




# Caduceus

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15TH MARCH, 1971.

## ABORTION: MURDER or MERCY

### *Their Opinions . . . . .*

(Reported by L.C. Ngai)

The mini-seminar on Abortion, organised by the Guild of St. Luke, SS. Cosmas and Darnain, Hong Kong, in association with The Catholic Marriage Advisory Council, was held at 8:30pm on 25th February, 1971 at the main hall of Ruttonjee Sanatorium. The seminar was convened by Dr. Ramon C. Ruiz, and the principal speakers included

Dr. Ramon C. Ruiz, Master of the Guild

Rev. Fr. Peter Brady, S.J. Wah Yan College

Dr. George Ou, Psychiatric specialist and medical superintendent of Castle Peak Hospital  
Judge Simon Li

Mr. Leo F. Goodstadt, deputy editor of the Far East Economic Review.

The seminar was attended by doctors, nurses, medical students and people from other walks of life.

#### GENERAL PRACTITIONER'S VIEW

Dr. Ruiz, a catholic himself, held the opinion that abortion is essentially an act of murder and is inexcusable. Medicine is meant to save life and not to kill it. There is no essential difference between born and unborn life, both being of equal rank in God's eye and should also be in man's eye. He argued that the risk of giving birth to either mentally or physically defective children, the chief reasons put forward by those advocates of abortion, was indeed not sufficiently high to warrant this act. In the case of

rubella, he quoted only 2 out of 10 of those babies born of mothers infected during the first trimester of pregnancy are affected either mentally or physically. Therefore if abortion is indicated in all cases of 'rubella risks' 8 out of 10 'innocent' babies would be unjustly murdered. Besides, the defects in those babies affected may be very minor. He furthered the argument that if we are justified to 'kill' these 'unfit babies' then we might as well advocate euthanasia for the senile, the insane and the handicapped and so on.

#### A MISSIONARY'S VIEW

Fr. Brady commenced by distinguishing direct abortion, in which the intention is to expel a non-viable foetus from the womb either as an end or as a means, from indirect abortion in which case there is no intention of so doing but this occurs as the side-effect of a procedure undertaken for some other purpose. It is the direct abortion that is strongly condemned by the Church. However the Church might permit indirect abortion only under certain circumstances such as when the mother's life might be saved through therapeutic abortions. Fr. Brady considered that God is the creator of human life the Lord of life on whom man depends completely. Man therefore has no direct right to destroy his own life or that of other innocent people. To expel a non-viable foetus is to deprive him of the right to live and is committing a crime equivalent to murder. For the minor mental and physical sufferings and afflictions that might be brought forth by the birth of a normal or abnormal child, Fr. Brady urged the parents to be patient and accept it as the will of God. The claim of right by man to take innocent life in order to avoid moral or physical evil is not necessarily justified since it is never necessary to take life in order to avoid moral evil and it is not clear that God wishes men always to avoid great physical evils eg. suffering, loss of reputation, even death, since men may profit by accepting these patiently and giving good example to others. The argument that the foetus before birth is not yet possessing life and may therefore be removed without fear of committing homicide

was disputed by Fr. Brady. He considered that since, to the best available knowledge, the moment when the foetus begins to possess human life is not yet settled, one must follow the safer course: NO DIRECT ABORTION for any foetus at any stage of development.

#### A PSYCHIATRIST VIEW

Dr. George Ou started by mentioning the Royal Medico-Psychological Associations Memorandum on Therapeutic Abortion which was issued in July 1966 during the controversy over the Bill which resulted in the Abortion Act (1967) in Britain. The RMPA believes certain courses of action in relation to therapeutic abortion should be permissible by law because they contribute, according to the best available knowledge, to the promotion of health and prevention of disease. In this belief they do not presume to dictate to those of their members who cannot personally adopt this pragmatic view of medical ethics, and who must clearly be free to adhere to the ethical standards prescribed by their religion or philosophy. The RMPA approaches the problem of therapeutic abortion with the firm view that, in addition to traditionally accepted medical and psychiatric criteria, all social circumstances should be taken into account. If, after considering all these factors, a psychiatrist should form the opinion that the mental health of the mother and the whole family would be promoted by termination, then it should be lawful for him to recommend it. The problems arising from the birth of a would-be handicapped child, were considered. The examples cited were:

- 1) environmental causes e.g. rubella and thalidomide risk
- 2) genetical causes e.g. mongols from an elderly mother recessive genes abnormality like phenylketonuria

When a severely subnormal woman, or one who is suffering from severe chronic

mental illness, becomes pregnant, there is a *prima facie* case for therapeutic abortion. However when the condition is of some lesser degree of abnormality or other mental illness, this should not be regarded as automatically providing grounds for termination of pregnancy. The chief reason for abortion in these mentally deficient mothers is that they cannot be adequate parents and are unable to give care and affections to the child who may thus tend to become mentally disordered and are particularly prone to behave in an antisocial manner.

The need of abortion must be viewed in the total context of the woman's individual, family, social and life experience. If the woman's emotional health or her capacity as a mother would be severely over-strained by the care of a child, or of another child, this would constitute grounds for abortion. Examples cited included the pregnancy of an unmarried girl of tender age a victim of rape, and a woman beset by very disturbing or family conflicts.

Dr. Ou pointed out that these recommendations are subject to the proviso that the therapeutic abortion should always be voluntary and at the request of the pregnant woman herself, and in the case of a married woman, also her husband's consent.

Following this Dr. Ou went on to discuss post-psychiatric illness. He agreed that abortion represents psychological traumata on many levels, however, the type of illness that would occur depends on the premorbid personality and susceptibility of the patient rather than solely on induced abortion. In fact from large-scale follow-up studies in Sweden, England and the United States only a few and mild psychiatric sequelae following abortion have been found. The presumed danger of suicide is not supported by large-scale studies of women denied of abortion.

Lastly he commented that

(Cont'd on page 3)

## EDITORIAL

During the recent Urban Council elections, a group of students staged a boycott ban, but has apparently failed, in so far as they were unable to reduce the number of voters this year in the elections.

We fully agree that that the number of qualified voters (a franchised one-tenth of the population) in these elections is regrettably small, and that the Urban Council (with only 30% of its members being elected) is lamentably limited in its jurisdiction power. And all these together is enough to make any attempt to hold an election a contempt of democracy. We, therefore, fully support a boycott of the Urbco elections - in principle, at least.

However, we must also admit the fact that we have an exasperatingly apathetic electorate here: this year, only one-tenth of the franchised registered as voters, out of which only one-third finally turned up at the polling stations.

Thus a full boycott of the elections cannot be achieved by just distributing a few posters. The most important thing is to be able to drive away the prevalent apathy towards politics among the public.

We might as well start with the post-secondary students (a majority of which being qualified voters), draw their attention to the political set up in Hong Kong and the wretched elections we are having, urge them to register as voters, and then - cast a BLANK BALLOT when the polling day comes.

This would not only show our protest against the meagre democracy we have here in Hong Kong, but also our enthusiasm for social and constitutional reforms.

And we have two years to do this.

OBITUARY

The Caduceus Editorial Board records with regret the untimely death of Mr Micheal Lai, Lecturer in Biochemistry, on March, 1, 1971. Our deepest sympathy goes to Mrs Lai and her family at this time of grief.

INTRODUCING . . .

The Chief Delegate and the Official Observer of the Medical Society to the 5th General Assembly of ARMSA and the 20th General Assembly of IFMSA :

Chief Delegate : Mr Tsang Chiu Wah  
 Official Observer : Mr Wan Ho Yue

Health Officer of the Medical Society : Mr Fong Chin Wan

Student Representative to the Library Committee of the Faculty of Medicine : Mr James Pang

Scrape

*Tongilianus*

SAYS.....

those

Tongilianus habet nasum, scio, non nego. Sed iam

Nil praeter nasum Tongilianus habet.  
 - Martial.

sanctimonious displays of gratitude !

THE examination season is approaching. Indeed, for some, it is even passing. I do not propose to waste my readers' time by dwelling in the depressing subject of examinations. Instead, I will imagine myself - and everybody else - having passed our examinations, for I love to imagine things. Perhaps imagination is the only province where one can afford to be extravagant without incurring any debts. Or perhaps it is a lack of enthusiasm in me in the things that most other people are interested in that makes me so singularly suitable for doing nothing but daydreaming, aside, also, from criticizing

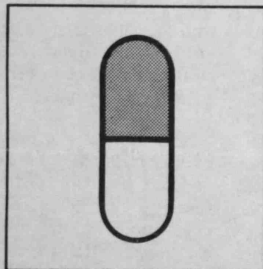
perhaps.

Well, having survived the extremely trying period before the examination and having passed it - hopefully - one usually beings to think of thanking our teachers in a more than inward way - so that everybody else can see, I suppose. I am meaning, of course, those traditional extravagant class dinners which those of us who are fortunate enough to have passed our exam give every year, often reluctantly, in honour of our teachers. I have always considered this a most unworthwhile indulgence. Perhaps now is the time when we should all seriously reconsider the worthiness of this tradition of giving dinners in honour of our teachers. Perhaps now is the time when we should all decide that such sanctimonious displays of gratitude and respect should be scraped. My readers must not, however, construe me as instigating disloyalty among the students, lest I can't help feeling guilty of sedition. The reason why I think this tradition, which our predecessors have upkept with almost religious fervour, not worth perpetuating is that I feel these events, for all the excitement and gaiety that often go with them, are so tragically lacking in sincerity. And when it comes to a thing called **gratitude** it is a true sense of **sincerity** deep in one's heart that counts more than anything else. I still remember the embarrassing experinece I once had in my secondary school days when somehow the onus fell on me to give a speech of thanks to my teachers on an occasion of somewhat similar nature. It is fun, but pathetic on second thought, to recall how, the evening before that important event, I exhausted all my limited vocabulary, and then ploughed through all the old and not-so-old dictionaries I had at home in order to find some words of thanks that I might use in my speech. I ended up with a score or so of synonyms all meaning gratitude. The speech I gave was, needless to say, contrived, full of grandiloquence, lacking in spontaneity, and empty, too, on reflection. And when I was only half through the ordeal of delivering it I suddenly had the suspicion that my teachers were all saying to me in their hearts 'You wicked, crooked hypocrite, saying things that you don't at all mean.' I nearly went dumb. I also

seemed to hear drowned in the laughter everybody present was saying to his teacher sitting opposite 'You wicked, crooked imposter, presuming to teach me what you don't really know all these years.' And at the end of it all I was left with a feeling of disillusionment in myself: Why had I been standing there saying things that meant nothing to me? Still, everybody talked; everybody laughed, in an apparently amiable atmosphere. That is diplomacy, I suppose; and that's how life should be lived, I have been told, - always with a bit of hypocrisy. Or, was it the overabundance of my imagination that had been at play all the while?

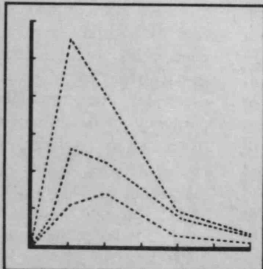
It is not my feelings about these class dinners that are important. Indeed, the reader should do best to dismiss the illustration I have given of myself giving a speech as a joke - perhaps an impudent one too, I am beginning to feel. The important thing - and the point that I want to make - is that treating our teachers to a dinner as an expression of gratitude, like what we have been doing all these years, is superficial and unnatural. If you think that the debt that you owe your teachers can be fully repaid in a dinner you are debasing the immeasurable profit that you have gained from your teachers. Besides, how many of us go to such dinners with a heart of thanks? The little meaning that these class dinners might have originally has been lost through repeated abuse. That, perhaps, is the tragedy of any tradition: once it gets established, everybody forgets the reason for its existence. And when a tradition comes to this stage it is a signal for its passing.

Of course, doing away with these time-honoured class dinners isn't a very attractive suggestion to make. Indeed, I might have unwittingly made myself a hundred enemies by a rash move of my pen: the antiquarians may lament the loss of a noble tradition; then, those ladies among us may grumble of one occasion less to show off their new dresses; still, those wealthier among us may complain of one chance less to throw away their money. To the former I have no advice to offer; but to the latter I have one suggestion to make: throw your money to the Community Chest!

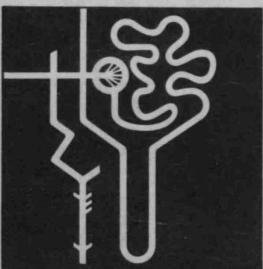


new broad-spectrum cephalosporin

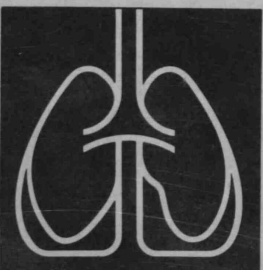
**Ceporex**  
 (cephalexin)



the better absorbed oral antibiotic



gives better success rates



**Glaxo**

# SOME RESEARCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

Professor Lowenthal recently paid a visit to Hongkong. He is the Professor of Surgery at the University of Sydney and Sir Arthur Sims Travelling Professor for 1971. He delivered a speech on the two researches carrying on his department on 24th Feb. The following is a brief account of his lecture.

## A. Physiology & Pharmacology of Experimental Shock

Shock, with its complexity, is a difficult field for experimental research but because of its morbidity is of great importance to men. From the experimental study carried out in the department, no definite conclusion as to its protection can be drawn, yet the results have thrown some doubts on previous concepts and may be of some help in the future.

In shock, there is excess stimulation of the sympathetic system. The plasma level of catecholamines is known to increase by fifty or hundred-folds. This excess sympathetic stimulation reduces survival rate in stressful conditions. It can be demonstrated that prolonged infusion with therapeutic dose of adrenaline for 3 to 4 hours into an animal causes irreversible shock. Therefore, it is possible that the treatment of shock lies in modification of the sympathetic reaction.

Experiments are performed with dogs subjected to haemorrhagic shock. The dog is anaesthetized. The femoral artery is catheterised and the animal is allowed to bleed until the blood pressure falls to 45-50 mm. Hg. 3 hours later, the shed blood is re-infused. The animal is followed to death in the next morning. The infusion of shed blood restores the blood pressure and blood volume. The blood pressure in all non-medicated animals falls one or two hours later and the animals die within 6 hours in irreversible shock. So severe is the tissue damage in the hypovolaemic stage that it is incompatible with life even when the blood volume is restored to normal. Agents of sympathetic blockage are investigated for their protective value in shock.

### a) Effect of $\alpha$ block.

Catecholamines possess an vasoconstricting effect in several areas. This may be responsible for tissue necrosis. But premedication with the specific blocker phenoxy benzamine is not protective to the animal experimentally.

### b) Effect of $\alpha$ block and $\beta$ block

Catecholamines also possess metabolic effects through stimulation of a receptors. Thus, propranolol a  $\beta$  blocker, is given together with

phenoxybenzamine. The animal is then subjected to the same experimental hypovolaemic shock as the control. The controls all die within 24 hours but the premedicated dogs survive. The two groups of animals are compared on their responses to shock.

### 1. The circulatory response

Both the pre-medicated and the controls show the same decrease in blood volume, blood flow and blood pressure. Therefore, the administration of blocking agents only modify the tolerance of the animal to circulatory failure.

### 2 The metabolic response

**ACIDOSIS** - This is absent in the treated animal but it is present in the control. Before, it was thought that acidosis was due to tissue anoxia. Since the circulatory condition is the same in both groups, acidosis is probably due to catecholamines. Bretylium also corrects acidosis but it does not protect the animal. Acidosis is not the fatal factor in shock.

**ARTERIO-VEINUS DIFFERENCE OF OXYGEN AND MIXED VENOUS CARBON DIOXIDE PRESSURE** - These are remarkably reduced in the treated animal and may be of significance. The mixed venous carbon dioxide pressure tells the state of tissue balance which is much less disturbed in the medicated animal.

**CATECHOLAMINES LEVEL IN BLOOD** - There is marked suppression of endogenous catecholamines release in the medicated animal. Therefore the blockers not only counteract their actions and they also interfere with the release of catecholamines.

### 3 Other findings:

**LOCAL CATECHOLAMINE RELEASE** - It was suggested that the cardiovascular system was affected by local catecholamine-noradrenaline rather than adrenaline from the adrenal gland. Coeliac ganglionectomy and bretylium do not protect the animals in experiments. Thus, local catecholamine is not important in shock.

**PREFERENTIAL PERFUSION** - Shock was

thought to be caused by the preferential perfusion effect of catecholamines. But in experiment, no vascular constriction is detected in the splanchnic bed for prolonged perfusion of animals with adrenaline. Preferential perfusion is an immediate response to adrenaline and probably plays no significant part in hypovolaemic shock of long duration.

**I N S U M M A R Y**, simultaneous premedication of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  blocking agents increases tolerance of animals to subsequent exposure to severe haemorrhage. It is hoped, with further research in this field, more knowledge about shock and its prevention can be obtained.

(Cont'd from page 1)

the task of the psychiatrist in giving his opinion on termination of pregnancy is exceptionally difficult. He is usually confronted by a patient whom he has never seen before, with very limited time in which to make up his mind.

### A JUDGE'S VIEW

Judge Li first drew the attention of the audience to the Offences against the Person Act, 1861, s.58, which provides that a woman who uses any means to procure her own miscarriage or any person who unlawfully uses means with such an intention is guilty of felony. Any one found guilty of such a grave offence is liable to imprisonment for life. He also pointed out that although doctors are obliged to keep confidence of whatsoever about the patient, in the face of such criminal offences doctors are obliged by the law to report to the authorities. The law forbids the taking of innocent life but under certain circumstances the law justifies the taking of one life for the other. He quoted the speech of Mr. Justice Macnaghtan in his charge to the jury in 1939, 'The desire of a woman to be relieved of her pregnancy is no justification but if a doctor, using his best judgement comes to the opinion that the continuance of pregnancy will endanger the life of the mother or make her a physical or mental wreck, he is not only entitled, but it is his duty to perform the operation, and the operation will not be unlawful'. By the law the foetus is only a life, not a life in being, therefore it is sometimes justified to take a life to save a life in being. But since the foetus is a

property of the family, the physical and mental health of the mother should not be the sole consideration for the issue but that of the family and the children, if any, should also be taken into account, and also the consent of the husband is essential. Further Judge Li expounded the implications of the 1967 Abortion Act in Britain which declared that abortion is legal when two registered doctors believe that continuing the pregnancy would involve risk to the life of the woman or injury to her physical or mental health, and also provided for abortion if there is substantial risk that the child would suffer from such physical or mental abnormality as to be seriously handicapped'. The registered doctors directly concerned with the recommendation of abortion should act in good faith and if evidence could be found to the contrary, the doctors might be prosecuted. Therefore Judge Li commented that the institution of the 1967 Abortion Act instead of lightening the burden of judgment on the part of the doctors it brings forth more problems to be solved. A doctor in managing a case of abortion is facing the dilemma of being prosecuted either for the violation of the law or for the negligence of duty to preserve the life and health of the mother. Whether this Act is a blessing or a curse to the medical profession, Judge Li concluded that only time can witness.

When asked of the feasibility of legalizing abortion in Hong Kong Judge Li answered tactfully that since he is on the jurisdiction side he is not responsible for the legislation of the law. He also revealed that so far not a single registered doctor in this locality has been prosecuted under this Act.

### A JOURNALIST'S VIEW

Mr. Goodstadt approached the issue of abortion from another angle. He was sympathetic with the mental afflictions of the families having defective children. He considered that in this respect abortion might help to alleviate these sufferings. At the same time the operations performed in well-equipped hospitals will definitely reduce any unnecessary hazards encountered in backstreet practice. But he suggested if abortion is legalised at all a public record of the cases should be kept. Since the decision of termination of pregnancy rests heavily on the judgment of the doctors he

suggested that doctors should be trained more sophisticated in this respect. From the study of demography, with the illustrations of large family-size to procure sufficient manual labour in China and of the increase of births after wars, and of the fact that many are born but not all survive to adulthood, Mr. Goodstadt regarded man's interference with nature's biological laws over population control unnecessary and sometimes unwise.

He then went on to dispute on the argument that abortion may serve as a means of population control and help to mitigate the problems of population explosion. With the introduction and improvement of new cereal species e.g. PLT 80 food supply is no longer a problem. Besides, people from poor overcrowded areas may migrate to richer and less densely populated localities, though today nationalism and racism are limiting factors. The fact that in some areas of the globe where people are still on the verge of starvation is really a matter of social injustice and uneven distribution of wealth.

Some people may argue that abortion may serve as an alternative to contraception to help regulating the size of the family. Mr. Goodstadt then pointed out that the Church does allow contraception, though only by the 'natural' methods, and there is no point to resort to such extreme measures. However he commented in passing that the Church is sometimes lacking insight of social problems and quite oblivious of some of the effects of changes in social structure.

He next considered the advocacy of abortion on eugenic grounds rather unhumanistic. Though still unsuccessful medicine should search for means to cure these genetic diseases such as mongolism, rubella children and muscular dystrophy, rather than to kill these innocent children. Though these children might be kept 'alive' by the modern medical advances these children are often criticized as useless and unproductive, as they invariably die sadly at a young age. Mr. Goodstadt then remarked that from a more philosophical angle, too many people are unproductive in the sense of the kind of life they spend, and all men must end in death and sometimes sadly too. Therefore he concluded that these defective children present rather a challenge to the whole human race to show our love and efforts to help our misfortunate counterparts.

# 啟文

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一九七一年三月十五日

虎報印務承印

## 維康妮嘉

·無名·

VERONICA，好一個詩一般的名字！

VERONICA，好一對充滿憂鬱的眼睛！

當我和她跳第一隻舞時，我的心就在那麼的想。

她說：我喜歡安東尼奧尼。（好一副充滿磁性的嗓子。）

我想我當時的眼眉毛足有彈起丈多高。

好一個不平凡的女孩子，我想。

有沒有看 ZABRISKI POINT？

我問她。

看了兩次。喜歡這套戲喜歡得要死了，她回答。

於是我們談安東尼奧尼，談 ZABRISKI POINT，談沙漠、小酒吧、爆炸、也談小丑、死屍、網球。

碰上這樣一個女孩子，倒不是常有的事，我心想。

但為什麼她的眼睛總是那樣鬱鬱的，為什麼她面上只能那樣淺淺的笑。

一隻音樂完了，另一隻又奏起來。我倆間斷的跳了好幾隻音樂。我開始抱怨這屋子為什麼連一個起碼的小露台也沒有。

一個新面孔在舞會中出現，引起一陣子的騷動，但不久又回復平靜。

當我的眼睛再次四周搜索她的踪跡時發覺她原來坐著的椅子已空著。在舞池中，她與新面孔正在很親熱的跳舞。我站在一個幽暗的角落遠遠的看著她倆。

那對幽幽的眼睛現在似乎閃爍著快樂的靈輝，面上也正綻放著笑的花朵。

好一個正在沐浴在幸福底河的女孩子，我想。

「喂，我們要走了，你怎樣？」一個身旁的聲音把我喚醒過來。

「好，一塊兒走吧。」

我燃起了另一支香煙。



他，不能算老，據他自己的見解，六十歲以下的人都算年青。但他已經聲威震杏林有幾十年了，這位杏林霸主，其名確令圈內圈外人如雷貫耳的。

他，那種威嚴，等閒人難望其背，誰的課在十時上，會在八時便坐滿了人？誰的課從不會有人遲到？誰的課人人會正襟危坐，靜得如一湖死水？誰會像總統演說一樣，米高峯放滿前面？只要他紅潤的面向你一轉，你會從心中抖出來，跳其震震舞矣！

他，認為女人最沒頭腦，最無邏輯，最愛幻想，對丈夫最壞——大概除了一位之外！所以，沒有一位女學生能逃過他的揮翰。不過，你有時候會見到一位紳士，小心的伴着一位風姿卓約的淑女上街，你抹抹眼鏡，那個就是他，而她就是那個例外！

他，近日不知怎的，常有微恙，但這決不是老了的象徵，因為他還沒有六十歲。常常想，他病了誰敢去診斷，去開藥，他會說：「Who passed your medicine? Go and get your money back!」嗎？

早日康寧！

人

物

種

人

素

描

## 雜碎集

·斯·

途經堅道某名麵包店，恰遇麵包出爐，香氣四溢，路人為之垂涎三尺。

一百五十團麵粉，五年的搓、揉、烘、煎、焗，一百五十隻炙手可熱的應市麵包。

「烈火暴潮」中某學生「領袖」說：讓大家舉拳，舉過手一切便變成民主了。對所謂民主的演繹，淋漓盡緻。

原來民主便是讓你舉拳手那麼一回事。看看某些標榜民主自由的國家，那些擺出人民社會作大前題的國度，再看看我們自己。

無他，民主仿似君子必具之美德，而沒有人肯認自己是小人而已。

一月份「純文學」中川端康成寫三島由紀夫文，引述「憤怒的死」，「美的死」以形容三島之剖腹。

奪取自己生命固屬愚昧，軍國主義更為醜惡；歷史上因軍國主義造成的生靈塗炭，瘡痍景象，鐵證如山，不容不認。

也許三島的死只是一個極端理想主義者「憤怒的死」，一個狂熱作家羅曼蒂克的死，一個軍國主義的死。

農曆新年，喧鬧無改。街外肩摩擊擊，萬頭鑽動。屋內孩子嘍、麻雀吵。面對隔夜又隔夜的「佳餚」難下咽。

憑窗倚眺，思潮起伏。忽然想起歲次辛亥，想起中國的六十年。

(11)

在他的眼中，我們有時候是 hatching eggs 的公鷄和母鷄，有時候是 dumbo 的，有時候是 diana fool 的，有時候要殺了我們，有時候要……總之，對着他就是「有得震有得馴」，尤其在「剖人室」中。

如此兒的人，是怎麼樣的呢？個子不高，但站起來挺有神氣，衣服鞋履，無一不是最佳配搭，面有銅色，上面鑲了一對神眼，最愛落在鼻樑下的眼鏡上向人掃射，就像兩枝探射燈似的，微翹的鼻，下面是笑起來可以很吸引人的咀，也是絕不饒人，「有巨冇你」的一副咀吧。這就是他！加上他那輛金沙色的汽車，是非常引人注目的一个人。

他對於開了的門，拉起了的簾，似乎特別敏感，為了這些，他可以喝得你魂飛魄散，也不管是否你的錯，誰教你倒楣在那個時候碰到了他呢！正是黑狗偷

吃，白狗當災，他曾對一個還沒有進門的人大叫：「Close the door, you fool!」唉！

星期五的「大集會」，是他最興奮的時刻，威震八面，別人只有同意的份兒，又愛跟人打賭，什麼的，如果不是，我便吃了那個爛等，只可惜，至目前為止，還沒有機會看他吃爛的樣子，當然啦，他是拿金牌獎的高手，豈會失手於等閒之輩？若不然，來一個「吃爛大會」，亦是盛事，也可以籌款去公益金了。

不知是否表面兇的人，底下裏都是心腸軟的，他嘛？見人眼淚一下，他的咀就軟了，這武器挺不錯；據說，他也是學生考試救星，有人曾說，他會拿着你的手，恐怕你怕得要命，亂說話而「肥佬」，如此，給他平日罵罵又何妨？

若然這篇東西刊了出來，保佑我的腦袋繼續安然放在我身上！上帝！

