

Caduceus

11 JUL 1975



MEDICAL STUDENTS' CENTRE,
SASSOON ROAD,
HONG KONG.

Vol. VI No. 10

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY, H.K.U.S.U.

Present Circulation
4000 copies

Oct. 1974

★ EDITORIAL ★

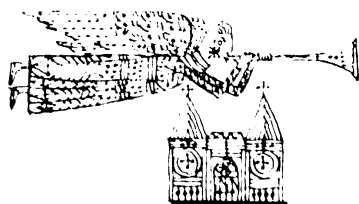
To the Authorities in the Medical Field

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 frighten 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 visited 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 titling "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 coming 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

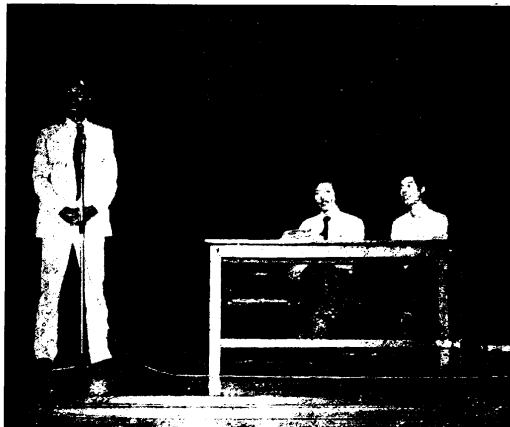
(a) a joint function with 1st year has been held on 15th October, 1974.

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 ethice-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 indeminfy 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 started at the end of October.

中國週特輯

三位教授訪問簡錄

啓思編委會

認識我們
的中國

學聯舉辦的中國週已如期在十月初開始，其間動員人力物力頗鉅，尤可貴者乃得到不少老師宿儒協助，使很多問題得到解決，而醫學院亦有三位教授：鄭國翹教授（生理系）、Prof. Lisowski（解剖系）和黃啓鐸教授（微生物學系）出任為顧問，「啓思」編輯部特派員走訪，請他們就「中國週」及醫學生對這些活動應有的態度發表意見。

（一）鄭國翹教授：

記者：鄭教授，我知道你是中國週顧問之一，請問你對今次中國週的內容有甚麼意見呢？

教授：我覺得今次舉辦的中國週非常好，在大會堂的展覽我沒有去參觀，我見到過陸佑堂參觀歷史圖展，展出的圖片很多和很珍貴，相信參與的同學亦化了不少時間和心血去搜集，很是難得。

不過圖展對於重點的特出似乎不夠，如五卅慘案，省港大罷工等事件，如果能詳細說明，對反映當時的歷史背景會更鮮明。

記者：你對於同學們舉辦一些如中國週的活動，有甚麼意見呢？

教授：這些活動很有意思，我很高興能見到同學參與這一類活動。

香港很多年青人對自己祖國的認識太少，有些甚而在思想上都沒有中國人的影子，他們大都抱著一種以己為先，次及家庭觀念，全沒有國家和社會的責任感，可以說他們還行着個人主義。

我認為年青人一定要有理想，將來才可以為社會服務。不過事情往往並不如想像中好。

遠在三數十年前，香港學生活動並不如你們的多，但國家觀念則很強烈……

記者：談到抗戰，我們知道教授在那時曾回國服務，未知經過情形怎樣？

教授：自小我便聽到和見到很多關於中國人受外國人欺凌的事，這是因為當時中國貧窮，你們這一代的青年很難

理解三十年代青年精神上受到的侮辱，但是當時大多數青年的愛國心是很熱烈，當我在港大畢業時，適逢抗戰，便決心回國服務。當時我擔任前方救傷工作，是時回國的還有幾位同學。而有一些大學則捐錢置救護車，醫療設備等。

在國內的一段時期，在前方野戰醫院等服務的時候，生活相當苦，但是很有意思，至於後來在後方工作時，因為所接觸的人，大多數對救國的態度不夠積極，所以很失望。

記者：你以為醫學生在這些年來有些什麼改變呢？

教授：改變是有的，在戰前，醫學生家庭環境大都很好，很多還是從新加坡，馬來亞等東南亞地方來，因為獎學金額不多，而又沒有助學金的經濟援助，所以大學生幾乎全是富家子弟，他們的生活多是相當富裕，終日吃喝玩樂，在當時考試落第的人幾佔大半。

一直以來，港大的醫學生除了經濟背景外，亦沒有多大轉變，很多讀完書便去外國，不過近年可能已有了好的轉變。

記者：你對學生運動又有甚麼見解呢？

教授：學生運動對推動社會的改革佔很重要地位，如五四運動，反帝抗日等，學生都曾發揮很大力量，但我對香港學生很失望，尤以過去的學生，他們都沒有甚麼理想。

（二）黃啓鐸教授：

黃教授認為是次舉辦中國週，目的是為使認同自己是中國人的人，更能認識和愛護自己祖國。

今次內容異常充份，認為美中不足者，是節目不能集中在同一地點舉行。而分散各專上學院。至於市民對此活動反應的熱烈，是有目共睹，無庸贅言。

黃教授覺得學生不應只顧埋頭書本，應多作其它活動，深入去認識社會，從而盡一己之責。不過，學生們亦要懂得分配時間，以免荒廢學業。

參與認識社會的工作時，態度要誠懇和認真，而並非為出風頭。既然各人所修學科不同，活動範圍盡量適合自己所長，例如：社會科學的同學可從事調查統計，醫科的進行衛生展覽、家庭計劃等。當然，醫科同學亦應多參與學生會推行的各種社會工作。可能因地理分層及功課較忙，而又非大部份能進宿舍去認識別系同學，可幸的是現時情況改善很多了。

有關參加「保衛釣魚台」等的學生活動，黃教授亦表贊同，因為同學們能從這些運動中更關切和了解祖國。

普遍來說，香港學生比不上下外國學生對國家的積極關心；可能是由於香港的特殊政治環境，或是為求生活安穩而無暇追尋政治理想。

經過第一次武林大會一役後，眾人馬蹄整頓元氣；轉眼間又是躊躇滿志，興緻勃勃地向前邁進。

武林中有一「狠」字訣。要達到信心倍增，定要明白對比；弟子們需於地窖中觀看分屍，加深對武術失敗認識，而更惡心習武，使武術能更完美地運行於世，救人於危。

一「狠」字中又包括把毒藥射入小動物身上，觀其反應，再給予解藥；萬一失手，只有向小動物認罪再見。

武功重胆大心細，細察若對微菌的觀察，於是古往在黑暗中靜觀蚊蠅的功夫被改良，取代的是以顯微鏡來欣賞微菌、細胞。

第一次武林大會下來，滿以為可鬆一口氣，發覺大戰，小戰五、七天一次，真是不勝其煩，但憑着耐心終於捱過了。

跟着展開一個新階段，眾人移師上馬路武館，開始了臨陣訓練。臨陣的表現與經驗是成正比例，師傅們的武功高深莫測，使大家敬佩十足。有些大師於教導時對弟子痛罵不絕，於是……

不過這真是苦口婆心，弟子自當領會，因此也能噤聲不語。只希望盡量把師傅的精華吸收過來。此時又開始了前往廣華武館研習「刀的學問」，大師們對各類兵器，暗器，蒙汗藥運用自如，使眾弟子羨慕不已。

第一次武林大會後種種……



為弟子們津津樂道的「鬥獸」一役於焉，眾人在該處研習臨陣變化，解方諸語，鬥獸場一具以武家之陳設而名之，其中實在只有驚無險。

武館設有部門接見自願聆聽其技藝，使眾弟子能更親民開明，往往使老百姓煩擾不堪，而又莫明所以。但亦有老百姓不素被武師們冷落慣了，一旦看到這許多武林中人，聞其言談，問切之情，溢於言表，自是樂不可支，便一股腦兒把在世間來諸事全盤托出，問壞了眾弟子可不怪老百姓啊！

另一種見方式由弟子單獨面對老百姓，問其投訴後，使出平生所學，一舉一動，切實的功夫，苦思因由而作出判斷，再由大師加以指導，此種方式挑戰性濃厚，過程亦緊張刺激，但不失為重要訓練。

更有等「論戰會」，由三數位同門主持武術專題講座，把最新的招數依實直說，既要把握最精確的資料，又要應接師傅與同門的挑戰，真是苦不堪言。

這就是第一次武林大會後的生涯，當其時，各家各派已歸納為「路實派」，因為只有不辭勞苦，體會臨陣的種種，方能領悟其中要訣，紙上談兵的年代已經過去了。

徵求稿件

- （一）來稿請用原稿紙繕寫
- （二）切勿一紙兩面寫
- （三）請附真實姓名及年級
- （四）稿件以不超過一千五百字為佳
- （五）來稿可投寄信箱或郵寄
- （六）截稿期限：每月月底
- （七）漫畫、圖片等，律歡迎。希望各同學投稿

一 封 信

談 近 況

幼稚

××兄：

來信已經收到，因心情不佳及種種原因，未有回信，請諒！來信問及來賓情形，特摘要轉達如後。

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「倒瀉籬笆」之感。加上頻密測驗，各大皆皆惡終日；一則是怕臨床基礎做得不好，影響將來，二則是測驗頻密，影響 2nd M.B 成績。

第二學期在一月開始，情形越發緊張，考試亦相繼來臨。因爲有趣的臨床科目吸引，却又爲 2nd M.B 擔心，真有「魚與熊掌，不能兼得」之感。

四月是考試季節，考試接連擁擠地完結，是次考試「殺傷力」頗大，淘汰及補考的同學竟有十數之眾！

通常試後，大家都有一小段時間稍作喘息，惜今年情形有所變化。原于某一臨床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——實即變相留學。側聞變更的內在因素頗多——包括人事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讓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，喊苦不已。基於，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，其準確性實屬疑問。

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，就好像放暑假一般，無須理會功課，在這種放任性及不關懷的政策下，動力的會跟其他同學一齊做學問功夫，不開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。

如蒙所料，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」一文時，爲之擊節不已，大有吾道不韋之嘆！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，今睹汝文，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」。文章亦不應用以描寫兒女私情；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；以及討論學術才算是正統健康的。「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，在於能分辨了解，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，是否真理呢？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！

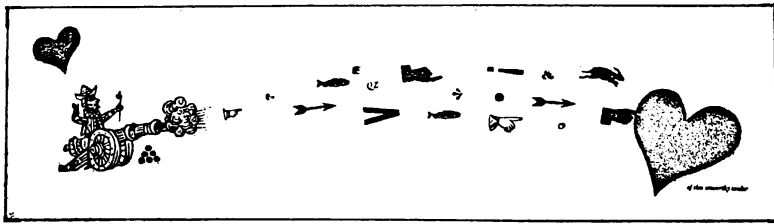
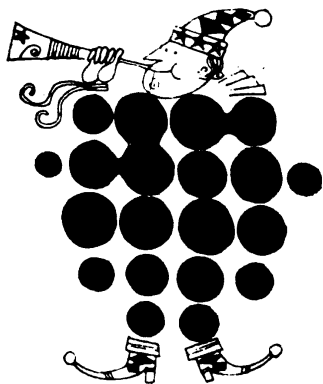
岳飛貞忠報國，受後世所尊崇；溫莎公爵不愛江山愛美人，亦爲後世多情男女所敬佩。天地間的事，絕非只是認識社會，忠心報國。在我看

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。友情固然是好，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和厚。

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」的遠觀看法；李後主，身為詞中之聖，其絕佳作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！



甲、對疾病的態度和認識

如有病徵你通常是：	
看中醫	80
到私家診所	739
不看醫生	237
到政府普通診所	346
看工作機構之醫療人員	107

(表一)

有疾病不看醫生是：	
置之不理	201
自購中藥煎服	170
自購西藥成藥	524
休息	503
自購中藥成藥	105

(表二)

你的醫療衛生知識是從那裏得來？	
香港醫學會信箱問答	231
報章、電台、醫藥信箱	373
報刊的醫療版	220
醫學書籍	266
醫生	173
老師	291
醫學展覽會	82

(表四)

健康委員會舉辦的「健與疾」醫學衛生常識展覽會已圓滿結束，為了瞭解一般市民對香港醫療服務的意見，所以在展覽期內曾派發調查卷多份，而收回約千四份，其中以學生佔大多數——約七成左右，年齡則以由十五至三十歲佔大部分——約八成左右，雖然人數不多，相信仍可代表大部分市民的心聲，現將統計結果公佈如下。

健與疾醫學常識展覽會——問卷

不看醫生原因是：	
小病可以自愈	758
時間問題	237
沒有防碍正常生活可以不理	267
經濟問題	95

(表三)

乙、對私家診所的意見

到私家診所看病			
等候需時多久		真正看病需時	
十五分鐘	560	五分鐘	680
半小時	730	十分鐘	435
兩小時或以上	93	半小時	71

(表五)

醫生有否把病情原由告訴你呢？	
有	765
否	544

(表六)

診金		
五至十元	合理	113
	不合理	18
十至二十元	合理	296
	不合理	183
二十至五十元	合理	87
	不合理	123
五十元以上	合理	10
	不合理	15

丙、不同地區居住市民對醫療服務的意見

		香港富仔邨	筲箕灣	西區	中區	灣仔銅鑼灣馬地	牛山區	尖沙咀	九龍塘	深水埗沙田	紅九土龍瓜磡城	觀牛頭塘角	旺油蔴地	九龍(詳細)龍有註	新界	不詳
你曾到過政府診所嗎？	會	48	69	99	41	183	17	10	3	77	108	153	63	137	38	37
	不會	11	7	14	15	40	7	6	4	17	25	22	31	34	16	13
那裏醫生態度是	和善	11	13	23	4	29	1	2	1	17	21	20	12	21	5	5
	耐心解釋	7	1	2	1	7	2	0	0	2	1	3	2	6	4	1
	耐心檢查	4	5	2	2	14	0	0	0	5	6	9	5	6	0	2
	馬虎草率	20	28	41	17	60	2	2	1	43	38	67	30	70	14	27
	時間迫促，以態度欠佳	17	32	56	31	110	8	7	1	56	56	90	30	73	17	22
你對醫療最不滿的是	醫生態度不好	24	78	50	20	72	9	6	3	50	45	78	35	78	16	19
	醫生技術不好	3	18	9	7	27	3	0	1	10	15	18	13	19	10	6
	醫院太遠	8	34	11	10	29	5	3	0	14	15	34	5	14	7	5
	太少床位	22	59	48	21	90	5	3	2	52	53	59	38	74	18	23

丁、對改善醫療制度的意見

建立第二間醫院能解決香港的醫生荒嗎？	
能	663
不能	663
若不能，其理由為	
醫生外流仍不能抑制	282
新醫學院的水準未必能追得上	89
只能增加了私家醫生的數目，對政府醫生的負擔未能減輕	398

(表八)

給非英聯邦醫生註冊機會，你	
贊成	1114
不贊成	67

(表九)

戊、對展覽會的意見

(七表)

對這們展覽會的意見	
比想像的差	50
比想像的好	262
內容太膚淺	74
內容太深奧	34
雖有缺點，但對普及醫療知識有一定幫助	826

(表十)

講解員	
態度認真誠懇	962
以病貽誤觀衆	17
驕傲自大	17
謙虛耐心	235

(表十一)

以後如有此類展覽，提議	
內容集中、專門一點	531
應普及一點	604

(表十二)

文啟思

香港大學學生會
醫學會月刊

六卷十期

本期發行四千份
一九七四年十月

洪若詩

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。

這道千里，風塵撲撲，從英倫飛渡中國，為中國人民獻出他的力量——這就是洪若詩醫生，中國人民的朋友。

赤子之心

一九四一年代，是動盪的時代，世界經濟危機，工人失業，生活貧困。希特勒上台，法西斯興起。這時，洪若詩是英國的醫學學生。社會的不平等激發着他，使他不能心安理得地、同腦子裏裝滿我的知識和教條。為了更深刻地改革社會，投入生活的洪流，不讓腦中的神祕起飛的幻想歸於空虛，他決定現在開始行動。他開始學習醫學，而且是在貧民窟，畢業後立即到地獄般的工作。

中國人民的朋友

第一次是1937年，那時，他是臨牀醫生。他來到上海，不得入內。上海，看到給列強掠奪的中國。一方面，是繁華地，滿目瘡痍的勞苦人民，另一方面，一小撮資產階級的官僚及向高揚的外國人。這強烈的對比深深地烙印在他的腦海中。

第二次是1934年。及後十五年，洪若詩，一直在中國住下來，為中國人民服務。

洪若詩兩次訪華都是向名譽地位之貢獻。

思 錄

音 樂 會

醫科音樂會，今年第一次嘗試，成績頗令人滿意。場內氣氛熱烈，輕鬆而又流於狂放，大概只有音樂才能漸漸得到。能夠邀請到教職員參加，更是可喜之至，要讓進修課外同學學習的機會，共同參加及組織各種文娛活動，實是最好辦法。以博士與黃家慶同學的二重唱得到最熱烈掌聲，固然由於他們的優美演出，但他們所象徵的合作也很有關係。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。節目與節目間開閉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「弦索小夜曲」的琴聲，可知很多同學還是意猶未盡哩！

每文

結果。他不顧做，坐在舒適的椅子上，聽著「中國這一個」。第二次大戰時，他任英國軍隊的外科軍醫，戰爭結束後，成為伯明翰醫院（當時全英國唯一的外科專科醫院）傑出的外科專家。1955年，國家保健組織的一個委員會向他招手，欲聘他為外科顧問。但是他全家移居，前往中國。

什麼吸引著洪若詩？中國的煙囪在那裏，竟引致這個出色的外科專家向他折腰？第一次訪華，作為一個臨牀醫生，他接觸到舊中國的苦難。第二次訪華時，他已選定中國人民為他的服務對象。他說：「我曾被騙過舊中國。我知道在1939年後，整個中國大陸的人民站起來了，已在過去飽受半封建半民主主義壓迫的壓迫上，展開其大的工作，建設一個現代社會主義國家。我是站在

洪若詩和我們

近年來，同學們都有認識中國的願望。但由

中國這一邊的。我衷心希望把自己的一些微薄長能，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上每一個國家，包括英國，發生極大的衝激」，而這個新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。他在北平的醫院作外科醫生，又參加流動醫療隊好幾個月騎著驢子，在遙遠的鄉間進行巡迴醫療。他給農民治病，又在那裏給附近區域訓練醫生。在中國他看到鮮明的對比：封建主義壓迫下的中國與獨立自主的中國的對比；西方醫院生活和東方醫院生活的對比；以往的中醫和現在的西醫的對比；中西醫又是怎樣結合起來，來滿足時代的需要。他熟悉中國，因為他深入人民——帶著舊曆進入新社會的人民，在新中國茁壯成長的人民。他發覺中國已經歷一場巨變，正在前進。這些都記載在他的自傳中（註）。

無論什麼時候，他都不是單獨地工作。不是跑到中國來看的外國人，也不是在中國以專家自居，昂首闊步，看不起人民的外國人。他是和中國人民緊密相依，共同學習，共同生活，共同呼吸，他是中國人民的朋友。

洪若詩不是一個嚴肅的「大仙」，不是一個高談闊論的「中國通」。他是一個平易近人，娓娓道來的長者。

（註）「我在新中國十五年」又名「旅華十五年」，是洪若詩的自傳。

石一卒