

胡惠德醫生--1945 年復興破碎的香港扶輪社
Dr. Arthur W. Woo
Rejuvenated the broken Hong Kong Rotary Club in 1945
By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)
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Rejuvenated the broken Hong Kong Rotary Club

Dr. Arthur W. Woo (胡惠德醫生), O.B.E, C.St.J., F.R.C.S., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., J.P., (1888-1964) was an obstetrician and gynecologist missionary. He was the Rotarian who rejuvenated the broken Rotary Club of Hong Kong (香港扶輪社) after the victory of the Pacific War (a theatre of the World War II) in August 1945.

Woo was a charter member of the Club in 1930, and served as its President in 1940-1941. In November 1945, a newly freed British Crown Colony Hong Kong was struggling back into operation. Every day ships brought repatriates back from prison camps (including a number of Hong Kong Rotarians), along with new cargoes to restart the port's flow of commerce. Hong Kong began against the chaotic backdrop of the resumption of British sovereignty after the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong ended in August 1945, and the renewal of the Nationalist-Communist Civil War in the China mainland. Even so, Woo invited a large group of his friends to lunch one day at the Gloucester Hotel (告羅士打大酒店) in Central District. As the friends sat down together, one of them remarked: "This looks like Rotary." Woo smiled and said: "Yes, we must find a good secretary." That was the way the Rotary Club in Hong Kong was reborn after the Imperial Japan's military occupation of 3 years and 8 months.

A former Rotarian before the War, Lieutenant Colonel Eric John Reinhold Mitchell (密轍爾中校), OBE, ED, Second-in-Command of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, and Hong Kong Branch Manager for the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company (known today as Manulife Hong Kong 宏利人壽保險), undertook to plan a program of events beginning with a meeting which was, in effect, the re-inauguration of the Club. In January 1946, the first postwar Rotary lunch in Hong Kong took place at the Gloucester Hotel's restaurant. A motion passed noted that the Club had "been in abeyance" since 1941 and stated that it had now been restarted.

It was revealed the Club still had HK\$7,000 in the bank but this was frozen under wartime rules and so funds were urgently needed. Members were asked to pay their half-yearly fee of

HK\$15 immediately, which they did. The Club came back to life. It was resolved that future meetings would take place at the same venue.

There were, of course, some other formalities still to be undergone. Rotary International's headquarters was contacted with an application for re-admission, a request that was readily approved on the basis that the Club had never really ceased to exist. Many of the Club records, previously assumed to have been destroyed, were found in a metal box at the former Sports Club in King's Building, Connaught Road. The Hong Kong Rotary Club was admitted to Rotary International again on 25 April 1946. A duplicate copy of the Charter was dispatched from the United States. Lieutenant Colonel Eric J. R. Mitchell was the first president 1946-1947 after the War, holding the Classification "Insurance – Annuities".

Rotary International Administrative Advisor for Hong Kong and China

Though the Club was first formed in 1930, its postwar reincarnation has brought Rotarians their greatest challenge for service, for the Chinese Civil War (國共內戰) (1945-1950) and the Korean War (朝鮮戰爭) (1950-1953) had markedly increased the Colony's local problems. The 1950s began with a large number of impoverished people without jobs and natural resources. The problem was further compounded with a flood of refugees, from the China mainland, who were able to cross due to the lack of border controls until June 1951. The refugees caused a huge population surge: from 1945 to 1951, the population grew from 600,000 to 2.1 million. At their Tuesday "tiffin" meetings in the Hong Kong Hotel (香港大酒店), these cosmopolitan Rotarians (no one nationality made up more than one-third of the members) tailored their community services to their crowded community's needs. For example, the Club had built and maintained an anti-trachoma clinic which treated some 800 patients a month, free of charges.

The better to actualize Rotary's Ideal of Service, Woo in 1947 introduced Rotary to the neighbouring Portuguese Territory Macao (澳門) across the Pearl River (珠江) resulting in the formation of the Macau Rotary Club (澳門扶輪社) on June 16th. In 1948, the Hong Kong Rotarians helped organize a new club on June 28th---the Kowloon Rotary Club (九龍扶輪社)---across the Victoria Harbour (維多利亞港) at the Kowloon Peninsula (九龍半島).

Though there had been vision and mission on 1 July 1937 to develop 2,000 Rotary clubs in The Republic of China (中華民國), the 3 Rotary districts spread on most of the provinces were ultimately dissolved on 1 July 1951 after the new administration of The People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國), and that any remaining clubs in those territories be considered as non-districted clubs under the supervision of an Administrative Advisor.

On 1 July 1951, Woo was appointed by Rotary International President Frank E. Spain to serve as Administrative Advisor to The Board 1951-1952 (*the former title equivalent to nowadays President's Special Representative*) to supervise the non-districted 2 clubs located in the British Crown Colony Hong Kong (Hong Kong 香港, Kowloon 九龍); 1 in the Portuguese Territory Macao (Macau 澳門); 1 in Taiwan (Taipei 臺北); as well as 3 in China mainland (Tientsin 天津, Nanking 南京, Shanghai West 滬西).

Dr. Arthur W. Woo could be counted as the fourth member from the Hong Kong Rotary Club to serve as officer of Rotary International. The previous three were: (1) Dr. Chengting Thomas Wang (王正廷博士); (2) Dr. Li Shu-Fan (李樹芬醫生); and (3) George Ernest Marden.



Obstetrician and Gynecologist as a Medical Missionary

Woo was an ethnic Cantonese born in the British Crown Colony Hong Kong on 23 October 1888. His father was Dr. U I-Kai (胡爾楷醫生), and his younger sister was Catherine F. Woo (胡素貞博士), M.B.E, Ph.D., J.P., principal in 1916-1952 of St. Paul's Girls' School (聖保羅女書院) (later re-organized as St. Paul's Co-educational College 聖保羅男女中學 after the World War II).

Following graduation from Diocesan Boys' School (拔萃男書院), Woo studied Latin and French in England. He was trained and qualified at Middlesex Hospital in 1913, and obtained Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (L.R.C.P.); Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons, Great Britain (M.R.C.S.) in the same year. In 1916, Woo was conferred the twin Bachelor's degrees in Medicine and Surgery (M.B., B.S.) by the University of London. He was Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (F.R.C.S.) (England) in 1949, and Honorary Fellow of the International College of Surgeons (F.I.C.S.).

During the First World War (1914-1918), Woo served at The Military Hospital and several other hospitals in Great Britain, followed by studies in New York and Baltimore under a Rockefeller Foundation scholarship, including training at the Johns Hopkins University Hospital in the United States. Then he returned to China and became the First Assistant to Professor John Preston Maxwell (馬士敦), M.D., F.R.C.S., Department of Gynecology & Obstetrics, Peking Union Medical College (北京協和醫學院) in 1923; Medical Advisor to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Transportation, Republic of China; Personal physician to the Republican China's Grand President Li Yuan-Hong (中華民國大總統黎元洪). Woo was decorated the Order of Golden Grain, 5th Class (五等嘉禾勳章) by President Li.

Woo went to England in 1921 to receive special treatment of undisclosed nature and there was false reports of his death of the treatment.

Woo was the President 1924-1925 of Hong Kong Chinese Medical Association (香港中華醫學會); and later the first Chinese elected since 1928 for 5 years to the office of President of The China Medical Association (中國博醫會). He was also the last president of the Association which in April 1932 amalgamated with the Chinese Medical Association (中華醫學會) and ceased to exist henceforth. The China Medical Association was originally the Medical Missionary Society of Canton founded on 21 February 1838. The words "of Canton": in the name of the Society was later replaced by "in China" (中華醫藥傳道會).

Woo registered to practice in Hong Kong since May 1919. He returned from Peking in 1925. Other than private practice, he was Lecturer and Internal Examiner of Hong Kong University (香港大學); Honorary consulting gynecologist, Nethersole Hospital (那打素醫院); Medical

Superintendent (and owner) of Babington Hospital (惠德頤養院). After the World War II, Woo opened his clinic in 1948 at Alexandra Building (歷山大廈), and then moved to Edinburgh House (公爵行), Central District, in the 1960s.

Community Services

Other than Rotary Club, Woo was Y's Men's Club of Hong Kong (香港聯青社) President 1935-1936, and Governor 1936 of South China District; Founder & Chairman 1937, The Hong Kong International Medical Relief Society (香港國際醫藥援助會); Medical Officer, Hong Kong St. John Ambulance Brigade (香港聖約翰救傷隊), and the first Director 1952-1955 of St. John Ambulance Association (香港聖約翰救傷會).

Woo was decorated by King George V, United Kingdom, the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935; and was decorated again the British Realm of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem, Associate Serving Brother in 1938 / Commander in 1949.

He was appointed by the Hong Kong Governor Sir Geoffrey Northcote (香港總督羅富國爵士) Unofficial Justice of Peace for Hong Kong (香港非官守太平紳士) in 1938.

On 10 June 1954, Woo was appointed by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom, Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.).

Rotarian Dr. Arthur W. Woo passed away in Canossa Hospital (嘉諾撒醫院), Hong Kong, on 3 March 1964, aged 76.

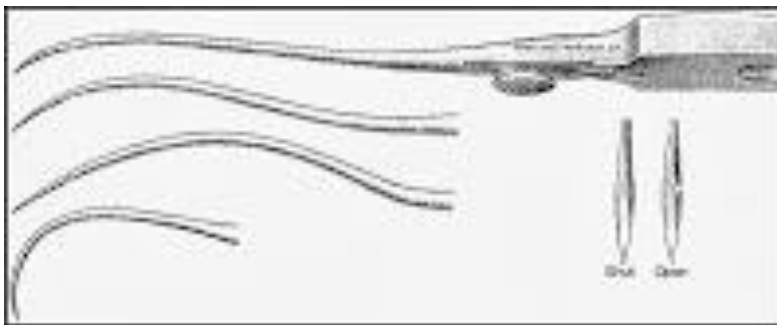
Publications

《Cervicitis and Its Treatment by the Newer Dyes》(1922)

《A Study of Three Cases of Leucorrhea》(Chinese Medical Journal of China, 1924)

Designer of Reverdin-Woo needle

Woo demonstrated the use of his modification of Reverdin's needle on 21 September 1929 at the Peking Union Medical College. The original Reverdin's needle, a handled needle for surgical use with eye aperture controlled by thumb stud, was invented by Swiss surgeon Jacques L. Reverdin in 1879. The needle is sometime referred to as the "Reverdin-Woo needle".



Reverdin-Woo needle

Loving Care to Orphanage Babies



1946 -- Dr. Woo and his mother (R1) alongside Mildred Dibden (L1) continuing to support the Fanling Babies' Home as it transitioned back into regular operation.

Dr. Arthur W. Woo was a vital patron, medical supporter, and wartime savior of the Fanling Babies' Home (粉嶺育嬰院), played a pivotal role in ensuring its survival through World War II. Woo used his resourcefulness, professional network, and personal funds to keep the orphanage functioning during its darkest periods.

The Fanling Babies' Home was a prominent charitable orphanage in Hong Kong that served as a critical sanctuary for abandoned infants and toddlers. By May 1944, during the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong, the Home's founder, British missionary Mildred Elizabeth Constance Dibden (葉德倫女士), was at her wits' end. The Home faced severe starvation; smaller babies were dying due to a complete lack of milk, and the Japanese military continued to drop off more orphans. Woo stepped in with life-saving interventions. He personally provided the Home with emergency rations of rice. Simultaneously Woo wrote a strategic letter of introduction for the Home to Aw Boon-Haw (胡文虎) (the billionaire philanthropist behind Tiger Balm 虎標萬金油). This introduction successfully secured the funds needed to establish a pig-rearing business on the orphanage grounds, creating a self-sustaining revenue and food source that kept the remaining 52 children, of the original 98, survived the war years alive until liberation.

Immediately following the Japanese surrender in August 1945, while the British missionary women temporarily had to step away or handle logistics, Woo stepped up to directly supervise and care for the children at the Home, and remained an active part of the Home community after the War. By 1946, an Advisory Committee was formed in Hong Kong to oversee operations, and financial backing was secured from the US charity [China's Children Fund] (later renamed [The Christian Children's Fund]) to purchase the premises and to sponsor the children.

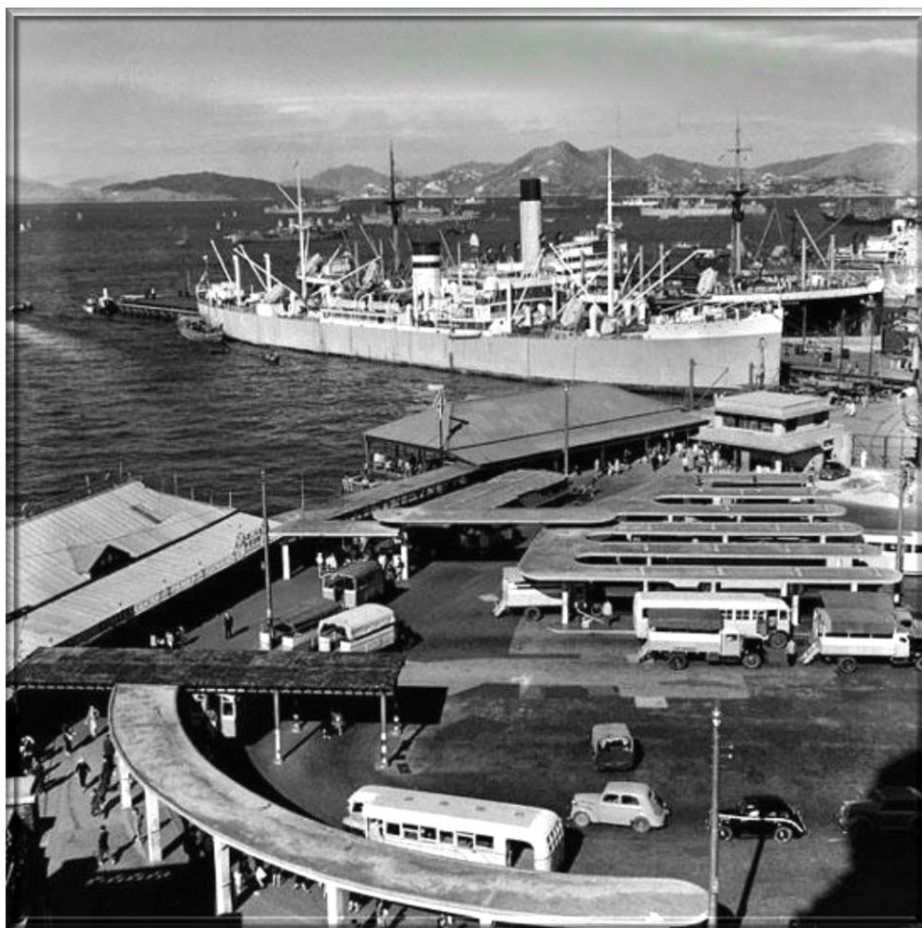
Children stayed at Fanling Babies Home until they were adopted into Christian families or until they were transferred to Children's Garden (烏溪沙兒童新村) at 7 to 9 years of age.



1945 年復興香港扶輪社的會場——告羅士打大酒店。
The Gloucester Hotel where the Hong Kong Rotary Club was rejuvenated in 1945.



從太平山頂上眺望香港中區和維多利亞港 Central District and Victoria Harbour viewed from The Peak. (1946)



1946 年 -- 九龍半島繁忙的維多利亞港海濱
 1946 -- The busy Kowloon Peninsula at the Victoria Harbour waterfront.



胡惠德醫生伉儷在香港華人基督教聯會薄扶林道墳場的墓地
 The graves of Rotarian Dr. Arthur Woo and Rotary Ann May Woo
 at the Hong Kong Chinese Christian Churches Union Pok Fu Lam Road Cemetery

胡惠德醫生 -- 1945 年復興破碎的香港扶輪社



胡惠德 (Arthur W. Woo, O.B.E, C.St.J., F.R.C.S., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., J.P.) (1888-1964)，婦產科醫生/醫療宣教士，原是香港扶輪社(Hong Kong Rotary Club)1930 年的創社社員，然後擔任該社1940-1941 年度社長。在1945 年第二次世界大戰的太平洋戰爭勝利後，他復興給戰禍破碎了的香港扶輪社。

1945 年 11 月，戰禍後的英國殖民地香港正在努力復原。那是一個物資短缺和混亂的時期，貨物重新運到以開始港口的貿易往來，每天都有船隻帶回從集中營遣返的戰俘(包括多位扶輪社員)。但國際局勢的動盪及中國大陸政權的更替，都對香港有相當大的影響，大量逃難的難民湧入香港。即便如此，胡惠德還是邀請了一大班朋友在中區告羅士打大酒店 (Gloucester Hotel) 午餐。當大家坐下時，其中一位朋友說：「這看起來像是扶輪社。」胡惠德笑道：「是的，我們急須物色一位能幹的秘書。」在香港淪陷三年零八個月的日本帝國軍事佔領之後，胡惠德領導香港扶輪社再次加入國際扶輪。

戰前曾是扶輪社員的密轍爾中校(Lieutenant Colonel Eric John Reinhold Mitchell, OBE, ED)，宏利人壽保險公司(Manufacturers Life Insurance Company)香港分公司經理(現為Manulife Hong Kong)，戰時也擔任香港義勇防衛軍副司令官，著手策劃一系列活動。首先召開一次會議，實際上是扶輪社的重新成立儀式。1946 年 1 月，香港戰後首次扶輪社午餐會在告羅士打大酒店舉行。通過一項動議，指出扶輪社自 1941 年以來一直處於「暫停狀態」，並宣布現已重新啟動。

社務報告，扶輪社銀行帳戶中仍有七千港元存款。但由於戰時規定，這筆錢被凍結，因此急需資金。要求社員立即繳納每半年 15 港元的會費，他們照做了。扶輪社由此重獲新生，會議也決定今後的例會將在同一地點舉行。

當然，還有一些手續需要辦理。香港扶輪社向國際扶輪總部遞交了重新加入的申請。該申請很快就獲得批准，理由是該社從未真正停止運作。許多先前被認為已經損毀的社員檔案，發現在中環干諾道中新顯利大廈(New Henry House, Connaught Road Central)現址前身——國王大廈 (King's Building) 內的名牌體育會所「五陵會」的一個金屬箱中。香港扶輪社於 1946 年 4 月

25 日重新加入國際扶輪，證書副本即時從美國寄出。密轍爾中校擔任戰後 1946-1947 年度的首任社長，職業分類「保險業－年金」。

國際扶輪理事會的資政

香港扶輪社早於 1930 年已經成立。在 1941 年以前，這個國際化的扶輪社（沒有單一國籍的社員人數多於三成），每周二在香港大酒店(Hong Kong Hotel)舉行的午餐會上，針對擁擠的社區需求，量身制定社區服務。例如，香港扶輪社建立並經營了一間防治沙眼診所，每月免費治療約 800 名患者。但是經歷了太平洋戰爭的洗劫，跟著又來了中國的內戰(1945-1950)以及朝鮮戰爭(1950-1953)。1951 年 6 月之前，由於缺乏邊境管制，大量來自中國大陸的難民得以闖關。這些難民給香港造成了巨大的人口激增：從 1945 年到 1951 年，人口從 60 萬增加到了 210 萬。大量沒有工作和資源的貧困人口湧來，明顯增加了香港境內的地方社會問題。這讓香港的扶輪社員，面對了最大的服務挑戰。

為了更好地實現扶輪的服務理想，胡惠德於 1947 年將扶輪引進了珠江西岸的鄰邦澳門(葡萄牙領土)，從而在 6 月 16 日組建了澳門扶輪社(Macau Rotary Club)。1948 年 6 月 28 日，香港扶輪社在維多利亞港(Victoria Harbour)北岸的九龍半島上，組織成立了另一個新社——九龍扶輪社(Kowloon Rotary Club)。

儘管曾在 1937 年 7 月 1 日提出了願景和使命，在中華民國發展 2,000 個扶輪社。但在 1949 年 10 月 1 日中國共產黨執掌政權後，大多數扶輪社基於各種原因結束了，遍布大部分省份的三個扶輪地區最終於 1951 年 7 月 1 日解散。剩餘仍然活躍的扶輪社，視為沒有分區而治理，由國際扶輪社長任命資政(Administrative Advisor)集中監督。

1951 年 7 月 1 日，國際扶輪社長 Frank E. Spain 任命胡惠德擔任 1951-1952 年度國際扶輪理事會的資政（與現今「國際扶輪社長特別代表」的職責類同），以監督位於英國殖民地香港的兩家扶輪社(香港社、九龍社)；葡屬澳門一家(澳門社)；臺灣一家(臺北社)；以及中國大陸剩餘的三家(天津社、南京社、滬西社)。

胡惠德可算是香港扶輪社的第四位成員，擔任國際扶輪的職員。前三位是：(1)王正廷博士；(2)李樹芬醫生；(3)馬頓(George Ernest Marden)。

育才濟世 功在社會

在紀念辛亥革命之際，當然會思想到孫中山領導十次革命的豐功偉績。但不可忘記，他是出身香港華人西醫書院(The Hong Kong College of Medicine for Chinese)（香港大學醫學院前身）的醫科學生。1887 年入學，1892 年畢業，隨後一度在澳門和廣州行醫。而在西醫書院同學中，有胡惠德的父親胡爾楷和李樹芬兩人。李樹芬醫生也是香港扶輪社社員，1947-1948 年度擔任國際扶輪第 96 地區(華南地區)總監。

然而在香港西醫學歷史上，能學通英美、又能在兩國取得崇高醫學地位者，應以胡惠德最具代表。一個醫生之能「育才濟世」，就是「育才」，以「作育英才」從事醫學教育的工作；而「濟世」即「行醫濟世」，又稱「懸壺濟世」的行醫工作。在從事醫學教育的醫生，必須有精深醫學的知識；從事濟世行醫，亦必須醫術高明，使病者得愈。在香港醫學史上所見，既能「育才」又能「濟世」的醫生，確屬不多見。但稱得上「育才濟世」的醫生，胡惠德是當之無愧。

胡惠德祖籍廣東省鶴山縣，於 1888 年 10 月 23 日在香港出生。祖父是巴陵會(Berliner Missionswerk 德國信義會)胡變庵牧師；父親胡爾楷 1887 年就讀香港西醫書院，與孫中山同班同學，但至 1895 年才畢業。胡惠德是胡爾楷醫生(Dr. U I-Kai)的長子，父親在他九歲時因救治鼠疫患者染病身故。母親王麗珊任職護士養育一子四女，積蓄僅能供長子胡惠德赴英國學醫。

胡惠德在香港聖公會拔萃男書院(Diocesan Boys' School)唸中學，畢業後赴國英留學，繼承父志。先習法文、拉丁文，後於密度錫士醫院(The Middlesex Hospital)接受培訓，並在 1913 年 1 月獲得了皇家內科醫師學院的執照(Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians)(L.R.C.P.)；同年成為英國皇家外科醫學院的會員(Member of the Royal College of Surgeons)(M.R.C.S.)。不久升任該院產科副教授，為該院首位外國籍教授，兼任該院婦科門診。以時間所就，兼任倫敦郵政總局夜間駐局醫官。所以，胡惠德是一位多科學習和多科實習的醫生。之後，考進倫敦大學(London University)醫學院。1916 年 5 月，倫敦大學授予內科和外科醫學士雙學位。

1916 年倫敦大學醫學院畢業，適逢歐洲爆發第一次世界大戰。胡惠德獲英國政府聘任派往第一野戰醫院服務，前後有三年之久，該院主要為訓練陸軍戰地醫療的醫官。隨後獲聘倫敦基夫信總醫院(The Gravesend General Hospital)駐院醫生，專責於外科及 X 光科。其時歐戰由法國運回的英國傷兵，均由該院接收。故工作量大增，對胡惠德斷診和手術經驗方面，得益尤多。繼而轉任約克路的產科醫院(The General Linyin Hospital, York Road, London)，為內科駐院醫生。未幾亦獲倫敦著名的布爾頓醫院(The Brompton Hospital)聘用，專治肺結核病症。

歐戰結束，1918 年胡惠德以三十歲精壯之齡，因勤於學習，取得美國洛克菲勒基金會獎學金(Rockefeller Foundation Scholarship)，前往美國在紐約(New York)與巴爾的摩(Baltimore)的產科醫院及醫學研究院進修醫學。後轉入世界著名約翰霍金斯大學醫院(Johns Hopkins University Hospital)，隨著名老師學習，並在醫院實習。老師梅奧博士(Dr. Charles Horace Mayo)器重有加，常請胡惠德對同事和外來訪客多作學術演講。1923 年畢業回國，胡惠德接受北京協和醫學院(Peking Union Medical College)聘任婦產科副教授，並任馬士敦教授(John Preston Maxwell, M.D., F.R.C.S.)首席助手，主理婦產科門診。胡惠德自 1923 年至 1925 年在協和醫學院工作，1923 年發表《Ectopic Gestations in China》(在中國發生之子宮外孕)；1924 年發表《Study of Three Hundred Cases of Leucorrhea》(白帶三百醫藥)刊登學報。

胡惠德還被中華民國外交部與交通部聘任為醫事顧問；大總統黎元洪的私人醫生；1923 年又代表黎元洪大總統出席上海博醫會醫學大會致詞；獲得黎元洪大總統授予五等嘉禾勳章。

1919 年 5 月 9 日，胡惠德在香港註冊西醫。1925 年自北京回到香港私人執業，設醫務所於中區華人行(China Building)。適逢香港大學(Hong Kong University)醫學院婦產科教授未能到任，委由胡惠德代理講師，其後歷任該科主考；那打素醫院(Nethersole Hospital)婦科名譽顧問醫生。1929 年 9 月 21 日在北京協和醫學院示範改良了剖腹用的針，稱之為“Reverdin-Woo needle”(圖見第 4 頁)。1934 年又自資開設惠德頤養院(Babington Hospital)於巴丙頓道(Babington Road)，自任院長/醫務總監。第二次世界大戰後，1948 年胡惠德的醫務所開設在中區歷山大廈(Alexandra Building)，然後於 60 年代搬到公爵行(Edinburgh House)。

胡惠德信奉基督，是聖公會聖保羅堂(St. Paul's Church)的熱心基督徒，素來有志於行醫侍奉上帝。因其時香港仔海面傳道會(The Hong Kong Harbour Mission)設有「福音船」，自 1926

年開始，即由胡惠德聯同何世全醫生到「福音船」向水上漁民診病施藥。該會曾由香港華人基督教聯會(The Hong Kong Chinese Christian Churches Union)接辦，聖公會(The Anglican Church)、禮賢會(Rhenish Church)、公理會(Congregational Church)、浸信會(Baptist Church)、循道會(Methodist Church)、道濟會(To Tsai Church)、崇真會(Tsung Tsin Mission)支持最力。及至 1930 年海面傳道會租賃岸上樓宇聚會，胡惠德亦隨著上樓施醫。由於漁民求診甚眾，後由胡惠德向政府申請在香港仔開設公立醫局，方便漁民大眾。因此，胡惠德可說是香港海面施醫的先驅。

1930 年，胡惠德與蔣法賢醫生創立新界贈醫會，並任該會副主席；設立巡迴贈醫所 10 處，提供義診；還參與籌辦澳門癌症醫院。

除了參加扶輪社外，胡惠德還擔任香港聯青社(Y's Men's Club of Hong Kong)社長(1935-1936)和 1936 年華南區總監；1937 年創辦香港國際醫藥援助會(The Hong Kong International Medical Relief Society)，任會長；參加香港聖約翰救傷隊(St. John Ambulance Brigade)擔任醫官，1952-1955 年擔任香港聖約翰救傷會的首任總監(Director 1952-1955 of St. John Ambulance Association)。聖約翰救傷會負責教導市民從理論及實踐兩方面學習急救、家居護理及其他有關學科；並負責編製、刊印及分發課本及其他教材，以便教學。此外，救傷會亦為學員舉行考試，合格的學員可獲頒發有關學科的証書。

1935 年英國國王喬治五世頒授登基銀禧紀念勳章(King George V Silver Jubilee Medal)；1938 年頒授耶路撒冷聖約翰醫院德望崇隆榮譽團員佐勳章(Associate Serving Brother of The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem)(S.B.St.J.)；並在 1949 年頒授更高階的司令勳章(Commander)(C.St.J.)。

1938 年，香港總督羅富國爵士(Sir Geoffrey Northcote)委任胡惠德為「香港非官守太平紳士」(Unofficial Justice for the Peace of Hong Kong)。這是一項終身任命，擔任維持社區安寧、防止非法刑罰、以及處理一些較簡單的法律程序。

1937 年日本侵華戰爭爆發，1938 年上海抗戰，胡惠德倡議組織滬戰救護團，任主席。1941 年 12 月 8 日，太平洋戰事爆發，那打素醫院被徵用為急救醫院。12 月 25 日香港淪陷，翌日醫院仍有 174 名病人。至 1942 年 1 月 30 日，醫院的英、美籍醫護，被日本軍隊送至赤柱集中營。胡惠德臨危受命，出任代院長。是年 5 月，日本軍政府把醫院改為市民醫院，讓醫護可選擇去留。當時的護士，除了護士長，也有六名基督徒護士自願留下來。每人負責一層病房，以免醫院設施被日軍拿走。胡惠德作為代院長，善於應付各種困難，對職工福利極其關懷。若員工有任何缺乏，他甚至自掏腰包，提供金錢和醫藥救濟。他也安排許多娛樂節目給員工，以解苦悶。1942 年 12 月，雖然醫院仍有緊張時刻，如每月都會有日本人到來進行不同調查，胡惠德仍然讓員工平安、愉快地度過聖誕節。直至翌年 6 月，一位日本醫生被派來任院長，取代胡惠德主管全院事務。

1949 年 5 月，胡惠德獲英國皇家外科醫學院頒授院士(Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons)(F.R.C.S.)；獲國際外科醫學院頒授名譽院士(Honorary Fellow of the International College of Surgeons)(F.I.C.S.)。1954 年 6 月 10 日，英國女王伊利沙伯二世(Queen Elizabeth II)頒授大英帝國最優秀官佐勳章(Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire)(O.B.E.)。

中國博醫會會長/醫療宣教士

西醫在中國的傳播過程，是先由「濟世」，然後到「育才」。而且經過漫長的歲月，才能流傳建立起來。中國人傳統都是喜歡看中醫，至於西醫西藥都是敬而遠之。特別中國人對於肌膚的接觸，以及男女授受不親的尊嚴感和害羞感，無形中對西醫醫療過程極大抗拒。但由於西醫醫學的進步，尤以外科手術的精良，藉著醫療宣教士在社會施醫贈藥，才慢慢廣備接受。而其後因為在醫院中進行「育才」教學，西方醫藥因而傳播。可以肯定的說，若是沒有基督教醫療宣教士的貢獻，則沒有近代中國西醫事業的發展。

由裨治文牧師 (Rev. Elijah Coleman Bridgman) 所策動，於 1838 年 2 月 21 日在廣州成立的「中華醫藥傳道會」(The Medical Missionary Society in China)，是世界上第一個醫藥傳道會的組織。因為「中華醫藥傳道會」的成立，引起世界各基督教差會大量訓練醫療宣教士，差派到世界各落後地區作醫藥傳教的工作。自始該醫藥傳道會激發歐美差會，派出不少醫療宣教士到中華傳教。由於「中華醫藥傳道會」局限於廣東一省，其後有文恆理醫生 (Dr. Henry W. Boone) 在《The Chinese Recorder》(教務雜誌) 提倡成立「China Medical Missionary Association」(「中華教會醫學會」，簡稱為「博醫會」)，於 1887 年宣告成立，眾舉嘉約醫生 (Dr. John Kerr) 為首任會長。在華北、上海、武漢、漢口、廣州、福建、臺灣設立分會。主要宗旨是促進醫學的發展；交流在華傳教醫生的經驗，培育教會醫藥人才；保持聯絡和協調。創始有會員三十人；1913 年增至五百多人。1925 年改組為「The China Medical Association」(中國博醫會)。其後又在南京、牯嶺、滿州、香港、天津、蘇州、馬來聯邦(Federated Malay States)、歐洲各地設立分會，並從事翻譯及出版工作。自 1887 年至 1926 年，前後共有十九屆，全是外國西醫教士擔任。時至 1928 年第二十屆，以在醫學上的成就及人品、靈德，眾望所歸，公舉胡惠德擔任會長，直至 1932 年該會與「中華醫學會」(The Chinese Medical Association) 合併。胡惠德是博醫會首任華人會長，亦是最後一屆的會長。前後共有五年，是歷屆任期最長的會長，最難得他是香港土生土長的青年醫生。

當時胡惠德已在香港執業，兼任香港大學醫學院講師。所以胡惠德是以香港西醫身分而當選，這是香港西醫學歷史上無比的光榮。按當年在中國博醫會有不下一千多會員，其中多是醫療宣教士，全是醫學界名家。而胡惠德剛是不惑之齡，在眾多博醫會會員中，應屬晚輩小子。然而胡惠德之能當選，膺任博醫會第二十屆會長，顯然是對他的醫術和醫德肯定，眾望所歸。

1964 年 3 月 3 日，胡惠德在香港嘉諾撒醫院(Canossa Hospital)病逝，享壽 76 歲，安葬於香港華人基督教聯會薄扶林道墳場。(圖見第 7 頁)



關懷孤兒院



1946 年—胡惠德和他的母親（右 1）與葉德倫（左 1）繼續支持粉嶺育嬰院，幫助其恢復正常運作。

胡惠德是粉嶺育嬰院(Fanling Babies' Home)的重要贊助者、醫療支持者和戰時救星，在第二次世界大戰期間為確保其生存，發揮了關鍵作用。胡惠德運用其智慧、專業人脈和個人資金，在最艱難的時期維持了育嬰院的運作。

粉嶺育嬰院是英國傳教士葉德倫女士(Mildred Elizabeth Constance Dibden)於 1936 年在長洲創始的慈善孤兒院，為被遺棄的嬰幼兒提供了重要的庇護。隨着收留的棄嬰數目暴增，1940 年約 50 名嬰兒遷入新界粉嶺沙頭角路租用的「賴餘馨家塾」。1944 年 5 月，在日本佔領香港期間，育嬰院面臨嚴重的糧荒，葉德倫女士已精疲力盡。由於完全缺乏奶水，一些較小的嬰兒夭折，而日本軍隊卻繼續將更多的孤兒送來。胡惠德挺身而出，採取了緊急救命的措施，親自為育嬰院提供了米糧。另一方面，胡惠德也為育嬰院寫了一封策略性的引薦信給胡文虎（虎標萬金油背後的億萬富翁慈善家）。這封介紹信成功地為育嬰院籌集了所需的資金，在院內的土地上建立了一個養豬場。從而創造了一個自給自足的收入和食物來源，使九十多名剩下的 52 名兒童，得以存活到香港重光。

1945 年 8 月日本帝國戰敗投降，三位女傳教士卻因事不得不暫時離開。胡惠德乃義不容辭，直接負責育嬰院的監督和照顧孩子，並繼續積極參與戰後育嬰院的各項事務。到了 1946 年，成立了一個諮詢委員會來監督育嬰院的運作，並從美國慈善機構[中國兒童基金會]（後來更名為[基督教兒童基金會]）獲得資助，用於購買該「賴餘馨家塾」房產和撫養這些兒童。

孩子們會一直待在粉嶺育嬰院，直到被基督徒家庭收養，或直到 7 至 9 歲被轉移到烏溪沙兒童新村。

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