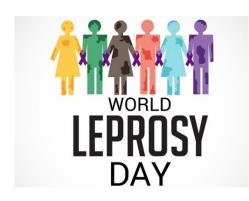
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上海扶輪社員於1926年開展中華痲瘋救濟會

Shanghai Rotarians launched the Chinese Mission to Lepers in 1926

By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian) 25 January 2015





Today is the World Leprosy Day – the last Sunday in January. Leprosy was said to be first recognized in the ancient civilizations of China, Egypt, and India, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Leprosy, also known as Hansen's Disease, was officially eliminated at the national level in China by 1982, meaning prevalence is lower than 1 in 100,000. Though leprosy has been brought under control in general, the situation in some areas is worsening, according to China's Ministry of Health. In the past, leprosy sufferers were ostracized by their communities as the disease was incurable, disfiguring, and wrongly thought to be highly infectious.

Medical missionary work expanded in China, between 1900 and 1920. Western missionaries believed that leprosy was more extensive in the southeast, in Canton (*Guangzhou*) (廣州), Amoy (*Xiamen*) (廈門), and surrounding areas.

In time, China's reputation as the seedbed for leprosy with 2.6 million cases was revised. Stanley G. Browne, CMG, OBE, FRCS, FRCP (1907–1986), British medical missionary and leprologist, confessed that "we have all been misled in the past regarding the dimensions of the leprosy problem in China. Former estimates had been based on approximations that extrapolated from studies in the coastal and Yangtze River (長江) basin provinces, where the prevalence rates were higher."

The most influential Chinese story demonstrating how people with leprosy have been stigmatized is one written by the Ch'ing Empire (大清國) novelist Xuān Dǐng (宣鼎) (1832-1880). This is about a girl Qiu Li-Yu (邱麗玉) who suffered from leprosy and was ordered

to marry in order to sell off the disease, but because she did not have the heart to marry the young man to whom she was betrothed, she was cast out of the house by her father. She became a beggar and was afforded shelter by a young man. She was finally cured by drinking wine in which a snake was drowned. This story was made into a movie, 《The Leper Girl /A Miracle of Leprosy》 (痲瘋女), and was shown widely in Mainland in the 1940s, and also in the 1980s in Taiwan.

The Chinese Mission to Lepers

The establishment of the Chinese Mission to Lepers (中華痲瘋救濟會) was the result of a visit from Mr. William M. Danner of the American Mission to Lepers.

At the end of 1925, William Danner, Secretary of the American Mission to Lepers, came to the Republic of China (中華民國) and gave large-scale speeches in Shanghai (上海), Foochow (福州), Nanking (南京) and other places, which attracted the attention of public opinion. This American mission had no independent program in China but planned to cooperate with a Chinese mission, and made its program as effective and far reaching as possible.

相去), of the Shanghai Rotary Club (上海扶輪社), called a meeting by inviting more than 20 celebrities from all walks of life in Shanghai to meet at the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). The agenda was to discuss whether China could organize such an organization similar to the Leprosy Mission International to promote the development of leprosy concern in China. The first motion put forward at the meeting was to "recommend a committee of nine members, to consider in the long run, whether this new association should be affiliated with the American Mission to Lepers, be one of the branches, or be an independent Chinese mission." Attending in this meeting, there were 5 current or future Shanghai Rotarians, namely: Dr. Fong Foo-Sec, William Yinson Lee (李元信), Percy Chu (朱博泉), Han Yu-Lin (韓玉麟), and Rev. Wu Ts-Chien (鄔志堅牧師).

On January 18, the first committee meeting was held. Most members believed that "this association will be founded by Chinese people, and those who benefit from it are also our compatriots. Certainly, the association must be in-charged by Chinese in order to win the sympathy and support of the Chinese public." Proposed by William Yinson Lee, seconded by Wang Chi-Ren (王志仁), and unanimously approved, name of the organization was decided as "The Chinese Mission to Lepers 中華痲瘋救濟會". Former diplomat Tang Shao-Yi (唐紹儀) was elected as the Honorary President, the 3 honorary vice-presidents elected were: Admiral Sah Chen-Ping (薩鎮冰海軍上將) from Foochow (Fuzhou) (福州), Dr. Goh Lean-Tuck (伍連德醫學博士), M.D., from Harbin (哈爾濱), and William M. Danner from the American Mission to Lepers. Officers elected to serve the Mission were: President-William Yinson Lee; Vice Presidents--Dr. Fong Foo-Sec, Dr. Edward S. Tyau (刁信德醫學博

士), M.D.; Treasurer--Han Yu-Lin; Honorary Medical Advisor—Dr. Henry Fowler (傅樂仁醫生), British missionary; and Secretary--Rev. Wu Ts-Chien. Hence, the "Chinese Mission to Lepers" was officially established.

Motto

The Chinese Mission to Lepers had adopted its motto as: "Ridding China to Leprosy" Aims

The aims of the Mission may be summarized as follows:

- 1. To give medical advice and treatment to patients suffering from leprosy.
- 2. To direct such patients where to go to secure the best possible results.
- 3. To publish literature on leprosy for the enlightenment of the public.
- 4. To advocate scientific methods in combating the scourge of leprosy throughout China.
- 5. To supply and distribute the chaulmoogra oils and their derivatives and other drugs used in the treatment of leprosy.
- 6. To give financial aid to existing leprosaria and assist in the erection of new ones.
- 7. To secure Government co-operation and legislation in the campaign against leprosy.
- 8. To uplift the moral and spiritual life of the lepers by reaching the Christian Gospel to them.

Organization

With its headquarters in Shanghai, the Mission had its auxiliaries in the British Crown Colony Hong Kong (香港), Foochow (*Fuzhou*) (福州), Amoy (*Xiamen*) (廈門) and Nanchang (南昌). It was proposed to have branches located in all big cities throughout the country. Activities

1. Educational Propaganda

- (a) *The Leper Quarterly*, which was the official organ of the Mission with a circulation of 4,000 copies. It went into the libraries of schools, churches, hospitals, Y.M.C.A. and government offices.
- (b) Publication of pamphlets for free distribution: *Leprosy*; *Why Do We Want to Help the Lepers?*; *What We Ought to Know About Leprosy*; *Leprosy and Sin*; *Starting Life Afresh* (English); *Wilbur and Pete* (English & Chinese)
- (c) Visits of Secretary---Wherever he went, the Secretary organized speaking campaign to promote and stimulate the interest in modern leper relief.
- 2. Promoting and assisting leper hospitals and dispensaries

As a result of the Secretary's visits, financial drives were being made at Nanchang and Amoy for building modern leper hospitals, each having already secured the necessary land. The Mission itself was making an appropriation of \$5,000 to Nanchang and had promised \$2,000 to Pak Hoi (*Beihai*) (北海) where a new leprosarium was being erected.

3. Supplying Chaulmoogra Oils and their Derivatives and Other Drugs for the Treatment of Leprosy

Except those assisted in this direction by the Leprosy Mission International, the Chinese Mission to Lepers was prepared to supply drugs to every hospital and individual doctor giving systematic treatment to lepers on modern lines.

4. The Hongkew General Dispensary, Shanghai

This Hongkew (*Hongkou*) (其口) dispensary was started some years ago by Dr. Elizabeth Shapleigh, and a good deal of work for Shanghai lepers was conducted there with the financial assistance of the Mission. Since Dr. Shapleigh's death the Mission had taken over the work of the dispensary at an annual cost of \$3,000. The resident physician, Dr. F. Y. Pan, M.D., held a special leper clinic on at least two afternoons a week with an attendance of about 50 lepers.

5. Activities amongst Chinese Settlers in the South Sea Islands

Through the work of the Field Secretary, Mr. T. H. Lee, great interest had been created among the overseas Chinese on the problem of ridding China of leprosy. Committees to raise funds had been formed in Singapore, Java, Kuala Lumpur and other places.

Special Immediate Objectives

In addition to the general objects and work of the Mission as outlined above, the following immediate objectives were being sought:-

- 1. The calling of a National Leper Conference.
- 2. The organization of a National Leprosy Council.
- 3. The enactment of Leprosy Laws.
- 4. The opening of leper clinics in cities and rural areas in all districts where leprosy was prevalent.
- 5. The establishment of a modern leprosarium in each of the provinces where leprosy was endemic.

About the Rotarians

- (1) William Yinson Lee (季元信), Australian Chinese, was elected an Active Member of the Rotary Club of Shanghai on 20 September 1924 when he was the Sales Advisor of Cathay Motors, Ltd., with his classification held as "Automobile Industry--Trucks Distributing". Yinson had served the Club in various positions: Director 1926-1930; Bursary & Prizes Committee Chair 1928; Program Chair 1934-1935.
- (2) Dr. Fong Foo-Sec (鄭富均博士), *Hon*LLD (*Pomona*), MEd (*Columbia*), MA (*Columbia*), BLitt (*UC Berkeley*) (1869-1938), a Guangdong native, joined the Shanghai Rotary Club on 4 April 1922 (*Classification: Books Publishing*), was the first Chinese who served as a director of Rotary International in 1933-1934, but very exceptionally not a past district governor. Other than that, Fong held a smart record of services to Rotary as the Shanghai Rotary Club President in 1931-1932; China's representative to the first Council on Legislation in 1934; Rotary International District 81 Governor in 1936-1937; District 96-97-98 Governor in 1937-1938; and finally, District 97-98 Governor on 1 July 1938 until 3 October 1938 when he passed away in office after two months of illness.
- (3) Percy Chu (朱博泉) was elected an Active Member of the Shanghai Rotary Club on 24 August 1926 when he was the manager of the Joint Reserve Board, Shanghai Bankers Association, holding the classification as ""Finance—Reserve Banking". Percy served the Club as President in 1934-1935. Prior to that, he was a Director from 1928 to 1935; Treasurer from 1928 to 1933; Finance Committee Chair from 1931 to 1933. Percy Chu was a guest speaker at the 1994 Taipei Rotary International Convention.
- (4) Han Yu-Lin (韓玉麟) joined the Rotary Club of Shanghai in 1923 as an Active Member for the next 3 years. He was the Founder and General Manager of the National Transport Company, and was also a director of St. Luke's Hospital (同仁醫院), Shanghai.
- (5) Rev. Wu Ts-Chien (鄔志堅牧師), a pastor of the Baptist Church and formerly a professor briefly in the University of Shanghai (滬江大學) and Fudan University (復旦大學), respectively, he served the Chinese Mission to Lepers as Secretary since 1926 before he joined the Rotary Club of Shanghai in 1931. In 1948, Wu became a charter member of the Shanghai West Rotary Club (滬西扶輪社). Rev. T. C. Wu was the uncle (伯父) of Dr. Raymond Wu (鄔維庸醫生), President 1980-1981 of the Kowloon West Rotary Club (九龍西民輪社), Hong Kong.





李元信 William Yinson Lee



鄺富灼博士 Dr. Fong Foo-Sec



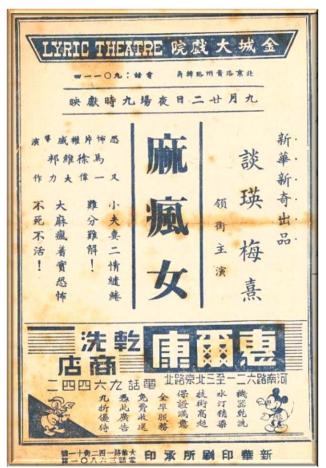
朱博泉 Percy Chu



韓玉麟 Han Yu-Lin



鄔志堅牧師 Rev. Wu Ts-Chien





中國電影《痲瘋女》 The Chinese movie 《The Leper Girl / A Miracle of Leprosy 》



痲瘋病患者在痲瘋病醫院輪候治療 Leprosy patients waiting for treatment at one of the leper hospitals



1931 年 5 月--中華痲瘋救濟會會長李元信(右三) 偕副會長刁信德博士(左二)接待菲律賓古橫痲瘋醫院病理科 主任魏德博士(左三) 訪問。

May 1931 – The Chinese Mission to Lepers receives the visit of Dr. W. Wade (L3), Director of Pathology, Leper Hospital of The Philippines, by President William Yinson Lee (R3) and Vice President Dr. Edward S. Tyau, M.D. (L2).



1931 年 5 月--會長李元信(中)偕副會長刁信德博士(右一)接待菲律賓古嶺痲瘋醫院病理科主任魏德博士(左一) 參觀中華痲瘋殺濟會上海虹口皮膚病醫院(臨平路 173 號)。

May 1931 – Dr. W. Wade (L1), Director of Pathology, Leper Hospital of The Philippines, visits the Shanghai Hongkew Clinic for Skin Disease of The Chinese Mission to Lepers, accompanied by President William Yinson Lee (middle) and Vice President Dr. Edward S. Tyau, M.D. (R1).

上海扶輪社員於1926年開展中華痲瘋救濟會



痲瘋,是一種由痲瘋桿菌而引起的慢性傳染病,流行全球。中國是較早留下痲瘋歷史記載 的地區之一,近代中國也是痲瘋數量最多的國家之一。

相對,中國的痲瘋救濟也歷史悠久。北齊的「癘人坊」即謂古代痲瘋病院的雛形,由僧人設立,寺院收養救濟。後唐武宗下令由地方政府接管,病坊成為官辦的救濟設施。由此,中國的痲瘋防治一直以政府為主體。到清末民國間,來華傳教士參與該項工作,之後就由基督徒成立的民間社會團體---中華痲瘋救濟會(Chinese Mission to Lepers)主導,直至1949年後又歸入政府衛生工作。

中國的痲瘋防治、救濟雖很早開始並延續上千年,但傳統的防治措施鮮有保留與發展。到 近代,其防治遠落後於其他國家:在西方國家對痲瘋的認識有質的突破,痲瘋得到控制、病患人數逐漸減少的同時,中國的痲瘋人數卻逐年增加。且無論政府還是社會,對痲瘋的態度或漠視,或恐懼,缺乏正確的認識。

扶輪社員的動議

1925 年底,美國痲瘋救濟會(American Mission to Lepers)總幹事譚納(William M. Danner)來中國,在上海、福州、南京等處作大規模演講,引起社會輿論的注意。

1926年1月15日,信仰基督教的上海扶輪社(Shanghai Rotary Club)社員鄺富灼博士(Dr. Fong Foo-Sec),邀集上海各界名流二十餘人在基督教青年會開會,討論中國能否組織一個與萬國痲瘋會(Leprosy Mission International)相似的機關,以在中國開展痲瘋救濟事業。會上提出的第一個議案就是「推舉九個委員,從長考慮,本會應當附屬於美國痲瘋救濟會,為分會之一,或是獨立的中國痲瘋救濟會」,推舉的委員分別是:鄺富灼、李元信(William Yinson Lee)、刁信德醫師(Dr. Edward S. Tyau, M.D.)、石美玉醫師(Dr. Mary Stone, M.D.)、徐亦蓁女士(上海扶輪社社員牛惠生醫師的夫人)、朱博泉(Percy Chu)、程聯、王志仁、朱少屏。

1月18日,召開第一次委員會,多數人認為「本會既為中華人士所創設,受其利益的又為 我國同胞,當然須由華人負責,以圖博得國人的同情和贊助」,由李元信動議,王志仁附議, 全體通過,定名為「中華痲瘋救濟會 The Chinese Mission to Lepers」。並當場推舉外交家唐紹儀為名譽會長,福州的薩鎮冰海軍上將、哈爾濱的傳染病學家伍連德醫師(Dr. Goh Lean-Tuck, M.D.)、美國痲瘋救濟會的譚納等三人為名譽副會長。而主管人員以李元信為會長,鄺富灼、刁信德為副會長,韓玉麟為會計,英國傳教士傳樂仁醫師(Dr. Henry Fowler)為名譽醫藥顧問,鄔志堅牧師為總幹事。至此,中華麻瘋救濟會正式成立。

【註】李元信、鄺富灼、朱博泉、韓玉麟、鄔志堅,均為上海扶輪社社員。(更多資訊請參閱第 14 頁)

痲瘋救濟會成立之初,就擬定了八項工作:1. 給痲瘋病人以醫藥上的幫助;2. 指點病人去最好的療治機構;3. 向群眾宣傳痲瘋的危險和剷除的必要;4. 提倡新式痲瘋治療法;5. 分發安癩藥和其他藥品;6. 資助痲瘋院;7. 冀得政府合作,制定法律,禁止痲瘋人和常人雜居;8. 宣傳基督教福音以提高痲瘋人的精神生活。

防治痲瘋的宣傳

中華痲瘋救濟會認為:中國幅員廣闊,痲瘋人數量多,要剷除中國的痲瘋,須廣為宣傳。首先是文字宣傳。《痲瘋季刊》(The Leper Quarterly)是其官方刊物,分中文版、英文版與中英混合版 3 種。1927 年 1 月創刊,每年 1 卷 4 期。1942 年 3 月,英文版停刊,共 15 卷 60 期。1943 年中文版由 4 期縮減為 2 期,1944 年停刊。中文版共 17 卷 70 期。該季刊是國內唯一介紹研究痲瘋的專門刊物,設立了社言、論著、醫藥欄、痲瘋世界、分會消息、來函選錄、報告等欄目,主要刊登救濟會的活動訊息,介紹國內外醫治痲瘋的最新成果,登載國內外有關痲瘋的實際情形,和剷除痲瘋運動的調查報告。1939 年後還開設了「病人園地」欄目,欄內文章全部為病人所作,並由此誕生了兩份由痲瘋病人主辦的雜誌——《淒風》旬刊和《晨光季刊》。

《痲瘋季刊》甫一出版,銷數即達 2,000,還曾增至 4,000 份,且該刊對宗教、文化、學術以及民眾教育等團體,多數贈閱,或交換。除《痲瘋季刊》外,中華痲瘋救濟會還出版了三十多種出版物,包括中英兩種語言形式。有的是定價出售,有的是免費贈送,如《痲瘋》小冊,在發出贈送的告示後,短短 4 個月,已分發 552 冊,索書信函來自國內 20 個省,以江蘇、廣東、福建為最多。

其次是製作模型,舉辦參與各種展覽會。1931年,為普及痲瘋知識,痲瘋救濟會向山東齊魯大學(Cheeloo University/Shantung Christian University)廣智院(Whitewright Institute) 訂購泥製痲瘋模型,共計83件,分為12組,包括痲瘋的病態、傳染途徑、痲瘋病人的醫治、預防以及治癒痲瘋人應有的生活等內容。陳列於痲瘋救濟會附設診所,供人參觀。1932年10月,第一屆全國痲瘋大會在上海愛文義路(Avenue Road)李斯德研究院(The Henry Lester Institute of Technical Education)新廈舉行,與大會同時舉行痲瘋教育展覽會兩天。1933年上海市衛生、教育兩局舉行上海市健康教育展覽會,中華痲瘋救濟會也獲邀參加。在社會組傳染股立痲瘋專部,陳列宣傳品,包括85件痲瘋模型、15幅痲瘋教育畫、8幅全國各地痲瘋院的照片、24種印刷品,還有上海痲瘋分佈圖、全世界痲瘋人口比較表、中國與全世界痲瘋人口比較表、實物大楓子果等。

再次,舉行剷除痲瘋有獎論文活動。第一次發起是 1930 年,題目為「剷除中國痲瘋之方案」,由潘光旦、王志仁、朱少屏擔任評判員,10 月公佈獲獎名單。第一次徵文效果不佳,僅收到 21 篇文章;且來源地多為痲瘋最盛區域;應徵文章材料均取自官方刊物。第二次徵文在

1933年,投稿者極為踴躍,邊遠之省分如陝西,雲南等,皆有應徵,且獲獎作品材料多是來自作者親身經歷與觀察。

除此之外,對上海地區的學校,中華痲瘋救濟會還採取了面對面交流的宣傳策略。1938 年,在上海的教會學校,如滬江大學(University of Shanghai)、聖約翰大學(St. John's University)、上海女子醫學院、中西女子中學(McTyeire School)等,舉行盛大的教育宣傳。宣傳方法是在各學校以「痲瘋乃一公共衛生問題」為主旨演講,講詞則視學生級別而分深淺。總計 23 所學校,聽講人數一萬左右。目的在於使學生腦海中印有痲瘋印象,從而養成預防的意識。

又次,進行旅行宣講、演說與播音等多種宣介活動。中華痲瘋救濟會成立後,鄔志堅是第一任,也是任期最長的總幹事。任期中,鄔志堅幾乎每年都要對痲瘋情形進行實地調查,足跡遍及華南、西南、華東、華北以及華中流域的三十多個城市。還多次前往痲瘋高發區,並遠渡重洋,到菲律賓、日本、美國等國考察學習。鄔志堅每到一地,不僅拜訪當地社會的領袖人物,宣傳痲瘋知識,還以其依託,陸續在香港、廈門、福州、汕頭、南昌、新化等地建立分會。並且,每次考察結束後,鄔志堅都撰文發佈在《痲瘋季刊》上,以促進人們對中國痲瘋整體情形的瞭解。在中華痲瘋救濟會的本部上海,鄔志堅應各社團之請,曾先後到滬江大學、上海扶輪社、國立上海醫學院、新民中學、滬江商學院、麥倫中學(Medhurst College)、美國學堂(American School)、上海基督教教士公會、中華痲瘋救濟會婦女後援會、福音廣播電臺等處演講。

除總幹事鄔志堅身體力行的宣傳實踐外,中華痲瘋救濟會及其支持者也利用機會通過各種 形式,多方宣傳痲瘋知識。如 1938 年中華痲瘋救濟會得到上海福音廣播電臺的支援,每週有 半小時廣播宣傳痲瘋知識。中華痲瘋救濟會特邀眾多知名人士進行演講,如羅愛思醫師、伊博 恩博士、朱恒璧博士、刁信德醫師、海深德醫師、吳紹青醫師、賴鬥岩醫師、朱少屏先生等。 他們多來自醫藥界,對痲瘋知識闡釋甚詳,使醫界、民眾均有極大裨益。

痲瘋救濟會還尋求與醫藥團體和醫藥界人士的合作,聘請刁信德醫師為副會長,聘請遠東痲瘋專家傅樂仁博士為名譽醫藥顧問。他們不僅為中華痲瘋救濟會的發展出謀劃策,還親自診療痲瘋病人:刁信德每逢星期三上午在同仁醫院(St. Luke's Hospital)診治痲瘋,傅樂仁允諾為痲瘋救濟會檢驗痲瘋病人,並在《痲瘋季刊》開設醫藥欄,親自撰寫文章,啟迪民智。

中華痲瘋救濟會與中華醫學會合作的另一舉措,就是舉辦全國痲瘋大會。為了喚起醫藥界人士注意,吸引更多醫藥界人士參與,集思廣益,共同研究痲瘋問題,每屆全國痲瘋大會都選擇與中華醫學會年會同一時間、地點召開。年會的閉幕日也是痲瘋大會的召開日,截至 1943 年,共舉辦三屆。

向政府籲請

中華痲瘋救濟會認為:「欲一國痲瘋之掃盡,非政府作積極之干涉鮮難有效。振聵發擊固屬本會之職責,然而風行雷厲猶須得政府之同情,所望者自經本會之鼓吹督促後痲瘋問題漸為當局所注意。」但政府的態度並不能令人滿意。

為此,中華痲瘋救濟會屢次遞呈要求政府對痲瘋問題有所作為。其著重點有三:

- 第一,要求政府給以法律上的支持,制定痲瘋法令;禁止患者與常人雜處;禁止歧視痲瘋人。中華痲瘋救濟會曾召集本會醫藥委員會全體委員,起草對於痲瘋法令之意見書全份。並附中西文痲瘋問題名著,於1932年備文呈送國民政府衛生當局,但未見下文。
- 第二,請求將痲瘋編入教材。1932年10月中華痲瘋救濟會第一次上呈,1933年5月再次上呈請求將痲瘋事實編為各校的教材。這項建議很快得到教育部的採納,通令各省教育廳訓令各書局遵辦。1935年上海商務印書館出版的課本,已經有兩種添加了痲瘋相關知識。
- 第三,組織中央痲瘋協會。他們認為:要剷除中國痲瘋,必須各個擊破,構建一個堅強的上下連通的結構系統。即:一面由染病省區官民合作,仿照上海中華痲瘋療養院,建設一現代癩病院,為附近患者辟一樂園,更為宣傳、調查、研究等工作之主要機關;同時由中央政府迅速成立全國痲瘋協會,綜覽指揮,作為鏟癩運動的中樞、核心。如此,方可有望徹底剷除痲瘋。中華痲瘋救濟會的這一設想,得到南京衛生署劉瑞恒署長(南京扶輪社社員)等人的支持。但是隨著戰爭爆發、上海淪陷,這個設想最終胎死腹中。

實際善行

組織捐贈

中華痲瘋救濟會每年耶誕節前,以大批禮物和現金贈送全國各痲瘋醫院、居留地。1930年 向公平鐵廠定製鐵床 40 張,全新棉衣 40 套,送給南昌新建的痲瘋院;衣服鞋帽等 63 件,贈 送杭州痲瘋醫院;現款 4,600 餘元,分送廣東、福建、山東、湖北、浙江、江西、雲南、甘肅、 上海等 9 個省市的 22 個痲瘋居留地、診療所。1931 年贈送現款 5,000 餘元給廣東、海南、福 建、山東、江蘇、湖北、浙江、江西、雲南、上海等 10 個省市的 26 個居留地、診療所。1931、 1932 年共分撥全國各處的痲瘋醫院、痲瘋收容所和麻瘋診療所聖誕禮金 7,838.41 元。1933 年 除贈送無線電收音機、幻燈機等實用品外,分贈各處現金約有 2,000 元。即使在戰爭爆發以後, 中華痲瘋救濟會仍堅持向全國各地贈送聖誕禮金,如 1937 年贈送約 1,600 元,受惠者達 31 處;1938 年贈送達 1,750 元,受惠者 33 處;1939 年分送全國 59 處痲瘋院、痲瘋診療所及教 會等現金約 3,000 元。

施送藥品

1929 年贈送各地痲瘋院藥品約1,000元。1931 年鄔志堅到江北調查,並贈送藥劑給泰縣、揚州、東台等處的醫院,以使更多的痲瘋人能夠得到醫治。起初並不固定施送某種藥品,直到1933年,第一次全國痲瘋大會通過決案,採用菲律賓配製的大楓子油,並得到菲律賓總督承諾儘量供給。之後不久即有大批藥劑到滬,分發全國各痲瘋院,作為救濟之用。這是中華痲瘋救濟會大規模分發大楓子油的開始,之後,每年都分贈大楓子油給全國的痲瘋醫院和診所。

津貼機構

隨著宣傳活動的進行,中華痲瘋救濟會的影響逐漸擴大,資金日漸充裕,開始在聖誕饋贈之外發放補助金。1937年發送補助金16,663元,6處機關受到補貼;1938年中華痲瘋救濟會改變政策,凡是經濟上有需要的,不論關係親疏、名稱、宗教背景,都給予幫助。本年發到各地痲瘋療養院與診療所的補助金,有18,600元有餘,受津貼機關增至20處;1939年補助金

增至19,629元,受津貼機關增至36處。

援助病人

中華痲瘋救濟會的工作雖著眼於全國,但也不忽略個體瘋人。對於他們的要求,總是盡最大力量援助。或替他們代辦藥料,或為他們查驗身體,或將他們介紹到相當的痲瘋院或診療所,或資助旅費。諸如此類,不一而足。1929年,由救濟會介紹而在杭州松木場痲瘋院療養的,至少有10人以上,其中有2人完全由救濟會津貼。北平協和醫院醫好的一個痲瘋人,因無家可歸,由救濟會出資送到山東滕縣痲瘋院以資收容。另外,如遇虐待痲瘋人事件,中華痲瘋救濟會必呈請主管機關,要求依法處理,嚴懲不貸。如廣東梅縣槍殺痲瘋人案,中華痲瘋救濟會就曾具呈衛生署要求依法查辦。

倡建、援建病院

經中華麻瘋救濟會援助設立的痲瘋院有:江西的南昌痲瘋醫院,救濟會撥助建築費 5,000元,以及常年經費的大部分;湖南的新化痲瘋院,鄔志堅前往視察後發起,獲得救濟會經濟援助;江蘇如皋的痲瘋院,救濟會津貼 5,000元的建築費;福建延平的痲瘋村及痲瘋院,重建痲瘋村的經費由救濟會負擔;廣東北海的新痲瘋院,中華痲瘋救濟會贈送建築基地;廣東羅定的痲瘋院,救濟會負擔其常年經費的一半,另一半由羅定博愛醫院負責;海南痲瘋醫院,救濟會津貼建築費 5,000元;廈門的痲瘋院,也由救濟會首倡並力促其成。中華痲瘋救濟會一手建立、也是規模最大的、最為完善的痲瘋機構是上海的中華痲瘋療養院。該院前身是美國女醫師雪伯萊(Dr. Elizabeth Shapleigh)在閘北區開設的慈和醫院(Swarthmore Dispensary),1929年由中華痲瘋救濟會接辦,改名為虹口皮膚病醫院,開支費用全部由中華痲瘋救濟會承擔。隨著就診病人日益增多,救濟會有意在上海建立一個規模宏大的痲瘋醫院。在得到中華民國政府衛生署和上海市衛生局的支持並徵募到建築所需的8萬元後,於1935年3月興建,12月開幕。

在中華痲瘋救濟會繪製的藍圖中,中華痲瘋療養院不僅僅是救濟上海及其鄰近地區痲瘋病 人的機關,還是全國痲瘋療養院的樣板。可惜療養院甫一建成,即遭上海淞滬事變。療養院位 於戰區之內,數次搬遷,生存尚且困難,那些美好的設想更無法實施。

在中華痲瘋救濟會的努力下,到 1942 年時,全國共有痲瘋診所四十餘處。據該會估計, 中國各地有痲瘋病人約一百萬。

經費一直是巨大考驗。自 1941 年太平洋戰爭爆發後,中華痲瘋救濟會的經費來源大受打擊,國外捐款無不斷絕。當時每一麻瘋病人每月約需兩百元費用。所以募款一直是該會重要的工作議程。

結 語

近代中國的痲瘋防治,遠遠落後於世界其他國家。在西方國家痲瘋得到控制,病患人數逐漸減少的時候,中國依舊對痲風缺乏正確的認識,痲瘋病人不僅沒有減少,還在增加。在此背景下,中華痲瘋救齊會應運而生。中華痲瘋救濟會是一個由基督徒發起組織的民間社會團體,存續二十多年,擔當了剷除痲瘋運動的領袖角色。其成員主要由國人組成,特別是會長、幹事、會計、司庫等職位均由國人擔任。以上海總會為中心,以分會為枝幹,再加上各地的擁護者和支持者,通過社會網路組成一個共同體。不僅促使中國的鏟癩事業有了長足進展,還開啟了民間團體興辦全國性慈善事業的肇始。

扶輪社員簡介

- (1) 李元信(William Yinson Lee),澳洲華人,國泰汽車有限公司銷售顧問,1924年9月20日被選為上海扶輪社現職社員,職業分類為「汽車工業--卡車經銷」。李元信曾在扶輪社擔任過多個職位: 1926-1930年任理事;1928年任助學金和獎勵委員會主席;1934-1935年擔任節目主席。
- (2) 鄺富灼博士(Dr. Fong Foo-Sec, HonLLD (Pomona), MEd (Columbia), MA (Columbia), BLitt (UCBerkeley))(1869-1938),廣東人,1922年4月4日加入上海扶輪社(職業分類:圖書出版)。他是第一位在1933-1934年度擔任國際扶輪理事的華人,但非常例外的是,他之前沒有擔任過地區總監。除此之外,鄺富灼為扶輪奉獻了出色的服務:在1931-1932年度擔任上海扶輪社社長;1934年代表中華民國出席第一屆立法會議;1936-1937年度擔任國際扶輪第81地區總監;1937-1938年度擔任第96-97-98地區總監;最後,他於1938年7月1日擔任第97-98地區總監,直到1938年10月3日,患病兩個月後在任上去世。
- (3) 朱博泉(Percy Chu)於 1926 年 8 月 24 日當選為上海扶輪社現職社員,時任上海銀行家協會聯合儲備委員會經理,職業分類為「金融—儲備銀行」。朱博泉於 1934-1935 年度擔任上海扶輪社社長。在此之前,他於 1928 年至 1935 年間擔任理事; 1928 年至 1933 年擔任司庫; 1931 年至 1933 年擔任財務委員會主席。1994 年台北的國際扶輪年會,朱博泉是特邀演講嘉賓。
- (4) 韓玉麟於 1923 年加入上海扶輪社,是其後三年的現職社員。他是運輸公司的創辦人兼總經理, 也是上海同仁醫院(St. Luke's Hospital)的董事。
- (5) 鄔志堅,是基督教浸信會牧師,曾任滬江大學、復旦大學教授。1926 年起任中華痲瘋救濟會總幹事;1931 年加入上海扶輪社為現職社員;1948 年加入滬西扶輪社(Shanghai West Rotary Club)為創社社員。鄔志堅牧師是鄔維庸醫生的伯父,鄔維庸醫生(Dr. Raymond Wu)於1980-1981 年度擔任(香港)九龍西區扶輪社(Kowloon West Rotary Club)社長。

