemistry and other related topics.
- (B) To provide information to members regarding (1) the current developments and applications of magnetic resonance in medicine and biology; (2) membership directories and society website; (3) job positions and other news of pertinent interest.
- (C) To develop and provide channels and opportunities for creating workshop or exchange programs in China for enhancing basic education, communication and research collaboration in the field of magnetic resonance technology and its applications in medicine.
- (D) To hold annual CSMRM meeting during the ISMRM annual meeting.
- (E) The Society is a nonprofit organization that does not contemplate pecuniary gain or profit, incidental or otherwise.

### **Modification of the bylaws**

These Bylaws may be modified by a motion passed by a majority of the Board of Trustee and ratified by a simple majority of voting members.

### **Membership**

Any person of Chinese ethnic origin working in the field of magnetic resonance in medicine is welcome to join CSMRM. Full members of SMRM will pay one-time membership fee of \$20, or \$10 for student members. The membership fee will be used to cover the operation cost for the Society. The account activities and balance will be reported in the annual CSMRM meeting. Full members have voting power for all society matters. Application forms for application of membership can be obtained from the Treasurer, or register your name and e-mail address by sending mails to: [nacsmr@yahoo.com](mailto:nacsmr@yahoo.com).

### **Governance**

- (A) Board of Trustee: The Society shall be governed by a Board of Trustee of 7-10 members. Generally, any important decisions shall be taken by a majority vote of presented Board of Trustee members; the President having a casting vote in a case of a tie. Board of Trustee members shall serve for two years. The Board of Trustee shall meet at least once each year, and shall hold an

annual general meeting of the Society at which it will report the year's activities to the members. The President shall chair all meetings of the Board of Trustee at which he/she is present. The Secretary shall keep all records of the Society and of the Board of Trustee meetings, and shall organize elections. The Treasurer shall coordinate the raising of funds, hold any cash balances, maintain a list of the Society's members keep financial records, and report the financial status to the Board of Trustee each year.

- (B) Nominations and Elections: Election for President and other Board of Trustee positions shall be held every two years from its members based on the vote numbers. Nominations may be made by the Board of Trustee itself or by a petition from at least two members in good standing. Each Board of Trustee member's responsibility will be discussed and decided during the first meeting after the election and assigned by the elected President. Previous President has responsibility to help elected President and Board of Trustee for a successful transition. To ensure smooth transition of the leadership in the society, the past president automatically becomes a member of the current board for the first year. A President-elect will be elected at the General Meeting of members the next year after the current board and President are elected. A president will therefore have a maximum term of four years: one year as the President-elect, two years as the President, and one year as the Past President. But the president can be voted out at any time when a simple majority of general members or 2/3 of board members cast untrusting ballot against him or her.

# 使命书 (mission statement)

## *Bylaws of the Chinese Society of Magnetic Resonance in Medicine (CSMRM)*

### **Missions of the Society**

- (A) To form a professional society of Chinese scientists, engineers and other interested individuals so as to promote academic, educational and scientific exchanges and communications among members from different countries around world who work in the field of magnetic resonance of various disciplines in medicine including (but not limited to) biomedical engineering, biomedicine, physics, chemistry and other related topics.
- (B) To provide information to members regarding (1) the current developments and applications of magnetic resonance in medicine and biology; (2) membership directories and society website; (3) job positions and other news of pertinent interest.
- (C) To develop and provide channels and opportunities for creating workshop or exchange programs in China for enhancing basic education, communication and research collaboration in the field of magnetic resonance technology and its applications in medicine.
- (D) To hold annual CSMRM meeting during the ISMRM annual meeting. !
- (E) The Society is a nonprofit organization that does not contemplate pecuniary gain or profit, incidental or otherwise.

# 竞选

## Modification of the bylaws

These Bylaws may be modified by a motion passed by a majority of the Board of Trustee and ratified by a simple majority of voting members.

- (B) Nominations and Elections: Election for President and other Board of Trustee positions shall be held every **year** from its members based on the vote numbers. Nominations may be made by the Board of Trustee itself or by a petition from at least two members in good standing. Each Board of Trustee member's responsibility will be discussed and decided during the first meeting after the election and assigned by the elected President.

board and President are elected. A president will therefore have a maximum term **three** years: one year as the President-elect, **One year** as the President, and one year as the Past President. But the president can be

# 竞选规则

- 选3位领导人：1位主席，2位董事
- 注“P”在主席人选 (President)
- 注“B”在董事人选 (Board member)

# 谢谢大家！

- [所有信息在： ocsmrm.wikispaces.com](http://ocsmrm.wikispaces.com)