

中文版在第 17-23 頁

濟南扶輪社王國棟產科教授--香港大學醫學院院長

Tsinan Rotarian obstetrician Professor Gordon King

Dean of Medical Faculty of Hong Kong University

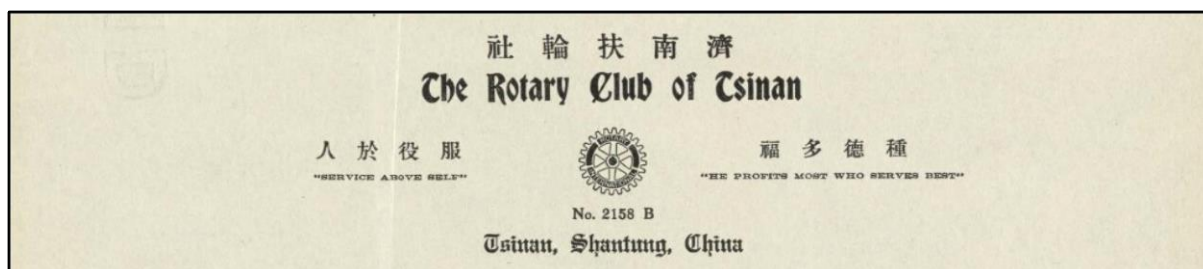
By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)

15 November 2015



Professor Gordon King (王國棟教授), OBE, *HonLLD (HKU)*, *HonMD (UWA)*, FRACS, FRCOG, FRCS, LRCP, MRCS (7 July 1900 - 4 October 1991), British obstetrician and gynaecologist who was a lifelong medical educationalist in Peking (*Beijing*) (北京) and Tsinan (*Jinan*) (濟南) of the Republic of China (中華民國), the British Crown Colony Hong Kong (英國殖民地香港), the Commonwealth of Australia, and finally the Republic of Kenya.

When Gordon was a professor and chairman of the Department of obstetrics and gynaecology, Cheeloo University (齊魯大學) in Tsinan, Shantung (*Shandong*) Province (山東省), from 1931 to 1938, he joined the Rotary Club of Tsinan (濟南扶輪社) as an Active Member holding the Classification “Medicine – Obstetrics”.



From England to China

A native of London born on 7 July 1900 to a Baptist Minister Frederick Henry King and the Scot Minnie Elizabeth Wakeham, Gordon King was educated at Bristol Grammar School

and Liverpool Institute High School for Boys. Gordon sought training in medicine at London Hospital Medical College, and was elected to fellowship within the Royal College of Surgeons in 1926. Four years later, Gordon was named a Foundation Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

After Gordon earned his medical qualifications, he joined the Baptist Missionary Society to become a medical missionary in the Republic of China where he practiced medicine. He began by teaching at Peking Union Medical College (北京協和醫學院) as an assistant professor for 5 years until 1931.

Gordon married Dr. Mary Ellison also a Baptist Missionary on 9 April 1927 at the British Consulate in Peking. Their marriage produced three daughters Alison, Margaret and Ellen.

Soon after the 1931 Imperial Japan's invasion of Manchuria, Gordon moved to Tsinan and joined Cheeloo University as Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and also chaired the department. Cheeloo University, officially known as "Shantung Christian University" (山東基督教共和大學) was a university established by Hunter Corbett, American Presbyterian, and other English Baptist, Anglican, and Canadian Presbyterian mission agencies in early 1900 in China until 1952, and then became one of the 13 sponsors to establish the Chung Chi College (崇基學院) in Hong Kong.

Service to Hong Kong

Gordon left China for Hong Kong in 1936 when he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Hong Kong University (香港大學) (HKU), a role he occupied until 1956 albeit interrupted by the outbreak of the Pacific War from 1941 to 1945. He escaped from the Japanese occupied Hong Kong and made his way overland to Free China in February 1942, returning to Hong Kong after it was liberated by British forces in 1945.

Escape from Japanese occupied Hong Kong

Back in time to December 1941, in a letter to his wife Mary written after his escape to Free China Gordon recalled taking a friend who was visiting Hong Kong for a drive in the New Territories. It was Saturday afternoon 6th October and "it was a beautiful afternoon and I have never seen the scenery look more peaceful. We did not see a single soldier or sign of military activity". By that time, the Imperial Japan had already captured the Kwangtung (*Guangdong*) Province (廣東省) which is just beyond the Shenzhen River (深圳河).

That very night Gwen Priestwood (wife of the penultimate British Crown Advocate for China, Victor Priestwood) was enjoying an evening at the Peninsula Hotel (半島酒店) Ball Room attending a fund raising function to support the Allied war effort when the music suddenly stopped.

"T. B. Wilson, of the American President Lines, appeared on a balcony above the dance floor, waving a megaphone for silence.

'Any men connected with any ships in the harbor---report aboard for duty', he said, adding meaningfully, 'at once'.

There was a dead silence for a moment; then the crowd stirred. Men hurriedly said goodbye to their companions, got their hats and coats, and left”.

Gordon woke up the next morning on Sunday “to find all the vessels in the harbor steaming at full speed, by about 9 a.m. there did not seem to be a single vessel left. There was obviously something serious in the wind though we had had this sort of thing happen before”.

One of the ships sailing out that Sunday was the SS Ulysses which had barely completed repairs and was bombed and strafed the next day by Japanese aircraft as it made its long way home, only to be sunk by a U-Boat in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of the Carolinas.

On Monday 8th December Gordon was awakened by the telephone ringing at 6:30 in the morning. It was Dr. Percy Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke the Director of Medical Services (醫務總監司徒永覺) calling to say that the war had begun and Gordon was to open up the University Relief Hospital. Two hours later Japanese planes from Canton (*Guangzhou*) (廣州) were bombing Kai Tak Airport (啟德機場) and Sham Shui Po (深水埗).

“By noon we had the first wards for 100 patients ready for occupation. My staff was Professor Faid as First Superintendent, Jean Gittins as Lady Superintendent and about 60 Sisters and Nurses, 5 Pharmacists, 50 student dressers and about 100 coolies. Faid was an excellent colleague all through and so was Miss Gittins. The students were most helpful and handled everything, up to 750 patients although we actually only treated 393 patients during the war with 22 deaths”.

William Faid, Professor of Physics at HKU died in 1944 in Stanley Internment Camp (赤柱拘留營), after slipping off a roof at the Indian Quarters whilst trying to repair a leaking roof. Jean Gittins was one of the daughters of Sir Robert Ho-Tung (何東爵士) and she was later interned at Stanley. One of those students helping with First Aid dressings and stretcher bearing was 17-year-old Glascott Eyre Dawson-Grove whose parents living at Shek-O (石澳) had a harrowing time when captured by the Japanese on 20 December 1941. They and their son Glascott were later interned at Stanley Civilian Internment Camp.

When the Battle of Hong Kong (香港保衛戰) commenced in December 1941, Gordon began enumerating degrees to be conferred by the University despite the interruption of final examinations due to the start of battle.

After the war of Hong Kong Battle ended with the British capitulation on 25 December 1941, Gordon made up his mind to escape. The university staff, students and various European refugees like Mr. & Mrs. Dawson-Grove were able to remain at the University until 31 January 1942 (some going several days earlier) when they were sent off to be interned at Stanley Camp, where most would languish for three and a half years suffering the privations of over-crowding, malnutrition and lack of medicines.

Gordon wrote that “two or three British women needed operations urgently and I got permission of the Japanese Director of Medical Services, to operate on them at Tsan Yuk

Hospital which involved remaining out of internment a little while longer. Of the people in the (University) compound the only ones, except the Chinese, who stayed out were Bentley (Pharmacist), R. C. Robertson, who stayed out to help the Japanese in the Bacteriological Institute, Jean Gittins and myself with my patients at the Tsan Yuk Hospital”.

Gordon was not held in Stanley Internment Camp, and remained in his posts at the Queen Mary Hospital (瑪麗醫院) and Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital (贊育醫院) which was opened in 1922 and the building that it occupied still stands. One of Gordon’s patients was Kathleen Dallas Hume whose husband Leo (“Tiny”) Hume was in Shamshupo POW Camp (深水埗戰俘集中營). He was a Company Sergeant Major in the Field Ambulance Unit of Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps (香港義勇防衛軍). She was heavily pregnant and had to have a C-Section. Her daughter Barbara Anne in a radio interview described how her mother was taken out of camp and gave birth to her on 6 February 1942 only days before Gordon King escaped. The story goes that she was released under an escort of nine guards and taken to the Tsan Yuk Hospital. Gordon whispered to her that when she got back to Stanley Camp she would not see him again.

Elsewhere in Hong Kong Jan Marsman was about to make his escape. He had avoided Internment Camp on the strength of a claim of Philippine citizenship. This was being reviewed and he expected to lose his freedom soon. He made his escape on 10th February.

It seems that both Marsman and Gordon made their way through Sai Kung (西貢) with the aid of Chinese guerrillas and their own Chinese helpers. Marsman described getting to an abandoned schoolhouse most likely in the Sai Kung area where he came across Gordon. Gordon in his letter to his wife says little about his actual escape other than “**I fell in with two Americans, Marsman and Lavrov who escaped from Kowloon an hour after I did**”.

Marsman wrote, “**our escape party numbered six**”---Dr. King and a Chinese bodyguard, two Chinese, a Russian (Lavrov) and Jan Marsman himself. They laid up in a sampan for a few days and then dodging Japanese patrols and bandits made their way to Free China. Wearing a shabby overcoat and with a blood-stained bandage concealing his gold watch, Gordon made the hazardous journey by foot, junk and bullock cart.

Eventually Gordon reached the war time capital of Chungking (*Chongqing*) (重慶) where with the support of the British authorities and Chinese Government he set up medical facilities that would allow medical students who escaped from Hong Kong to continue their studies and qualify as doctors. On 20 January 1945 he was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Gordon also arranged for 141 HKU medical students to continue their studies at institutions in China, among them were Kwangsi Provincial Medical College (廣西省立醫學院), Lingnan University (私立嶺南大學), National Hsiang-Ya Medical College (國立湘雅醫學院), and Cheeloo University. Gordon himself took a visiting professorship at National Shanghai Medical College (國立上海醫學院) which had transferred its wartime operations to Koloshan (歌樂山), twenty miles (32 km) from Chungking.

After the War

15 August 1945 marks the day when the Pacific side of WWII ended when Emperor Hirohito announced Imperial Japan's surrender and signed the peace agreement. Gordon returned to Hong Kong in August 1945 and helped re-establish medical and health system in the war-torn Colony, in his government appointment as Assistant Director of Medical Services. He resumed teaching at HKU and yielded the deanship in 1949, only to retake the role between 1951 and 1954. In the 1953 Coronation Honours, Professor Gordon King was appointed Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (OBE) by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom. Between 1954 and 1955, Gordon was concurrently Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong.

Career in Australia and Kenya

In 1956, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Western Australia (UWA), Stanley Prescott, invited Professor Gordon King to take a professorship of obstetrics and became the inaugural Dean of the new Faculty of Medicine. Taking up the post in 1957, he sought to impart into medical education in the State a "sympathetic humanism," whereby the role of a doctor is "one of continued stimulation and study" founded on insights into the needs and social circumstances of patients. At Royal Perth Hospital he was a consultant in obstetrics, and he published many papers, notably on the containment of maternal and perinatal mortality, and the diagnosis of early uterine cervical cancer. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Australian College of Surgeons in 1958. He retired from UWA in 1965, and served as president of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists between 1966 and 1967.

Between 1966 and 1969, Gordon was founding Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at University College, Nairobi, Republic of Kenya, in East Africa.

After Ellison's sudden death in 1967, Gordon married the botanist Dr. Bek-To Chiu (周默道博士), ethnic Chinese, at Church of St. George, Bristol, on 14 June 1968.

Hong Kong Re-visit

In 1971, Gordon returned to Hong Kong and became the Director of the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong (香港家庭計劃指導會), helping to promote the family planning movement until retirement in 1973 when he was conferred by HKU an honorary Doctorate of Laws. In addition, he was invited by the World Health Organization to serve as a medical education consultant in the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the Republic of Korea in 1971 and 1974 respectively, providing advice on local obstetrics and gynecology medical services.

In later life, Rotarian Professor Gordon King was diagnosed with dementia and died in South Perth, Western Australia, on 4 October 1991. He was buried in Karrakatta Cemetery.

Gordon King Prize in Obstetrics and Gynaecology

The Prize, established through a sum of money subscribed by former students of HKU who continued their studies during the war, is awarded annually to the HKU student who has secured the highest place in the Final M.B.,B.S. Examination in obstetrics and gynaecology.



香 港 大 學

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

84th Congregation 1973

Gordon KING

Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*

The Public Orator Professor Leonard Kenneth Young, B.A., M.A., D.PHIL., wrote and delivered the following citation:

Mr. Chancellor: from the time of the Cabots, the famous and ancient port of Bristol---that haven for the shipping of the European world---has nurtured in the hearts of its citizens the spirit of adventure and discovery. In those Renaissance times, the popular cry was 'Westward Ho. Nearly 400 years later the same yearning spirit was still present. It stirred the imagination of a young lad attending that nursery of talent, Bristol Grammar School. But in the early days of the 20th century, the call came from the other side of the world. It rang out: "Go East, young man, go East". So, like Ulysses, he foresook the comforts and prospects of his native land, and ventured his frail bark into unknown seas, where capricious currents surged over hidden reefs, and where angry Oriental gods blew tempests and typhoons. But the vessel came safely through, and the master, fortified by strange and sometimes perilous experience, stands before us today---a born leader, a great medical educationalist, who has substantially enhanced the well-being of those areas in which he has laboured over many years.

As preparation for his chosen career Gordon King first qualified in 1926 as an obstetrician and gynaecologist at the London Hospital, becoming a Foundation Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists in 1930. It may seem curious that a young man with a taste for high adventure should choose to become a "mothers" boy. Nevertheless, as we follow the pattern of his unfolding career we realize that his versatility has matched his professional virtuosity, and that he has been a King in action in his practice of delivering the needy.

In 1927, when a youthful Chiang Kai-shek was engaged on his Northern Expedition and the warlords were being scattered to the winds, Gordon King was to be found at the Peking Union Medical College sustaining the natural pattern of life. Four years later, as the thunder of war reverberated in the east and a resurgent Japan established the state of Manchukuo, sending her cohorts into China's coastal provinces, he established himself in Shantung where he practised his calling at Cheeloo University for seven years.

By 1938 he had moved to Hong Kong where he became Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the University, becoming Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in 1940. Gordon King's exploits as the University's wartime Dean have become part of our mythology. As the tide of war rolled over the Colony, almost as a matter of course he took over the duties of medical officer in charge of the University Relief Hospital. Then, faced with the prospect of being interned, he decided that it was better to burn in action than to rust unused and escaped into Free China. From Chungking, he proved the truth of the old adage that a university is more than the buildings in which it is housed. He organized assistance for over 350 students including 141 medicals, ensuring the continuation of their studies. Because of his efforts, sixty-three young doctors were able to graduate during the war, with degrees recognized by a special Order-in-Council and registered under the terms of the Hong Kong Ordinance.

Such an outstanding achievement is but part of Gordon King's contribution to the development of this University. During his eighteen years as Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, when he was three times Dean and once Pro-Vice-Chancellor, he built up a talented and effective department whose students reflected the exacting standards set for them. One of these, Professor Daphne Chun, received an honorary degree from this University last year.

During the post-war years of reconstruction he extended the activities of the Tsan Yuk Hospital and trained its staff to an awareness not only of the dangers of dietary deficiency but also of the importance of adequate ante-natal care. His endeavours were rewarded by a population explosion, which doubled his work and called for the construction of a new and larger hospital. It was largely due to Gordon King's persuasion that the Jockey Club provided three and a half million dollars for this work. We have now become accustomed to the munificence of our associations and public minded citizens, but this was the first of the large single donations ever made.

Mr. Chancellor, it was unthinkable that this "king" should rest from travel or cease from toil while "some work, of noble note" could yet be done. In 1956, on his retirement from the University, he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the newly formed Medical School of the University of Western Australia. Then in 1966, on his retirement from that post, he was invited by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs, at the request of the Government of Kenya, to establish a Medical School in Nairobi, which has now become the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Nairobi, producing its first graduates in 1972. After displaying his virtuosity in this highly effective way in two of our newest continents, he turned back in 1971 to the oldest. He was invited by the World Health Organization, to report and make recommendations on medical education in Taiwan, and was then appointed Director of the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong, the position which he holds at the present time.

Gordon King has had an adventurous and purposeful career: there has been no waste, never a sign of rust. He has lived life to the full, strengthened by adversity and energized by crisis. It is not idle rhetoric to conclude that countless people of many lands have shared the benefits of his manifold endeavours. To these he has shown himself a scrupulous practitioner of his craft, a skilled administrator, and a resourceful medical educationalist. Rejecting the security, of a parochial existence he has quested far horizons, demonstrating by a lifetime of service that “the twain” East and West can meet to the mutual advantage of both. We would have you recognize this achievement, Mr. Chancellor, by conferring on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.



解剖學院和生理學院大樓（已拆除）

The building for the School of Anatomy and School of Physiology (demolished)



熱帶醫學院和病理學院大樓（已拆除）

The building for the School of Tropical Medicine and School of Pathology (demolished)

香港大學前醫學院 Former Faculty of Medicine, University of Hong Kong



香港大學

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

84th Congregation 1973

Gordon KING

Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*

SPEECH

My first word must be one of thanks to the University on behalf of my fellow graduates Sir Yuet-keung Kan and the Rev. Lu Chen-chung, and myself, for the honour which it has seen fit to bestow upon us this afternoon. We come from three separate professions---law, religion, and medicine, and we have each had long standing relationships with this University. To each of us the degree with which we have been honoured today will have long lasting significance and will give us a memory which we shall come to treasure for a long time to come.

Now that we have progressed from the gerundive state of graduand to become fully fledged honorary graduates of this University we begin to realize the significance of the ceremony which has just taken place.

The Rev. Lu Chen-chung is the senior among us, for he took his first degree in this University in 1922. But the work which he has accomplished since that date almost boggles the imagination. I wonder how many of us can honestly say that we have even read through the whole of the Old Testament, let alone contemplated the magnitude of the work involved in translating it from the original Hebrew into present day colloquial Kuo-yu. And to have undertaken a similar task in relation to the New Testament completes a labour of love which must be quite unique as the accomplishment of one man.

Sir Yuet-keung graduated from this University in 1934 and his achievements since that date, as outline by our Public Orator, have been most outstanding. His post as Chairman of the Council of Chinese University of Hong Kong as well as a member of the Court of this University is one which augurs well for cordial and happy relationships between the two Universities in the days which lie ahead.

My own relationship with this University did not begin until 1938, but I am proud to be able to join with my two distinguished fellow graduates in returning thanks to the University for its decision to honour is at this ceremony today.

This Loke Yew Hall in which we are gathered this afternoon awakens many memories in my mind. I think back to the time, 35 years ago, when I first saw it. It was appreciably smaller than it is now, and its primary purpose, or course, was to provide an appropriate setting for academic functions. But it was also one of the few places in Hong Kong where public meetings or concerts could be held in a dignified atmosphere, and it was very much in demand for such occasions, as well as academic purposes. I particularly remember the concerts which were given in this building by the Sino-British Chamber of Music Club, and the annual Christmas Carol concerts which were put on by the students of the University.

But my most vivid memory of this Hall was in December 1941, when World War II hit this Colony, and the Great Hall, in common with some of the halls of residence, became transformed into an enormous hospital ward, as the University Relief Hospital came into being, in order to receive the overflow of patients from the Queen Mary Hospital. And during the weeks which followed several hundreds of civilian patients were accommodated here in this Hall and in the other University buildings. They were looked after by a volunteer staff of doctors and nurses, including students who acted as dressers, stretcher bearers, and orderlies, until the whole campus was taken over by the Japanese authorities a few weeks after the capture of Hong Kong

University examinations were in progress at the time war broke out, and after the eighteen days of fighting ended one or two underground graduation ceremonies were held for those who had passed their final examinations and the remainder of the students were advised to make their way to China, if possible, and continue their studies there. The prospects looked dark at the time, but, eventually upwards of 350 students, 140 of whom were medicals, were able to act on this advice, and a large proportion of them did indeed finish their studies in Chinese universities.

In August 1945, when the war was over, this Hall had been reduced to its four bare walls open to the sky. The roof beams had all be removed, doors, windows, and floor boards had all gone and the ground was strewn with rubble.

But very shortly afterwards nearly 60 of the medical students who had escaped Hong Kong and completed their medical studies in China, returned to Hong Kong to play their part in the medical rehabilitation of the Colony. And the junior staff positions in the

hospitals and clinics, that were rapidly being re-established, were largely filled by these young graduates.

By this time authority had been obtained under the terms of a special Hong Kong University (Medical Degrees) Order in Council, given by His Majesty King George VI, for medical degrees of this University to be awarded to 63 candidates who had complete their studies in China.

And the first post-war use of this Great Hall (as it was then known) was on March 22nd, 1946, when 33 candidates received degrees awarded by the Hong Kong University (Medical Degrees) Emergency Committee.

The congregation took place under the open sky, amid the ruins of the Great Hall, but it was symbolic of the new life which was about to return to the University. Present at the ceremony was His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Administration of Hong Kong, Admiral Sir Cecil Harcourt, and the five members of the Medical Degrees Emergency Committee, which consisted of Mr. T.M. Hazelrigg (as Chairman), Colonels J.P. Fehily, L.T. Ride, T.R. Rowell, and myself (then a lieutenant colonel). After the ceremony tea was served to the guests in the ruins of the cloisters - and there are some here today who will still remember the occasion---which heralded the return of academic life to this University.

These are just some of the memories that come back to me as I stand here this afternoon. But some of you may be wondering what it was that brought me back to Hong Kong after an absence of seventeen years.

The answer is that it was an interest which I inherited from the late Professor Nixon, who preceded me in the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at this University. Will Nixon was responsible for founding the Hong Kong Eugenics League away back in 1936 and when I succeeded to the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in 1938 I also took over his post as Chairman of the League which, in more direct terms, was concerned with introducing the idea of family planning to Hong Kong.

This organization was one of the first of its kind to be established in Asia but, of course, it folded up during World War II. Very soon after the war, however, it was re-established as the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong with the strong support of a number of eminent ladies in the Colony, including an honorary graduate of this University, Dr. The Hon. Ellen Li. Starting with only two clinics in 1951 the work of the Association steadily grew until nine clinics were in operation by 1956, including the newly opened Headquarters Building in Hennessy Road.

Government financial support began with a grant of \$5,000 to the Association in 1955 which has steadily increased over the years to a figure of \$1,400,000 in 1972.

When I left Hong Kong in 1956 Professor Daphne Chun succeeded me not only in Chair of Obstetrics, but also as President of the Association, and by 1972 the Association was running 56 clinics in all parts of the Colony, including the New Territories and some of the outlying islands.

When Professor Chun retired from the University Chair of Obstetrics and Gynaecology last year, she was succeeded by Professor H. K. Ma, who has recently assumed the post of Chairman of the Council of the Family Planning Association in succession the Mrs. Veronica Browne. So that there now exists an almost hereditary relationship between the University Department of Obstetrics and the Family Planning Association.

Hong Kong, like Great Britain, has often been criticized by certain world organizations because it has no population policy. In Great Britain recently, the Secretary of State for Social Services, Sir Keith Joseph, came under considerable fire from the Select Committee on Science and Technology because he failed to produce a population policy for their consideration. But his retort was that, until Government decides that there should be a population policy, there would be little point in acting as though there were one.

We are fortunate in Hong Kong that His Excellency the Governor, in his policy statement to the Legislative Council in October of last year, made a special point of mentioning the proposed 'direct participation of the Government Medical Department in Family Planning' activities, for this means that a definite policy in this field is not coming under consideration.

The factor which requires careful consideration is Hong Kong is not so much the annual birth rate, for this has already come down from 35.6 per 1000 in 1962 to 19.7 per 100 in 1972, but it is the size of the completed family which is the critical factor. If an ideal figure of two children per family (with an absolute maximum of three) could be achieved, this would go a long way towards stabilizing the population of the Colony. Progress has already been made in this direction, and there is no doubt that the education level of the parents has a great influence on the size of the family. Recent studies of women who have accepted family planning during the three year period 1969-1971 have shown that in women who have received little or no education the average family size was between four and five children. In those with primary school education there were between two and three children in the family. In those who had received secondary school education the average was below two children per family, and even lower in those who had a university education.

These were not necessarily completed families, of course, but the lesson is obvious. Education is a most important factor in family planning, and now that primary education is locally compulsory, strenuous efforts should be made to see that it is, in fact, available to every child in the Colony. The implication is quite definite, that with increasing educational facilities, and a comprehensive family planning service, an optimum family size of two, or at most three, children could be achieved---and this would go a long way towards solving the population problem which Hong Kong is at present facing.

Future work in the field of family planning in Hong Kong needs all the support it can get---from the Government, from the University, and from all organizations which are working for the betterment and possibly even for the survival of human society in the changing time in which we live.

There is every evidence that Hong Kong is taking its full share in pioneering the movement towards the betterment of the quality of life among the people of South East Asia. Just one year ago an important meeting took place in this University when the Second Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology discussed the ways and means by which this aim could be achieved. University departments made significant contributions to the proceedings of this Conference, in this way fulfilling one of the wider functions of the University in using its knowledge and research capabilities for the future welfare of mankind.



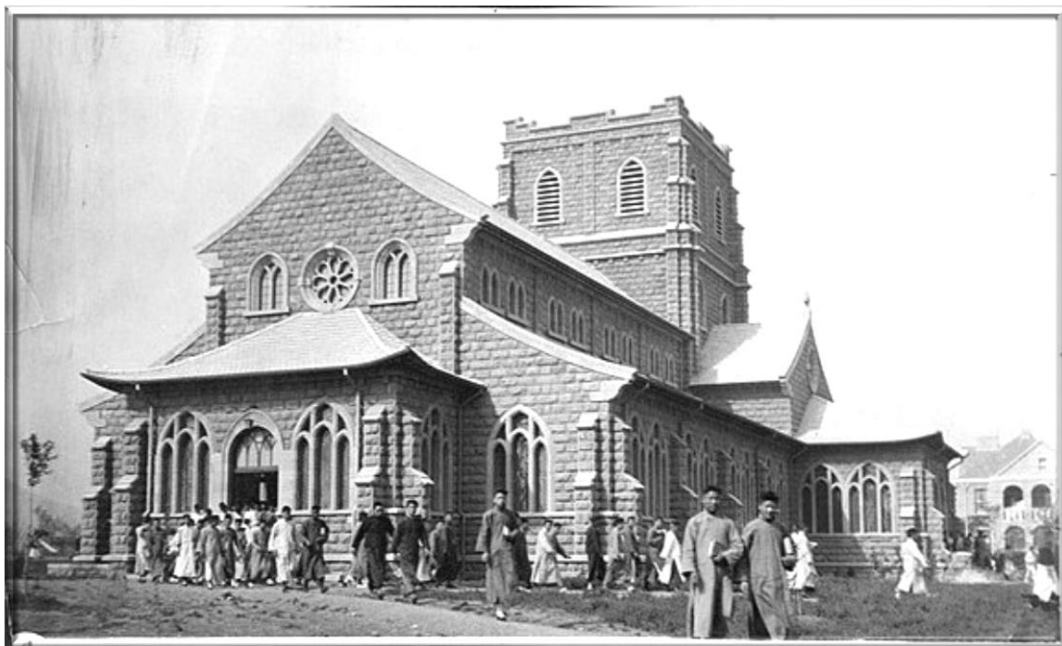
1966



1969



北京協和醫學院 *Peking Union Medical College*



齊魯大學 *Cheeloo University* / 山東基督教共和大學 *Shantung Christian University*



1940 年 9 月 13 日－這張照片拍攝於西邊街贊育醫院外，當時代理總督岳桐少將（前排中間）正在視察。

坐在他左側是醫務總監司徒永覺醫生和王國棟教授。（照片由王國棟捐贈）

13 September 1940 -- This photo was taken outside Tsan Yuk Hospital on Western Street on the visit of Acting Governor Major-General Edward F. Norton (front row centre). To his left are Director of Medical Services Dr. Percy Selwyn-Clarke and Professor Gordon King. (Photo donated by Gordon King)



贊育醫院舊址（香港西營盤西邊街 36A 號）

The former building of Tsan Yuk Hospital, 36A Western Street, Sai Ying Pun, Hong Kong.



王國棟爭取在香港醫院道 30 號建造新的贊育醫院，該醫院於 1955 年 6 月 13 日啟用。
Gordon King fought for the building of the new Tsan Yuk Hospital at 30 Hospital Road, Hong Kong,
which was opened on 13 June 1955.



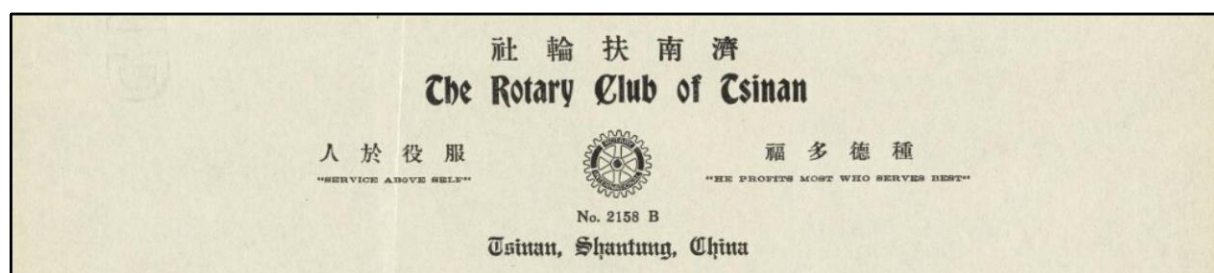
香港醫學博物館內設有「王國棟演講室」
The Gordon King Lecture Theatre is established on the 1st Floor of Hong Kong Museum of Medical Science.

濟南扶輪社員王國棟教授--香港大學醫學院院長



王國棟教授(Professor Gordon King, OBE, *HonLLD (HKU)*, *HonMD (UWA)*, FRACS, FRCOG, FRCS, LRCP, MRCS) (1900 年 7 月 7 日—1991 年 10 月 4 日)，英國婦產科醫生，曾終身在中華民國的北京和濟南、英國殖民地香港、澳洲聯邦以及肯亞共和國廣授醫學。

1931 年至 38 年，王國棟醫生擔任山東濟南齊魯大學(Cheeloo University)婦產科教授兼系主任時，他加入濟南扶輪社(Tsinan Rotary Club)為現職社員，職業分類「醫學-產科」。



王國棟 1927 年開始任教於北京協和醫學院(Peking Union Medical College)，1931 年任山東齊魯大學產科及婦科學系系主任。1938 年來香港，任香港大學(Hong Kong University)產科及婦科學系講座教授、醫學院院長(Dean of Faculty of Medicine)。太平洋戰爭爆發後，王國棟主持香港大學的戰時救護醫院(University Relief Hospital)。1942 年初逃往中國自由區，在重慶繼續教學。在這艱苦的時期中，王國棟以捨己為人的精神，協助 350 多位逃難的港大學生在自由區內繼續學業，其中不少終能完成大學課程，獲香港大學授予戰時學位。戰後，王國棟回香港任助理醫務總監，重組各醫院及診療所。1949 年，他重返香港大學任教，辭去醫學院院長職務。但在 1951 年至 1954 年間再次擔任該職務，並於 1954 至 1955 年兼任副校長(Pro-Vice-Chancellor)。

1956 年，王國棟赴澳洲出任西澳洲大學(University of Western Australia)新成立之醫學院院長兼產科及婦科教授。1965 年退休後，即受聘前往非洲肯亞共和國(Republic of Kenya)主持策劃及建立一所醫學院。其後王國棟再次服務香港，於 1971 至 1973 年間任香港家庭計劃指導會總監(Director, Family Planning Association of Hong Kong)。



學習醫學

王國棟在 1900 年 7 月 7 日生於英國倫敦(London)，父親是浸信會牧師。他早年在 1911 年至 1915 年受教於碧仙桃文法學校 (Bristol Grammar School)，1915 年至 1918 年入讀利物浦學院男子高校 (Liverpool Institute High School for Boys)。在第一次世界大戰(1914-1918)尾聲，他於 1918 年加入第六英皇利物浦軍團(6th Rifle Battalion King's Liverpool Regiment)，受訓成為士官生。

一戰結束後，王國棟在 1919 年考入倫敦大學(University of London)轄下倫敦醫院醫學院 (倫敦瑪麗皇后大學 Queen Mary University of London 巴茲及倫敦醫學暨牙醫學院 Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry 前身)，受訓成為婦產科醫生。他在 1924 年考獲英國皇家外科學院的會員資格 (Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons) (M.R.C.S.) 及皇家內科醫師學院的執照(Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians) (L.R.C.P.)，1926 年又當選為皇家外科學院院士(Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons) (F.R.C.S.)。

從英國到中華民國

在 1926 年，王國棟加入大英浸信會，以醫療傳教士身份隻身前往中華民國北京，在北京協和醫學院 (Peking Union Medical College) 任婦產科助理教授，由此展開他在遠東多年的醫學生涯，任內於 1929 年當選為英國婦產科醫學院創院院士 (後改稱英國皇家婦產科醫學會院士 Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists) (F.R.C.O.G.)。

五年以後的 1931 年，日本關東軍在 9 月 18 日軍事行動突襲瀋陽，是日本帝國武力占領中國東北三省全境 (國際上稱[滿洲]) 的開端。史稱「九一八事變，又稱瀋陽事變、奉天事變、盛京事變、滿洲事變」等，亦被稱為日本帝國主義大規模武裝侵略中國東北的事件。鑑於東北局勢不穩，王國棟轉到山東齊魯大學醫學院任職產科及婦科學系主任，期間曾開辦中國最早期的家庭計劃診所。

齊魯大學 (Cheeloo University)，正式校名為「山東基督教共和大學」(Shantung Christian University)，為 1904 年至 1952 年在中國山東省辦學的一所基督新教綜合性大學。由來自美國、英國以及加拿大的多個基督教差會聯合開辦，包括文學、理學、醫學、神學、社會教育學、天文學、農學等科系和國學研究所，校園面積達 800 畝 (含醫學院)。1952 年中華人民共和國政府接管校園後，齊魯大學董事會在英國殖民地香港成為 13 個發起開辦崇基學院 (Chung Chi College) 的基督教大學團體之一。

在華期間，王國棟又認識了漢學家林仰山教授 (Professor Frederick Segquier Drake) 和病理學家侯寶璋教授等學者，並結交成為好友。

1937 年 7 月 7 日在河北省宛平縣盧溝橋發生事變，日本的中國駐屯軍與國民革命軍第二十九軍之間發生軍事衝突，隨後日本帝國藉口發動全面戰爭侵略中國。

服務香港

1938 年，王國棟再因中國大陸戰局動盪而轉抵英國殖民地香港，獲香港大學醫學院聘任為產科及婦科學系主任兼講座教授，同年獲香港政府委任為助產士管理局 (Midwives Board)

委員，並兼任瑪麗醫院產科專科醫生。在 1940 年，他進一步接替賴廉士教授(Professor Lindsay Tasman Ride)出任醫學院院長。此外，王國棟在 1940 年至 1941 年間還協助新成立的香港護士產科士聯會(Hong Kong Nurses and Midwives Association)（香港助產士會 Hong Kong Midwives Association 前身）與香港政府商討有關《助產士條例》的修訂工作。連串的討論，促成立法局於 1941 年 9 月通過《1941 年助產士修訂草案》。

根據修訂，助產士管理局在原來由醫務總監擔任主席、以及由七名合資格醫學界人士擔任委員的格局上，再增添兩個委員名額。由合資格的登記助產士出任，使管理局內首度設有專門代表助產士的席位。針對政府計劃規定，畢業滿七年的助產士必須再接受四星期全職複修課程，該修訂草案也賦予管理局監管有關複修課程的權力；而經王國棟等爭取下，政府始同意放寬有關規定，容許年滿 50 歲或已不再執業的助產士豁免參與複修課程，以免影響這類人士的生計。修訂草案通過當日，王國棟獲得立法局華人非官守議員羅文錦爵士在局內點名致謝，以答謝他在政府制定草案期間提供的不少意見。[注] 羅文錦是香港扶輪社 1934-35 年度社長。

太平洋戰爭，香港淪陷

1941 年 12 月 7 日，太平洋戰爭爆發。日本帝國向美國和英國宣戰，同時派兵入侵香港。12 月 8 日，星期一，早上 6 點 30 分，王國棟被一陣電話鈴聲吵醒。電話是醫務總監司徒永覺(Dr. Percy Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke)打來的，告知戰爭爆發了，他要求王國棟立即在大學建立一所救護醫院(University Relief Hospital)。兩小時後，日本飛機轟炸了啟德機場和深水埗。

中午時分，王國棟已準備好第一批可容納 100 名傷病人的病房。工作人員包括：首席院長費德教授(Professor William Faid)、婦女院長席廷斯女士(Jean Gittins)，以及大約 60 名護士長和護士、5 名藥劑師、50 名學生護理員和大約 100 名雜工。學生們非常勇於服務，處理了所有雜務。在香港保衛戰(Battle of Hong Kong)期間，王國棟負責留守香港大學，主持臨時設於陸佑堂(Loke Yew Hall)的救護醫院，協助收留因瑪麗醫院(Queen Mary Hospital)額滿而未能接收的傷病人。救護醫院設計最多可以收治 750 名傷病，最終戰爭期間實際上只收治了 393 名傷病，其中 22 人死亡。

經歷 18 天香港保衛戰，同月 25 日「黑色聖誕節」，香港總督楊慕琦爵士(Sir Mark Aitchison Young)宣佈無條件投降，標誌著香港淪陷，開展為期三年零八個月的日治時期。香港淪陷後，不少屬於日本敵國的外籍居民遭遣送入赤柱拘留營(Stanley Internment Camp)，包括醫務總監司徒永覺、費德教授和席廷斯女士。但王國棟獲日本軍方批准留在市區，負責維持大學救護醫院、瑪麗醫院和贊育醫院(Tsan Yuk Hospital)的運作。

逃出香港

在 1942 年 2 月，即大學救護醫院停辦前兩個月，王國棟在大學同事秦惠珍醫生(Dr. Daphne Chun Wai-Chan)暗中協助下，由西貢深涌村經大鵬灣逃出香港。幾經轉折下途經惠州、東江、曲江、衡陽、桂林、金城江、貴陽和滇緬公路，最終在同年 4 月中抵達當時屬於國民政府戰時首都的重慶，操流利漢語的他在途上未有遇上很大困難。得知王國棟逃出香港的消息，日本軍方大為震怒。日本政府曾透過英國駐葡萄牙里斯本(Lisbon, Portugal)大使，向重慶的英國駐華大使薛穆爵士(Sir Horace James Seymour)要求，著令王國棟返回香港。由於英方拒絕日方

的要求，因此王國棟未有返回香港，從而免遭日方處決之虞。

身在重慶的王國棟，原本打算加入英國皇家陸軍醫療兵團(Royal Army Medical Corps)。但眼見不少逃出的香港大學學生(港大生)學業中斷，於是他改變初衷，轉為設法協助這些學生恢復學業。當時薛穆大使在重慶設有香港難民救濟局(Hong Kong Refugee Relief Bureau)，接濟逃離淪陷地區的香港人。在他的支持下，王國棟遂得以設立附屬於救濟局的大學救濟工作組(University Relief Work)，向逃出的港大生提供接濟，而資金則由英國駐華使館方面提供。

同時間，在王國棟爭取下，中國教育部部長陳立夫承諾港大生可以在大陸的院校繼續學業，使他們不致於陷入失學的局面。為此，王國棟在1942年4月至6月間奔走於貴陽、柳州、桂林和曲江等地，成功與不少於127名流落各地的學生取得聯絡。此後，獲得接濟學生人數接連上升，到1943年12月更累積升至不少於346人，佔香港大學停課前約600名學生的一半以上。

在重慶期間，王國棟獲國立上海醫學院院長朱恆璧博士聘任為婦科及產科客座教授，於歌樂山的戰時校址授課。並自設辦公室，日以繼夜地安排港大生入讀遷到當地的院校。為了更有效率地安排港大生恢復學業和跟進他們的生活，中英文化協會總幹事杭立武博士還籌設了一個香港大學救濟委員會。成員分別由中國外交部和教育部等政府機關、英國駐華大使館和香港大學的代表擔任，而王國棟即為委員之一。

及至1944年1月，有多達243名港大生經王國棟等人的協助，就讀於一些遷到成都、重慶、昆明、曲江等地的院校。當中包括國立中央大學、齊魯大學、浙江大學、國立中正大學、重慶大學、國立中山大學、雅禮協會湘雅醫學院、金陵女子大學、廣西大學、私立嶺南大學、國立上海醫學院、西南聯合大學、大夏大學、華西大學、燕京大學。即使戰時交通不便，王國棟仍成功在1943年12月安排出逃香港的秦惠珍醫生到英國深造，以及於1944年2月安排港大學生梁文華和黃麗松獲取羅德斯獎學金(Rhodes Scholarships)，到牛津大學(Oxford University)攻讀博士學位。

另一方面，在得到王國棟等人接濟的港大生當中，還包括不少醫科生。及至1942年底，這批醫科生為數141人，分別獲安排入讀齊魯大學、廣西省立醫學院、私立嶺南大學、國立湘雅醫學院、國立上海醫學院、國立中山大學等六所院校。考慮到這批醫科生在中國大陸的院校恢復學業，有可能不獲英國醫學總會(General Medical Council)承認學歷。王國棟遂在1942年12月致函醫學總會，希望醫學總會承認大學一年級生以外，所有在大陸院校就讀的原港大醫科生，讓這些醫科生符合向醫學總會申請註冊執業的資格。王國棟在信中指出，這些醫科生都在由中國教育部評訂為「甲級」的院校就讀，因此所接受的醫科課程與港大醫學院的水平相若。他認為如果醫學總會不承認這批學生的資歷，將窒礙香港日後的重建工作。

在外務大臣艾登(Foreign Secretary Robert Anthony Eden)予以支持下，醫學總會在1943年5月作出了正面回應，並在同年9月設下一些認可資歷的準則。復於1944年6月正式批准王國棟的提議，但最終只有國立上海醫學院、國立湘雅醫學院、齊魯大學、私立嶺南大學四所院校的港大醫科生符合資格。未幾，王國棟因加入皇家陸軍醫療兵團而在1944年9月返回英國受訓，期間曾再與有關當局商討認可學歷的問題。隨後於1945年3月以皇家陸軍醫療兵團中尉的身份返抵重慶，為日本一旦投降後收復香港做好準備。

在1945年8月15日，日本帝國戰爭失敗，宣佈無條件投降。香港重光後，王國棟旋即以

皇家陸軍醫療兵團中尉的身份，隨英軍返回香港。並在海軍中將夏慤爵士(Vice Admiral Sir Cecil Halliday Jepson Harcourt)主持的臨時軍政府中出任助理醫務總監，負責在短時間內重整公立醫院和診所的醫療服務。與此同時，樞密院(Privy Council)在醫學總會奏請下發出一道樞密令，批准設立一個香港大學醫科學位緊急委員會。負責考慮向戰時於中國大陸繼續學業的醫科生，頒授獲醫學總會認可的香港大學學位。緊急委員會由賴廉士陸軍準將(Brigadier Lindsay Tasman Ride)和王國棟等五人組成，於1946年初作首次會議，至1948年12月作最後一次會議。經過慎重的考慮，最終前後共有63名在大陸繼續學業的港大醫科生，獲緊急委員會推薦領受香港大學醫科學位。其中一名學生是蔡永業，1970年任香港醫務衛生署署長，1977年起出任香港中文大學醫學院創院院長。

再次服務香港

在1947年，王國棟返回逐漸復課的香港大學復任產科及婦科學系主任兼講座教授，並在1948年起重新兼任醫學院院長。雖然醫學院院長一職在1950年至1951年間一度由彭斐爾博士(Dr. Stanley M. Banfill)接任，但此後再由王國棟兼任至1954年為止。在1954年至1955年，他又兼任大學副校長一職。王國棟在戰後致力重整，使香港大學從戰後初年蕭條的局面逐漸恢復過來。另一方面，他又專注於瑪麗醫院和贊育醫院的教學工作。在他的爭取下，由醫學院提供的產科及婦科課程，更正式獲得英國皇家婦產科醫學院(Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists)的認可。

除了香港大學的發展以外，王國棟也十心關注香港戰後的家庭生育計劃。他早於1938年起數度連任「香港優生學會」(Hong Kong Eugenics League)主席，學會戰後於1950年更名為「香港家庭計劃指導會」(Family Planning Association of Hong Kong)(家計會)後，他旋任家計會的主席，隨後於1955年至1956年改任會長一職。王國棟在家計會任職期間，積極推廣計劃生育。且兼任醫務衛生署婦產科顧問，爭取改善香港的婦產科醫療服務，促成英皇御准香港賽馬會(Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club)捐出350萬港元興建贊育醫院新址。位於西營盤醫院道(Hospital Road, Sai Ying Pun)的贊育醫院新址復於1952年10月舉行奠基禮，以及在1955年6月落成啟用。為表揚王國棟對香港婦產科醫療服務的貢獻，在1953年6月的英女王伊莉莎白二世加冕授勳名單中，授予大英帝國最優秀官佐勳銜(Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, OBE)。

話別香港 到澳洲和肯亞發展醫學教育

在1956年，王國棟闊別任職多年的香港大學，卸任產科及婦科學系主任及講座教授一職，由好友秦惠珍教授接任。翌年，他轉往澳洲的西澳大學，在該校新成立的醫學院擔任創院產科及婦科學系講座教授。另外，又同時擔任皇家珀斯醫院(Royal Perth Hospital)榮譽產科顧問醫生，和當選為澳洲皇家外科醫學院院士(Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, FRACS)。在1957年至1960年以及在1962年至1964年間，王國棟也兼任西澳大學醫學院的創院院長。他對該校醫學院的初年發展奠下重要基礎，並且一直擔任產科及婦科學系教授至1965年才向校方告退。卸任翌年即獲校方聘任為榮休講座教授，和留任皇家珀斯醫院榮休產科顧問醫生一職。

儘管卸下了西澳大學醫學院的工作，但王國棟卻退而不休，在 1965 年至 1966 年出任英國皇家婦產科醫學院澳洲理事會主席。未幾，在澳洲外交部邀請下，他於 1967 年應東非洲肯亞共和國(Republic of Kenya)政府的請求協助設立大學醫學院，並擔任創院院長一職。在 1969 年卸任後，該醫學院在 1970 年改組成為奈洛比大學(University of Nairobi)的一部份，而首批由醫學院培訓的學生則於 1972 年正式畢業。

重臨香江

在 1971 年，王國棟再一次返回香港。出任香港家庭計劃指導會總監，協助宣傳家庭計劃運動，至 1973 年卸任。此外，他還特別應聯合國世界衛生組織的邀請，在 1971 年和 1974 年分別兼任中華民國(臺灣)和大韓民國的醫療教育顧問，為當地的婦產科醫療服務提供意見。

王國棟在婦科和產科領域具多年的教學和行醫經驗，尤其對絨毛膜癌(Choriocarcinoma)、葡萄胎(Hydatidiform Mole)和異位妊娠/子宮外孕(Ectopic pregnancy/Eccyesis)有比較深入的研究。為肯定他歷年來在婦產科方面的貢獻，王國棟曾獲選為美國婦產科協會(American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists)和愛丁堡產科學會(Edinburgh Obstetrics Society)的榮譽院士，以及在 1971 年獲西澳大學頒授榮譽醫學博士學位。在 1978 年 8 月，澳洲婦產科醫學院成立，王國棟復於翌年當選為澳洲婦產科醫學院院士(Fellow of Australian College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, FACOG)，至 1980 年再因學院獲冠上皇家稱號而改名為澳洲皇家婦產科醫學院院士(Fellow of Royal Australian College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, FRACOG)。王國棟與香港大學和醫學院深具淵源，為表彰他多年來，特別是戰時和戰後的貢獻，香港大學特設有以他命名的「王國棟產科及婦科獎」(Gordon King Prize in Obstetrics and Gynaecology)，到 1973 年更進一步向他頒授榮譽法學博士學位，以作答謝。在領受榮譽博士學位的同一年，王國棟得悉香港大學醫學院為榮休的秦惠珍教授設立第一屆「秦惠珍講座」，他還特別應邀擔任主講嘉賓。香港政府也在香港島半山區堅巷的香港醫學博物館(Hong Kong Museum of Medical Science)內，特設有「王國棟演講室」(Gordon King Lecture Theatre)，對他在香港醫療和醫學方面的貢獻予以肯定。

澳洲安享晚年

晚年的王國棟在澳洲南珀斯(South Perth)河畔置業安居，過著退休生活，但仍偶有返回香港探望老朋友和舊同事。在 1979 年，英國皇家婦產科醫學院慶祝創立金禧，王國棟是學院四名仍然在世的創會成員之一。在 1987 年，香港大學醫學院舉辦百周年校慶，雖然他已年屆 87 歲高齡，但仍特意與家人一同返香港出席慶祝活動。數年後，王國棟在 1991 年 10 月 4 日於珀斯去世，終年 91 歲。

家庭

王國棟在 1927 年 4 月 9 日迎娶同為醫療傳教士的艾里森醫生(Dr. Mary Ellison)為妻，夫婦倆共育有三名女兒，分別名愛麗森(Alison)、瑪嘉烈(Margaret)和愛倫(Ellen)。瑪嘉烈和愛倫均畢業於香港大學醫學院，前者曾任澳洲塔斯曼尼亞皇家霍巴特醫院(Royal Hobart Hospital, Tasmania)血液學家，後者則在坎培拉(Canberra)私人執業。至於長女愛麗森則在蘇

格蘭(Scotland)修讀文學士學位，後來曾於西澳大學擔任英文系講師。在二戰爆發前半年，王國棟已先把妻女送往澳洲暫避遠東的緊張局勢。因此香港淪陷的時候，只有王國棟一人留守香港。戰後在香港大學執教期間，王國棟曾與家人居於在 1951 年新落成的女生舍堂何東夫人紀念堂(Lady Ho Tung Hall)，而王國棟夫人更是該舍堂的首任舍監。

在 1967 年，王國棟因妻子病逝而深受打擊，在 1968 年 6 月 14 日，他再娶家庭友人周默道博士(Dr. Chiu Bek-To, 1913 年—2005 年)為妻。周默道祖籍福建省惠安縣，父親為周壽卿牧師，家中三子五女中排行最小。她在 1949 年前因中國大陸政局動盪而移居香港，於香港大學擔任植物學講師期間認識王國棟。後來長年於英國倫敦大學(University of London)從事研究和教學工作，並取得博士學位。婚後兩人在晚年長居於澳洲珀斯，王國棟身故後，第二任王夫人周默道復遷居英國倫敦，至 2005 年逝世。她生前為丈夫保管了一些有關於戰時協助港大學生恢復學業的記錄，復由家族後人轉交香港大學校方保存。

主要經歷年表

- (1) (1926 年-1931 年) 加入大英浸信會前赴遠東，任職北京協和醫院學院婦產科助理教授
- (2) (1931 年-1938 年) (山東濟南) 齊魯大學醫學院產科及婦科學系主任
- (3) (1938 年-1941 年、1947 年-1956 年) 香港大學醫學院產科及婦科學系主任兼講座教授
- (4) (1940 年-1941 年、1948 年-1949 年、1951 年-1954 年) 香港大學醫學院院長
- (5) (1942 年-1944 年) (重慶歌樂山) 國立上海醫學院婦科及產科客座教授
- (6) (1942 年-1945 年) (重慶) 任職於大學救濟工作組
- (7) (1942 年-1945 年) (重慶) 香港大學救濟委員會委員
- (8) (1944 年-1946 年) (重慶) 英國皇家陸軍醫療兵團中尉
- (9) (1945 年-1946 年) 香港政府助理醫務總監
- (10) (1950 年-1955 年) 香港家庭計劃指導會主席
- (11) (1954 年-1955 年) 香港大學副校長
- (12) (1955 年-1956 年) 香港家庭計劃指導會會長
- (13) (1957 年-1965 年) (澳洲)西澳洲大學醫學院創院產科及婦科學系講座教授
- (14) (1957 年-1965 年) (澳洲)皇家珀斯醫院榮譽產科顧問醫生
- (15) (1957 年-1960 年、1962 年-1964 年) (澳洲)西澳洲大學醫學院創院院長
- (16) (1965 年-1966 年) 英國皇家婦產科醫學院澳洲理事會主席
- (17) (1966 年-1991 年) (澳洲)西澳洲大學醫學院產科及婦科學系榮休講座教授
- (18) (1966 年-1991 年) (澳洲)皇家珀斯醫院榮休產科顧問醫生
- (19) (1967 年-1969 年) (肯亞共和國)東非大學醫學院創院院長
- (20) (1971 年-1973 年) 香港家庭計劃指導會總監
- (21) (1971 年) 聯合國世界衛生組織中華民國(臺灣)醫療教育顧問
- (22) (1974 年) 聯合國世界衛生組織大韓民國醫療教育顧問