

Caduceus

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MEDICAL STUDENTS' CENTRE,
SASSOON ROAD,
HONG KONG.

Oct. 1974

★ EDITORIAL ★

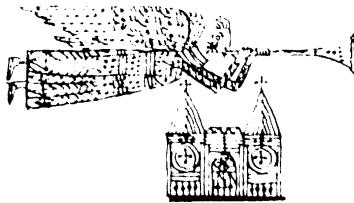
To the Authorities in the Medical Field

A survey on the opinions of the citizens towards medical service in Hong Kong has recently been carried out during the "Exhibition on General Health and Common Diseases" in late September. (for detail information, please refer to the Chinese Section). Although many of the opinions are from teenagers, mostly students, we can still get an impression of what the public thinks about our medical service. And we should pay due respect to their notion and suggestion, which may prove to be a great contribution to the advancement in medical service in Hong Kong.

Most find the following two aspects in our medical service disappointing, namely, the lack of enough beds to accommodate the patients and the unfriendly attitude of medical staffs. For the former complaint, we can make no further comment except urging the Government to provide more fund for the construction of more hospitals and convalescence centres. Concerning the latter, this may be the most easy and, at the same time, the most difficult problem to tackle — easy in the sense that it requires no fund, difficult in that it needs charity.

What can be done? Can we force charity out of our medical staffs? Or can we teach our patients how to be a "patient"? A prominent figure in Hong Kong once said, "this problem can only be solved by the setting up of another medical school." What he really meant, I think, is the poor education (not training) of the HKU medical students as "doctors" — doctors who really care for the patients, not the diseases. And what he said is in fact an expression of his disappointment towards our medical curriculum.

How can medical students be really "educated"? Merely setting up a course, e.g. medical ethics, is just an auxiliary to "education". We cannot really understand the suffering of the patients and build up our concern through text-book knowledge. We must have intimate contact with them. (One of the aims of the recent Exhibition is for this purpose). Can the heads of our Faculty look into this, and, besides considering an additional course in our curriculum, make arrangements like home visits and interviews with patients in order to "educate" us?



MAY I DRAW YOUR ATTENTION, MR. PROFESSOR AND THE LIKE?

It is a common belief of most people that man should be socio-centric, and most accept this without hesitation. No wonder I heard my dear, respectable Professor mentioned in his lecture that to be psychologically mature, one should not be egocentric but has to be socio-centric — and I was not at all surprised.

But may I draw your attention to Mr. Professor and the like, that we should not accept things as truth just because we are impacted with such ideas repeatedly ever since birth. **TO UNDERSTAND THE NATURE OF MANKIND AND THE MECHANISM OF NATURAL PROCESSES, WE MUST LOOK AT THINGS FROM THE DEVELOPMENTAL POINT OF VIEW.** The "theory of recapitulation" as evidence of evolution can serve as quite a good analogy to illustrate this argument. (This theory states that an individual organism in its embryonic development tends to recapitulate the stages passed through by its ancestors, i.e. the stages of evolution.)

What I really mean is that to understand the present social structure and the "belief" of mankind, we must approach from the developmental aspect of the evolution of such structure and belief, and the natural forces causing such evolution. Shall I now proceed to a brief description of such a development?

Ultra-particles aggregate together to form atoms, and then molecules and so on, with increasing complexity. At a certain level of organisation, a form emerged which we call life. (Some take DNA and RNA as the level at which we begin to consider as life.) Once life appeared, the Law of Natural Selection came into operation — to broaden our concept, we can extend this law to account for the existence of other matters.

This Law states in flesh and blood in the history of Earth that only those most suited can survive. Every species fights hard for its propagation; and all the other so-called characteristics of life are but aids for the successfulness of reproduction, i.e. maintenance of the species. It is this mutual conflict and interaction that an ecological balance is achieved. All "living phenomena" are just the manifestation of the basic need for survival.

We can extend this concept of "conflict, interaction, balance and stability" to the present status of mankind, Homo sapiens. From the evolutionary point of view, this species would have developed into different strains and so on, if not for the advances made in travelling and communication. That is, at a particular stage of evolution, different races happened to communicate and mix, and further evolution into different species was thus prevented.

However, there still remains distinguishing features between different races; and the basic principle of "recognising likeness and rejecting unlikeness" still operates within this big species. The Law of Natural Selection still controls every human action, with each race fighting like hell for survival.

At the level of the whole human species, when it faces challenges that threaten its existence (e.g. invasion by extraterrestrial beings), men will unite to combat for outlive. It is because different races of Homo sapiens recognise the common features within the species and distinguish themselves from the invaders. Coming to the level of countries, each has its particular characteristics and will fight for its benefit with other countries which have different interests. This again is the matter of "likeness and unlikeness" and the competition for survival. The same holds true for conflicts among smaller units, from social organizations, families down to individuals.

To make the story short, it is the common benefit and the recognition of likeness that unite mankind and maintain the present social structure. But the morale of "competing to be the fittest for progeny" runs in our blood and the blood of every living organism; and the struggle exists though we may not be conscious of it.

It is for the survival of that particular individual under the present environment that the idea of socio-centricism is beneficial. Once the situation changes (e.g. two persons on a saving-boat without food after a shipwreck), socio-centricism completely fails — each individual will fight for his life.

Can this explanation not reveal to you the fact that every organism is basically egocentric? Can this principle not disclose to you that to be socio-centric is merely a manifestation of egocentricism? Then why do you, Mr. Professor and the like, still insist on the idea of socio-centricism as a criterion for psychological maturity?

TO BE PSYCHOLOGICALLY MATURE, EGOCENTRICISM WITH THE ADAPTABILITY TO BE SOCIO-CENTRIC IS THE BASIC CRITERION.

Furthermore, Can this idea of "survival for the fittest" and the "inherited tendency to propagate our species" not be applied as an objection to population control and family planning? Can this principle not be used to explain the so-called Love as a means for the maintenance of family structure for the outlive of the species? Can we not deny the existence of sins and virtues, good and bad on this ground? Can this not be employed to

by K.

HELP!!!

The EB of Caduceus is going to have the past issues bound, and has just discovered that the following issues are missing:

Vol. 3	No. 1;	Vol. 3	No. 2;
Vol. 4	No. 4;	Vol. 4	No. 5;
Vol. 5	No. 4;	Vol. 6	No. 5.

Would anyone who has got the above issues donate them to the EB? Thank you!

To Criticise? To Praise?

THE "GENERAL HEALTH AND....." EXHIBITION

The following is a review of the Exhibition on "General Health and Common Diseases". It is hoped that this will provide some information to those interested in such project. For those particularly interested, please contact us for further information.

The Exhibition has been held from 14th-16th Sept. with an attendance of more than 17,000 people (including guests at the Opening Ceremony like Sir Albert Rodrigues, Prof. King, Prof. Yau, Dr. Peter Lee etc.) A review meeting was held soon after the Exhibition among all the members of the Organising Committee.

A comment was made on the publicity of the Exhibition. There has been such complaints before the Exhibition — the lack of posters and propaganda through mass media, esp. TV. I have no explanation here but can only recommend that, in future exhibitions, a person should be held responsible for such a job, who should co-ordinate well with other members.

Concerning the total number of spectators, it is indeed satisfactory. We all agreed that the Exhibition should be extended for one or two days, since a lot of students were aware of this Exhibition only on the last two days.

The setting up of the stalls was wonderful. Work started around 11 a.m. and finished by 4 p.m. The reasons were sufficient students on the spot and we had a rehearsal before.

As to the general arrangement at City Hall, it was complained that there were insufficient workers for general supervision and management. It is advisable to have different persons in charge of general affairs, lunch and drinks in future exhibitions.

Frustration always occurred in such occasions, as it did in this one, when most workers were busily occupied and mistakes were inevitably made. It would be a pity if this Exhibition should be ruined by little misunderstandings at the last moment. And so, someone, esp. the one in charge, should

expect and try to solve these by making the situation clear to the workers and remind them of mutual understanding and tolerance.

Some commented on the renting of spaces to firms. I would like to leave out all comments on this but just advise careful consideration on such method of raising fund in future exhibitions.

Concerning the six Sections, little comment was made, due to the fact that most members were busily involved in various Sections and could hardly visit other Sections. Praises were given to the workers for their effort in explaining to the spectators. But there were complaints that some had presented wrong information to the public. This is always a problem in every medical exhibitions, and the members responsible should try their best to reduce such errors.

I would like to end this short review by jotting down some of the comments from the spectators and by thanking again all those contributed to the success of the Exhibition.

CHOW WING CHO
(Chairman, Exhibition Organising Committee)

Comments from the Spectators:

- too little space with too short a duration make the site overcrowded
- a pity that there is no notes for revision at home
- some parts seem to be advertising
- happy to see some real project concerning the health aspect of the public, hope that you can continue on this aspect of general Education. May probably do something also on radio and TV.
- explanation with medical terms are difficult to understand; besides, some cannot be translated into Chinese
- I find it really great that students spend so much time and interest for community health and prophylactic medicine
- much about diseases but little on health
- work together to solve medical problems in HK
- brought out some good concepts about health problems prevalent in HK. Great to see such concern, and I appreciate your diligence to make this a most informative display.

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Deadline for Essays

Please note that all essays for publication in any coming issue are to reach the Editorial Board by the end of the month preceding that issue.

The views expressed by our contributors are not necessarily those of the Editorial Board.

The EB wishes to thank the special support of Glaxo Hong Kong Ltd.

The EB wishes to thank the following 1st yr. students for their participation: Miss Ho Wing Yee, Miss Marie Tam, Mr. Stephen Chow, Mr. Albert To.

Hot Line

Presidential Address

The president of the Medical Society, Dr. S. C. Tso, is going to give a speech in early November. Watch out for the date!

Student Senator

Open nomination for student senator.

Dead line for hand in the nomination forms is on or before 24th December, 1974.

The election day will be on 6th November, 1974.

Constitutional Revision Committee

A Constitutional Revision Committee has been set up by the Medical Students' Council in the 5th Council Meeting held on 9th October, 1974 to look into the loopholes of the present constitution of the Medical Society. Suggestions are welcome!

Open Day

The University Open Day will be held on 16th to 17th November, 1974. Programmes are offered by each class and standing committee. The most fantastic one will be the slide show titleing "The making of a doctor".

Student Representatives in the Medical Faculty Library Committee

Results of the questionnaire on student opinion on Medical Library was printed in Caduceus Vol. 6 No. 9. Mrs Chung, the Medical Librarian has made several improvement in the Library policy; the detail will be printed in the coming issue of Caduceus. May we express our thanks to you, Mrs. Chung.

MESSENGERS FROM CLASSES

1st year

Members of the first year class committee:

Class representative (man)

Li Tin Chiu

Class representative (lady)

Yung Hiu Yan

General Secretary

Lo Wing Lok

Social Secretary

To Chun Fung (man)

Wong Chun Nai (lady)

Sports Captain

Chow Heung Wing (man)

Chu Yuk Chun (lady)

Cultural Secretary

Lam Kwong Chin

Publication Secretary

Wong Chun Bor

Wishing them every success in the year to come!

2nd year

(a) a slide show on class activities has been shown on 9th October, 1974.

(b) there will be a friendly gathering with the freshmen in late October.

(c) a basketball friendly match with second year of Notecote College will be held in comming month.

3rd year

(a) an informal dance has been held on 19th October, in the Men's Common room.

(b) slide shows on various tours of the classmates are shown in October.

(c) a joint class project on the study course of recent Chinese history will be held in this term. All are welcome!

4th year

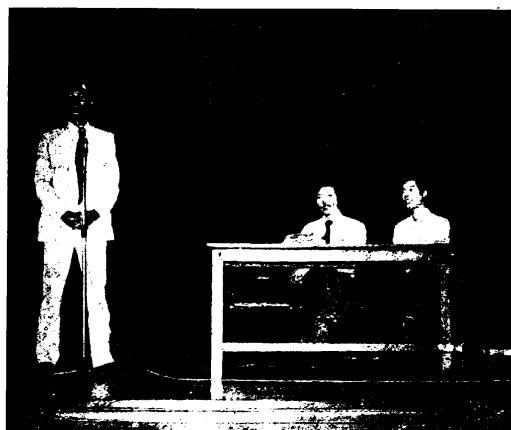
(a) a joint function with 1st year has been held on 15th October, 1974.

by EB

PHOTO

ALBUM

Medic Concert



Speech by our
respectable Professor,
A. Yau



Exhibition



Our charming MC
speaks.....

Advertising the
use of drug
by our drug-addict?

Child to be cared
lecturing on
child care

An Interview with Prof. Lisowski (China Week Special)

Professor Lisowski is one of the patrons of China Week. Here is his comment and opinion on it and the participation of medical students in these extracurricular activities.

(For interviews with the other two Professors, please see Chinese Section).

R: Reporter P: Professor

R: professor, as one of the patrons of China week, would you please comment on it?

P: It is a little bit early for me to do that. I've only been to the exhibitions held in City Hall and Loke Yew Hall, as well as the variety show. I've not seen the films yet.

R: In that way, what's your opinion of the Exhibition?

P: There are two exhibitions and let me talk about the exhibitions held in City Hall. It's remarkably interesting and quite detailed. But I think some contrasting photos on Chinese industries and showing what people looked like-in rags, starving; from the year 1920 to 1930 should have been shown as well. Some of my friends say that we've got subways, heavy industry and such like. There is nothing special in displaying those things in such an exhibition. But people know very little about China of the 1930's. In order to show that there is progress, I think it's better to contrast the present with the past. For the exhibition on history, I can say that it's well-done.

R: Some people have complained that the pictures are not well coordinated and it is

difficult to trace the whole process of recent history by looking at them. Do you agree?

P: Well, for those who know little about Chinese history, especially foreigners, the answer will be yes. But for people from Hong Kong, I don't think it is so difficult. However, I do think it might be a good idea to let the visitors have a small hand-out as they come away from the exhibition in which they are given anything from three to half a dozen references concerning Chinese recent history which might stimulate some of them to read more.

R: In the exhibition there is a part concerning Taiwan. What's your opinion about the unification of China?

P: Taiwan is only a province and definitely unification will take place sooner or later. Of course, no one can tell when this will occur. No matter how, I hope that it can be in a peaceful way.

R: One of the aims of the history exhibition is to arouse the student's interest towards Chinese History. What's your opinion on that?

P: I've asked some students about Chinese history and found that they knew little about that. On the contrary, they know English history and literature quite well. I wonder what for. They have just wasted too much time on studying something useless.

R: On the whole, do you find the programme's in China week enough or not?

P: I think that quite sufficient. You can't pack too many things at one time. People will become too exhausted. Nevertheless, I would like to have more musical nights.

The variety show in City Hall was perfect.

R: Do you think that Chinese week should be held at regular intervals so as to reinforce impact on the people?

P: I think annually will be too much. May be for the next couple of years, different forms might be equally interesting. For example; music, drama, etc. would be fine. A Chinese film festival might be a good idea.

R: Medical students have been involved very little in the China week. What can you say about that?

P: Medical students are always less involved in these things. They are more conservative than other students. It is the same even in the U.S. or Britain. You see, they have a full time-table. In fact, it's just what I expected.

R: In that case, should there be changes to arouse their interest by introducing new subjects.

P: Sure, I always think that three new courses should be incorporated. First, a course on history on Medicine can be started. Secondly, there would be a course on medical ethics-not just doctor and patient relation but also responsibility of doctors to the community as well. Thirdly, social medicine should start in the first year so the students are made aware of community problems. Behavioural sciences-both psychology and ethology should also be introduced.

R: In expansion of medical education, much money will be spent and government would like to pay for the second medical school rather than to expand our faculty. What do you think about the second medical school?

P: If the original medical school were to suffer financially of a second one, then it would be better to expand our faculty rather than build a second medical school.

THE HONG KONG MEDICAL ASSOCIATION



All registered doctors in Hong Kong are eligible for Regular Membership of the Hong Kong Medical Association and all medical students can join as Student Members.

One particular privilege of regular members is that they can obtain medical protection by joining the Medical Protection Society through the Hong Kong Medical Association. Every doctor should acquire medical protection, including house officers. Even those working in Government service should join the Medical Protection Society because if trouble arises they cannot expect assistance from Government. The Medical Protection Society will advise you, defend you and indemnify you against damages and costs.

Join the Hong Kong Medical Association. Obtain application forms from the Association Premises, Wyndham Mansion, 6th floor, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong, or telephone H-231898. Medical students can also obtain application forms from the office of the Hong Kong University Medical Society.

Message From Health Committee

Welcome!

A short introduction to the 1st Year Medical Students is planned by the Health Committee the content of which is to describe briefly the nature of the Committee and its activities.

* * * * *

Open Day

The Committee is planning to arrange a small scale "Exhibition" on the coming Open Day in November. It would be about the History of Medical Faculty and its student activities. We would, of course, welcome and need participation from all medical students and work would probably start at the end of October.

一封信

談近況

幼稚

××兄：

來信已收到，因心情不佳及種種原因，未有回信，請諒！來信問及近來情形，特摘要簡述如後。

自九月開學，功課有如泰山壓頂。在短短三個月內，要面對病理學、微生物學、藥劑學、內科及外科等五大科目，確有「倒鴻鑼鑼」之感。加上頻密測驗，各人皆惶惶然；一則是怕臨床基礎做得不好，影響將來，二是怕測驗門檻，影響 2ndM.B. 成績。

第二學期在一月開始，情形甚發緊張，考試來如越來越濃。因爲有趣的臨牀科目吸引，却又爲即 2ndM.B. 担心，真有「角與鴻掌，不能兼得」之感。

四月是考試季節，考試樓樓樓地完結，是次考試「殺傷力」頗大，留步及補考的同學竟有十數之衆！

通常試後，大家都有一小段時間稍作喘息，借今年情形有所變化。原於某一些臨牀學科突變其一貫政策，把學期測驗成績視爲無比重要，致有數位同學因欠佳而需重讀該等課程——實即變相留班。側聞變更的內在因素頗多——包括人際及畢業生質素等問題。

有人認爲這個措施足以表現老師對同學的關注；欠佳的同學必是對該學科有所困難，若基礎功夫不好，混上去也是徒然，不如重讀以打好基礎。

作爲醫學生，我倒贊成這個「要把醫科基本的功夫做好纔能使我們將來更好地把醫學知識弄得通透」的原則。但是，却有點懷疑單憑一次成績而斷定學生是否合乎程度，及在現行的情形下重讀一年是否會使該等同學得到最大的益處？

爲著使你清楚這個測驗的性質及其公平性，首先介紹一下其特點及計分方法。這個測驗是沒有一定範圍，也就是說不知道甚麼應要知道，甚麼是重要或不重要。所以，如果幸運的話，剛好讀了某幾個題目，便可合格。或者就算把全書看過，却在時短書長的情形下，你會望題興嘆，嘆苦不已。基此，這類性質的測驗如用來作提醒學生，使其心中有數則可，如用作判斷升留則未免太苛刻了。

這個測驗的計分方法也是自入醫學院來最嚴格的。測驗分爲選擇題，短題目及長題目。就拿選擇題來說，一題可能有一個答案，正確作答的當然有分。如果錯答，便會倒扣同等分數。在我個人所理解，每一題即等於數條小題目，若想獲得分數，便要把所有答案和問題間的關係知得清楚才可。否則，後果真是「天曉得」。基於以上情形，在這測驗合格不是易事，除非真材實學或是十分幸運。所以，單憑一次成績斷定對這方面的知識，其準確性實屬可疑。

另一缺點是老師們未能試後把正確答案提供，致使大家對某些不大清楚的題目未能洞悉出題者的用意，白白錯過了頂好學習的機會。

至於要在現制度下重讀的同學，能否得到應得的改進，也存有疑問。三月間測驗欠佳的同學，要待十月纔開始重修。在這段期間裏，就好像放大假一般，無須理會功課，在這種放任及不關懷的政策下，勤力的會跟其他同學一齊做學問功夫，不關心的會胡胡混混的虛耗了這些光陰。有等同學的讀書方法可能有缺點，在沒人指導下，可能再照舊法亂讀，結果仍是白費心機。

如象所料，此事在醫學院裏會議被通過時，同學都作了各種不同反應。因時間關係，稍後再把這等情形告訴你。但在最近的一次（六月）學期測驗，不合格的同學，都在七月重考。這次改變較上次所採的措施較爲合理。相信各位關心同學的老師，都在考慮個比較完滿的制度以代替那些不合理的。如有新消息時，再寫信給你。好了，夜已深，還有很多書未讀，下次再談。希望你把對這件事的意見告知。請代我問候各人，祝

學業進步

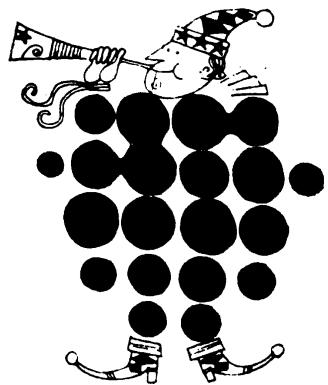
學弟 ××一九七四年七月

談

言

情

熱冰



頃閱五月份啓思，至「啓思也會啓我思」，文時，爲之擊節不已，大有吾道不寧之嘆！惟因是文作者未名，故呼之爲同志。同志，君之言實乃吾早存胸中而未洩之語，今曉汝文，心中爲之暢快。然覺意尤未盡，故特爲文以和。

× × ×

年少時，接受的思想是「國爲重、家爲次、己最輕」。文章亦不應用以描述兒女私情；而應爲國爲民而寫。描寫兒女情懷被視作腐化庸俗；寫先烈爲國犧牲，我們如何服務人羣；以及討論學術才是正統健康的。「文以載道」這句話，被奉爲金科玉律。可是，我却逐漸懷疑它是否爲不變至理？應否以它爲文章高低的標準？

其實，人對萬物皆有情，就是所謂「無情」也是情。人爲萬物之靈，與其他生物的分別在於有情。其情別於本能者，在於能分辦了解，知道自己有情。人的一切行爲，皆發乎情：愛國家是因爲愛自己的同胞，恐怕他們受到傷害；愛人類是希望得到和平，而自己和自己所喜愛的人也可以得到快樂。換句話說，由愛自己而愛自己喜歡的人，再推廣至愛國家、愛人類。人之七情六慾，莫不是同樣道理。所以，人的有意識的行爲，不論對羣體或個人，皆基於自己所感受到的情感，而絕不應受教條所限制。

既然情感都是自己感受得來的，那麼便不應將之分爲「羣體」或「個人」。自小聽到的應以社稷爲重，個人爲輕的說法，是否眞理呢？不錯，爲國犧牲是偉大，因爲他能放棄小我而去完成大我，讓自己所愛的和千萬個自己的反映得到安定。可是，這並不是國家一定被個人得到更高的價值，而以此爲日常生活的前提。因爲，英雄只是在「小我」和「大我」之間選擇了後者吧了！

岳飛忠報國，受後世所尊崇；溫莎公爵不愛江山愛美人，亦爲後世多情男女所敬佩。天地間的事，絕非只是認識社會，忠心報國。在我看

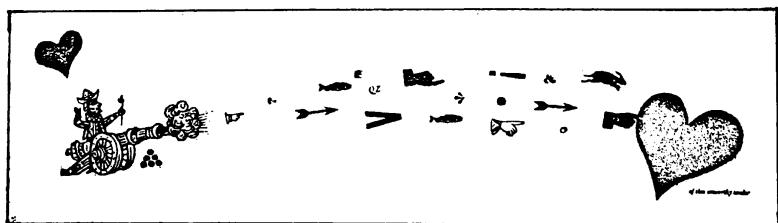
來，惟獨兒女情懷與知己之愛是至高無上的——他愛她只因爲她是她而已。愛國不過是因爲愛人類、愛人類是因爲愛自己和愛自己所愛的人。友誼固然是好，無甚條件；可是正如聲音傳播一樣，當多人聽到的時候，聽到的便越小。故此朋友間之感情，怎也比不上知己間的純利厚。

文章之道，正如做人之道。文章本是替代言語，宣洩心中所想之情。既然如此，爲什麼世俗又定要文章只應用作宣傳道理的工具呢？並非哲理、學術等無寫作價值，而是言情文章並非如道學家所想像中低級庸俗罷了。試看古今有幾許著名小說是寫兒女之情；紅樓夢、西廂記（我對那些硬說他們是「反映當時社會」的，極不了解）

，莎士比亞名劇不也多是言情嗎？許多可歌可泣的事，還不是由情一字引出的嗎？

這裏所以屢屢談及兒女私情，是因爲這些是最易感人，且爲萬情之本。其實，不論喜怒哀樂，均可發之於本。不過，「文窮而後工」，人到悲傷激憤之極，而得佳作，以留傳千古，古今又有幾人？李白之豪放，實是「窮」的達觀看法；李後主，身爲詞中之聖，其絕佳多成於去國歸降之後；其悲國之情，實悲自己而已。辛棄疾，李清照，杜甫和其他出色的文學家，境遇亦是大同小異。文之所以窮而後能工是因爲那時候才易獲真情。文章既然是用來發洩情感，故成功的一定能動人以情。其所以動人，實因其情至真。任憑說到天花亂墜，慷慨激昂，若非情真，仍無用處。讀「樹下人獨立；微雨燕雙飛」寥寥數字，因其情真，故能景真，而振人心絃。

有人說：「智者說話，是因爲有話要說；愚者說話，是因爲想說。」其實，我看沒有分別。只要說話爲文時，是出自內心，不吐不快的，便值得去寫去說了。還是讓我們把心中之情，宣洩紙上，不要理會甚麼，免得欲語無言，以酒消愁吧！



思啟文

洪巒詩 中國人民的朋友

編者按：

洪若詩醫生是一位英國外科醫生，將應中國的邀請，於本年底經香港前往中國參觀訪問，主要內容為文化大革命以後的醫療發展和醫學的成就。在港期間，洪若詩醫生將會作公開演講，醫學院學生會亦計劃邀請他到來演說，屆時將另有通告，希望各位同學密切留意。

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中國人民的朋友

第1次是1957年，那時，他是陪醫醫生。他來到華人猶如，不得入內的上海，看到列給強匪侵吞的中國。一方面是鴉鴉遍地，滿目瘡痍的勞苦人民，另一方面是，小撮笙歌夜夜的官及滔滔橫揚的外國人。這強烈的對比深深地烙印在他的腦海中。

第2次是1954年。及後十五年，洪若詩一直
在中國住下來，為中國人民服務。

六卷十期

本期發行四千份
一九七四年十月

啓思錄

音樂會

醫科音樂會，今年第一次嘗試，成績頗令人滿意。場內氣氛很歡樂，輕鬆而又不流於狂放，大概只有音樂會上才能辦得到。能夠邀請到教職員參加，更是可喜之至，要擴增師生課外切磋學習的機會，共同參加及組織各種文娛活動，實是最好辦法。廖博士與黃家慶同學的二重唱得到最熱烈掌聲，固然是由於他們的優異演出，但他們所參與的合作也很有關係。據所知，醫科教職員中會音樂的還有很多，希望他們將來能參加。



會中有幾點可以改進，一在選曲方面，有些聽來比較長，尤其是古典樂曲，演奏者如果能不以一己愛惡來選曲，而顧及聽眾一般水準，可使人更享受。我們的音樂會既非志在提高同學的欣賞能力或與職業化的比較，把合作與大家享受擺在大前提，想來較為合理。其次，亦有人提議規定每演奏者不得演奏多過兩首樂曲，以增加貴精不貴多及多彩多姿的效果。節目與節目間開闔幕亦是很多開場的由來，應可效法大會堂的音樂會，不用換幕，使整個音樂會一氣呵成。

綜觀這次嘗試是成功的，將來如能繼續舉辦及改進，可能成為醫學院最具意義的課外活動，會後回到醫科宿舍，還不斷聽到「弦樂小夜曲」的鑿鑿，可知很多同學還是意猶未盡哩！

舞文

院生活的對比；以往的中醫和西醫；中西醫又是怎樣結合起來的。他熟悉中國，因為他深入人民，進入新社會的人民，在新中國他發覺中國已經歷一場巨變，記載在他的自傳中（註）。

無論什麼時候，他都不見跑到中國來看看的外國人，中國人民緊緊相依，共同擁護他，他是中國人民的朋友。

現在的西醫的對比，來滿足時代的需要，人民——帶着舊思想的國民壯成長的人民。正在前進。這些都是單獨地工作。不是，只同生活，共同的外國人。他是和高談闊論的「中國通」。他選讀醫科這個問題上，以他詩曾是醫學生，學制也和我一樣。洪若詩不是一個嚴峻的詩人，他對我們也有一定的啓示。

「大仙」，不是一個空空洞洞，覺得讀書缺乏一個明確的「人」，而是「一個平易近人，惺惺愛我們相彷。在為什麼要豐富的人生經驗，和

中國這邊的。我衷心希望把自己的某些微少才能，貢獻給這一個將要改變中國整個世界面貌的英雄工作。」他深信「中國發生的事情將對世界每一个國家，包括英國，發生極大的衝激」，而這新生的中國正需要大批外科醫生。

中國需要洪若詩，也沒有令他失望。既在北京的醫院作外科醫生，又參加流動醫療隊好幾個月騎着驢子，在遙遠的鄉間進行巡回醫療。既到農民治病，又在那裏給附近區域訓練醫生。在山國他看到鮮明的對比：封建主義壓迫下的中國與獨立自生的中國的對比；西方醫院生活和軍方醫院

於種種原因，對不少同學來說，中國仍像蒙上一層紗般的神秘，若隱若現。洪若詩是一個西方的中國者，在中國生活了十五年之久。他熟悉城市，熟悉農村。他接觸過新的中國，也接觸過舊的中國。他親身經歷文化大革命中的中國。若果英國人是他的老家，中國應是他的第二個家了。我們有理由相信他對中國的觀察不是一般浮光掠影，而且是十分客觀的。在未有機會到國內走走，未能全盤認識中國的當兒，洪若詩的談話對我們認識中國有相當的啟發。他熟悉英國，也熟悉中國，由他來接兩地不同的聲譽倒更是最合適不過了。