

FRIENDSHIP FIRST

友 誼 第 一

The Keswick Foundation

凱瑟克基金

1979-2009



The Keswick Foundation 凱瑟克基金



The Keswick Foundation

The Keswick Foundation was established in Hong Kong in 1979 by Sir John Keswick and his daughter Maggie Keswick Jencks. The Keswick Foundation helps to support those in need in Hong Kong and mainland China. We assist under-funded services and pilot projects related to human welfare.

The affairs of the Foundation are managed by a voluntary Board of Governors, assisted by an Executive Committee of volunteers and the Executive Director.

凱瑟克基金

凱瑟克基金由 Sir John Keswick 及其女兒 Maggie Keswick Jencks，於 1979 年在香港創立。

凱瑟克基金致力協助香港及中國內地有需要的人士，為資源不足的社會服務及先導性的福利計劃提供撥款。

基金的事務由義務的總監管理，並獲義務的執行委員會及總幹事提供協助。

Caroline Courtauld MBE, compiler and managing editor of this book, is a former Chairman of the Keswick Foundation. A writer, photographer and documentary film producer and researcher, she has published books on Burma, Hong Kong and China, including the widely acclaimed *The Forbidden City – The Great Within*, a history of the Imperial Palace in Beijing which she co-authored with May Holdsworth. From 1992 to 1997 she worked on the BBC documentary *The Last Governor* about Hong Kong in the period up to its transfer of sovereignty to China. Her involvement in a television documentary on the history of Hong Kong led to another book, *The Hong Kong Story*. Caroline has been a leading figure in the hospice care movement in Hong Kong (for which she was awarded the MBE), and currently sits on a variety of NGO boards. She now splits her time between homes in Hong Kong and Essex, England.

Caroline Courtauld MBE 為凱瑟克基金前任主席，是本書的編者及總編輯。Caroline 是一位作家、攝影師、紀錄片監製及研究員，曾經出版有關緬甸、香港及中國的著作，包括與 May Holdsworth 合著的暢銷書 *The Forbidden City – The Great Within*，闡述北京紫禁城的歷史。在 1992 年至 1997 年間，她為英國 BBC 電視台製作一套名為 *The Last Governor* 的紀錄片，探討香港在回歸中國之前的情況。此外，她亦曾參與製作一套以香港歷史為主題的電視紀錄片，並根據有關內容撰寫 *The Hong Kong Story* 一書。多年來，Caroline 致力推動香港的寧養服務（因而獲頒 MBE 勳銜），至今出任多個志願機構的委員。現在，她主要在香港及英國埃塞克斯兩地生活。

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**The Keswick Foundation**

25th Floor, Devon House, 979 King's Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong
www.keswickfoundation.org.hk

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SIR JOHN KESWICK AND MAGGIE KESWICK JENCKS

Compiled by 編者

Caroline Courtauld

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Foreword

前言

The idea for this anniversary volume was first mooted several years ago by Charles Jencks as a history of the Foundation. I had agreed to put it together but somehow other priorities kept popping up. So, when Emma Keswick pointed out that 2009 would be the Foundation's 30th Anniversary, it seemed the "right" moment and gave me a deadline (crucial in my case). What we have produced is not a history as such – though the book is laid out chronologically – but recollections of four of the Foundation's five Chairmen to date and descriptions of a miscellany of projects the Foundation has supported at different times during the 30 years. The stories of these projects have all been told by those who were involved in them.

Over the years we have supported some 90 projects each with its own interesting story. But that is far too many to include in a book of this size. So we have selected what we hope is a representative sample. Those not included are listed at the back of the book. So no one is forgotten – we hope!

It has been an enjoyable exercise putting this book together – I hope you will find dipping into or just flicking through it of interest. The Foundation has supported many worthwhile projects – along with a few that have not worked so well – and this has brought us into contact with a diverse group of truly interesting and innovative people. It has been a great journey for all of us at the Foundation, for which we thank our co-travellers.

For the "thank yous", I have to start with the two founders Sir John Keswick and his daughter Maggie Keswick Jencks. Sadly Sir John never saw what his generosity spawned but Maggie, as you will see, was the major player and inspiration. Maggie's advice and involvement was of incalculable value, whether in deep conversation trying to puzzle through the latest personality clash in one of our projects whilst riding in a bumpy bus in northeast China along with our wise advisor Millie Yung – or just sitting quietly in the office reviewing the latest batch of proposals. So when she died in 1995 a huge void was left, but I hope she would be pleased with what the Foundation has achieved since then – I know she would be thrilled by the China projects. She would also I believe be delighted that her brilliant daughter Lily has drawn up the landscape design for the Maggie's Centre to be built (designed by Frank Gehry) at the Tuen Mun Hospital. This is one of our new major projects and is described in detail in the book.

出版這本週年紀念特刊以誌本會歷史的構思，是 Charles Jencks 在數年前率先提出的。當時，我答應統籌這項工作，但其後因要務纏身而把計劃擱置。因此，當 Emma Keswick 指出，2009 年是基金成立 30 週年誌慶時，我認為這是出版特刊的「適當」時機，更以此作為完成這項任務的限期（對我來說，限期是非常重要）。結果，這本特刊不單紀錄本會的歷史 — 雖然文章以年序方式排列 — 而且是由歷任五位主席的其中四位，撰文憶述參與本會工作的體驗和感受，以及記載基金在過去 30 年來曾經資助的計劃詳情。這些服務計劃背後的故事，均由參與其中的人士娓娓道來。

這些年來，我們曾資助百多個計劃，各有引人入勝的故事，可惜篇幅有限，未能盡錄。因此，我們只能精選最具代表性的計劃，至於其他項目則載列於特刊末頁的名單內，希望並無遺漏。

編製特刊的過程為我帶來無窮的樂趣，希望您在細閱或翻看之時，同樣感到趣味盎然。過去，基金曾經支持不少饒富意義的計劃（雖然有少數成效不彰），令我們有機會接觸和認識不同背景、個性獨特和創意非凡的人士。對基金的同工來說，這是一段難忘的旅程。為此，我們必須向同行的夥伴致衷心的感謝。

鳴謝方面，我首先要向基金的兩位始創人 Sir John Keswick 及其女兒 Maggie Keswick Jencks 致意。遺憾的是 Sir John Keswick 未能目睹他的慷慨和善意在後來如何發揚光大，但 Maggie 却在基金擔當重要的角色，更成為一股主要的動力。不論是在前往中國東北的顛簸路途上，與能幹的基金顧問容思深入交談，希望能為其中一個受助計劃的人事糾紛理出頭緒；抑或是安靜地坐在辦事處，審閱最新收到的建議書，Maggie 的意見和參與對基金來說都是彌足珍貴。因此，當她在 1995 年不幸逝世，本會頓然失去一位靈魂人物，但我希望她對基金其後發展所帶來的成果感到滿意，而我相信她亦會為基金所支持的中國項目感到非常欣喜，並對女兒 Lily Jencks 為位於屯門醫院的 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心擔任園林設計工作 [中心由著名建築師 Frank Gehry 設計] 深感欣慰。這是我們最新資助的一項服務計劃，詳情請參閱內文。



OPPOSITE Caroline Courtauld pondering a difficult interview question during her time as Chairman. RIGHT An important day, the Groundbreaking Ceremony of Bradbury Hospice. Robert Kwok (Chairman of the Building and Finance Committee) shakes hands with Leung Fai the contractor. Looking on are Elizabeth Wong (then Secretary for Health and Welfare), Lady Wilson (wife of Governor David Wilson) and the Venerable Master Sik Wing Sing.

左頁 Caroline Courtauld 出任主席時接受訪問。右圖 在白普理寧養中心動土典禮上，建築及財務委員會主席郭勤功與承建商梁輝握手。旁為衛生福利司黃錢其濂、Lady Wilson 及永惺法師。



Of course we would have got nowhere without the steady hand of our Governors and Executive Committee past and present. An enduring memory is of both Simon Keswick and Michael Sandberg in the early days scolding us for not spending our money – and later others suggesting caution! Here I must give special mention to Robert Kwok, who has looked after the Foundation's money with great diligence, and for his extraordinary job as Chairman of the Building and Finance Committee during the Bradbury Hospice era: without him it would never have been built. Two major thank yous must go to Jardine Matheson for their gift of our rent-free office and to Neil McNamara (Jardines' Company Secretary), who has served as the Foundation's long-suffering Secretary since November 1991.

The Foundation's three main administrators/executive directors, Sue Fok, Chan Po King and Fanny Wong have been truly remarkable, full of wisdom, fun, immensely hard working and good friends. The office would not be the same without Sister Helen Kenny, her unique, electric personality, her guidance in things medical and her often surprising suggestions – a true friend to the Foundation.

For the production of the book we would like to thank editors Jeremy Tredinnick and Peggy Tong, the designer George Ngan, Chan Po King for the Chinese translation and Li Suk Woon for supervising the printing. Finally I would like to thank everyone in today's Keswick Foundation office for their help with the book and for putting up with my constant panics.

無可置疑的是，有賴歷任及現任的總監和執行委員會的不懈支持，基金才能取得這些成果。記得基金成立初年，Simon Keswick 及 Michael Sandberg 責備我們過於守財，而日後卻有其他總監訓示我們要善用資金！在此，我必須特別鳴謝基金義務司庫郭勤功，一直以來管理基金的財政，克盡己任，並在興建白普理寧養中心期間擔任建築及財務委員會主席一若沒有他的鼎力協助，白普理寧養中心將無法落成。此外，我亦向怡和集團表達衷誠謝意，感激該公司多年來贊助基金的辦事處，以及感謝怡和集團秘書 Neil McNamara 自 1991 年起擔任基金秘書，不辭勞苦，為我們處理大小事務。

此外，基金的三位主要行政幹事 Sue Fok、陳寶瓊及王玉芬聰敏能幹、樂觀風趣，努力不懈，也是我們的多年好友。還有 Sister Helen Kenny 的參與亦令基金生色不少，她那鮮明活潑的個性，在醫務及其他事務為我們提供不少寶貴的意見，是基金的良師益友。

我謹此感謝編輯 Jeremy Tredinnick、唐達儀和設計師顏志勇協助本刊的製作工作，陳寶瓊負責中文版的翻譯，以及李淑媛監督本刊的印刷。最後，我衷心向凱瑟克基金的全體同寅致謝，感激他們協助編製本刊，並對我不時的慌張和忙亂給予無限的忍耐。

Caroline Courtauld
Hong Kong August 2009
2009年8月於香江

Maggie – and the Keswick Foundation

Maggie 與凱瑟克基金

By Charles Jencks, in conversation with Caroline Courtauld

When the Keswick Foundation was mooted in 1980–81, Maggie gave much thought to the kind of projects it should take on. With her father John, she realized that starting pilot schemes was the way to go. If the Foundation could target missing services in Hong Kong, and create successful small projects that were proven over a few years, then with the government's aid they might grow into large, positive institutions. That was the basic idea, and so the two of them sought advice and specialist knowledge in both Hong Kong and London.

Like her father, Maggie had a sense of civic responsibility, but coming from her mother's background was a particular focus on charity. Clare was a Catholic and by tradition good members of the faith should spend at least one-tenth of their capital and time in doing good works. Although an intermittently practising Catholic, Maggie did believe in the customary ideals of faith, hope and charity, and thus felt committed to the Foundation she and her father set up, both emotionally and ideologically.

She was not a professional charity organizer, but an inspired amateur. She would go two or three times a year to St David's Home for Disabled Ex-Servicemen and Women, a strong inspiration. And she had a natural affinity for personal altruistic work; she enjoyed her visits to the World War II Veterans Hospital, which began, as far as I remember, in 1974. After spending five or six hours going from hospital bed to hospital bed, talking to the old men who had all suffered in some way, simply chatting to them, listening to their stories and acting in a way that was useful and considerate, she would come back refreshed; sometimes, even, would come home on a "high".

Another factor in the origins of the Keswick Foundation was Maggie's strong connection to China, stemming from her childhood. Continuously shuttling back and forth from Scotland, she was in Shanghai as a young girl. One of her earliest friends (at the age of three?) was Lillian Chen but, in any case, some of her formative years were spent growing up with Chinese from all walks of life. In many ways she considered herself a hybrid, a "Buddhist Catholic", she said. Maybe a sometime lapsed or critical one, on both sides of the equation, but she often identified as much with the Chinese as she did with Western culture. Once, I remember to my discomfort,



在 1980 至 1981 年構思成立凱瑟克基金時，Maggie 曾認真考慮基金應資助哪些計劃。與父親 John 商議後，她認為應開展先導性的項目。若基金致力支持香港缺乏的社會服務，並在數年間把它們發展成為卓有成效的項目，日後當這些計劃轉由政府資助時，便可進一步擴展規模，使更多人受惠。在確立基金的撥款宗旨後，John 和 Maggie 便在香港和倫敦兩地，尋求專業人士的意見和指引。

Maggie 和她的父親都是具有公民責任意識的人，但樂善好施的性格卻來自她的母親。其母 Clare 督信天主教，而根據教會傳統，虔誠的教徒至少要把十份之一的財富和時間行善。雖然 Maggie 不是一個非常虔敬的天主教徒，但她奉行信、望及愛等基本教義精神。因此，出於個人的情感和對理想的追求，Maggie 決意悉心管理這個由他們父女倆成立的基金。

儘管 Maggie 在統籌慈善工作方面並無專業經驗，但她是一位熱誠可嘉的業餘慈善工作者。每年，她會到 St David's Home for Disabled Ex-Servicemen and Women 探訪兩至三次，這些探訪為她帶來不少啟發。此外，她擁有體貼別人、願意無私付出的天賦愛心。早於 1974 年起，她便開始探訪 World War II Veterans Hospital，並且樂此不疲。她每次都在醫院逗留五至六個小時，逐一與病床上的體弱老兵聊天，細聽他們的故事，向他們表達善意和關懷。然而，這些看來微不足道的事情，總能使她感覺煥然一新，有時甚至帶著「高亢興奮」的心情回家。

Maggie 與中國的關係密切，其淵源可追溯至童年時期，而這也是成立凱瑟克基金的原因之一。當年，仍是小女孩的 Maggie 經常往返蘇格蘭，並曾在上海度過孩提時代；一位名叫 Lillian Chen 的女孩更成為她的童年好友之一（當時 Maggie 好像剛好三歲？）。在兒時的成長期，Maggie 便有機

she returned from a trip to see a venerable constructor of Chinese furniture, and his superlative collection of traditional wood carpentry. He introduced her to the idea of carrying a pet cricket in a beautiful wooden box, nestled into her midriff for warmth, a noisy and unwelcome intrusion into our marital harmony. She fed it for several weeks but, happily as far as I was concerned, it didn't enjoy the Western vegetables and expired. Anyway, Maggie found it easy to go from culture to culture, and greatly enjoyed both.

As someone who was with her for 23 years, I was always pleasantly surprised at her ability to identify with whomever she was with. This empathy could get so strong that, for example, as we travelled from state to state in America (on lecture tours or simply holiday) her accent would change. A southerner in Texas, she was almost a Californian girl in Los Angeles when I taught at UCLA. She would have disliked that remark, but like her mother, Clare, her ear was finely tuned to the interaction with people, and that led on occasion to her being a very amusing mimic. This is not to say she didn't have a strong personality – she did – but she was very attentive to communicating with people. Thus, her charity work was partly motivated out of the pleasure she took in others' happiness. The pleasure principle, one must never forget that.

The other side of the coin, the matter of principles and her family values, told her about responsibilities: "I have this money, and my father has this money, and we believe we must do something to pay back for the good luck we have had." And so she acted on both impulses. In public, Maggie was usually an understated person and her father was also reserved, so their wealth was not on display as it is with some philanthropists. I suppose a parallel could be made with the Robert H.N. Ho family, who have been benefactors to the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, supporting a Buddhist gallery of sculpture, but like John and Maggie without great fanfare or hoopla. The Keswick father and daughter were highly motivated where the Foundation was concerned, but she would just get on with things without a fuss.

I think her relationship with you, Caroline, was extremely important. If she were living in Hong Kong at the time perhaps she couldn't have developed ideas and programmes so effectively. It was a great boon to be able to fly in, from time to time, and be an outside voice, to get that foreign perspective and think about programmes from afar. To visit Hong Kong and to bounce ideas off you and have fun at the same time was a good formula. Inspiration and hard work – you two worked wonderfully well together, while the Hong Kong team could drive things forward.

This synergy was important, and Maggie was frank about her limits. She used to say to me, "I am a ditherer", and add somewhat defensively, "and I believe in creative dithering". It was true; she

OPPOSITE Charles Jencks during a visit to Hong Kong. TOP On the day of the Bradbury Hospice official opening Sister Gabriel O'Mahony, Maggie Keswick Jencks, Caroline Courtauld and Emma Keswick are photographed beside the plaque which recognizes the contribution of the Keswick Foundation.

左頁 Charles Jencks 訪港期間。上圖 在白普理寧養中心開幕典禮上, Sister Gabriel O'Mahony、Maggie Keswick Jencks、Caroline Courtauld 及 Emma Keswick，在鳴謝凱瑟克基金的牌匾旁合照。



會與不同背景的中國人交往。在很多方面，她視自己是中英文化的混合體，正如她自稱是一個「佛教天主教徒」。雖然她間或對這兩個信仰有所疏離或批評，但她認同中國文化的程度，與西方文化不相伯仲。說到這裡，我想起一件令人啼笑皆非的事情：有一次，她拜訪了一位德高望重的中式家具工匠，順道欣賞手工精緻的傳統木製工藝。期間，他向她介紹用一個漂亮的木盒子飼養蟋蟀的玩意。興緻勃勃的 Maggie 把蟋蟀放在肚子裡保暖，而我卻認為這隻吵耳的小昆蟲，打擾了我們的婚姻生活。幸而，在 Maggie 飼養牠數週後，小蟋蟀大概吃不慣西方的蔬菜而無法久活。由此可見，Maggie 游走於中西文化之間，樂在其中。

作為曾經與她生活 23 年的伴侶，我非常欣賞她能輕易與週遭人物產生共鳴的能力。這份共鳴感之強烈，可從我們在美國各州遊歷時（為了巡迴講學或渡假），她說話的口音會隨之改變略見一斑。當我們來到德州，她便儼如一位美國的南方女子；而當我在加州大學洛杉磯分校授課期間，她就活像一位居於當地的加州少女。Maggie 可能不認同以下的說法，不過，與她的母親一樣，Maggie 喜歡注意別人的談話，因而培養出卓越的模仿能力。然而，這並不代表她缺乏鮮明的個性（事實正好相反），而是反映她擅於與人溝通。以別人的快樂為樂，便是激勵她從事慈善工作的動力之一；快樂原則是一股不容少覷的力量。

另一方面，原則及家庭價值讓 Maggie 體會責任的重要性：「我和父親擁有這些財富，我們應該善用天賜的福份，回饋社會。」因此，她是受到兩股動力的驅使，從事慈善工作。在公眾場合，Maggie 一直作風低調，其父亦是一位謹言慎行的人。與其他慈善家不同，他們不會炫耀個人的財富；其情況就像捐助倫敦 The Victoria and Albert Museum 的何鴻毅家族。雖然何家熱心支持博物館收藏與佛教有關的雕刻藝術品，但是跟 John 和 Maggie 一樣，他們並無藉此大肆宣揚。父女倆對基金的事務親力親為，而 Maggie 更是一個實事實幹的人。

Caroline，我認為你們的友情是彌足珍貴的。若她當時在香港生活，她未必可以成功構思不同的意念和計劃。能夠不時來港提供另類的意見，了解不同的觀點，從遠處思考計劃的發展方向，對 Maggie 來說是難能可貴的體驗。在港期間，她與你分享靈感和交流意念，同時享受共處的美好時光，這確實是刺激思維的良方妙法。激發意念，然後奮力實踐 — 你倆一直合作無間，而香港的基金管理團隊則負責推動各項計劃。

這種協同效應非常重要，Maggie 也明白個人之力有限。她曾對我說：「

sometimes put pressing things off, hoping they would solve themselves. But, when she saw the path through a problem and others were stumped, she would act decisively. This was particularly true of the Cancer Caring Centre that she initiated in Edinburgh near the end of her life, in 1994, after several years of battle with the affliction. Once she got the idea and saw its necessity in terms of how others were suffering, there was no stopping her. She interviewed countless doctors and nurses, talked to many patients when she was in the hospital, wrote the “Blueprint for a Cancer Caring Centre”, and rewrote about five times what became *A View from the Front Line* (I know because I helped her with several drafts).

She went about raising some money for what became the first Centre, set up the framework for a charity, asked friends to help, and did just about everything possible to make it happen. Although in fact she was slowly ebbing away in 1994, she called it one of the happiest years of her life, and the focus on this charity work made it so. The result is what came to be known as Maggie's Centres. Six have been constructed so far in Britain, six or more are in the pipeline, and now one is coming to Hong Kong. This story shows, not dithering, but her extreme focus, just at the end of her life.

Yet, given their success and name, I should reiterate her personal modesty. She would have baulked at the idea of giving the Centres her name, and only foresaw one, which she called a Cancer Caring Centre (CCC). I named it, and then them, after her for several reasons, but primary was the idea that they should be self-help and patient oriented. Why not a single patient's name rather than the anodyne CCC? Such a bureaucratic title would be antithetical to our basic idea of empowering the patients. But Maggie would never have called them after herself. She would abhor anything that smacked of today's cult of the personality, or the Celebrity Fascism that is so prevalent.

Am I joking? Only partly. Of course, in the Media Age people are turned into powerful figures, and indeed Maggie's Centres depend on celebrities to raise money; but let me recount how crazy this cult can get. I have experienced the tyranny recently because of the Centres and my good old friend Frank Gehry (architect of Maggie's Dundee and the nascent Hong Kong building), who we knew very closely for 25 years. When I invited him to speak at the 2008 Venice Biennale on behalf of Maggie's, and for an event at the Scottish Pavilion (an invitation which he accepted), I got a flaming email from the organizer: “CEASE AND DESIST!” It read like Bush's Shock & Awe, a really unpleasant police-state order one can imagine from Dick Cheney. What had I done, except to follow the plea of the Scots to ask Gehry to speak at their Biennale opening, which was on Maggie's? Well, Gehry was getting the Lion d'Or in Venice and, being the most famous living architect in the world, was only allowed to speak where and when the organizer organized – that is, at the opening media event. So he was forced to withdraw his acceptance. Ironically, I had helped organize the first Venice architectural Biennale in 1980, and in fact had asked Frank to participate, which he did. So, I reflected ruefully, today with Celebrity Tyranny, when the media rules then even good friends cannot speak.

Maggie and I would have none of this tosh, and certainly resisted it. Beyond this, she was frank enough never to claim credit for things she was not good at, and was only too aware of the

我總是猶豫不決」，然後自辯道：「而我相信猶豫不決也有其裨益。」她此言不無道理；有時候，她會顯得躊躇遲疑，寄望問題能自行消失。不過，一旦理出箇中頭緒，而別人表現得進退失據時，她便會作出果斷的決定。經過多年奮力抗癌後，Maggie 於 1994 年計劃於英國愛丁堡成立一家癌症關顧中心。籌劃中心的過程正好引證以上的說法。當她決定設立中心，並且了解其他病人的需要時，便會勇往直前，完成計劃。她曾經與多位醫護人員會面，跟住院的病人交談，撰寫「癌症關顧中心的藍圖」，並重寫《走在抗癌的前線》五次之多（我曾協助她審閱草稿，因此了解）。

然後，她為首家中心籌款，設立慈善工作的框架，尋求朋友的幫助，為落實計劃而竭盡所能。儘管在 1994 年，她的健康狀況已大不如前，但她仍視這段日子為人生中最快樂的時光。探其因由，專注於慈善工作使她感到身心愉快。經歷多年努力後，Maggie 的構思逐步發展為 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心。至今，英國已設立了六家中心，另有至少六家在籌備中，香港的中心亦已投入服務。由此可見，當 Maggie 的生命臨近盡頭時，她展露的是強大的專注力，而非猶豫不決。

雖然中心的成績有目共睹，但 Maggie 秉持她一貫的謙讓性格。她抗拒以個人的名字為中心命名，心中只敲定癌症關顧中心這個名稱。我是基於數個原因，決定以 Maggie 的名字為中心命名，但主要因為中心以自助及病人為本。既然如此，何不以同為病人的 Maggie 命名，而要選用平淡乏味的癌症關顧中心？這樣充滿官僚色彩的名字與為病人充權的基金理念背道而馳。然而，Maggie 不以其名字為中心命名，因為她對現今的個人崇拜熱潮或名人法西斯主義感到深惡痛絕。

這是否笑話一樁？不盡然。毫無疑問，當今的媒體時代使公眾人物成為權力象徵，Maggie's 癌症關顧中心亦需名人協助籌款，但這股熱潮大有一發不可收拾之勢。最近，我因為中心和 25 年的老朋友 Frank Gehry（他是鄧迪和香港 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心的建築師）而飽受折磨。事緣我邀請 Frank 出席 2008 年威尼斯雙年展，代表中心在會上致辭，並參與在蘇格蘭館舉行的一項活動（他已接受有關邀請）。其後，我收到主辦機構發出一封措辭強硬的電郵：「立刻住手！」信件的震驚程度可與美國前總統布殊攻打伊拉克時的「震懾行動」媲美，活像美國前總統切尼簽發的極權國家指令，使人望而生厭。我只是根據主辦機構的要求，邀請 Frank 在雙年展開幕禮代表 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心致辭而已。作為威尼斯金師大獎得主，以及享譽全球的建築師，Frank 只能在主辦機構許可的場合和時間發言——即是開幕禮前的記者會。最後，Frank 被迫改變初衷，拒絕出席有關活動。諷刺的是，我曾協助籌辦 1980 年的首屆威尼斯建築雙年展，並邀請 Frank 參與，而他亦應邀出席。痛定思痛，我發現在當今名人暴政熱潮下，多年好友亦會因為媒體當道而無法親切交談。

Maggie 和我不會容忍這些一派胡言，亦必定對之退避三舍。此外，對於自己不擅長的事情，她不會好大喜功，並且明白其他成員對計劃所作的

invaluable contribution of all the project's members. That was also very true of her attitude towards the Keswick Foundation; she knew it was completely a team creation.

Maggie's background and experience of running a fashion boutique called Annacat served her well, as did the relatively short time she lived in Hong Kong when she first got out of school, when she worked for the Mandarin Hotel. Both these jobs helped develop her organizational skills. As for her competitive spirit, I can remember a few telling incidents. Though not a good tennis player, she absolutely hated to lose and, hard to believe, hated to beat an opponent... because winning would be unkind, uncharitable. A tennis draw, if that were possible, would have suited her character. But group games brought out the killer instinct and I rarely saw her lose a game of Monopoly, and never Racing Demon. She certainly had the Keswick business acumen in her bones, but never had much opportunity to put it into practice. However, with the Keswick Foundation she still was able to initiate and provoke important projects. For instance, with your help, you two raised the initial HK\$20 million for the Bradbury Hospice. That was a lot of money then, but you made light of it, wowing the Hong Kong Jockey Club – among others – in just the right way. Mags, as you called her, was very good at cutting her cloth to suit the situation, if it was for a good cause.

The Society for the Promotion of Hospice Care (SPHC) was set up in 1986, so she already had cancer when she started working on that. In effect, this experience in Hong Kong was a seed for the later Maggie's Centres, and it makes one reflect on the similarities between the two institutions. The modern hospice movement in Britain began in 1967, and it now numbers 235, with 8,700 around the world. It's a growing movement, as are the Maggie's Centres, but there is a distinction between the two ideas. When you go into a hospice, it's thought to be a terminal situation. That's the public perception even though today a larger and larger percentage of those admitted die elsewhere. But in a Maggie's Centre, our basic message is "living with cancer". Yet there is also a very interesting commonality between them. Both kinds of centre provide a place to give people presence, respect and a will to live; or at least die with dignity. This is rare in most cultures, especially where cancer, old age, chronic illness and suffering are considered a kind of personal failure. So both types of centre empower the sick and dying, give them back a confidence that is often robbed by the society of denial.

The problem with this account is it only touches social responsibility, and that makes me recall the other side of the equation, Maggie's spontaneous pleasure in living. During her final two-year fight against cancer I would take her to hospitals in Edinburgh, and once she was so ill that I could hardly speak to her. The next thing I knew she was up from her bed, chatting with the patients next to her, cheering them up, making friends, even with the people dying around her. Most of us would be thinking only about ourselves, lost in our own problems with pain; but here she was taking pleasure out of encouraging other people, it came so naturally to her. If she could be here now to see a Maggie's Centre in Hong Kong, I'm sure she would be as surprised as she would be delighted. With her affinities and love for the Chinese, it is absolutely appropriate for her, and her father and the Jardines connection. Eventually there may be Maggie's Centres in mainland China as well, a very happy thought about a woman who spread pleasure so generously in her life. 

寶貴貢獻。她正是以這種態度管理凱瑟克基金，深明這是一項群策群力的工作。

Maggie的家庭背景、經營 Annacat 時裝精品店的經驗、畢業後的短暫居港生活，加上在文華酒店的工作經驗，均使她獲益良多。這兩份工作有助培養她的統籌技巧。至於她的鬥心，我對數宗軼事記憶猶新。儘管網球技欠佳，但她在討厭敗陣之餘 — 說來令人莫名其妙 — 亦討厭凱旋而歸，因為她覺得擊敗對手未免過於殘忍。在可行的情況下，和局是最符合她性格的賽果。不過，集體遊戲卻能激發她的殺敵本能。她甚少輸掉大富翁遊戲，玩 Racing Demon 時更戰無不勝。在她的骨子裡，本來就充滿了凱瑟克家族的營商智慧，只是沒有機會一展所長。雖然如此，她仍能透過凱瑟克基金的工作策劃和推動多項重要計劃。例如，在你的協助下，基金為白普理寧養中心籌集 2,000 萬港元的初始經費。在當時而言，那是為數不菲的款項，但你們卻處之泰然，繼續不懈地向香港賽馬會及其他機構游說。只要有充份的理據，Maggie 深諳隨機應變，因事制宜之道。

善終服務會（現稱善寧會）成立於 1986 年，當時 Maggie 曾患癌症。事實上，在香港的工作經驗是促使她成立 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心的誘因，我們亦難免把兩者的相同之處互作比較。現代英國的寧養服務運動始於 1967 年，在全球 8,700 個國家和城市中排名第 235 位。跟 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心一樣，英國的寧養服務運動持續成長，但兩者的理念始終存在差異。入住寧養中心的病人，通常被視作末期患者。雖然時至今日，大部份使用寧養中心服務的病人並非於中心去世，但公眾對這個先入為主的概念已根深蒂固。相反，Maggie's 癌症關顧中心的基本信念是「與癌症共存」。儘管如此，這兩類中心仍有一個重要的相同之處：兩者都賦予病人認同感、尊重和生存意志，或者至少能在擁有尊嚴的環境下告別塵世。在大部份文化背景下，這是無法想像的情景，特別是那些視癌症、年老、長期病患和苦難為個人失敗的社會。這兩類中心都為患病和垂死的人士充權，在一個被拒絕接受的社會裡，助他們重拾被奪去的信心。

可是，以上的敘述只觸及社會責任的角度，我卻不期然想到 Maggie 天生對生命的樂趣。在最後兩年的抗癌歷程裡，我曾經陪伴 Maggie 探訪愛丁堡的醫院。有一次，她的病情相當嚴重，甚至無法和我交談。不過，當她到達醫院後，她便勉力坐在床上，與身旁的病人聊天，鼓勵他們，和他們交朋友，儘管病房裡不乏垂危的病人。若易地而處，我相信大部份人只會顧及自己，沉溺在個人的困擾和痛苦之中，但 Maggie 能從激勵別人找到快樂。對她來說，一切來得那麼自然。如果她有機會看到香港成立了 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心，必定會感到驚喜。基於 Maggie 與中國的密切關係和深厚感情，這項計劃應會使她、John 和怡和集團感到欣慰。展望未來，Maggie's 癌症關顧中心的服務可能擴展至中國大陸。對於這位樂於散播生命歡樂的女子來說，那無疑是夢想成真的一天。

EARLY DAYS

成立初期



Getting Going

基金的緣起和初期計劃

By Emma Keswick

Sir John Keswick KCMG went to Shanghai in 1929, aged 23, to work with his elder brother Sir William Johnstone "Tony" Keswick in Jardine Matheson. During the war he served with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and the Special Operations Executive (SOE). Returning to China immediately afterwards he re-established the offices of Jardine Matheson throughout China and Asia. In 1949 following the revolution in China he settled in Hong Kong where he became Taipan of Jardines and sat on the Hong Kong Executive Council.

Although he went back to England in 1953, joining Matheson and Co in London, John's heart and interests were always in Asia, as Chairman of the China Association in the early 1960s and from 1963 to 1973 President of the Sino-British Trade Council, of which he was one of the original sponsors. For 10 years he led delegations of business leaders and friends on trips crisscrossing China, promoting business and cultural ties. I went with John and his wife Clare in 1970, when it was still early days to visit China. It was an eye-opening and fascinating experience.

John Keswick wanted to give something back to China. He had arrived in Shanghai as a young man and had been involved with the country all his life. He therefore, in 1979, set up the Keswick Foundation, which was based in Hong Kong.

The objectives of the Trust were "to promote and aid any charitable body or bodies or any charitable purpose, in particular, (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) to education and to relieve mental health". John endowed the Trust with a block of Jardine Matheson shares and so we have always had close relations with Jardines. Over the years their spectacular success has brought the Keswick Foundation many times the funds we first had at our disposal.



在 1929 年，只有 23 歲的 Sir John Keswick KCMG 遠赴上海，與兄長 Sir William Johnstone "Tony" Keswick 於怡和集團工作。戰時，John 曾跟隨 Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten 服役，並曾效力於特別行動委員會。戰爭結束後，他隨即返回中國，為怡和集團重開當地及亞洲區的辦事處。在 1949 年，隨著內地爆發革命，John 遷往香港定居，成為怡和集團大班，並加入當時的香港行政局。

雖然 John 於 1953 年返回英國，在倫敦的 Matheson and Co 工作，但仍心繫亞洲。於 1960 年代初期，John 曾擔任中國協會主席，並於 1963 年至 1973 年間，在中英貿易委員會擔任主席，他也是該會的始創贊助人。在那十年期間，他多次率領由商界領袖和朋友組成的代表團訪問中國各地，致力促進兩國的商業及文化交流。我在 1970 年跟隨 John 及其妻 Clare 拜訪中國。當時，前往內地的遊客不多，對我來說，那是一次令人眼界大開的難忘旅程。

一直以來，John 希望能回饋中國。他在青年時前往上海工作，畢生與中國有著緊密的聯繫，因此，他在 1979 年於香港成立凱瑟克基金。

John 成立這項信託基金的目的是：「推動及協助慈善組織或慈善工作，（並在無損上述一般情況的前提下）特別是教育及促進精神健康的工作。」由於 John 曾經把一批怡和集團股份贈予信託基金，因此我們與怡和集團一直保持密切的關係。這些年來，怡和集團的業務取得佳績，使凱瑟克基金的善款較最初增長多倍。

OPPOSITE, CLOCKWISE FROM LEFT TO RIGHT Maggie with Valerie Conibear at the Home of Loving Faithfulness – the money raised from the first Keswick Foundation Christmas card sale went towards buying a lift for the Home. • Sir John Keswick. • Maggie with Nelly Fung (Executive Director of the SPHC). • Sir John's wife Clare welcoming guests to a party in Hong Kong. TOP Hong Kong's Financial Secretary, the Hon. Philip Haddon Cave (left), being greeted by Sir John and Lady Keswick at a cocktail party held to mark Sir John's 50th anniversary with Jardines. Also in the picture is David Newbigging, the Firm's Chairman.

左頁由左至右 Maggie 與可愛忠實之家始創人 Valerie Conibear。凱瑟克基金把首屆聖誕咭義賣的收益，為可愛忠實之家添置一部升降機。• Sir John Keswick。• Maggie 和善終服務會（現稱善寧會）執行總監馮美蓮。• Sir John Keswick 夫人 Clare 在香港的一個宴會上接待來賓。上圖 在一個慶祝 Sir John Keswick 效力怡和集團 50 週年的雞尾酒會上，他和夫人歡迎香港財政司 Sir David Ford 來臨。旁為怡和主席 David Newbigging。



John appointed as trustees Maggie Keswick Jencks (his daughter), Simon Keswick (his nephew and Chairman of Jardine Matheson from 1983 to 1989), the Honourable Michael (later Lord) Sandberg CBE (Chairman of Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation), William Turnbull (lawyer, partner of Deacons), Jeremy Brown (Director of Matheson and Co) and the Honourable Y.K. Kan (Chairman of the Bank of East Asia and senior member of the Executive and Legislative Council in the 1960s and 70s).

John sadly died in 1982, without seeing the Trust in operation, and it was his daughter Maggie who eventually activated the Keswick Foundation in 1984. The first two members of the Executive were Caroline Courtauld and myself (Chairman), soon followed by Fred Lee (Chairman of Project Care), Lady Cater, who had been Chairman of the Community Chest for two years, and Nelson Chow, senior lecturer at the Department of Social Work and Social Administration, University of Hong Kong. The early 1980s were uncertain days in Hong Kong. The Keswick Foundation began in the same year the Joint Declaration was announced. The stock market was weak and the Foundation did not have large sums of money to disburse.

Sue Fok was employed as our Administrator and we rented a very small office in Lockhart Road for a short period until we fell gratefully into the arms of Jardine Property Services and more permanent offices in the World Trade Centre. I can recall those modest days and, looking through the minutes I read, "A typewriter was delivered to the office. It was expected that a file cabinet would soon be delivered too"!

We discussed the charter and we discussed our objectives. We would support education and mental health, but the remit was broad. How to be most effective with our funds? Most trusts in Hong Kong supported capital projects. We decided to fund recurrent costs of pilot projects and support projects that filled perceived service gaps in the social welfare network, always looking at the prospect for long-term development of any service although we would only fund the

在成立初期，John 為基金委任受託人，包括：Maggie Keswick Jencks（其女兒）、Simon Keswick（其姪兒及怡和集團主席1983-89）、Michael Sandberg 勳爵，CBE（匯豐銀行主席）、William Turnbull（律師及的近律師行合夥人）、Jeremy Brown（Matheson and Co 董事）及簡悅強爵士（東亞銀行主席及1960年代至1970年代行政立法兩局首席議員）。

其後，John 於1982年不幸逝世，未能見證信託基金投入運作，但 Maggie 矢志承繼父親遺願，在1984年正式啟動凱瑟克基金。Caroline Courtauld 和我（當時擔任主席）是基金執行委員會的首兩名成員。其後，李百騰（Project Care 主席）、Lady Cater（曾任公益金主席兩年）、周永新（香港大學社會工作及社會行政學系高級講師）亦相繼加入。在1980年代初期，香港前途蒙上一片陰霾，而凱瑟克基金就在中英政府發表聯合聲明的一年投入運作。當時，香港股市疲弱不振，故基金的善款數額有限。

起初，Sue Fok 獲聘擔任基金行政幹事。在我們租用駱克道一個細小辦公室一段短時間後，僥倖獲得怡和行政及物業部的慷慨支持，讓我們使用世貿中心的辦事處。對於那些經費有限的日子，我仍記憶猶新；重讀昔日的會議記錄，上面這樣寫著：「一台打字機已運抵辦事處，預期文件櫃稍後送來！」

基金成員就憲章和目標展開了討論。我們計劃支持教育及精神健康工作，但有關範圍甚廣，如何才能有效運用基金的資源？既然本港大部份信託基金為資本計劃提供資助，故我們決定支持先導計劃的經常性開支，並為彌補社會福利服務不足的計劃提供撥款。雖然基金的資助期最長是三年，但我們必定以計劃的長期發展前景為考量因素。我們期望隨著服務的效益受到公眾的認同，政府部門或公益金便會繼續資助相關計劃。在展開任何新計劃之前，我們通常會與社會福利署商議，盡量取得

LEFT TO RIGHT A group shot taken in Shanghai during one of Sir John Keswick's "Friendship Tours" to China. • Lady Cater visits the Society of Homes of the Handicapped. • Emma Keswick meets the staff and young people at the Hong Kong Joint Council of Parents of the Mentally Handicapped. OPPOSITE Anne Marden (Chairman of Comfort Care and Concern) welcomes Emma Keswick to the CCC centre.

圖左至右 Sir John Keswick 率團前往中國上海展開「友誼之旅」。• Lady Cater 參觀扶康會。• Emma Keswick 與香港弱智人士家長聯會的職員及會員見面。右頁 謐明會主席 Anne Marden 歡迎 Emma Keswick 參觀該中心。

project for a maximum of three years. Hopefully, with the efficacy of the service recognized, the Government or the Community Chest would then subvent the project. We always discussed any potential project with the Social Welfare Department, securing, if we could, a letter of support. In the 1980s and early 1990s, some of our pilot projects were integrated into the Social Welfare Department year plan when our funding came to an end. Several agencies, their services and reputations established with our help, then set up their own fundraising committees and became independent.

The Keswick Foundation has close relations with any agency it funds. Our Administrator nearly always sits on the working committee of the project; we ask for quarterly progress and financial reports; and members of the Executive and Board of Governors visit the project at least once a year. We build bridges between agencies, assisting and giving advice when necessary; we help find capital costs; we work to raise public awareness of the project; we work hard to get the Social Welfare Department to take up those projects we have piloted and proved effective. Sue Fok, our excellent first Administrator, helped the Foundation put down strong roots in the welfare world of Hong Kong.

Supporting pilot projects has enabled us to spearhead entirely new movements in the welfare field. As early as 1984 we brought Professor James Hanratty of St Joseph's Hospice UK to Hong Kong to speak on Hospice and Palliative Care. Also in 1986, we funded the original working group on hospice care that evolved into the Society for the Promotion of Hospice Care (SPHC), opening the first independent hospice in Hong Kong in 1992. We considered this cause so valuable that we broke our own rules and funded the SPHC for 10 years!

The SPHC was originally based at the Ruttonjee Sanatorium (now Hospital), where Sister Gabriel O'Mahony, its first Chairman, was the Medical Superintendent. The office was a cupboard from where the outreach nurses worked. As the SPHC became more active and the movement grew, Sister Gabriel and ourselves went to enlist the help of the Director of the Social Welfare Department (later Secretary for Health and Welfare), Libby Wong. After welcoming us she admitted she had no idea what hospice care was and asked us to tell her about it! She immediately recognized the importance of the movement, going on to support us and to sit on the board of the SPHC.

We supported a single parent in the 1990s to set up the Hong Kong Single Parents Association, funding the Association and various pilot projects they initiated for eight years. There are now many services for single parents in Hong Kong and that first single mother often advises the Government on single parent issues. She is also a Member of the Social Welfare Department Sha Tin District Co-ordinating Committee on Family and Child Welfare.

In my tenure as Chairman of the Executive from 1984 to 1988, we supported many agencies, initiating various pilot projects including:

- A Psychiatric Epidemiology Research Unit at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. This was a large-scale psychiatric community survey carried out between 1984 and 1986 in Sha Tin New Town.

當局的書面支持。於 1980 年代至 1990 年代初期，基金的部份先導計劃在資助期結束後，成功獲得社會福利署納入年度發展計劃之內。透過基金的協助，多家機構得以開展服務，並且逐漸為市民認識，繼而自行成立籌款委員會，成為一個獨立的機構。

凱瑟克基金與受助機構一直保持緊密的關係。基金行政幹事經常參與其工作委員會；我們亦要求受助機構提交季度進展報告及財政報告；執行委員和總監每年至少參觀受助計劃一次。我們與受助機構建立溝通途徑，在必要時提供協助和建議；同時，我們致力幫助機構籌募資本開支；教育市民，增強他們對服務計劃的認識；積極爭取社會福利署繼續資助基金支持的先導計劃，並證明其服務效益。作為基金首任行政幹事，能幹的 Sue Fok 表現卓越，為基金在本港社會福利界奠定鞏固的基礎。

基金透過資助先導計劃，為香港社會福利服務注入一股新動力。我們早於 1984 年便邀請英國 St Joseph Hospice 的 James Hanratty 教授來港主持一個寧養服務及紓緩醫學的講座。同年，我們資助本港一個寧養服務工作小組。其後，小組發展為善終服務會（現稱善寧會），並於 1992 開設本港首家獨立寧養中心。由於基金認為這項計劃意義深遠，因此破例資助善終服務會長達十年之久！

善終服務會早期設於律敦治療養院（律敦治醫院的前稱），首任主席 Sister Gabriel O'Mahony 為該院院長，而外展護士要擠在一個狹小的辦公室工作。

隨著該會會務日趨活躍，服務範圍逐步擴大，Sister Gabriel 及基金便向社會福利署署長黃錢其濂（其後成為衛生福利司）求助。她在歡迎我們後，坦言對寧養服務一無所知，並要求我們詳細說明！經過簡介後，她了解到這項服務非常重要，樂意支持我們，並加入善終服務會的委員會。

另外，我們在 1990 年代支持一位單親家長成立香港單親協會，為該會及不同的先導計劃提供八年資助。現時，

本港已有多項為單親家長而設的服務，而這位率先支援同路人的單親母親經常就有關問題向政府出謀獻策，並出任社會福利署沙田區家庭及兒童福利服務地區協調委員會委員。

我在 1984 年至 1988 年間出任凱瑟克基金的執行委員會主席。期間，基金曾資助多個機構啟動不同的先導計劃，包括：

- 在 1984 年至 1986 年間，基金資助香港中文大學精神科流行病學研究部，於沙田新市鎮進行一項大型的社區精神病調查。



- The Association for Engineering and Medical Volunteer Services, a group of volunteers from the medical and engineering professions adapting technical aids for the handicapped. Twice in subsequent years we funded the same organization in additional pilot projects. The first was to develop specific software for a particular individual and the second was to develop electronic communication for the disabled. When our funding finished the Community Chest supported this worthwhile service.
- A centre in the new town of Tuen Mun with the agency Against Child Abuse. In the 1980s the demand for family services was particularly needed in that area. As shown in a census in 1981, 71 percent of the population were under 35 years of age and their income was the lowest in Hong Kong. Against Child Abuse was an established agency which set up the centre offering family support, counselling and drop-in facilities, all badly needed by this vulnerable group.
- A Temporary Residential Care Service with the Society of Homes for the Handicapped (now the Fu Hong Society). This was respite care for severely mentally and handicapped adults. Mental health being a taboo subject, there was very little provision for these people in the 1980s and certainly no permanent beds in suitable homes. It was extremely difficult for the family who had to go out to work, sometimes leaving their family member chained to the bed or locked in a cage. During their stay the patients would have their medication monitored, they would be taught new living skills and the family would have a break.

We also sent an architectural scholar from China to Britain and the USA, and we sent social work students on a training course for a year at the Richmond Fellowship in London. They returned to be joined by junior care workers we had trained locally to run two halfway houses for ex-mentally ill patients set up by the Richmond Fellowship Hong Kong.

Thirty years on, the Foundation is still supporting mental health and education. We are presently funding our fifth cohort of MA social work students from China in partnership with the Hong Kong Polytechnic University and many of our projects address mental health.

I cannot finish my small part of this anniversary book without paying tribute to Maggie Keswick Jencks, whose enthusiasm and intelligence laid the foundation stones of the Keswick Foundation. Fanny Wong, our outstanding Administrator since 1995, has been the backbone of the Foundation, acting as a vital link between the Executive Committee and the various projects it supports. She is intimately involved in everything the Foundation does and her dedication and hard work have been an essential part of the Foundation's success over the past 14 years.

Over the years we often worked with religious orders. They were pioneers in social service and had uncanny abilities to cut through government red tape. I was always amused when Sister Gabriel, first Chairman of the Society for the Promotion of Hospice Care, expressed her faith that God would provide – and we did, time and time again! 

- 工程及醫療義務工作協會是一個義工組織，由醫療及工程專業人士組成，致力為殘疾人士提供技術支援。基金曾兩度連續數年資助該會新設的先導計劃，首項計劃是研發為個別人士度身訂造的軟件；另一項是研發供傷殘人士使用的電子通訊方案。在資助期結束後，公益金繼續支持這項有意義的服務。

- 協助防止虐待兒童會在屯門新市鎮設立服務中心。在1980年代，該區對家庭服務的需求殷切。根據1981的人口統計數字，區內71%的人口屬於35歲以下人士，其收入為全港最低。防止虐待兒童會是一家經驗豐富的機構，在區內設立一所提供家庭支援、輔導及活動設施的中心，解決這些弱勢人士的迫切需要。

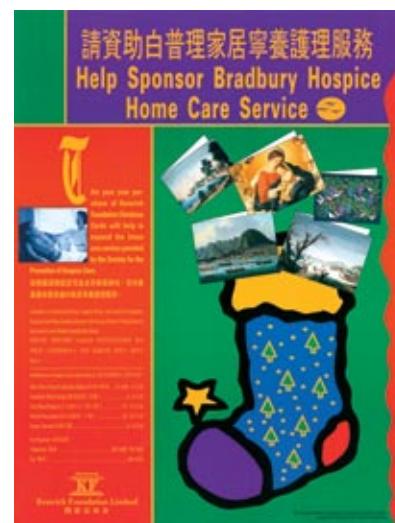
- 協助扶康會提供臨時住宿服務。這是一項為嚴重智障及殘障成人而設的暫居照顧服務。在1980年代，市民仍視精神病為一個禁忌，導致精神病患者獲得的支援不足，未能在合適的家舍找到永久的宿位。對需要外出工作的家庭來說，這無疑是一大難題。有時候，在別無他法之下，他們被迫把病者綁在床上或鎖在籠裡。相反，能夠入住家舍的病者不但有專人監察服藥情況，亦可學習日常生活技能，而其家人也可得到暫時喘息的機會。

此外，基金曾贊助一位內地建築學者前往英美訪問交流，以及資助一群社會工作學生參與英國利民會為期一年的培訓課程。當他們回港後，便與我們在本港培訓的一群初級護理員合作，共同管理兩所由香港利民會設立的精神病康復者中途宿舍。

時至今日，成立30週年的凱瑟克基金仍以支持精神健康及教育為服務宗旨。現時，我們正為香港理工大學在內地開辦的第五屆社會工作碩士課程，以及多項精神健康計劃提供撥款。

最後，我在此向Maggie Keswick Jencks致以衷誠的謝意。多年來，她的熱忱及智慧一直是凱瑟克基金的穩固基石。另外，我亦向自1995年起擔任基金行政幹事的王玉芬致謝。作為基金的核心成員，她肩負聯繫執行委員會和受助計劃的重要角色，全力參與基金的各項工作。基金在過去14年所取得的成果，王玉芬的付出和努力實在功不可沒。

這些年來，基金經常與宗教團體合作。它們是推動社會服務的先驅，並能以靈巧的方式化解政府的官僚作風。善終服務會首任主席Sister Gabriel相信，神會供應我們所需的一切，她的信心使我敬佩，而事實也反覆證明，她的信心沒有落空！



A poster for the Foundation Christmas cards – that particular year raising money for the Bradbury Hospice. 聖誕咭義賣活動的宣傳海報，白普理寧養中心是該年的受惠機構。

A Vision to Share

一個共享的願景

By Nelson Chow 周永新

When I met Maggie Keswick Jencks and her husband over lunch in Copper Chimney, a cosy and somewhat colonial sort of restaurant opposite the University of Hong Kong in 1983, I did not realize that my association with the Keswick Foundation would last for the next 23 years. Maggie shared with me her vision for the Keswick Foundation and invited me to join as a Governor and member of the Executive Committee. I was definitely impressed and gladly gave my consent.

During my 23 years of association with the Keswick Foundation, I can say with honesty that the Foundation has pursued its cause with conviction and humility. We usually met about twice a year in the Board Room of Jardine House in Central, to vet applications and decide on the projects to support. We did not like lengthy meetings and we normally finished our business within two hours, with much of the time spent reviewing the progress of the projects being supported. Though we sometimes disagreed on which projects to support, we soon arrived at a consensus as we were fully aware of the objectives of the Foundation and what Maggie intended to achieve.

I still remember the many projects we approved when I was with the Keswick Foundation, as some, pioneers at their inauguration, have now become the mainstream of social welfare provisions. The few I can cite are services to prevent child abuse, hospice care, outreaching services for marginal youth, community support for mentally handicapped persons, and last but not least, the development of social work education in China.

I believe that the Keswick Foundation has achieved its purposes with conviction and humility because, during the 23 years of my association with it, I have never seen one instance when our concern was more towards ensuring the name of the Foundation was recorded in plaques or on the front pages of newspapers, rather than the welfare of those whom the projects were intended to help. Of course, we appreciated it when the support of the Foundation was acknowledged, but our hearts were always with the disadvantaged who, for one reason or another, were left unassisted in our social welfare system.



在1983年的一個中午，Maggie Keswick Jencks 和她的丈夫跟我在 Copper Chimney共晉午餐。那是一家洋溢著一股悠閒氣氛，佈置帶一點殖民地色彩的餐廳。當時我並沒想到將會與凱瑟克基金建立一段持續23年的合作關係。席間，Maggie 與我分享她創立凱瑟克基金的願景，並邀請我加入成為總監及執行委員會委員。我對基金的工作方針深感認同，欣然接受 Maggie 的邀請。

與凱瑟克基金共事的23年間，我切實感到基金是本著堅定的信念和謙卑的態度去實踐目標。我們通常每年舉行兩次會議，在中環怡和大廈的會議室內，審批撥款申請，挑選值得支持的計劃。我們不喜歡冗長的會議，所以大多在兩小時內結束商討，大部分時間用於檢討受助項目的進展。儘管我們有時在決定資助項目方面出現不同的見解，但不久便會達成共識，因為我們都深入了解基金的目標，以及 Maggie 希望取得的成果。.

我對於許多凱瑟克基金當時批核的資助項目仍然記憶猶新。時至今日，部分當時的先導性計劃，已發展成為主流的社會福利服務，例如：防止虐待兒童服務、善終服務、邊緣青少年外展服務、弱智人士的社區支援服務、以及中國社會工作者教育等。

我相信凱瑟克基金是憑著堅定的信念和謙卑的態度去實踐目標，因為與基金共事的23年期間，項目受助人的福祉是我們的首要關注，而非為基金建立良好的名聲，爭取在牌匾或報章頭版上留名。基金的工作獲得外界的認同，我們自然感到欣慰，但我們最關注的，是未獲社會福利體系保障或照顧的弱勢人士。

I can remember many times when Maggie and other Executive Committee members visited the agencies receiving our support. Though the visits were routine, we never wanted to give the impression that we were checking on them and, even less, interfering with their work. So we had to take extra care to ensure that our intentions were not misunderstood and that we were genuine in extending our arms to help.

I am proud to have been associated with the Keswick Foundation. I once wrote to Emma Keswick, who chaired the Foundation for many years, saying that when I first met her and Caroline Courtauld in my office and was introduced to the Foundation, my first thought was that some “bountiful lady” in old English classics wanted to dish out money to charitable causes. I was of course totally wrong. My prejudice quickly disappeared when I found these two young and beautiful Western ladies from the Keswick Foundation were not simply “do-gooders”.

The legacy that Maggie leaves behind still lingers on. I also believe that my association with the Keswick Foundation will continue, as we have a common vision to share. As the Keswick Foundation celebrates its 30th Anniversary, my wish is that it will grow from strength to strength and that many people will find help through the support of the Foundation. **KF**



TOP Lady Cater officiates at an opening. BOTTOM A young resident welcomes the Chief Secretary Sir David Ford to his hostel with Father Peter Newbery's steady hand of encouragement.

上圖 Lady Cater 主持開幕禮 下圖 在 Father Peter Newbery 的陪同下，一位年輕宿友歡迎布政司 Sir David Ford 到訪宿舍。

Maggie 和其他執行委員會委員曾多次參觀受助機構，當時的情景仍然歷歷在目。雖然這些只是例行探訪，我們無意監督機構的運作或妨礙他們的工作。因此，我們必須特別謹慎，避免受助機構誤解了參觀的目的，而事實上是衷心支持他們的服務。

能與凱瑟克基金共事，令我深感榮幸。我曾經致函擔任基金主席多年的 Emma Keswick 表示，當我在辦公室首次與她和 Caroline Courtauld 會面，細聽她們介紹基金的情況時，我的第一個印象是她們有如英國古典文學裡「宅心仁厚」的女士，希望能為慈善工作提供捐助。我的想法顯然與事實不符。在發現這兩位代表基金的女士，年輕又貌美，並非尋常的「善長仁翁」後，我的偏見頓然消失。

Maggie 遺愛人間，繼續造福社群，而憑著一個共享的願景，我將繼續與凱瑟克基金保持聯繫。在基金慶祝 30 周年誌慶之際，我懇切祝願基金繼續壯大發展，為更多有需要的人士提供協助和支持。**KF**

Origins and China

基金的成立由來及與中國的關係

By Millie Yung, in conversation with Caroline Courtauld

容思，與 Caroline Courtauld 對談

It was in late 1978, when I went back for the first time to China with John Keswick, that I heard about his plans to start a charitable foundation. He had had conversations with a few Chinese friends about it, and had obviously been considering it for some time. John loved China of course, having lived and worked there for many years, but more specifically he loved the Chinese people and wanted to give something to them directly. This was the beginning of the Foundation, which was registered the following year in 1979.

From the start John was quite clear that he wanted to do the type of things that nobody else was willing to do, a good example being the mental health issue – because as you know in China, as in many other countries, the mentally ill were not well looked after. John wanted to repay China in some way for his personal success, and to help future generations grow up in a more positive atmosphere, because since the revolution education in many areas had lagged behind.

One of the first projects he funded was through Gerald Choa, Dean of Faculty of Medicine at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Although this was a more academic programme than John's initial vision of bringing direct assistance to people in need, the nascent Foundation nevertheless supported the university's Psychiatric Epidemiology Research Unit.

After John Keswick died, I met in 1983 with Maggie Keswick Jencks, Emma Keswick and you, Caroline, to identify the direction of the Foundation. I recall that we liked the idea of creating an umbrella institution for something like Alzheimer's disease. But we felt that as a small, new charity we might be too ambitious if we tried to tackle huge projects. Not knowing what sort of amounts the Foundation would generate, Maggie thought the best idea would be to provide "seed money" to worthy small projects. We considered ourselves at that time rather well connected within different quarters, including the government. This could be a great advantage. We decided to search carefully for areas of need in Hong Kong, potential projects that remained dormant due to lack of funds. We would then be able not only to provide the start-up money but also a committed foundation to expand such pilot projects, which if successful could then obtain the support of government or other institutions.



我在 1978 年底首次跟隨約 John Keswick 返回中國時，得知他有意成立一個慈善基金。他曾與幾位中國朋友討論計劃，可見這個構思已醞釀了一段時間。John 在中國生活和工作多年，自然心繫這片土地。不過，他特別熱愛的是中國人民，希望能直接幫助他們，這便是基金成立的由來。後來，凱瑟克基金於1979 年正式註冊。

基金成立初期，John 已表明希望資助沒有人願意扶持的計劃，而精神健康問題是一個很好的例子，因為跟其他國家一樣，中國的精神病患者缺乏適當的照顧。一直以來，John 期望能為個人的成就回饋中國，幫助中國新生一代在較佳的環境下成長。畢竟，自從爆發革命以來，內地的教育發展落後。

在當時香港中文大學醫學院院長蔡永業的協助下，基金開始資助首個計劃。雖然這是一項學術計劃，有別於 John 希望能直接幫助有需要人士的意念，但成立不久的基金仍然支持中大的精神科流行病學研究。

Caroline，我還記得在 John Keswick 去世後，我、Maggie Keswick Jencks、Emma Keswick 與您在 1983 年召開會議，討論基金的發展方向。我們都認同協助老人癡呆症患者等計劃成立一個傘子機構是一個可取的做法。然而，作為一個新成立的小型慈善組織，基金不宜過度進取，開展大型的計劃。由於無法預測日後可提供的撥款金額，Maggie 認為基金應該為值得支持的小型計劃提供「種子資助」。當年，基金與不同機構，包括政府均有良好關係，有助我們推行工作。根據我們的構思，基金首先深入了解香港對社會服務的需要，有哪些服務範疇因缺乏資助而未能開展。然後，我們除提供初始撥款外，亦會協助這些先導計劃擴充規模。當計劃取得成效，便可獲得政府或其他機構的支持。

TOP Anne Marden and Millie Yung.

上圖 Anne Marden 和容思。

TOP Beijing Anding Hospital organizes an outing for its patients and their family members. OPPOSITE Patients, their families and staff at one of their regular meetings.

上圖 北京安定醫院為病人及家屬舉辦戶外活動。右頁 病人、其家屬及工作人員舉行定期會議。

In line with John's ideas, we wanted to look at mental health issues as one of our priorities. In those days if a member of a family were mentally ill, he or she could be shut away in isolation for an entire day. It had been known that he/she could even be tied to a bed or chair, with food placed within reach when family members went to work. Like her father, Maggie was very conscious of and concerned with such stories.

Maggie was also very interested in doing something architectural in China because Charles, her husband, was in this field. It was decided to establish the Sir John Keswick Scholarship. This project provided funds for an architectural scholar to study/research in the UK for six months to expand his/her knowledge and experience, in order to return to China to teach students and other architectural professionals.

We secured the expertise and assistance of a Professor of Architecture at Tongji University, Shanghai to find suitable candidates. Canvassing both publicly and through universities produced quite a number of applicants. The three short-listed were sent to Beijing for final interviews at the British Council to determine the one most appropriate (including fluency in English) to be our first scholar.

The successful applicant was an assistant professor at Tongji University. He was duly sent to London where he was based at the Architectural Association's School of Architecture. I understand he was exposed to different and various aspects of architecture – modern and ancient – from town planning to refurbishing old buildings, etc.

During that time – the early 1980s – it was the dream of almost every Chinese to seek opportunities to emigrate. We had considered the possibility of a Sir John Keswick scholar seizing the chance of leaving the country never to return. But as our first scholar had a wife and two daughters in Shanghai we assumed this would not happen. However, when he finished his tour in the UK, he asked Maggie if he could visit his sick uncle in the US on his way back home. Maggie, trusting as ever, agreed. Our scholar left for the US... never to return to complete his side of the bargain.



為秉承 John 的信念，我們特別關注與精神健康有關的服務計劃。當時，精神病患者通常整天獨留在家。在家人外出工作期間，他們會被綁在床上或椅上，只靠家人預留在身旁的食物充飢。跟她的父親一樣，Maggie 非常關注這種情況。

此外，由於丈夫 Charles 從事建築業，故 Maggie 也希望對中國的建築發展作出貢獻。我們於是成立了約翰凱瑟克爵士獎學金，希望透過計劃資助一名建築系學者前往英國深造六個月，藉以增長知識和拓闊視野。待他學成返回中國後，便把所學教導其他學生和建築界的人士。

我們獲得上海同濟大學建築系一位教授的協助，物色適合的獎學金候選人。在大學校園及公開招募後，我們收到不少申請書。後來，獲選的三位候選人須前往北京，接受英國文化協會的最後面試，以選出最符合資格（包括英語能力）的候選人作為首屆獎學金得主。

最終，上海同濟大學的一名助理教授獲得獎學金，有機會前往英國倫敦的 Architectural Association's School of Architecture 深造。據我所知，他在當地學習了不少古今的建築知識，包括城市規劃和舊房復修等。

當時正值 1980 年代初期，不少中國人都希望移民外國。我們曾經考慮約翰凱瑟克爵士獎學金得主在出國後遠走他方的可能性，但這位學者的妻子和兩名女兒仍留在上海，故我們認為他不會一去不回。當完成英國的課程後，他向 Maggie 表示，希望在回國前順道前往美國探望患病的叔



It was decided there was to be no blame attached to anyone. This incident was regrettable but at that time it was a common and understandable phenomenon. Recent Chinese history has seen some unusually traumatic times; if there was a chance to build a better life, particularly for one's family, one would most likely take it. We hope that our first scholar was able to reunite with his family when China became more open.

Undeterred, and again through the Sir John Keswick Scholarship scheme, we sent three mature students to the Richmond Fellowship (started by Elly Johnson, a friend of John and Maggie's) in the UK. After training they returned to set up a halfway house for rehabilitating the mentally ill.

Another of our early projects was at the Beijing Anding Hospital. I visited this project to investigate its progress and potential. This was a project whereby a relative of a mentally ill patient was assigned to accompany the patient during the entire period whilst the latter was hospitalised. This enabled the relative to understand the treatment process and its effects, so that the patient's needs and reactions after returning home could be monitored and continued. Although such an arrangement significantly reduced the relapse rates of patients, it proved difficult to realize as this required the availability of a family member free to care for the patient.

Additionally patients were often reluctant to revisit the Beijing Anding Hospital for additional medication/consultation or even when they suffered a relapse. Being seen at this hospital – well known for mental illness – was a stigma to be avoided. Understandably, a patient would not wish to be identified and labelled as a mental case. In discussion with the hospital, we concluded that it would be helpful if other hospitals in Beijing could set up "suitable surgeries" to care for

父。一直樂於信任別人的 Maggie 接納了他的要求。然而，他到達美國之後，並無如期返國履行承諾。

事已至此，我們無意追咎責任。雖然令人遺憾，但這種情況在當時非常普遍，也屬人之常情。近代中國經歷動盪多變的時代，若有機會為家人帶來美好的生活，相信誰也不會輕易放過。隨著內地其後逐步對外開放，但願這位首屆獎學金得主能與家人團聚。

我們並無因此而放棄，繼續透過約翰凱瑟克獎學金計劃保送三名成人學員到英國利民會（由 John 和 Maggie 的朋友 Elly Johnson 創立）受訓。完成培訓課程後，他們回國為康復的精神病患者設立中途宿舍。

此外，我們早期亦於北京安定醫院推行計劃。我曾赴京研究計劃的進度和可行性。在這項計劃下，當精神病患者住院期間，一名家屬必須一直陪伴左右，以了解療程的進展和效用。此舉有助病者出院後，家屬可監察和跟進其需要及反應。雖然這個安排可大幅降低復發率，但由於家屬必須抽空陪伴病人，故實行計劃時有一定的困難。

此外，即使病者復發，他們通常不願前往北京安定醫院覆診，接受進一步的藥物治療和輔導。由於北京安定醫院是一所著名的精神科醫院，病者都避免遭外界標籤為精神病患者。與院方商量後，我們認為若北京其他醫院能開設「適合的診所」，照顧來自北京安定醫院的門診病人，應可改善情況。不過，我了解這項安排暫時只能停留在理論階段。

outpatients who had been discharged by Beijing Anding Hospital. I am afraid such an arrangement must remain theoretical until some later day.

John and Maggie would be immensely pleased that many projects have now been funded by the Foundation in China – particularly with the development of social welfare, which is perhaps closest to John's original vision of directly helping the Chinese people as a whole.

An overall evaluation of the Foundation's many and various projects would show that despite our initial concerns that we were "clutching at straws" with the relatively small amounts of money we could provide, in actual fact the success and growth of many of the programmes we supported have been significant beyond our wildest dreams. That is very gratifying, and is I think how John and Maggie envisaged the Foundation should work – although they would probably be astounded at how many people the Foundation has touched.

Neither John nor Maggie were for throwing money around, although they were very generous. The metaphor of putting in "seed money" can be taken further, because then you would nurture a project like a plant, watch it carefully, give it the best possible chance to grow, and make sure you attract the right people. And in that last point we have been extremely lucky at the Keswick Foundation, because we've met wonderful and truly committed people all along the way.

The Maggie's Centre in Hong Kong promises to be another great success; its potential to grow into mainland China is huge, and it must be only a matter of time before this happens. Maggie was really inspirational in everything she did, but particularly with her Cancer Caring Centres, because she herself had had the experience for which it offered relief. Each Maggie's Centre (there are six in the UK) is an oasis of hope for so many people who had lost hope. Maggie's Hong Kong is like manna in a wilderness, as I believe there was nothing like this available previously.

Above all else, however, I believe John and Maggie would be most pleased that the Keswick Foundation should be instrumental in bringing a Maggie's Centre into Hong Kong, and hopefully one day into China.

Of course it is always hard, if not impossible, to tell what the future holds. But because we have so many good people involved in the Foundation, who continue to carry out the ideas of its founders, we have every reason to be optimistic. 



Millie Yung chats with Jonathan Chamberlain.
容思與 Jonathan Chamberlain 交談。

現時，基金已在中國內地資助多項計劃，我相信 John 和 Maggie 會對此感到非常欣慰。我們特別支持發展社會福利的計劃，這與 John 最初希望直接幫助中國人民的意願最為接近。

回顧基金多年來曾經資助的不同計劃，便會發現儘管我們最初對基金能提供的有限撥款感到憂慮，但事實上，我們支持的計劃大多取得卓越的成效，並且迅速發展，表現遠超乎我們的想像。在感到欣喜之餘，我相信這正是 John 和

Maggie 對基金工作的願景。此外，我亦認為他倆會對基金在中國和香港的發展，以及所惠澤的眾多受助人士感到無比欣喜。雖然他倆樂善好施，但同時希望善款能用得其所。就此而言，「種子資助」這個比喻具有深層的意義，因為我們可以把一項計劃看成一株幼苗來栽培，悉心照料，讓它茁壯成長，並且確保計劃由稱職的專業人士執行。在這方面，凱瑟克基金實在非常幸運，因為這些年來，我們曾與不少真正熱心和優秀的人士合作。

我深信香港 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心，將會成為基金另一項成功推行的計劃。假以時日，中心的服務可望擴展至中國內地。Maggie 擁有高瞻遠矚的視野，特別是在創立癌症關顧中心方面，因為她曾經歷癌症的苦楚。對絕望的癌症患者來說，每家 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心（英國共六家）都是滿載盼望的綠洲，有如在曠野上從天而降的嗎哪，因為過去未有出現這類關顧服務的模式。透過基金的策劃和推動，Maggie 在英國創立的中心已推展至香港，我相信她必定對此感到歡慰。

最重要的是，凱瑟克基金能為香港設立 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心方面作出貢獻，我相信 John 和 Maggie 將引以為榮，並期望中心日後能擴展至中國內地。

雖然我們難以預知未來，但有這麼多充滿善意的人士參與基金工作，實踐始創人的信念，使我們對基金美好的將來感到非常樂觀。

Treasure Every Child and Treasure Every Smile!

珍愛每個兒童，珍愛每個笑容！

By Priscilla Lui 雷張慎佳

Enabling every child to grow in a safe, caring, non-violent, child-friendly environment and attending to their holistic growth and development has been the mission of Against Child Abuse for the past three decades since our establishment in 1979, the International Year of the Child.

The Keswick Foundation, in the mid-1980s, shared this insight by funding the agency, with a community empowerment approach, making possible our mission in Tuen Mun, a remote new town of Hong Kong. This mission, sustained to the present time by the Community Chest and the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charitable Trust, enabled us to move into this new part of Hong Kong, often identified as having a lack of genuine support, leaving young children and parents to fend for themselves. Over the last 20 years or so, families have come forward to receive education and counselling, and many of them with their young children have become core volunteers and mentors for the disadvantaged. Thanks are due to the Foundation that such a creative, far-reaching networking model has been effective and can be replicated in other parts of Hong Kong.



The opening day of Against Child Abuse's centre in Tuen Mun. Lady Cater and Elizabeth Wong are part of the officiating party.

Lady Cater 及黃錢其濂出席防止虐待兒童會屯門中心的開幕典禮。

防止虐待兒童會於1979年成立，那一年正是國際兒童年。過去30年來，本會致力讓兒童在一個安全、充滿關愛和無暴力的環境下生活，並以培育他們的全人成長及發展為使命。

在1980年代中期，凱瑟克基金認同本會的理念，慷慨提供資助，讓我們透過建立社區支援的方式，把服務擴展至屯門。當時屯門仍是一個偏

遠的新市鎮，一直以來，缺乏實質的支持，令區內兒童及家長孤立無援。藉著這項計劃，我們在屯門開始了一項嶄新的服務，而在公益金及香港賽馬會慈善信託基金的資助下，計劃一直發展至今。在過去20多年，不少屯門區的家庭曾使用本會的教育及輔導服務，部份家長及子女更成為本會的核心義工和導師，為其他弱勢的人士提供支持。有賴凱瑟克基金的鼎力支持，這個別具創意和影響深遠的網絡模型產生了重要的社會效果，並推廣至本港其他社區。

「今天訊」明止虐待兒童會屯門中心開幕典禮將於五月十四日自母親節舉行開幕典禮，由社會福利署反貪錢其濂太平紳士及凱瑟克基金總監朱曉華委員會副總監葛士夫人主持，開幕儀式。「親情閣」為該會屯門中心的一項新服務，以全力推廣保護兒童及增進家庭與兒童間的關係為目標。「親情閣」有各種不同形式的監督玩具，供父母與子女玩耍，以便讓彼此之間的接觸及了解，並透過遊戲方式互相影响。此外，「親情閣」更有一系列的瓦相接觸及幫助，分享親子之道。屯門中心成立以來，一直致力喚醒市民對防止虐待兒童的關注及對培養兒童採取積極態度。這些工作已初步得到區內家長支持及認同，並參與推動工作，相信在「親情閣」啓用後，更能邁進一步。

門親情閣開幕節慶喚民市醒懷女子

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The consolidation of knowledge and expertise developed through the years in the area of child sexual abuse prevention was able to be used significantly, again, by the funding support of the Foundation from 1999 to 2002 in launching our Rainbow Project: Child Sexual Abuse Prevention and Treatment. With such funding the agency was able to improve manpower challenges even in a period of financial hardship encountered by most in Hong Kong. Again, it was only with the insight and recognition of our roles and services by the Foundation, that expansion was made possible and we could employ a small team of staff to render timely services in this taboo area of child sexual abuse. Child sexual abuse cases reported to our hotline shot up drastically to an all-time high. With data and clinical experience, we could thus alert the Hong Kong community to face the problem squarely and develop good practices at different levels based on the best interests of children. Advocacy has also been strengthened, striving for improvements in policy, legislation and general practices.

Pioneers with passion and innovation, yet without support in cash or in kind, have often been left desperately frustrated and their creativity wasted. But with the trust and timely support of the Foundation, innovative projects such as ours have been able to bloom even when community resources were scarce. As pioneers in the area of child sexual abuse prevention, this agency and the Foundation have paved the way for children, future pillars of our society, to be protected, respected and guided to shoulder responsibility!

Very special plaudits to the Keswick Foundation for 30 years of excellent service. 



近年，我們對預防兒童性侵犯的知識及經驗均有所增長。在1999年至2002年間，基金再度資助本會推出「彩虹計劃—兒童性侵犯預防與治療」，使我們能有效運用這方面的知識。儘管當時本港普遍受經濟不景所困擾，但在基金的資助下，我們得以解決人力資源不足的問題。有賴

基金對本會角色及服務的認同，我們把服務範圍擴展至兒童性侵犯這個社會忌諱的領域，透過一個小型團隊，提供適時的服務。推出了這項服務之後，本會熱線接獲的兒童性侵犯個案急增至新高。另一方面，本會的資料數據及臨床經驗，亦有助提升市民的意識，嚴肅正視有關問題，並以維護兒童的利益為前提，在不同層面採取更佳的處理方法。此外，本會亦加強倡導工作，爭取改善保障兒童的社會政策、法例及個案處理方法。

若缺乏財政支援，即使滿懷熱忱和創意的先導者，恐怕亦會感到沮喪和氣餒。雖然缺乏社區資源，但在凱瑟克基金的信任和適時的支持下，本會的創新計劃均能茁壯成長。作為預防兒童性侵犯的先導者，本會及基金致力保護兒童，使未來的社會棟樑獲得尊重和培育，他日能肩負重任！

謹此向凱瑟克基金在過去30年來對社會福利作出的寶貴貢獻致衷誠的敬意！



*The family corner in the Tuen Mun Centre.
屯門中心的「親情閣」。*

A Dream that Enriched and Endured

讓人閃閃發亮的夢想

By Chan Po King 陳寶瓊

Many years ago I was looking for a change in my life. I had reached a crossroads and needed a new focus, a new path and perhaps a new outlook. I thought a change of career would be a good starting point. After various attempts I was invited for a job interview at the Wanchai office of the Keswick Foundation. Little did I know then that this shabbily furnished, almost lonely office on Lockhart Road would open a window, not only on my career but on my life. Two years with the Foundation taught me a wonderful lesson – that dreams can come true.

Are they not all visionaries at the Keswick Foundation? The first time I met founder Maggie Keswick Jencks, I was struck by her extraordinariness. I have never met a philanthropist so dedicated to her cause. I remember during our visits to the Society for the Promotion of Hospice Care (SPHC) how she would love chatting to the staff, showing her genuine commitment to the cause of hospice care and great sympathy for the obstacles they faced in promoting the service in Hong Kong. She felt very strongly for the ill and the vulnerable, making her all the more determined to overcome hurdles. She brought with her wisdom and devotion and was an outstanding force in our team of workers.

Caroline Courtauld was another pillar of the Foundation. As Chairman of the Foundation's Executive Committee, wife of a senior Jardines executive, author and photographer, as well as mother of four school-age children, Caroline was a busy lady. But she would never let her tight schedule dampen her enthusiasm for charitable work.

TOP Lady Wilson, the first Patron of the SPHC, signs the visitor's book at the opening of the SPHC's first proper office in Nathan Road with Sister Gabriel O'Mahony and Emma Keswick looking on.
BOTTOM Sister Helen Kenny explains hospice services to Maggie Keswick Jencks and Caroline Courtauld.

上圖 在善終服務會（現稱善寧會）彌敦道辦事處的開幕典禮上，該會首任贊助人 Lady Wilson 在嘉賓記念冊上留名。旁為 Sister Gabriel O'Mahony 及 Emma Keswick。下圖 Sister Helen Kenny 向 Maggie Keswick Jencks 及 Caroline Courtauld 介紹寧養服務。



回想昔日，正值而立之年的我，希望為生活帶來一點轉變，認為轉職或許可以給我啟示一個新方向。抱著這份忐忑的心情，我去到灣仔駱克道凱瑟克基金的辦公室面試。令我意想不到的是，這個陳設簡陋得甚至有點寂寞的房間，把我帶進一個充滿可能性的世界。在基金工作兩年，讓我體驗到人生重要的一課：夢想，原來是可以成真的。

與我在凱瑟克基金共事的人，不就是夢想家嗎？第一次接觸創辦人 Maggie Keswick Jencks，便被她的非凡氣質所吸引。我從來未遇過一位的慈善家像她一樣對自己襄助的計劃如斯關切。還記得與她一起到善終服務會（即今天的善寧會）探訪時，見到她與職員親切的交談，便知道她對寧養服務的真摯認同，而且對於當時在香港推廣這項服務所面對的種種障礙，表現得非常在意和惋惜。她那份對病者

和弱勢社群的關注，矢志克服困難的幹勁和睿智慧黠的風采，自然成為整個團隊一股重要的動力。

Caroline Courtauld 是基金的另一位靈魂人物。她是基金執行委員會主席、一位作家和攝影家，丈夫任職怡和高層，四名子女仍在學，可算是日理萬機，但無損她對福利事業的堅定志向。

At that time, there were plans to establish Hong Kong's first independent hospice for terminally ill cancer patients, Bradbury Hospice. Because hospice care was not widely accepted by the public or the government, we faced hurdle after hurdle in the fight for government approval and support from other charitable organizations, but Caroline never gave up. She and another eloquent and tireless Maryknoll Sister, Sister Helen Kenny, knocked on the doors of Government House, the Social Welfare Department, the Hospital Authority, Bradbury Charitable Trust and the Hong Kong Jockey Club. They were determined to bring a hospice to Hong Kong, and spared no effort in explaining to Hong Kong's decision-makers the importance of a hospice as a new social service model.

After a long battle they finally succeeded in winning the government's approval, plus a pledge from the Bradbury Charitable Trust that it would shoulder the hospice's construction costs, and a commitment from the Hong Kong Jockey Club to cover the trust's operational costs in its first three years of establishment. It was a dream started in the 1980s and finally realized in 1992.

The role the Keswick Foundation played in the SPHC, aside from administrative support and fundraising, also included the setting up of teams of volunteers, among them famous public relations professionals who were crucial to promoting the cause. The Keswick Foundation was also in close liaison with project architects in charge of planning and construction, to ensure the design concept met the needs of hospice care, and that the project would finish on time.

The Keswick Foundation did its own fundraising as well. As with other charitable organizations at the time, we arranged Christmas card fundraising projects every year, with funds raised being awarded to a designated charitable organization. Through corporate clients and chain drug stores we sold thousands of Christmas cards. We also held exhibitions in shopping malls so that the public could learn about the organizations we sponsored, their vision and services. Although such fundraising activities involved a lot of administrative and liaison work, in the process we were able to work closely with some very innovative exhibition designers, and with printers who were themselves resourceful businessmen, as well as with private organizations that supported social service work. I was grateful for the opportunity to learn from them and even more grateful for the fact that along the way I had great fun.

As the Administrator of the Foundation, I would look at funding applications and make recommendations to the Executive Committee. During the course of my work I was introduced to the Hong Kong Down Syndrome Association, which at the time was only one year old. My encounter with the organization and with its then Chairman Jonathan Chamberlain made a deep impression on me. Jonathan was a mild-mannered and dependable gentleman. As I visited its Sai Ying Pun office, he, together with the other Association members, explained to me their objectives, working plans and need for resources. As the father of a Down syndrome child,

當時正值籌建香港第一所獨立的末期癌症病人護養中心—白普理寧養中心，由於寧養服務仍未廣泛獲得政府和社會人士的認同，因而在爭取政府批核和其他慈善機構的支持時遇到困難重重。但 Caroline 就是永不放棄！她與另一位瑪利諾修會的 Sister Helen Kenny，她善於辭令、投身於寧養服務而永不言倦，一同奔走於當時的港督府、社會福利署、醫管局、白普理慈善基金和香港賽馬會之間，不辭勞苦，向有影響力的人士解釋在香港建立一個嶄新服務的重要性。

在她們長期的奮力游說下，計劃終於獲得政府的支持，由白普理慈善基金贊助主要的建築經費，而香港賽馬會則承諾支持首三年的營運開支。這個孕育於 80 年代的夢想，終於在 1992 年得以實現。

凱瑟克基金對寧養服務會的傾力支持，除了行政和籌款外，還協助成立義工服務團隊、邀請著名的公關專才義務為計劃進行宣傳推廣；與負責規劃和興建的建築師緊密商討，確保設計的理念能配合寧養服務的需要，以及工程能如期完峻。

凱瑟克基金在籌款事務方面親力親為，與當時其他的福利機構一樣，基金每年都會舉辦一個大型的聖誕咭籌款活動，所得的款項撥捐其中一個受助機構。我們透過企業客戶和藥房連鎖店分銷聖誕咭，並在商場舉辦展覽會，讓市民了解受助



Jonathan talked frankly about his feelings and needs. He also told me of his determination to fight for better lives for people with Down syndrome. Their objectives and sense of devotion won the hearts and minds of our Committee members. Twenty years on, I am pleased to see the Association has built on strong grounds, and grown into a decent-sized organization.



Make-A-Wish® Hong Kong was established with the support of the Keswick Foundation, with the aim of helping seriously ill children realize their dreams. I was privileged to be involved with its start-up work. The project was initiated by a respected philanthropist; this person, who prefers a low profile and wants to stay anonymous, is a man of great vision. With his generous donation, Make-A-Wish® Hong Kong was successfully established. Helping sick children realize a dream opened my eyes to their innocence and resilience in times of distress. A girl from a public housing estate wanted a pencil case. A wheelchair-bound child wanted a night out at karaoke with friends, a ride in a helicopter, or to meet with her idol, Anita Mui. Make-A-Wish®

Hong Kong helps make many a child's wish come true and brings happy surprises and sweet memories to young ones living in the shadow of a life-threatening disease.

In the two years I was with the Keswick Foundation, I learned about the meaning of life; the dignity of the dying; the trials accompanying illness and the power of visions. I remember the integrity, compassion and intelligence of our Founder and Committee members; the perseverance of the volunteers and workers who pioneered the much-needed welfare projects in the community. I reached a crossroads in my life, but I found a dream that enriched and endured. 



OPPOSITE Keswick Foundation Governors Millie Yung, Maggie Keswick Jencks, Caroline Courtauld and Emma Keswick visit the kindly volunteers selling Christmas cards – that year raising money for the Bradbury Hospice. TOP Keswick Foundation Administrator Chan Po King meets the Association for Engineering and Medical Volunteer Services (EMV) team with a contented customer who has had his wheelchair especially altered by EMV for his particular needs. BOTTOM A "wish child" meets Mickey and Minnie at Hong Kong's Disneyland.

左頁 凱瑟克基金總監容思、Maggie Keswick Jencks、Caroline Courtauld 及 Emma Keswick 探訪參與聖誕咭義賣活動的義工；白普理寧養中心是該年義賣的受惠機構。上圖 凱瑟克基金行政幹事陳寶瓊與工程及醫療義務工作協會的成員見面。該會根據這位朋友的特別需要改裝輪椅。下圖 到香港迪士尼樂園遊玩的「願望童」與米奇和米妮合照。

機構的宗旨和服務。雖然聖誕咭籌款計劃涉及繁重的行政和聯絡工作，但在過程中機會與頭腦靈活的印刷商、充滿創意的展覽設計師和支持社會福利的商業機構合作，讓我擴展視野，獲益良多，更為工作增添不少趣味。

作為基金的行政幹事，其中一項重要任務是篩選申請資助的機構，向執行委員會提出建議和推薦。當時與成立只有一年的香港唐氏綜合症協會合作，令我印象特別深刻。第一次的接觸是到協會位於西營盤的會址，與其後的會長 Jonathan Chamberlain 和其他成員會面，了解他們的目標、工作計劃和資源需要。Jonathan 是一個溫柔敦厚的男子，從父親的角度向我們訴說作為唐氏綜合症兒童家長的感受和需要，以及為唐氏綜合症人士爭取發展機會的志向。協會的宗旨和熱誠最終獲得基金委員們的支持。20 多年後的今天，協會已建立穩固的根基和強大的規模，實在令人感到欣慰。

願望成真基金是在凱瑟克基金的支持下成立的，目的是幫助患重病的兒童達成願望。我有幸參與其事，感到非常榮幸。倡導成立這個計劃和慷慨捐出籌辦費的是一位高瞻遠矚、令人尊敬但行事低調的慈善家。協助病童達成願望，讓我深刻體會到兒童純潔的心靈，即使面對頑疾的挑戰，仍然表現堅忍不屈。住在公共屋邨的女孩希望得到一個筆盒；依靠輪椅代步的病童渴望與朋友到卡拉OK歡聚；還有其他病童夢想坐直升機在藍天翱翔；或者與偶像梅艷芳會面…願望成真基金的成立，使這些美好願望一一實現，為他們在受重病困擾的歲月中帶來奇妙的喜悅和甜蜜的回憶。

生的意義，死的尊嚴，頑疾的考驗，夢想的力量。凱瑟克基金的人與事，讓我深受激勵及滋養成長，使我經歷了人生重要的兩年。至今仍然銘記於心的是基金創辦人和委員們推動福利事業的決心、熱情和智慧，以及無數赤手空拳但滿懷熱誠，敢於在社福界拓荒的先驅者。我在人生路上盤旋尋覓，欣然找到一個讓人閃閃發亮的夢想。

You say “Mongol” we say “Down Syndrome” “蒙古仔”與“唐氏兒”

By Jonathan Chamberlain

Until we set up the Hong Kong Down Syndrome Association (HKDSA), children with Down syndrome (also termed Down's syndrome) were considered to be mainly a medical problem – and some years later a problem for educators. Most parents were not told what they could do personally to improve the functioning and aid the development of their child.

We, on the other hand, felt the problem needed to be tackled directly from the beginning. Children, and particularly babies, could be helped to develop physically, mentally and even emotionally if given the right activities.

Equally important was the impact of the handicapped child on the family. We wanted to help families cope with their new member and to be aware of his/her needs and how these could be accommodated within the context of the family – within which everyone else had needs too.

One very early step was to produce a booklet with some basic information. The purpose of the booklet was to give something to doctors to give to the parents. This would help the doctors direct parents to us so that we could provide some immediate supportive intervention right from the beginning. We wanted to help them come to terms with their new situation and, very importantly, to introduce them to other parents so that they wouldn't feel so alone and isolated – so that they could build informal support networks for themselves. The more we could help the parents take a positive approach to their children, the better for their children's long-term development. So we believed and this has been borne out by our experience.

在成立香港唐氏綜合症協會之前，外界主要從醫學問題的角度看待唐氏兒童，認為他們在數年之後將為教育工作者帶來難題。大部分家長不了解如何從個人層面，協助子女改善身體機能，輔助他們發展成長。

然而，我們卻認為必須從開始的階段，便直接處理這個問題。若能提供適當的活動和刺激，我們將可協助兒童—特別是嬰兒，促進體能、智力及情緒方面的發展。

同時，我們不能忽略弱能兒童對家庭帶來的影響。我們致力協助家庭了解初生唐氏嬰兒，讓家人認識這位新成員的特點，以及如何在家庭的環境及關顧其他家人的情況下，滿足初生唐氏嬰兒的特殊需要。

本會的早期服務之一，是製作實用的資料小冊子。我們透過醫生向唐氏嬰兒的家長派發小冊子，以便把家長轉介至本會，讓他們在發現問題的初期，迅速獲得即時的介入支援。我們致力協助唐氏嬰兒的家長接受現實，更重要的是藉著背景相同的家長分享經驗，減輕他們孤立無援的感覺，鼓勵他們自組支援網絡。我們相信，若能協助家長以正面的態度看待子女，將有利兒童的長遠發展；我們的工作經驗足證這個信念實際可行。

LEFT TO RIGHT Fun with cooking. • Jonathan Chamberlain, founder of the Hong Kong Down Syndrome Association, organizes games at a family fun day.
圖左至右 享受入廚樂。• 香港唐氏綜合症協會創辦人 Jonathan Chamberlain 正為家庭同樂日安排遊戲節目。



In order to achieve this we needed to have a space where we could run an office, and where parents could meet for sharing or individual counselling. Then, in addition to the rent, we had to meet the expenses of the staff. We also had a magazine (even before we had an office!) that had to be printed and mailed out.

We quickly found that there were parents of children of all ages who wanted to join with us. So, we found ourselves organizing recreational activities – and these became an important feature of our work. They gave families a pretext for coming together; they also gave their children the opportunity to play with each other. As one father said to me: “My son is 12 years old – and I still have not come to terms with him.”

Then there were parents with adults – and so we started a programme of activities for them. We also employed probably the first office assistant with Down syndrome – it took the government at least another 15 years before they followed suit.

One very important part of our early work was to change public attitudes towards “Mongolism”. We launched our first MTR poster campaign, which had a profound impact – indeed they were considered to be too aggressively successful, yet all we did was show children with Down syndrome playing on the beach and laughing! Within a year, it was very noticeable that the disrespectful Chinese term for the condition, “mung gu”, was less and less heard and that the more formal term was gaining popular acceptance.

When we eventually moved to the Tung Tau Estate centre we made headline news because some of the residents objected to us. But the real news was that we had the very strong support of the vast majority of residents.

At the core of our work was the following concept. Before we came along, a child with any handicap was seen as a problem and the experts on the problem were considered to be doctors and later, when schooling started, special education teachers. There was no place for parents within this framework. Our model was different. It could be likened to a wheel with spokes. At the centre of the wheel were the child and the parents. The parents were the expert on the child. Around the edges were various other experts – the doctor, the special education teacher, and so on. It was the parents’ job – and indeed responsibility – to mediate with these experts to make sure their expertise matched the needs of their child, of whose specific needs the parents were the experts.

This model gave parents a clear place, an important place, a place of respect equal to that of the other experts. That is the model we have propagated all these years. We have always believed that it is vital that parents have a voice that is respected. We once had a director who was rude to a parent. He was immediately sacked. To this day, I am very glad to say, our parents are an active and vital component of our work. We have helped to empower them. 

為達到這個目的，我們必須設立一個處理日常事務的辦事處，家長亦可在此分享經驗或接受輔導服務。除租金外，我們需要支付僱員的薪酬，也須印製及派發協會的定期通訊（早在設立辦事處前，協會已提供這項服務）。

不久，我們發現有意成為會員的家長，其子女來自不同的年齡組別。為此，我們舉行各式的康樂活動，讓家庭有機會聚首一堂，兒童也可彼此嬉戲。這項服務已成為我們的重要工作之一。曾經有一位父親告訴我：「我的兒子已經 12 歲，但我仍未能接受他是唐氏兒童的事實。」

其後，成人子女的家長陸續加入，本會亦為他們設立服務和舉辦活動。此外，我們可能是本港首間機構，聘請唐氏綜合症人士擔任辦公室助理，而政府至少要在 15 年後才跟隨這個做法。

協會重點的早期工作之一，是改變市民對「蒙古症」的觀感。我們推出首個地鐵海報宣傳計劃，為社會帶來巨大的衝擊。當時，這些廣告被認為引起過大的迴響，但事實上，海報只不過展示一些唐氏兒童在海灘上歡笑玩耍！在短短一年間，「蒙古症」這個帶有貶意的字詞已不再廣泛流行，而市民對正式名稱亦日漸接受。

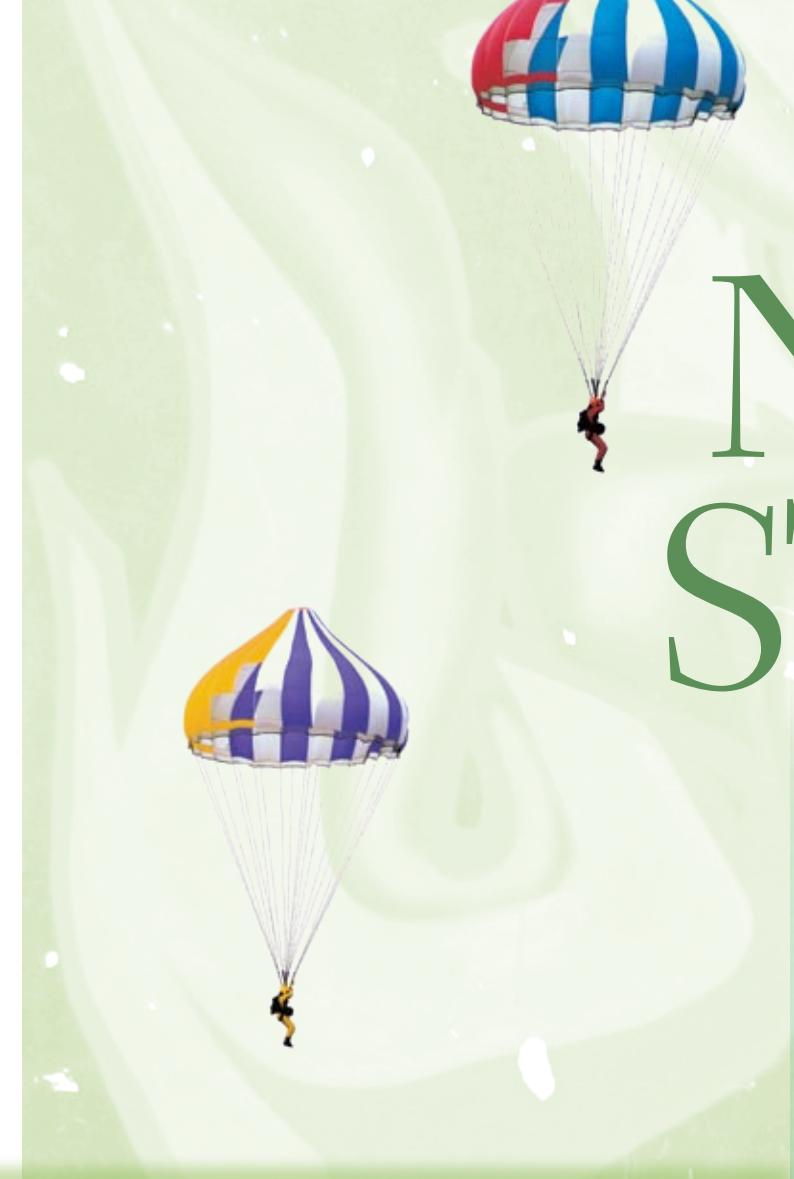
當協會遷至東頭村的辦事處時，部分居民表示反對，令我們成為頭條新聞的主角。幸而，大部分居民給予我們強力的支持。

我們的工作重點建基於以下的宗旨。在成立本會前，弱能兒童被視為一個問題，醫生是處理這個問題的專家（當兒童就學時，則包括特殊教育老師）。在這個框架之下，家長的角色並不重要。但我們確立一個截然不同的服務模式。若以車輪和輻條為例說明，車輪的中心是兒童和家長，因為家長是最了解子女的專家。圍繞著車輪中心的是各類專家，例如醫生和特殊教育老師等。家長必須盡力與這些專家協調，確保他們的專業知識能夠配合子女的需要，因為家長最了解子女的特殊需要。

這個模式賦予家長一個明確的身分和重要的地位，足可媲美醫學或教育專家。多年來，我們一直推廣這個服務模式。我們相信家長的聲音應該獲得尊重。曾經有一位協會總幹事無禮對待一名家長，即時遭到辭退。時至今天，令我感到欣慰的是，家長已成為協會工作的一股重要力量。這些年來，我們透過各項服務計劃和活動，成功協助家長充權。

THE NEXT STAGE

奠定根基



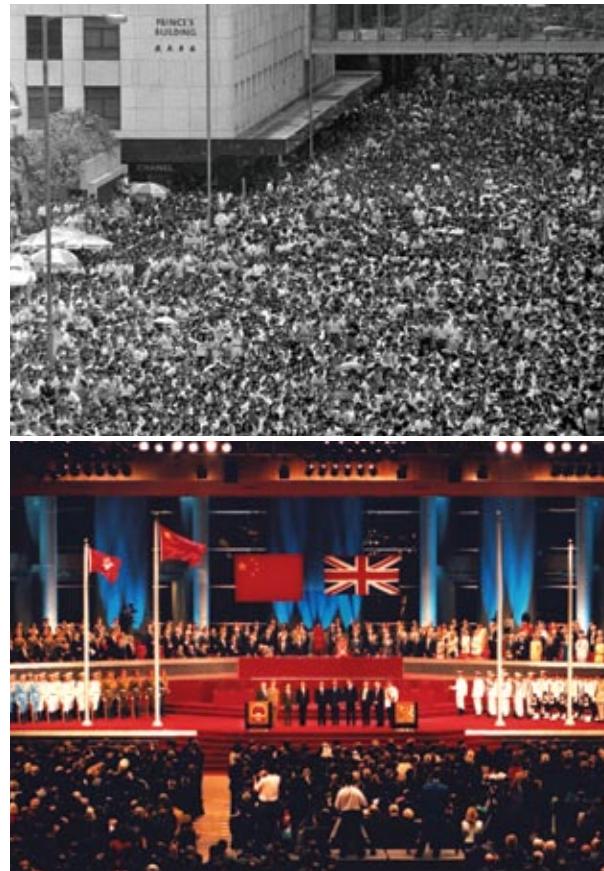
Embracing Hospice and Other Good Things

開展寧養服務與其他先導計劃

By Caroline Courtauld

My time as Chairman of the Keswick Foundation was dominated by the Foundation's role in the development of the hospice movement in Hong Kong and the building and opening of the Bradbury Hospice. For six years of my eight-year tenure I was lucky enough to have the guiding hand of the Foundation's co-founder Maggie Keswick Jencks as Chairman of the Governors. Maggie possessed that extraordinary gift of being able to perceive the correct path through a complicated situation – and my goodness there were several very testing turning points on our journey to build the hospice.

I took over from Paula Powers, who sadly due to ill health had to retire as Chairman, in early 1989, a time when Hong Kong was passing through an extraordinary phase of its history. The student uprising in Beijing and the subsequent happenings around the June 4 incident had an enormous impact on Hong Kong. There was a intense feeling of worry – if this can happen on China's mainland could it not also take place in Hong Kong after the handover? Britain and China were still locked in negotiations over many aspects of Hong Kong's future, with the handover now only eight years ahead. All this uncertainty had a profound impact on the social welfare scene in Hong Kong, and as such the Foundation had an important and stabilising role to play.



TOP June 1989 – Hong Kong people demonstrate their support of students in Beijing. BOTTOM 30th June 1997 – the lowering of the Union Flag as the Chinese flag is raised during the official Handover Ceremony in Hong Kong. OPPOSITE LEFT TO RIGHT The Don Bosco "Sea Rover" programme on Cheung Chau. • A budding artist decorates the Christian Fellowship of Pastoral Care for Youths centre. • Parents help the Heep Hong Society spread the idea of integration.

上圖 1989年6月 — 香港市民以遊行方式，表達對北京學生的支持。下圖 1997年6月30日 — 在香港政權交接儀式上，英國國旗緩緩降下，而中國國旗隨即揚升。左頁左至右 鮑思高的水上歷奇計劃。• 這位青少年在粉飾青牧的中心。• 家長們為協康會宣傳共融的訊息。

在我擔任凱瑟克基金主席的年頭，基金正積極推動香港的寧養服務，以及參與興建白普理寧養中心。我非常幸運，在出任主席的八年間，其中六年能獲得聯席始創人 Maggie Keswick Jencks 的指引，由她擔任總監主席。Maggie 擁有天賦的才華，能從複雜的處境找出正確的軌跡，而在籌建白普理寧養中心的過程中，我們曾經遭遇多番嚴峻的考驗。

基金前主席 Paula Powers 因健康欠佳而在1989年初辭任，由我接任主席一職。當時，香港的歷史正經歷一個重要的階段。北京的學生運動和隨後的事件，對香港帶來深遠的影響，民間逐漸瀰漫憂慮的氣氛：若這事能在中國發生，同類事件會否在香港回歸後重演？雖然距離回歸只有八年，但當時中英政府對於香港回歸的細節安排仍在談判之中。前景不明朗，對本港的社會福利服務帶來重大的影響。在這情況下，基金自覺應肩負重任，擔當一個穩定的角色。

But to look back a little further – Maggie had decided quite soon after the death of her father Sir John Keswick in 1982 that the Keswick Charity Foundation, as it was originally named, should be activated and she asked me if I would help. So in early 1984 the first meetings of the core group she had assembled – Emma Keswick (the first Chairman), Millie Yung, Maggie and myself – took place in the bedroom of our house in Turtle Cove, where I was confined to bed by a difficult pregnancy (which turned out fine!). One of our first decisions related to the logo: various designs were scattered over the bed – in retrospect a poignant moment as some 11 years later Maggie and I pored over the prospective logos for what was later to become the Maggie's Cancer Caring Centre, this time in her Scottish bedroom as she bravely fought her cancer. This early part of the Foundation's story has been faithfully told by Emma Keswick: it was a steep and exciting learning curve for us amateurs, through which we were guided by some fine social welfare and medical professionals.

By the time I took the reins the Foundation had funded some worthwhile projects and we were beginning to be known as an unusual funding body. But we were growing out of our office space and the landlord wanted to treble our rent. Our Executive Committee (Exco) decided to see if we could secure a concessionary rent from Jardines in one of their properties. We went to see the then head of their Donations Committee who was very receptive and generously agreed to make some space available in the World Trade Centre at no charge. This made a huge difference: almost all of our income could now be spent on projects. Ever since that day the Foundation has had a sponsored office in a Jardine property (as well as other vital services such as accounting) for all of which we are immensely grateful.

By this time in the late 1980s the Society for the Promotion of Hospice Care (SPHC), under the leadership of Sister Gabriel O'Mahony, had grown from one little cupboard in the old Ruttonjee Sanatorium to an office in Nathan Road. They had started their public awareness programmes, were running a small home-care team and were looking towards building Hong Kong's first independent hospice. The Foundation had been funding and supporting various of their programmes but our role was to become much more intense. Our Exco felt that the Foundation needed a major project and that the hospice movement was the perfect thing to support. Death



TOP Maggie Keswick Jencks cuts the ribbon at the opening of the SPHC's Lai Kok office. To the left stands Sister Gabriel O'Mahony, the SPHC's first Chairman, to the right is Caroline Courtauld, the SPHC's Honorary President. OPPOSITE The opening of the Bradbury Hospice. Having unveiled the plaque, HRH Prince Charles and Lavender Patten are introduced to Jack, one of the Home Care team's first patients. Looking on are several proud pioneers of Hong Kong's hospice movement, from the left Sister Helen Kenny, Lucy Chung and Sister Gabriel O'Mahony.

上圖 Maggie Keswick Jencks 在善終服務會（現稱善寧會）麗閣辦事處的開幕典禮上剪綵。左方為該會首任主席 Sister Gabriel O'Mahony，右方為該會榮譽會長Caroline Courtauld。右頁 白普理寧養中心開幕典禮。在主持牌匾揭幕儀式後，英國查理斯王子及港督夫人 Lavender Patten 與 Jack 見面。他是該會家居護理服務的首批使用者之一。旁為推動本港寧養服務的先驅，（從左起）Sister Helen Kenny、鍾淑子及 Sister Gabriel O'Mahony。

我在此且細說從前：當 Maggie 的父親 Sir John Keswick 於 1982 年辭世後不久，Maggie 決定啟動這個原稱凱瑟克慈善基金的組織，並邀請我參與基金的工作。在 1984 年初，基金的核心成員 — Emma Keswick (首任主席) 、容思、Maggie 和我 — 在龜背灣我家寢室裡舉行會議，因為當時我因懷孕而感到不適，需要臥床休息（最終平安順利！）。席上，我們需要選定代表基金的標誌，不同的設計樣本散佈在床上。此刻回想，這個印象深刻的情景竟於 11 年後重現：Maggie 和我在審視 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心的標誌設計樣本，但這次卻在她位於蘇格蘭的寢室中，她正在抗癌路上奮力作戰。有關基金的早期運作情況，可參閱 Emma Keswick 的文章：對我們這些外行人來說，那是一段艱辛而又興奮的學習體驗，幸而在途上獲得一群專業社會福利及醫護人員的指引。

當我接任主席時，基金已資助多項別具意義的計劃，外界亦開始認識這個獨特的撥款機構。隨著基金逐步發展，辦事處的地方亦開始不敷應用，加上業主有意加租三倍，執行委員會遂建議向怡和集團查詢，希望以優惠租金租用一個辦事處。我們與熱心的怡和集團捐贈委員會主席會面後，對方慷慨地應允讓基金免費使用世貿中心的一個單位。這項安排為基金帶來一項重大的轉變：我們差不多可以把全部收入用於資助項目。從那天起，怡和集團一直為基金提供免費的辦事處（以及會計等其他重要服務），我們對此衷心感激。

在 1980 年代末期，善終服務會（現稱為善寧會）由 Sister Gabriel O'Mahony 管理。初期，該會位於香港律敦治療養院（律敦治醫院的前稱）的一家細小辦公室，但隨著服務逐步發展，便遷往彌敦道的辦事處。除提供公眾教育計劃和小型家居護理團隊服務外，善終服務會亦計劃興建本港首家獨立的寧養中心。雖然基金一直資助及支持該會的各項服務，但我們希望能擔當更重要的角色。執行委員會認為基金需要資助一項大型計劃，而善終服務正是一個理想的受助項目。對當時的香港社會來說，死亡仍為市民所忌諱，紓緩醫學亦未在醫院普及推行。然而，不少醫生及護士對紓緩醫學感到興趣，有意了解護理末期病者的最新方法。由此可見，不論是病者或醫護人員均對這項服務存在需求。

值得補充的是：基金在 1984 年資助本港首個有關紓緩護理的講座，並邀得海外學者 Professor Hanratty 主講；是次講座內容令人大開眼界。同

and dying were still taboo subjects in Hong Kong and there was very little palliative medicine practised in the hospitals. Many of the doctors and nurses were really interested in palliative medicine and wanted to know the latest methods of looking after terminally ill patients, so there was a twofold need, both for the patients and their carers.

To add a little detail to the story – in 1984 the Foundation had funded the first palliative care lecture by an overseas speaker, Professor Hanratty, in Hong Kong. His talk had been an eye-opener. Meanwhile, in that same year a small core group of medical professionals had formed the SPHC and were already spreading the word on palliative and hospice care. Maggie often told the story of listening to a talk on palliative care given by one of the main advocates of palliative care, Lucy Chung (RN) at the Ruttonjee Sanatorium: Maggie sat at the back of the crowded lecture hall and was captivated by all the little white caps on the nurses' heads in front of her nodding in agreement as they listened intently to Lucy. Maggie was convinced that here was a major cause that the Foundation should support.

After Lucy's talk that day, fuelled with enthusiasm Maggie and several of us were invited to tea by Sister Gabriel, the inspirational Medical Superintendent of Ruttonjee – the teas at Ruttonjee Sanatorium were legendary. As we tucked into the delicious sandwiches we discussed the way forward for palliative care in Hong Kong, with Maggie suggesting that the SPHC's goal should be the building of Hong Kong's first independent hospice. They were horrified, telling us that that was far too big a goal and that progress should go slowly, but to us non-professionals it seemed so obvious. The need was there and we should try and do something about it. Of course we did not appreciate the taboo in the community about death and dying which, if we were going to be able to raise the necessary funds to build a hospice, we would have to overcome. It was probably good that we didn't, as the mixture of their professional expertise and our enthusiastic naivety was a powerful cocktail.

The Foundation's funding for the SPHC started small – very small considering that little cupboard office for Lucy Chung in the Ruttonjee Sanatorium. From there she ran her teaching programme, going out to hospitals, schools and old people's homes promoting the ideas of hospice and palliative care wherever she was welcome. The cupboard soon became an office in Nathan Road from which the SPHC's first Home Care service for terminally ill patients was run. Still the independent hospice was a twinkle in the eye, but by the end of 1988 the government had offered a prospective site where a freestanding hospice could be built – a disused open space that had been a car park, with a wonderful view overlooking Shatin River.

This was a turning point for the Foundation, for neither did we have the necessary funds to support the project fully, nor had it been our practice to fund capital costs, only recurrent costs. Furthermore, the SPHC could not possibly take on this huge task on its own – it was an infant organization and would have little hope of raising the necessary funds. The only way forward therefore was a team effort between the Keswick Foundation and the SPHC.

年，一群專業醫護人員組成善終服務會，積極推廣紓緩護理及寧養服務。Maggie 經常憶述這段往事：有一次，她出席一個紓緩護理的講座，講者是積極倡議這項服務的律敦治療養院護士鍾淑子。Maggie 坐在人頭湧湧的演講室後方，看著前方戴著白色小帽的護士們，一面專注地聽著鍾淑子的演講，一面點頭回應。自此以後，Maggie 深信這是基金應全力支持的一項主要服務。

在出席鍾淑子的講座後，滿懷熱忱的 Maggie 和部份基金成員，應律敦治療養院院長 Sister Gabriel 的邀請前往茶聚一律敦治療養院的紅茶自是名不虛傳。我們一面品嚐美味的三文治，一面討論本港紓緩護理服務的日後發展路向。席間，Maggie 提議善終服務會應以興建本港首家獨立寧養中心為目標。對於這個突如其來的建議，該會的工作人員顯得有點驚惶失措，認為這個目標過於急進，應循序漸進推行。

不過，對於我們這群非專業人士來說，事實擺在眼前：本港需要這項服務，因此希望能略盡綿力。當然，我們並不認同香港社會視死亡為禁忌的態度，若有能力籌集興建寧養中心所需的經費，定當義不容辭。事後回想，幸好我們沒有單獨行事，否則便不能印證善終服務會的專業知識和我們那份單純的熱情，匯聚起來時竟能拼發一股強大的力量。



初期，基金只為善終服務會提供小額資助，這從鍾淑子要擠在律敦治療養院狹小的辦公室裡工作便可見一斑。她在辦公室舉辦培訓課程，並到有意了解紓緩護理及寧養服務的醫院、學校和老人院主持講座。不久，善終服務會由原址搬到彌敦道的辦事處，並開始為末期病者提供首項家居護理服務。儘管如此，籌建一家獨立寧養中心仍是一個未能實現的夢想。然而，政府於 1988 年底撥出一幅可供興建一所獨立寧養中心的荒置空地。過去，這幅遠眺沙田城門河美景的土地曾辟作停車場之用。

對基金來說，這無疑是一個重要的轉捩點，因為我們既無資助整個項目所需的資金，而且本會的一貫宗旨是只提供經常性開支，而非資本開支。此外，善終服務會是一個成立不久的組織，難以自行籌集資金，確實無法獨自負擔這個規模龐大的項目。因此，由凱瑟克基金及善終服務會攜手合作，似乎是唯一的可行方法。

Our main role at the Foundation was to find the capital costs. Maggie and I went first to the Bradbury Charitable Trust then to the Hong Kong Jockey Club, both of which were extremely helpful with suggestions regarding how the organization should be set up. Eventually, after many meetings they both came through magnificently – with initial funding of some HK\$48 million in total, which, together with other funds we had managed to raise and a contribution from the Foundation itself, was enough to build as well as operate the Bradbury Hospice for three years.

Re-reading the Foundation's minutes of that period reminds me of the speed of the project – land was granted in late 1988; the Building and Finance Committee was set up by our Governor Robert Kwok and Sister Helen Kenny became the Project Director in 1989; and by the end of November 1990 we held the "Groundbreaking" ceremony. By 1992 the building was ready, with the first patients admitted during the summer, and the official opening by HRH the Prince of Wales following in October. This is Hong Kong!

The goal of the Foundation and the SPHC was to hand over the funding of the Hospice to the Government after it had been operational for three years – by November 1995 this was achieved and the deal was signed with the Hospital Authority. An even more important milestone was the announcement in the 1994 Policy Address by Governor Chris Patten ("Hong Kong: A Thousand Days and Beyond") that hospice services in government hospitals were to be expanded – an "extra thousand patients a year will be able to live out their terminal illnesses in comfort and dignity" – a drop in the ocean but a start. I remember ringing Maggie in such excitement: the Keswick Foundation had made a fundamental contribution to transforming an "orphan project" into a proven, successfully functioning element of Hong Kong's medical care setup and, in the process, had stimulated an important innovation in government policy. This was surely exactly why we existed.

During these years of course many other good things were happening at the Foundation, including the beginnings of Wishing Well, a group based on the international Make-A-Wish Foundation which grants wishes to children with severe illnesses. To begin with this was funded by a generous private donor and managed out of the Foundation office. Today the charity is still under our roof but has been amalgamated into the "Make-A-Wish" global family – during its years of operation in Hong Kong the charity has granted more than a thousand deserving children and their families a special wish. Professor Young tells us more about Make-A-Wish® Hong Kong later in the book.

Our first tentative step into mainland China was taken in 1985 under the Sir John Keswick Scholarship scheme – not a happy experience but by 1989 we were wiser. Under the umbrella

基金的主要任務是為項目籌集資本開支。起初，Maggie 和我相繼拜會了白普理慈善基金及香港賽馬會，兩家機構就成立寧養中心向我們提供了非常寶貴的意見。最後，在多次會議後，它們同意作出慷慨的捐贈，初步合共撥款約 4,800 萬港元。這筆善款加上我們籌集的資金和基金的捐款，足以應付寧養中心首三年的營運經費。

再次細閱基金在那段時期的會議紀錄，讓我不禁讚歎項目的進展迅速：政府於 1988 年底批出空地；在 1989 年，總監郭勤功成立建築及財務委員會，Sister Helen Kenny 擔任項目總監；動土儀式於 1990 年 11 月底舉行。寧養中心最終於 1992 年落成，並在同年夏季接收首批病者，而英國查理

斯王子更在 10 月主持正式啟用儀式。這就是香港社會的驕人效率！

基金及善終服務會的目標是在中心營運三年後，轉由政府提供撥款。這個目標於 1995 年 11 月終於達成，我們亦與醫管局簽署接管協議。

前港督彭定康在 1994 年的施政報告《香港：掌握千日，跨越九七》中表示，將會擴展公立醫院的寧養服務的規模，為本港的寧養服務發展樹立另一個重要的里程碑。彭定康當時承諾：「每年將有額外 1,000 名病者，能在舒適和有尊嚴的環境下渡過危疾的末期階段。」雖然只是滄海一粟，但這畢竟是一個良好的開始。在得悉這個消息後，我懷著無比興奮的心情致電 Maggie：凱瑟克基金為一個備受忽略的服務計劃提供基本資助，使它逐步發展為本港醫療體系內不可或缺的一環，而在這個過程中，我們亦成功推動政府作出重大的政策改革；這正好體現基金成立的意義。



在過去的日子裡，基金還取得其他值得引以為榮的成果，包括成立「願望成真」計劃。這個以國際願望成真基金為藍本的組織，致力為危疾兒童達成願望。計劃最初以一位匿名善長的捐款作為經費，並由基金辦事處負責管理。時至今日，雖然計劃仍由我們監督，但早已成為國際願望成真基金的成員。多年來，香港願望成真基金已為過千名的兒童及其家人達成心願。楊教授將在她的文章講述願望成真基金的服務。

在 1985 年，我們透過約翰凱瑟克爵士獎學金計劃開展中國的服務計劃。儘管計劃的結果未如理想，但經一事長一智，我們憑藉當年的經驗，在 1989 年捲土重來。在利民會的安排和密切監督下，我們為一項交換計劃提供資助，讓廣州市民政局精神病院的精神科專家到本港交流，而利民會的職員則前往廣州訪問。雖然受北京民運影響，計劃在 1989 年底曾遭擱置，但當局勢穩定後，基金重新啟動計劃，為日後發展中國項目奠定良好的基礎。

of the Richmond Fellowship, who could closely monitor the project, we funded an exchange programme whereby mental health professionals from Guangzhou Civil Affairs Bureau Psychiatric Hospital visited Hong Kong, and staff from the Richmond Fellowship visited Guangzhou. Although this programme was put on hold later in 1989 during the upheavals in Beijing, it was restarted and was a good beginning to our very successful China projects in the future.

The sale of Christmas cards loomed quite large each year; when Emma Keswick was Chairman we had decided that Christmas cards might give us a little pot of money each year to fund one extra project. That first year of going into the retail business was another very steep learning curve. We had felt there was a gap in the market for really nice-looking cards for corporations. The cards were ready in time for the annual autumn fair at St John's Cathedral, we ordered our table, had our float and were looking forward to our first sales – except our cards were delivered that morning by the printer flat... so our morning was spent folding cards and putting them into little packets as quick as we could. Still, the Christmas card venture became a very successful little money earner for each year's designated project. Added to which we would put together a touring exhibition each year which helped raise awareness for the chosen group. We were lucky enough to find a truly talented designer who gave the boards a "must stop and look at that" quality. But by 1997 our sales were dropping as many of the corporations were either not sending Christmas cards or sending e-cards – so we bowed out. But during those years many organizations had profited both from our support of a special project and the extra public awareness the Christmas cards engendered.

In April 1997 I handed over the chairmanship to Clara Weatherall, who went on to do amazing things in mainland China. My tenure had been a very eventful and exciting time for the Foundation (and Hong Kong) and fulfilling for me. None of the work would have been possible without our wonderful team: the members changed with the projects and even the core Foundation team changed but how lucky we were – and are – with everyone. Both Chan Po King and Fanny Wong were outstanding Administrators during my time, their dedication and help was essential and luckily for the Foundation Fanny is still in the post of Executive Director today. The one devastating sadness was that we lost our co-founder and leader when Maggie died of cancer in the summer of 1995. She is irreplaceable but what a legacy she has left! 

OPPOSITE Cecilia Chan explains the work of the Hong Kong Council of Parents of the Mentally Handicapped to a group of the Foundation's Exco members. TOP The SPHC's then Patron Lavender Patten attends a fundraising film premiere organized by Mona Leong on the left. Also in the picture are Caroline Courtauld, Dominic Wong (the SPHC's Chairman at the time) and Alice Patten.

左頁 陳麗雲向基金執行委員介紹香港弱智人士家長聯會的工作。上圖 該會當時的贊助人港督夫人 Lavender Patten，出席由 Mona Leong (左) 簽劃的慈善首映禮。旁為 Caroline Courtauld、黃星華 (該會當時的主席) 及 Alice Patten。

此外，基金每年一度的聖誕咭義賣活動亦漸見規模。在 Emma Keswick 出任主席期間，我們認為可透過義賣聖誕咭籌款，每年額外資助一個項目。在籌備首年義賣活動的過程中，我們上了寶貴的一課。當時，我們發現市面上為企業而設的精美聖誕咭選擇不多，而聖誕咭義賣活動正好配合聖約翰座堂的週年秋季賣物會。我們於是預訂擺賣的攤位，並且悉心佈置，熱切期待著首屆聖誕咭義賣活動的來臨。然而，令人大失預算的是，印刷商竟在當天早上才趕及把聖誕咭送來。結果，我們整個早上都忙於把聖誕咭摺好和包裝。無論如何，聖誕咭義賣活動確能為每年的特定項目籌集所需的款項。此外，我們在義賣會場擺設展板，增加市民對受助組織的認識。全賴一位專業設計師的幫助，製作精美耀目的展板，吸引不少市民駐足觀看。其後，由於不少企業開始減發聖誕咭或轉為發送電子賀咭，使 1997 年的聖誕咭銷量下降，我們亦因此在數年後決定停辦義賣活動。不過，在義賣聖誕咭期間，我們的特別項目資助計劃曾經令不少機構受惠，並且成功提升市民對受助機構的認識。

在 1997 年 4 月，Clara Weatherall 接任基金主席，繼續積極推動中國內地的計劃，取得卓越的成果。在我擔任主席期間，基金（和香港）經歷了不少重要和令人難忘的時刻，而基金的工作亦為我個人帶來強烈的滿足感。不過，若缺乏一個優秀團隊的支持，基金將難以實踐其服務計劃。雖然負責計劃的成員，甚至是基金的核心團隊時或出現變動，但能獲得各位同寅的支持，我們深感榮

幸。在我任內，行政幹事一職分別由出色能幹的陳寶瓊及王玉芬擔任，她們勤奮盡責，為我們提供了重要的協助。幸而，王玉芬現時仍然擔任總幹事，繼續為基金服務。令人惋惜的是，基金聯席始創人及領導人物 Maggie 於 1995 年夏季因癌病與世長辭。她的角色至今仍無可取代，但她遺愛繼續發揚光大，造福社群！



Facing Cancer Positively

積極面對癌病

By Clare Lai 黎秀蟾

There seemed to be something lacking while I was studying Oncology Nursing in the Royal Marsden Hospital. Hence I decided to take the Hospice Palliative Care Course in St Joseph's Hospice a year after my graduation in Oncology Nursing in order to make it a completion (because many cancer patients have to face their death and increasing illness once they are diagnosed). This happened in the beginning of the 1980s; coincidentally, the hospice movement had just started in Hong Kong with the establishment of the Society for the Promotion of Hospice Care (SPHC) in 1986 supported by the Keswick Foundation.

The two newly employed nursing staff of the SPHC were squeezed into a tiny office no bigger than 70 square feet (6.5 square metres) located in Hong Kong's Ruttonjee Sanatorium. During the first two years, we concentrated our work mainly on promotion and education. By day and night we gave speeches to different groups of hospital staff, different funding organizations and the public via broadcasting, newspapers, journals, seminars and conferences, etc... It was pretty busy but very interesting as all these activities were somehow different from our clinical duties and we could meet many people, from young to old; from rich to poor; from illiterate to highly educated. I really enjoyed meeting people with different languages and cultural backgrounds.

In response to the great demand recorded through our hotline at that time, we decided to offer Hospice Community Services to terminally ill patients. With the help of Sister Gabriel O'Mahony, a retired Medical Superintendent of the Ruttonjee who agreed to be our honorary PC physician, myself, Sister Mary Greaney (ex-Matron of the Ruttonjee) and Anita (one of my colleagues) formed a small Home Care team. We were working extremely hard but were very happy indeed.

In the old days, it was the nurse who would coordinate and make the first home visit to the patients and their families. But whenever there was a necessity, I would call Sister Gabriel and we then paid the home visit

當我在倫敦 Royal Marsden Hospital 修讀腫瘤科護理課程時，感到自己所學的仍有不足，因此在畢業一年後，決定到倫敦 St Joseph's Hospice 修習一個寧養紓緩關懷課程，進一步裝備個人的護理知識（因為不少癌症患者在確診之後，病情會逐漸惡化，遭受死亡的威脅），那時正值 1980 年代初。巧合地，隨著凱瑟克基金於 1986 年撥款成立善終服務會（現稱善寧會），寧養服務終於在香港起步發展。

當時，善終服務會辦事處位於香港律敦治療養院，兩名剛到職的醫護人員擠在面積不足 70 平方呎（6.5 平方米）的辦公室裡工作。在創會首兩年，我們集中做推廣和教育工作，經常前往不同的醫院和資助機構主持講座，並透過電台和電視節目、報章、期刊、研討會和會議等，向公眾介紹善終服務會的服務。當時善終服務會的會務繁重，但極富意義，由於服務性質有別於臨床工作，使我們有機會接觸不同背景的市民：年幼的，年長的；富有的，貧窮的；目不識丁的，或曾受高深教育的。我很珍惜能夠認識和服務不同文化背景和語言的病者。

為回應本會熱線求助者的需要，我們為末期病者開展社區寧養服務。律敦治療養院前院長 Sister Gabriel O'Mahony 同意擔任我們的榮譽醫生。在她的協助下，律敦治療養院前護士長 Sister Mary Greaney、Anita（我的其中一位同事）和我組成一個小型的家庭護理團隊。我們滿懷幹勁，傾盡全力，而且樂在其中。

過去，聯絡病者和首次登門探訪的工作通常由護士負責。不過，只要情況許可，我總會與 Sister Gabriel 相約一起探望病者。Sister Gabriel 是一位愛爾蘭人，不會說廣東話，過去也甚少作家庭探訪。但我們為社區寧養服務開展一段緊密合作的關係，我不僅成為她的護士、助手和嚮導，也充當她的翻譯。能與 Sister Gabriel 共事，確實令我深感榮幸。她是一個虛懷若谷、



together. Sister Gabriel was Irish, didn't speak Chinese and seldom made visits as such, but we had been working so closely that I was not only her nurse, helper and guide, but also acted as her interpreter. It was such a joy to work with Sister Gabriel. She was humble, cheerful and serene, as well as a great teacher to me. I remember vividly when, one very hot summer's day after a home visit, we rushed into a convenience store and asked for two cones of soft ice cream. Both of us finished our treat within minutes filled with innocent laughter and satisfaction.

In the early days, when the service was still under the SPHC, the concept of the hospice could be carried out without any restrictions. I could perform my duties with great autonomy, innovation



愉快開朗和溫柔恬靜的女子。與她相處的日子，使我獲益良多。猶記得在一個非常炎熱的夏日，我們完成家居探訪的工作後，便跑到一家便利店買了兩杯軟雪糕。由於天氣悶熱，我們不消一會便把雪糕吃光，臉上還掛著天真的笑容，心裡感到非常滿足。這些美好時光，至今仍歷歷在目。

這項服務在早期仍由善終服務會管理，她讓我們享有更大的自由，實踐寧養關顧的理念。我秉承病者為本的使命，在履行職務時得以發揮較高的自主性、更多的創新意念和更強烈的服務熱誠。這正是在團隊的支持下，為病者提供寧養服務的核心精神。以一位接近30歲的年輕病者為例，他本來在一家銀行工作，工餘時修讀大學的課程，但不幸確診患上末期大腸癌。當時，他和父母及兩名妹妹住在深水埗的舊式和狹小公共屋邨單立。後來，他在本會接受紓緩服務，以減輕癌病帶來的不適。他有一個心願，希望能在生命餘下短暫的日子與女友一起生活。我一方面協助他控制病情，另一方面聯絡多家酒店和渡假村，游說他們為他提供數週免費的住宿…

在女友、家人和善終服務會的支持下，這位年輕病者能以正面的態度看待癌病，在生命的最後階段過著愉快和充滿尊嚴的生活。可惜，隨著病情惡化，他須返回專門醫治重症的公立醫院接受治療。雖然醫生嘗試為他輸血和展開化療，但他在療程進行期間不幸逝世。由此可見，本港確實需要一家專設的寧養中心，讓末期病者有權選擇如何渡過餘生！在這個中心裡，病者可善用生命餘下的時間和機會，在摯愛親朋的陪伴下，能在安詳和擁有尊嚴的情況下告別人世。**KF**

and compassion towards patient-centred care, which is the core of hospice services along with the close support of the team. To give an example: A young man, close to 30 years old, worked in a bank and at the same time studied at university. He was diagnosed with last-stage cancer of the colon. He was living with his parents and two younger sisters in a tiny old government resettlement estate in Sham Shui Po. One day he visited our office and sought palliation of his symptoms; he also had a wish to live apart with his girlfriend during the short period left to him. While bringing his symptoms under control, I approached different hotels and retreat houses and persuaded them to offer him some weeks of lodging free...

Subsequently, this young man, was able to face the disease positively with support from his girlfriend, family and us. He lived happily and with great dignity till the moment he was admitted to an acute illness government hospital. There, the doctors tried to give him a blood transfusion and began chemotherapy, but sadly he died during these treatments. That is why we do need a purpose-built hospice to let our terminally ill patients have choices! This would allow patients to make full use of their remaining time and opportunities more fruitfully, and die with peace and dignity in the company of their beloved families and friends. **KF**

OPPOSITE FROM TOP Sister Gabriel O'Mahony and Maggie Keswick Jencks. • Sister Gabriel shows off the model of Bradbury Hospice to Cynthia Rich and Maggie. LEFT TO RIGHT Professor Michael Kearney, then Consultant in Palliative Medicine at St Joseph's Hospice in Dublin, came to Hong Kong to conduct the induction programme for the nurses and medical staff at Bradbury Hospice. He is pictured in the garden of the Bradbury Hospice with Sister Mary Greaney on his left. Several nurses pictured here in 1992 are still working at the Bradbury Hospice today. • A panel from the Christmas card exhibition – the characters of the SPHC alongside ones explaining their educational work.

左頁上至下 Sister Gabriel O'Mahony 及 Maggie Keswick Jencks。• Sister Gabriel O'Mahony 向 Cynthia Rich 及 Maggie 展示白普理寧養中心的模型。
圖左至右 英國都柏林 St Joseph's Hospice 紓緩醫學顧問 Michael Kearney 教授在訪港期間，為白普理寧養中心的醫護人員主持一個入門課程。圖為他在1992年，與其右方的 Sister Mary Greaney 及護士們攝於中心的花園。當中部份護士現時仍於中心工作。• 在聖誕咭義賣會上陳列的展板，向參觀人士說明該會的教育工作。

“Adding Life to Days”

“人為生命賦意義”

By Nelly Fung 馮美蓮

I first joined the Society for the Promotion of Hospice Care (SPHC) as a volunteer committee member in the late 1980s when Emma Keswick spearheaded a campaign to raise awareness and funds for the as yet nascent hospice services in Hong Kong.

In 1992 I was approached by Caroline Courtauld and asked whether I would join their efforts to raise funds to complete the construction of Bradbury Hospice, and to raise awareness of hospice care in Hong Kong. I agreed to do this for two years – but ended up working for the SPHC for six years.

Raising funds to complete the building and develop hospice services went hand in hand with creating an understanding of what hospice care is, and what services we offered. We had to overcome the local stigma attached to talking about death and dying. We had to emphasize that hospice and “end of life” care is about the living – maximizing the quality of life for the remaining time left, and support, care and pain control for both patients and their families. Hence the SPHC adopted the motto: “When days cannot be added to life, add life to days”.

Our work soon focused on the training of healthcare workers who would be dealing with patients and their families. We organized workshops and training programmes for physicians, nurses, psychologists, social workers, physio and occupational therapists. We were able to arrange for a distance learning certificate course in hospice nursing as well as a degree in palliative medicine for physicians who wanted to develop specialization in palliative medicine.



我在1980年代末期出任善終服務會（現稱善寧會）的義務委員會委員。當時，本港寧養服務的發展尚在起步階段，而 Emma Keswick 率先發起推廣運動，以便增加市民對服務的認識及為寧養服務籌款。

在1992年，Caroline Courtauld 邀請我參與善終服務會的工作，為興建白普理寧養中心籌募經費外，並積極向市民推廣寧養照顧的概念。我答應出任執行總監兩年，結果我在善寧會工作了六年。

籌募興建院舍經費和發展寧養服務的工作，必須與社群教育雙管齊下，讓市民了解寧養照顧的意義，以及本會提供的服務。我們需要破除公眾對談論死亡的禁忌，指出寧養及善終服務的本質與生命的意義息息相關：改善病者餘生的生活質素，為他們及家屬提供支援、關懷和紓緩服務。「天為生命定壽元，人為生命賦意義」，正是善終服務會奉行的服務理念。

此外，我們致力培訓照顧病者及與家屬接觸的醫護人員，醫生、護士、心理學家、社會工作者、物理及職業治療師，舉辦工作坊和培訓計劃。此外，我們開辦寧養護理遙距證書課程，以及紓緩醫學學位課程，供有意發展紓緩醫學的醫生修讀。

雖然長沙灣辦事處的面積不大，但在全體職員的努力下，我們為在家休養的病者提供家居護理服務，並成立日間服務中心，讓體力較佳的病者有機會參與康樂活動，獲得情緒支援及進行治療。隨著服務逐步

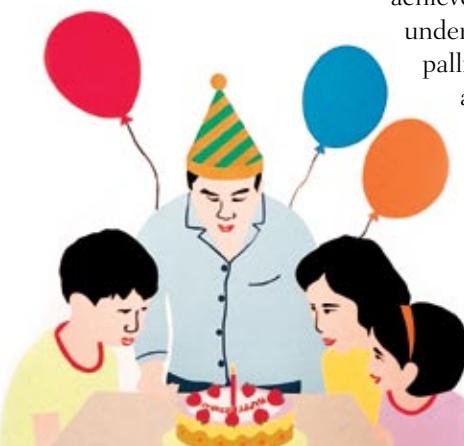
From our small office in Cheung Sha Wan, we provided home-care nursing services for patients who remained at home. We developed a day-care centre so that those well enough could come to a dedicated place for recreation, support and therapy. Our group of volunteers grew, and received some orientation and training in dealing with end of life issues. We participated in the international cancer conferences organized by Queen Mary Hospital, as well as conferences in Singapore and Canada. All of this added to the expertise and knowledge base of our hospice carers from Hong Kong.

A most important part of our work was to educate the public and to lobby the government to recognize hospice services as part of the “birth to death” healthcare services provided by the government. We were successful, and key regional hospitals established their palliative care units.

Bradbury Hospice was the SPHC's flagship. It was opened in 1992 by Prince Charles. To begin with, a few people in Hong Kong with expertise and experience in the field started the services; Lucy Chung was the first nursing director and Michael Sham was our first medical director. Clare Lai headed the home-care nursing team. The SPHC Chairman was the late Sister Gabriel O'Mahony, who had spearheaded efforts from the early days.

The Keswick Foundation, under the leadership of Caroline Courtauld and through the inspiration of the late Maggie Keswick Jencks pioneered the concept. The Bradbury Charitable Trust and Hong Kong Jockey Club provided for the building of the Bradbury Hospice. It was the SPHC's plan to build Bradbury Hospice and to run it for a few years to demonstrate the efficacy and the need for these services. After that, it was hoped that the government would take over the funding as it was not realistic to envision providing the services from Bradbury Hospice purely on private funds.

At the end of my tenure as Executive Director of the SPHC, we had achieved our goals: Bradbury Hospice came under the umbrella of the Hospital Authority; palliative care and hospice services became an accepted and integral part of healthcare services in the various cluster districts of Hong Kong; and the public was much more open to speaking about the needs of the dying, and to giving and receiving support to those in need. 



發展，義工團隊的規模日漸壯大，我們亦為義工提供寧養服務培訓。期間，我們曾經參與瑪麗醫院舉辦的國際癌症會議，以及前往新加坡和加拿大，出席大型會議，進一步提升本港寧養照顧員的專業經驗和知識。

教育公眾和爭取政府對寧養服務的認同，也是本會工作重要的一環。經過多年的游說和推廣，我們的努力終於取得成果。現時，全港主要地區醫院已設有紓緩照顧部門，反映政府認同寧養服務是公共醫療體系不可或缺的一部分。

白普理寧養中心是本會的旗艦服務中心，在1992年由英國查理斯王子主持啟用儀式。於中心運作初期，在這領域擁有豐富知識和經驗的專業人士加入成為核心人員。鍾淑子是首任的護理總監，沈茂光為首任的醫療總監，黎秀蟾則領導家居護理團隊。當時，已故的 Sister Gabriel O'Mahony 擔任善終服務會主席，她自早期便一直致力推廣寧養服務的概念。

凱瑟克基金在 Caroline Courtauld 的領導下，協助我們展開寧養服務，而白普理慈善基金及香港賽馬會則捐助經費興建及營運白普理寧養中心。根據原有的計劃，我們在中心落成後會營運數年，以證明這項服務的效益和需求。我們希望政府日後能提供經費，因為單靠私人捐款支持中心的服務，是不切實際的想法。

在我結束善終服務會執行總監的任期時，本會已完成多項目標：白普理寧養中心轉由醫院管理局管理；紓緩照顧和寧養服務獲得公眾接納，成為本港多個地區醫療聯網的重要部分；市民亦以較開放的態度，討論臨終者的需要，以及為有需要的人士提供支持。



OPPOSITE The first sod is turned at the Bradbury Hospice groundbreaking. Armed with spades, from the left is Leung Fai (the contractor), Brian Kieran (Bradbury Trust Chairman), Lady Wilson (SPHC Patron), Dr C.H. Leong (SPHC Chairman of Governors), Caroline Courtauld (Keswick Foundation Chairman) and the Venerable Master Sik Wing Sing giving the site his blessing. **TOP & BOTTOM** Two images from panels created by designer Joan Law for the Foundation's annual Christmas Card travelling exhibition.

左頁 白普理寧養中心動土典禮。主持儀式的嘉賓包括（從左起）承建商梁輝、白普理信託基金主席 Brian Kieran、善終服務會（現稱善寧會）贊助人 Lady Wilson、善終服務會委員會主席梁志鴻醫生、凱瑟克基金主席 Caroline Courtauld 及永惺法師。上圖及下圖 由設計師 Joan Law 為基金週年聖誕咭義賣會精心製作的展板。

Supporting Autistic Children and their Families

支持自閉症兒童和他們的家庭

By Nancy Tsang 曾蘭斯

In the late 1980s and early 90s, we witnessed the rapid growth of services for pre-school children with special needs. The Social Welfare Department invested substantial resources to create more early intervention programmes and upgrade the calibre of their direct service staff. Nonetheless, it was obvious that the focus was mainly on the children and little attention was given to their parents. At the Heep Hong Society, we believe that children's development depends on the nurturing their parents provide, and to be effective services should be family oriented.

It was with such firm conviction that we pioneered the first Parents Resource Centre (PRC) at Tai Hang Tung Estate in 1990 to provide comprehensive support to parents in the upbringing of their disabled child. Being a pilot project that did not receive any subsidy from the government, we were fortunate to gain support from the Keswick Foundation at the inception of our PRC. Many Foundation Governors including Maggie Keswick Jencks, Emma Keswick, Millie Yung, Clara Weatherall and Caroline Courtauld visited the Centre and gave us much encouragement during the first three years of operation. With the concerted efforts of all stakeholders, we proved the value of the service and the Social Welfare Department finally agreed to give us financial assistance in 1994. Today we operate five PRCs serving a total of 3,000 families every year.

Soon after the completion of our first pilot project, we received another generous grant from the Keswick Foundation to develop a Training Package for autistic children based on the world-renowned TEACCH (Treatment and Education of Autistic and related Communication Handicapped CHildren) programme that originated from the University of North Carolina. The Package was published in 1997 and is widely used not only in Hong Kong but also in Taiwan, Macau and mainland China, benefiting thousands of children afflicted with autism. In the past decade, we have organized annual training courses for practitioners and parents in the Greater China Region and will continue to do so in the future.



在 80 年代末至 90 年代初，本港對特殊學前兒童服務的需求急增。雖然社會福利署已投入大量資源，提供更多早期介入服務和提升服務員工的資歷，但這些工作大多以兒童為重點，對家長的支援有限。協康會相信，兒童的身心發展全賴家長的關懷和照顧，故此服務必須以家庭為本，方能發揮最大效用。

本著這份堅強的信念，我們於 1990 年在大坑東邨創辦首個家長資源中心，為弱能兒童家長提供全面的支援服務。當時，這項

先導計劃並沒有獲得政府的撥款，但在凱瑟克基金的慷慨支持下，我們得以成立這個家長資源中心。在中心成立的首三年，多位基金總監曾經到訪及參觀，為我們帶來極大的鼓舞，包括 Maggie Keswick Jencks、Emma Keswick、容思、Clara Weatherall 及 Caroline Courtauld。在各方的堅持和努力下，證明了這項服務確有存在價值，而社會福利署亦終於在 1994 年同意撥款。現時，協康會已成立五個家長資源中心，每年為 3,000 個家庭提供服務。

完成首項先導計劃後，我們再度獲得凱瑟克基金的慷慨資助，以享譽全球的結構化教學法 (TEACCH，由美國北卡羅萊納州大學創立) 為基礎，發展一項為自閉兒童而設的訓練計劃。這項計劃於 1997 年推出，在香港、台灣、澳門及中國內地廣泛應用，數以千計的自閉兒童從而獲得適當的訓練。在過去十年，我們為大中華地區的專業同工及家長舉辦培訓課程，並將繼續提供這項服務。

With early intervention, we have been happy to see many children go to mainstream education after receiving appropriate training at a young age. To help them adapt better in a regular school environment, the Foundation supported us for the third time in 2006 to launch a three-year pilot project entitled "A Holistic Approach to supporting School-Aged Autistic Children". We have served eight mainstream schools on an intensive basis and over 200 integration programmes have been organized for about 6,000 beneficiaries in the community. These programmes were found to be very effective in strengthening the autistic students' social adaptation ability; supporting parents with autistic children; and enhancing teachers' knowledge and skills in handling such students. As a conclusion to the project, an interesting storybook has been written which helps ordinary primary school students understand more about their autistic counterparts and promotes integration in the school setting. This book was published in early June 2009. A ruler publicizing the message of integration on the school campus is also widely distributed as a giveaway item for primary school students.

The progress of a society is measured not just in terms of per capita income, but also by how it cares for the disadvantaged. The Keswick Foundation has definitely set an excellent example of being a Good Samaritan.

On this happy occasion of the Foundation's 30th Anniversary, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the Foundation's Committee members and staff for their commitment to helping the underprivileged in our community. May their generosity continue to benefit many more in the years to come. 

透過早期介入服務，我們樂見不少幼童在接受適當的訓練後，能在主流學校接受教育。為協助這些兒童適應一般的學校環境，本會在2006年第3度獲得凱瑟克基金撥款，推行為期三年的「自閉症學童全方位支援計劃」。期間，我們為八家主流學校提供密集式服務，並舉辦超過200項融合計劃，惠及約6,000名人士。這些計劃有助增強自閉學童適應社會的能力，為家長提供支援以及提升教師的知識和技巧。在計劃結束前，本會於今年6月初出版了一本生動有趣的故事書，讓小學生更能了解患有自閉症的同學，鼓勵學校營造一個有利融合的環境。此外，我們亦向小學生派發刊有校園融合訊息的直尺以作推廣。

一個社會進步與否，並非單以人均收入作為衡量標準，市民對弱勢社群的關懷程度也是一個重要的指標。凱瑟克基金的慈善工作，正好為本港社會樹立行善的典範楷模。

在凱瑟克基金30週年慶誌之際，我謹向各位基金委員會委員及員工衷心致謝。他們的不懈支持，造福本港的弱勢社群。展望未來，我祝願凱瑟克基金的慷慨捐助能幫助更多有需要的人士。



OPPOSITE A visit to Heep Hong's Tai Po Centre. LEFT TO RIGHT A psychologist at Heep Hong delivers talks to teachers about teaching skills on handling students with autistic features/Asperger syndrome. • "Play Back Theatre" – parents perform at a school to deliver the concept of integration. • Students learn social communication skills through innovative games in the Teen the Teen Mentorship Scheme. • Autistic youths and their peers join the Adventure Ship programme to face different challenges together.

左頁 探訪協康會大埔中心。圖左至右 心理學家在協康會為教師講解有關自閉症/亞氏保加症學童的教學策略。• 「一人一故事劇場」—家長們積極參與在學校的演出，為學生傳遞校園共融的訊息。• 在「愛心小先鋒」小組內，學童透過新穎的遊戲學習社交溝通技巧。• 自閉症青年與他們的朋友一同參與「乘風航」活動，一起面對及學習接受不同的挑戰。

“When You Drink Water, Remember the Source”

飲水思源

By Father Peter Newbery

I first began to plan Youth Outreach in 1990 in response to a territory-wide survey of youth services in Hong Kong which indicated that a crisis intervention service was needed, and another survey by the Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups which showed an increase in the number of young people hanging around on the streets at night, not going home. At that time, the government was going through a period of financial retrenchment and stringency, and so none of the established government-funded agencies were able to carry the project forward.

As a Catholic priest and member of the Salesian Congregation, a religious order specializing in youth work throughout the world, I approached my local superior and suggested that we could take up the project on an experimental basis. He agreed but pointed out that the Salesians could not support the project indefinitely. Even so he was willing to provide enough funding to get the project started. In my turn, I believed that if we could provide a necessary service of good quality for young people, the people of Hong Kong would support the project. In 1991, I recruited the help of David Shum, an experienced social worker and old friend of mine, and in November we began the adventure that has turned out to be “Youth Outreach”.

In the beginning many people provided material help. We were able to lease an old 1,000-square-foot (93-square-metre) apartment from the Land Development Corporation for one Hong Kong dollar per year. People donated bunk beds and bedding, kitchen utensils, office machinery and so on. But at the end of the day, these things could not pay staff salaries.

Quite by accident, I was put in touch with the Keswick Foundation and so I sent the Committee a description of the project and asked for a grant. In those days, I was new to fundraising and so I was pleasantly surprised when I was asked to go and meet the Committee members and explain exactly what I had in mind. This was the beginning of what has turned out to be very long and very happy relationship.

The Committee eventually made a grant to support our first Crisis Intervention Centre for a period of three years. This was a very critical and very important grant because it meant we had three years to get ourselves well established and well known. I was certain that if we could achieve those goals we would have a future.



我在1990年著手籌辦協青社，主要鑑於當時一項全港性青少年服務調查的結果，該結果顯示本港對危機介入服務的需求殷切；而另一項由香港青年協會進行的調查亦發現，晚上在街上流連，離家出走或無家可歸的青少年人數日漸增加。當時，政府正實行緊縮開支，資助機構已無額外資源開拓這方面的服務。

作為一位天主教神父及慈幼會成員（慈幼會是一個在全球專門推行青少年工作的宗教團體），我向本地慈幼會主管提出建議，以實驗性質推行這個計劃。雖然他贊成我的建議，但表明慈幼會無法永久資助計劃。儘管如此，他仍樂意提供足夠的經費，協助我們開展計劃。我深信只要能為青少年提供一項必需和優質的服務，終會獲得市民的支持。在1991年，我獲得資深社工及好友岑大衛的協助，於同年11月共同踏上成立協青社的精彩旅程。

在協青社成立初期，我們獲得不少人士提供重要的支持。我們以每年一元的象徵式租金，向當時的土地發展公司租用一個1,000平方呎（93平方米）的舊單位。另有不少人士捐出雙層床架、寢具、廚具及辦公室設備等。然而，這些捐助仍無法支付職員的薪酬。

在一個偶然的機會下，我有機會接觸凱瑟克基金。其後，我向基金的執行委員會提交一份計劃書，申請資助。那時候，我對籌款工作認識不多，因此當我獲邀與委員面談，講解計劃詳情時，委實感到興奮莫名。自此，協青社與凱瑟克基金建立一段長久而非常愉快的合作關係。

最後，委員會同意資助我們設立首家危機介入中心，為期三年。這是一筆相當重要的資助，因為我們可以利用這三年時間，開展及推廣協青社的服務。我深信，若我們能達到這些目標，協青社在未來將會取得更佳的發展。

I think it was a very courageous decision on the part of the Committee because I was not asking them to make a grant to an already established agency that wished to develop a new service. I was asking for a grant for an agency which no one had ever heard of, to provide a service which no one had ever tried.

In the almost 20 years since then, from the very first service unit in an old 1,000-square-foot apartment we have progressed to 14 different service arms in a purpose-built 16-storey building. Keswick has also helped us to start up some other new services over the years. But as the old Chinese proverb says, "When you drink water, remember the source (飲水思源)". Without that crucial help from the Keswick Foundation in the early years, we would not be here today. Not only do we feel that the Foundation is a very special part of the Youth Outreach family, but we like to think that Youth Outreach is a very special part of the Keswick Foundation family.

Working together with the staff and Committee members of the Keswick Foundation has always been a pleasure because it is exactly that – working together. Whether it is handing in reports on our progress or welcoming the members and staff of the Foundation to visit us at Youth Outreach, we are all members of the same team pulling in the same direction. It is not a business deal where we are given money to do a certain job. Nor is it like getting a loan from a bank where a member of the bank staff shows up from time to time to audit what you are doing! The great thing about the Keswick Foundation has always been that we feel that we are all working together to do something wonderful for the young people of Hong Kong.

Many thanks Keswick Foundation. Keep up the good work. 

我認為委員會當時作出一個非常勇敢的決定。我要求基金資助的並非一家會務成熟的社福機構，發展一個嶄新的項目；相反，我是為一家不見經傳的機構申請撥款，提供一項過去本地社福界未曾涉足過的服務。

至今，協青社已成立接近 20 年。成立初期，我們以一個 1,000 平方呎的舊單位作為首個服務中心。現時，我們已擁有一幢 16 層的綜合服務大樓，設有 14 個提供不同服務的團隊。多年來，凱瑟克基金繼續資助我們成立其他嶄新服務。中國有一句成語說：「飲水思源」，全賴凱瑟克基金在早期的支持，協青社才取得今天的發展。對我們來說，凱瑟克基金是協青社家庭的成員，而協青社也是凱瑟克基金的一份子。

一直以來，我們與凱瑟克基金的同事及委員合作愉快，正因為我們體現了合作的真正意義。不論是提交進度報告，或是接待基金委員及同事參觀協青社，我們的感覺都有如同屬一個團隊，為相同的目標而奮鬥。我們的合作不是一宗商業交易，在商業交易中，客戶付費，您為他完成任務；這也不是一筆銀行貸款，因為銀行職員會不時出現，審核您的業務！與凱瑟克基金共事令人振奮之處，是我們感到彼此並肩協力，為本港青少年提供支援服務。

我謹此向凱瑟克基金致深切的謝意，並期待基金繼續為弱勢社群謀福祉！



OPPOSITE Father Peter Newbery explains in great detail the work of Youth Outreach to the Duchess of York. LEFT TO RIGHT A young man sets up the stage for the Band Show. • Under instruction from a technician, a youngster learns how to set up the stage audio system. • Young people do regular clear-up work with a social worker. • A boy repairs a skateboard. All these photographs were taken at the Youth Outreach Centre in Sai Wan Ho.

左頁 Father Peter Newbery 向 Duchess of York 講解協青社的工作。由左至右 一名青少年正為樂隊演出佈置舞台。• 在技術員的指導下，一名青少年學習如何裝設舞台音響系統。• 年青人與社工一起進行定期清潔工作。• 一位男童在修理他的滑板。所有圖片均攝於協青社的西灣河中心。

Dreams Become Reality: The Building of the Bradbury Hospice

夢想成真：籌建白普理寧養中心

By Sister Helen Kenny

November of 1988, on returning to Hong Kong after four years in the United States, will always remain in my heart and mind as a turning point not only in my life but for all those whose lives are disrupted by life-threatening illness, especially cancer.

Before I left, small groups and one committee had been formed, discussing the needs of the dying, their families and friends. Upon my return I found the young, hardworking Society for the Promotion of Hospice Care (SPHC), their Information Centre Office (ICO) and their developing Home Care Programme (HCP) on Nathan Road. In addition Sister Gabriel O'Mahony, a Columban Sister and a dear friend of many years was Chairperson of the SPHC, Lucy Chung, RN was Administrator of the ICO and Clare Lai, RN, was developing the HCP. The latter two had studied hospice care in the UK, and all three women were voices for the dying.

A week after my arrival, the SPHC held their Second Annual General Meeting (AGM). It was here I met the Keswick Foundation! I use the term "met" because I soon learned that the Foundation is very much alive with people who are involved, creative, constructively critical and hands-on when necessary, with all the projects they support.

At this meeting I was introduced to Paula Powers, the Foundation's retiring Chairman, and Caroline Courtauld, the incoming Chairman. Research by staff had shown the need for an independent hospice as a centre of education and care for dying cancer patients. Presentations were made, discussion followed, and the plan for a hospice building accepted. Three sites had been proposed by the Lands Department, and the Foundation was already involved in supporting the SPHC's ICO and HCP. Maggie Keswick Jencks herself supported the project after listening and watching Lucy lecture to a group of young nurses on care for the dying. Things moved quickly; an application presentation was made to the Foundation's Board of Governors, and was accepted for the building of an independent hospice. Contacts had been made previously with the relevant government departments, Palmer & Turner were engaged with Julian Smalley as architect, requirements and lists drawn up by staff, volunteers began to join us and fundraising began. It was an exciting, busy and happy time as our dreams became reality.



我回到美國四年後，於1988年11月返港。這個日子令我畢生難忘，因為它不僅是我生命裡的轉捩點，也為危疾病人 — 特別是癌病患者 — 帶來重要的轉變。

在我赴美之前，香港已經成立多個小組及一個委員會，討論末期病者及其親友的需要。當我返港後，新成立的善終服務會（現稱善寧會）及資訊中心已遷至彌敦道，並剛推出家居寧養護理計劃。該會由隸屬聖高隆龐傳教女修會的 Sister Gabriel O'Mahony 擔任主席；她是我相識多年的摯友。此外，註冊護士鍾淑子出任資

訊中心行政主任，而註冊護士黎秀蟾則負責發展家居寧養護理計劃；她倆曾赴英國接受寧養服務培訓課程。這三位女士同一心志，為末期病者的需要發聲。

在我返港後一週，善終服務會召開第二次週年大會，我在席上認識了凱瑟克基金。我說「認識」，因為我不久便發現，凱瑟克基金是由一群熱心參與的人員組成 — 他們全情投入受助的計劃、洋溢創意，並在必要時提出建設性的批評和實際行動。

也是在這個場合，我認識了即將離任的凱瑟克基金主席 Paula Powers 和候任主席 Caroline Courtauld。根據善終服務會進行的研究顯示，香港需要一所獨立的寧養中心，作為照顧末期癌症病人及教育市民之用。我們就這些研究結果舉行了簡報會及展開討論，並計劃興建一所寧養中心。當時，地政總署提出三幅可供使用的空置土地供我們選擇，而凱瑟克基金亦已資助善終服務會的資訊中心及家居寧養護理計劃。Maggie Keswick Jencks 在出席由鍾淑子主持的寧養服務講座，目睹年輕護士的熱烈反應後，也積極支持籌建中心。其後，計劃進展迅速；我們向凱瑟克基金的總監作出申請簡報會，而興建寧養中心的計劃亦獲得基金接納。在此之前，我們經已與相關的政府部門聯繫，並聘請建築事務所巴馬丹拿及建築師 Julian Smalley 負責興建中心的工作。此外，善終服務會的同工著手擬備所需求和清單、多位義工相繼加入我們的行列，籌款工作也陸續展開。那是一段興奮、忙碌而又愉快的日子，因為我們的夢想正逐步實現。



OPPOSITE Inspecting the Bradbury Hospice model are, from left to right, Eddie Wong (member of the Building and Finance Committee), Elizabeth Wong (then Secretary for Health and Welfare) and Dr C.H. Leong (Chairman of the SPHC's Governors). **LEFT** Sister Helen Kenny holds the HK\$20 million cheque for Bradbury Chairman Brian Kieran to sign. **RIGHT** During the Bradbury Hospice groundbreaking, architect Julian Smalley and contractor Leung Fai cut the suckling pig.

左頁從左至右 建築及財務委員會委員 Eddie Wong、衛生福利司黃錢其濂及善終服務會委員會主席梁志鴻醫生參觀白普理寧養中心的模型。左圖 Sister Helen 手持一張 2,000 萬港元的支票，給白普理信託基金主席 Brian Kieran 簽署。右圖 在白普理寧養中心動土典禮上，建築師 Julian Smalley 與承建商梁輝主持切燒豬儀式。

Behind all of the excitement and activity Caroline and Chan Po King, Administrator of the Foundation, quietly but actively guided and advised the SPHC's members and staff. Their contribution was invaluable. The overall budget for the building costs and the running costs for the first three years were submitted to the SPHC Board of Governors, who rejected it as unrealistic. John Gray, of the HSBC, recommended that I approach Andrew Williamson to help formulate the costs. Collecting as much information as possible, we faxed it off to Andy and in two weeks we had a projection that was right on target.

With Robert Kwok as Chairperson, the Building and Finance Committee became the driving force for the building of the Bradbury Hospice. Meeting biweekly, for 1–1.5 hours, it brought together members of the Foundation, SPHC, Julian Smalley, Allan Leung of Kin Shing (Leung's) General Contractors Limited and Philip Lo of Levett & Bailey (now Rider Levett Bucknall). As we moved from phase to phase, Bobby Kwok invited consultants to join. As Project Coordinator, working with this group of people was an extraordinary experience for me. This lively group were quick to listen, discuss, share their experiences and knowledge, were generous with their time and able to arrive at sound decisions. Of course we had the usual ups and downs that were overcome by open and frank discussions, but we were a group who laughed together not only as colleagues but friends. I often sent reams of plans, reports and the like for their comments and input. I always had a reply within 24 hours! The spirit was electric as each meeting saw a step forward toward completion. A short few weeks past its expected completion date – a miracle in those days – the Bradbury Hospice was returned to the SPHC and the Committee's work was complete.

As the Building and Finance Committee had worked, volunteers were busy fundraising in order to equip, furnish and decorate the Hospice to be homely, comfortable and inviting. Nelly Fung, Martha McGinnis and Cecilia Wong, along with a dedicated group of helpers, provided the finishing touches that would make the building a place of comfort for patients.

The hospice movement owes much to the Keswick Foundation for its support from the very beginning even to the present day. The members of the SPHC have met other organizations through the Foundation, and many are still supporting End of Life Care. There are too many to mention here, but you will find your names written in gratitude on the walls of the Bradbury, never to be forgotten. **KF**

在興奮和忙碌的背後，Caroline Courtauld 及凱瑟克基金行政幹事陳寶瓊一直默默耕耘，向善終服務會的成員及同事積極提供指引和意見，作出了寶貴的貢獻。其後，我們向善終服務會的董事局提交寧養中心的建築成本和首三年營運成本預算，但因被視為不符合實際而遭否決。幸好，在香港匯豐銀行主席 John Gray 的引薦下，我獲得 Andrew Williamson 協助計算成本。我們把盡量搜集到的資料傳真給他，在短短兩週後，他便為我們擬備好一份符合目標的預算案。

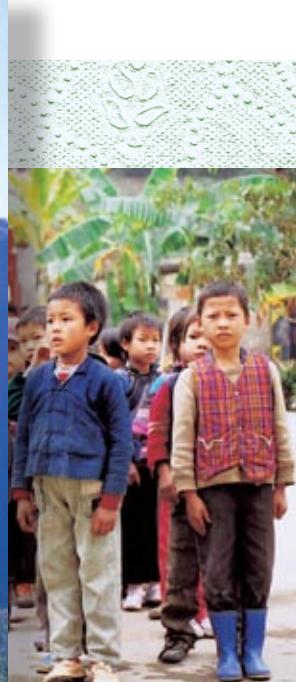
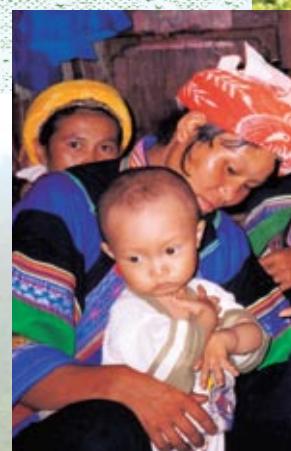
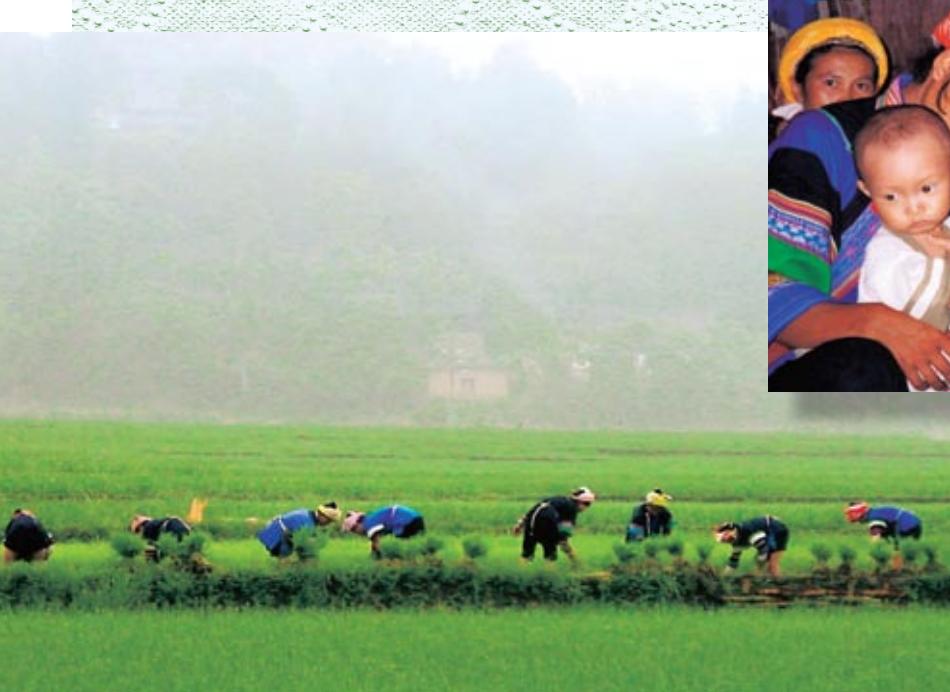
在建築及財務委員會主席郭勤功的領導下，委員會成為推動籌建白普理寧養中心的一股主要動力。委員會每兩週舉行會議一次，每次為時一至一個半小時。席上，凱瑟克基金的代表、善終服務會的代表、Julian Smalley、堅城（梁氏）建築有限公司的梁瀚聲，以及利比有限公司的羅啟華審視計劃的進度。隨著工程踏入新的階段，郭勤功邀請了不同的顧問參與會議，聽取專業意見。對作為項目統籌的我而言，能夠與這群充滿熱忱的人共事，實在是一次非常難得的經驗。他們樂於聆聽和討論、分享經驗和知識，而且從不吝嗇個人的時間，在重要關頭亦能果斷地作出妥善的決定。當然，在商議和工作的過程中，我們也曾經歷起伏，但通常能透過開放坦誠的討論解決問題。我們不僅是共事的同工，也是分享快樂時刻的朋友。我經常就不同的計劃和報告等，諮詢他們的意見和建議，而他們往往在 24 小時內便作出回覆！隨著工程逐步接近完成，建築及財務委員會更見士氣高昂。最後，白普理寧養中心的落成日子只是較預期延遲數週（在當時來說是一個奇蹟），而隨著寧養中心移交善終服務會管理後，委員會也功成身退。

在建築及財務委員會忙於籌建工作期間，義工們積極進行籌款活動，以募集添置設備、家具及裝修的資金，以備營造一個溫暖、舒適和親切的環境。在一群努力不懈的職員和義工協助下，馮美蓮、Martha McGinnis 及 Cecilia Wong 悉心佈置中心，讓病人能在一個理想的環境下靜養。

凱瑟克基金從開始至今，一直支持推動香港的寧養服務，可謂功不可沒。透過凱瑟克基金的引薦，善終服務會有機會認識其他機構，不少至今仍資助本會的臨終照顧培訓課程。曾經慷慨支持的善長眾多，未能在此盡錄，但他們的芳名已銘記在白普理寧養中心的牆壁上，永誌不忘。

INTO CHINA

踏足中國



“Excited but Frightened too”: Seizing the China Opportunity

興奮與恐懼：掌握中國機會

By Clara Weatherall

There is a strong perception by those who do not know Hong Kong that it is a sterile, two-dimensional territory, one where business, commerce and the art of making money are the only things that matter. As the wife of a businessman on a generous expatriate package, it would have been easy for me to believe that perception to be true.

My 15-year involvement with the Keswick Foundation enabled me to see a side of Hong Kong many who live there do not see. I met people working with the homeless, the bereaved, the handicapped and the sexually abused. I met people working with cancer sufferers and their families and people with AIDS. I met people setting up support groups where none had existed, overcoming prejudices which seemed insurmountable, and I watched a single mother fight so hard for the rights of those in need like her that the laws were eventually changed. It was a great privilege and it was also great fun.

I sat on the Executive Committee from 1992 and took over as Chairman from Caroline Courtauld in 1997, an historical year for Hong Kong.

The hospice movement in Hong Kong was pioneered by the Keswick Foundation and led to the creation of the Bradbury Hospice, which was taken on by the Hospital Authority as I took over as Chairman. We had also been funding the home nursing service for the Society for AIDS Care since 1995. Our support for the nurses eventually led to the creation of the Lookout AIDS Hospice in Tai Po.

The Society for AIDS Care was set up by a Catholic Nun, Sister Maureen McGinley, who had trained as a nurse in Hong Kong and was working in the field. There had been a terrible story in the paper in 1994 of a young man with AIDS who was admitted to hospital. No staff would touch him with the exception of one nurse and one doctor. Sister Maureen was appalled by the stigma and said everyone had a right to die with dignity. She came to the Keswick Foundation with a cause she believed in and a piece of paper. She and I became close friends and I am still a director of the Society for AIDS Care.

對香港社會認識不深的人或有一個先入為主的觀念，把它看成一個刻板和枯燥無味的城市，人們眼中只有營商和賺錢。身為一個商人的妻子，而且享有豐厚的海外僱員薪酬福利，我也許很容易受到這個觀念的影響。

然而，在過去15年服務凱瑟克基金的經驗中，我看到不少香港市民忽略的另一個城市面貌。我認識了為露宿、喪親、殘障及遭受性侵犯人士服務的工作人員；關顧癌症病患者、其家屬和愛滋病患者的人士；也有致力摒除公眾偏見，為弱勢社群創立支援小組的有心人。我亦曾目睹一位單親母親，如何為其他有同樣需要的人士奮力爭取，最後促使政府修訂法例。能夠擁有這些重要的經歷，我深感榮幸，而且自得其樂。

我在1992年加入凱瑟克基金執行委員會，其後於1997年接替Caroline Courtauld出任主席；那是香港社會歷史性的一年。

凱瑟克基金率先在本港推動善終服務，協助創立白普理寧養中心。在我擔任主席期間，中心改由醫院管理局接管。另一方面，基金自1995年起資助愛滋寧養服務協會的家居護理服務。在我們的支持下，服務愛滋病患者的醫護人員於大埔瞭望台成立一所療養院。

愛滋寧養服務協會由Sister Maureen McGinley創立。她在香港接受護理專業訓練，致力照顧及關懷病者。在1994年，報章報道了一宗消息：一家醫院接收了一名愛滋病青年，但除了一名護士和一名醫生外，其他醫護人員都不敢與他接觸。Sister Maureen對於這種負面標籤感到震驚，認為每個人都有權利在擁有尊嚴的情況下辭世。她帶著一份信念和一紙申請書來到凱瑟克基金。自此，我們成為好友，至今我仍然擔任愛滋寧養服務協會董事。

OPPOSITE Photographs in and around Pingzai Village, Sichuan Province (see page 62). TOP Lavender Patten, Dr E.K. Yeoh (then Secretary for Health, Welfare and Food) and Sister Maureen McGinley lead the ribbon cutting to mark the opening of the Aids Hospice in Tai Po.

左頁 摄於四川省平寨村及鄰近地區。（請參閱第62頁）。上圖 彭定康夫人Lavender Patten、楊永強醫生（其後出任衛生福利及食物局局長）及Sister Maureen McGinley主持大埔愛滋病寧養中心的剪綵儀式。



The Keswick Foundation was slowly helping to plug the gaps in the provision of social welfare in Hong Kong. Cancer was no longer a dirty word and our joint venture with the Hong Kong Cancer Fund was progressing well. With our funding of the Hong Kong Single Parents Association, its director, Jessie Yu, raised awareness of the plight of single parents in Hong Kong. She got laws changed and allowances increased.

Progress was being made in many areas of social welfare provision in Hong Kong and I realized, through talking to Social Welfare guru Nelson Chow, that things were slowly beginning to open up in China. John Keswick was very interested in China – he was one of the very few foreigners who kept the lines of communication open post-1949 – and he was concerned for the welfare of the Chinese people.

There were no social workers during or immediately after the Cultural Revolution in China. The regime did not believe society needed help. By the mid-1990s, however, it was becoming possible, albeit quietly, to talk about Social Work Education. Nelson Chow was very brave and he had been into China at a time when it was dangerous to do so if you were involved in social work. He told me that the Keswick Foundation should seize the opportunity and help to support social work programmes in China. I was excited but frightened too. We needed to find a partner we could trust.

We had, in 1994, given a one-off grant to the Asian and Pacific Association for Social Work Education (APASWE) to hold a conference on “Social Work Education in China in the Midst of Rapid Social and Economic Transformation/Intensive Training Workshop for Chinese Social Work Educators”, and I thought that might be a good place to start. Through Millie Yung I met an extraordinary lady called Angelina Yuen, who was a protégée of Nelson Chow and who, back in 1997, was a team leader in the Department of Applied Social Studies at Hong Kong Polytechnic University. It was Angie who had set up the Conference and it was she who I knew would help us.

Through our continued support of APASWE, its China Working Group made subtle inroads in helping to develop social work education in China. Its aim was to equip the few Chinese social workers in existence at the time with the basic knowledge they needed. APASWE helped its Chinese members to establish the China Association of Social Work Education (CASWE) in the late 1990s. More Social Work Educators started to emerge in China as a few universities were now allowed to offer it as a subject. However, none of those teaching social work actually had a social work background, as it had not been taught for three decades.

The idea of teaching social work in a practical way had not yet reached China either. No student actually went out to visit old or homeless people, or spent time in a youth centre. Few if any services for the needy really existed. Through CASWE, we granted funding for two practicum bases in Beijing to start in late 1999. These bases would create the first practical opportunities

經過多年的努力，凱瑟克基金一步一步的致力彌補本港社會福利服務的不足。時至今日，市民不再聞癌色變，而我們與香港癌症基金會的合作計劃亦取得良好的進展。另一方面，在我們的撥款支持下，香港單親協會總幹事余秀珠使本港社會進一步了解單親家長的困境，成功促使政府修訂法例及增加單親綜援金額。

近年，本港社會福利服務在多方面取得進展。在與專門研究社福政策的周永新交談後，我發現中國社會正在逐步開放。凱瑟克基金創辦人Sir John Keswick 熱愛中國（他是少數在 1949 年後繼續與中國保持聯繫的外國人），而且關心內地居民的福祉。



在中國文化大革命期間及結束後不久，內地仍然缺乏社會工作者，因為政府認為當時的社會無須協助。然而，在 1990 年代中期，中國政府開始接納有關社會工作教育的討論，但必須低調進行。當時，在中國從事社會工作或會招來麻煩，但周永新仍堅持不懈。他對我表示凱瑟克基金應把握機會，支持內地的社會工作計劃。對於這個建議，我感到興奮，也有一點恐懼。要成功達到目標，我們需要一個可靠的合作伙伴。

在 1994 年，我們向亞太區社會工作教育協會提供一次性撥款，以舉行「中國在社會及經濟急速轉變下的社會工作教育會議 / 中國社會工作教育者集訓工作坊」；我認為這是推動內地社會工作教育的一個好開始。透過容思的介紹，我認識了勤奮能幹的阮曾媛琪。她是周永新的門生，而在 1997 年時是香港理工大學應用社會科學學系的團隊主管。這個會議便是由她策劃，而我深信她正是基金致力物色的人選。

在基金的支持下，亞太區社會工作教育協會的中國工作小組逐步深入內地，協助發展中國的社會工作教育。協會當時的目標是提供必須的基本知識，裝備當地少數的中國社會工作者。在 1990 年代末，亞太區社會工作教育協會協助中國會員成立中國社會工作教育協會。隨著中國少數大學開辦社會工作教育科，內地的社會工作教育者亦開始增加。然而，由於中國在過去 30 多年來一直缺乏這門學科，因此這些教師並無實質的社會工作經驗。

TOP Clara Weatherall, Emma Keswick and Fanny Wong meet students from the CASWE programme during a trip to Beijing. OPPOSITE Clara Weatherall leads the charge up the hill to visit Pingzai Village, Sichuan Province.

上圖 Clara Weatherall、Emma Keswick 及王玉芬訪問北京期間，與中國社會工作教育協會的學員會面。右頁 Clara Weatherall 率領團員登山，探訪四川省平寨村。

for students of social work in China. I went several times to Beijing to see officials with CASWE's president, Wang Si-bin. His resources were little more than a notebook and pencil, and the authorities were constantly moving the goalposts but, over interminable cups of tea, he got his way and two practicum bases were developed.

In January 2000, following careful planning by Angie and her team, a proposal to set up a Master of Social Work (China) Programme in China was put before the Keswick Foundation's Executive Committee. This programme would be conducted by the Department of Applied Social Sciences (Angie's department name changed in 2000), with the support of the Sociology Department of Peking University. It would be the first programme of its kind in China.

I was very excited indeed by this; we all were. How Angie managed to persuade Peking University to support it is anyone's guess, but it would never have been possible to do something like this in China without such a recommendation.

We approved funding of approximately HK\$1.5 million for the first Cohort of the MSW (China) Programme and recruiting of students started in mid-2000. The programme was structured to run for three years and 15 students were picked from 80 potential candidates. It was a huge commitment for the students and for those running the programme, as seminars had to be conducted at a time when the students (all full-time senior educators themselves) were not actually teaching. This meant the team from Hong Kong had to leave their homes and families for weeks at a time during their university holidays to run the programme.

So successful has this MSW (China) Programme been that as I write, the fifth cohort has just started, and there are currently about 110 graduates, several of whom have been involved in teaching the second, third and fourth cohorts. I went every year to different parts of China to see the students and share their experiences and opinions (and to drink rice wine and sing karaoke!). All of them were astounded by how much there was to learn and all said the programme had changed their lives. What touched me, though, was how humbled the professors from Hong Kong were by the enthusiasm of their mainland students and how much those running the programme felt they were learning and growing in the process of teaching. I was also amazed with their skill at speaking Mandarin to the students, Cantonese to each other and English to me.

Each cohort came to Hong Kong for a term and the students worked in voluntary agencies across the territory. They would come and have tea with me up on the Peak – a world apart from their culture and home lives. I remember one student not being able to understand that I could choose where I worked and how many children I had.

The discussions were always extremely lively. At one tea party, Xiang Rong, one of the students and a professor herself at Yunnan University, mentioned that she wanted to help villagers in a remote



此外，以實踐方式推行社會工作教育在內地尚未普及；學生從未親身探訪長者或露宿者，也沒有在青少年中心服務的體驗。事實上，為有需要人士而設的服務不多。基金透過中國社會工作教育協會，於1999年底為兩家設於北京的實習中心提供撥款，使內地社會工作系學生首次享有實習機會。我過去曾經多次赴京，在中國社會工作教育協會會長王思斌教授的陪同下，與內地官員會面。開會時，他只是帶著一本筆記簿和一支鉛筆。雖然官員經常改變討論重點，但經過多次會面後，王思斌終於得償所願，兩家實習中心相繼落成。

繼一輪周詳策劃後，阮曾媛琪及其團隊於2000年1月向基金執行委員會提交在中國開辦社會工作碩士（中國）課程的建議書。這項課程由香港理

工大學應用社會科學系（該部門於2000年更改名稱）及北京大學社會學系合辦，成為內地首個同類課程。

對於這個建議，我和所有執行委員都感到非常興奮。我們並不知道阮曾媛琪如何取得北京大學支持這項課程，但若無相關機構的協助，基金將無法在內地資助這類工作。

基金為首屆的社會工作碩士（中國）課程提供接近1.5百萬港元撥款，並於2000年中展開招生程序。這個課程為期三年，在80名申請人中，只有15人獲選。由於課堂須在學員休假時進行（所有學員均為全職教育工作者），故學員及課程主辦者都須奮力投入。在大學休假期間，香港的教學團隊便須離家數週，前往內地講課。

經過多年的努力，上述的碩士課程已取得不俗的成果。在我執筆之際，第五屆課程剛巧開課。現時已有約110名學員畢業於這項課程，部份更成為第二、第三及第四屆課程的導師。每年，我都會前往中國各地探訪學員，與他們分享經驗和觀點（以及品嚐米酒和大唱卡拉OK！）。所有學員都認為，這個課程使他們獲益良多，令他們的生命產生重大的轉變。最令我感動的是：本港的教授抱著循循善誘的態度，教導主動學習的內地學員，而課程主辦者在授課期間亦體會到教學相長。此外，香港教授的語言能力也令我深感佩服：他們跟學員說普通話，彼此交談時則說廣東話，與我對話時則用英語。

每屆學員都會來港一個學期，在本地的志願機構實習。在這段期間，我會邀請他們到山頂茶聚，體驗一個與他們文化和生活截然不同的環境。我還記得，一位學員對於我有權選擇在哪裡就業和擁有多少個子女感到大惑不解。

在茶會上，我們通常進行有趣的討論。有一次，課程學員及雲南大學向榮教授提到，有意協助雲南偏遠地區（距離昆明以東六小時車程）的村民設立一個社區中心，並為社會工作系學生提供實習機會。她提議凱瑟克



part of Yunnan, six hours' drive east of Kunming, to set up a community centre. This would also serve as a practicum base for social work students. Xiang Rong suggested the Keswick Foundation could fund it. There was a sharp intake of breath from her Hong Kong professor who was shocked by her being so upfront but, with money raised from our Christmas card project in 2002, Pingzai Community Centre was opened in November 2003. It is an incredible place full of colour and life but facing enormous challenges; Christina Nightingale and I went to the opening, and you will read her very funny account in this book.

As the MSW (China) Programme developed, one of our Executive Committee, Markus Shaw, said we should be brave and give a proper amount of money (in the region of HK\$5 million) to CASWE over a five-year period. This would enable them to translate and distribute books on social work to the growing number of schools offering the subject. More importantly, we felt CASWE should be able to monitor quality and standards of social work education and act as the umbrella organization for those teaching social work in China. Professor Wang and his team of two needed more than a notebook and pencil to do this. We approved funding in 2001. This coincided with rapid social transformation in China and the number of schools offering Social Work programmes increased from 47 before 2000 to 173 by the end of 2005.

CASWE even achieved standardization of the curriculum of social work education by persuading the Ministry of Education to adopt their guidelines. In 2006 we approved a further five-year funding to CASWE to continue their incredible work. What Angie and her team have done for social work education and social work students in China is extraordinary. You will not be surprised to know that Angie is now Professor Yuen, and is Head of the Department of Applied Social Sciences. Angie told one of our meetings that every Social Work Educator and social worker in China has benefited directly or indirectly from the Keswick Foundation.

The Keswick Foundation also funded a project in Guangzhou from 1996 to 2006 which was to have a marked effect on Chinese policy. Guangzhou YangAi Special Children Parent Club was run by a remarkable husband and wife team – Professor Brian and Maureen Stratford. They felt strongly the need to help parents with mentally handicapped children. A broadminded doctor gave them a room in his hospital and they encouraged the parents to come and play and learn with their children. The stigma attached to being mentally disabled was such that many children never left their homes. The project eventually moved out of the hospital and into its own building, and a school and residential centre have been set up. The Parent Club runs a National Conference annually and there is a network of 37 Parent Clubs across China.

One of my heroes in Hong Kong is a man with the gift of the gab and a direct line to the Almighty. Father Peter Newbery started Youth Outreach with assistance from the Keswick Foundation in 1990 to help runaway and homeless children. He speaks Cantonese better than the locals and believes failure is not an option. We have helped him to fund various projects, hostels for boys and girls, working youth, adventure-based counselling on land and on sea, and all have led to the transformation of many disaffected youths in Hong Kong.

基金撥款興建這個中心；她的敢言作風令本港的教授感到意外，但憑著基金在2002年聖誕義賣活動所籌得的善款，平寨村社區實習中心得以在2003年11月落成啟用。這是一個洋溢著活力的中心，但服務計劃亦面對不少挑戰。當年，Christina Nightingale 和我出席了中心的啟用儀式，本刊亦收錄了她記錄此行的文章，內容生動有趣。

隨著社會工作碩士（中國）課程逐步發展，基金執行委員邵在德認為，我們應採取積極果敢的行動，為中國社會工作教育協會提供一筆為期五年的撥款（500萬港元）。鑑於內地開辦社會工作教育科的學校漸增，我們的撥款可協助該會翻譯及派發有關社會工作的書籍，滿足這些學校的需要。最重要的是，我們認為中國社會工作教育協會應擔當監察社會工作教育質素和標準的角色，並成為一個協調統籌內地社會工作教育者的組織。若要達到上述目標，王教授及其二人隊伍便需要更多的資源。基金在2001年批出撥款，當時內地社會正經歷迅速的轉變，而開辦社會工作課程的學校也急增，由2000年之前的47家，增至2005年底的173家。

其後，中國社會工作教育協會甚至成功游說教育部採納其指引，把內地社會工作教育課程標準化。在2006年，我們再度向該會批出為期五年的資助，支持他們成效卓越的工作。阮曾媛琪及其團隊為內地的社會教育工作，以及中國的社會工作系學生作出非凡的貢獻。今天，阮曾媛琪已是一名教授，並擔任應用社會科學學系系主任。她在一次基金會議上表示，中國的所有社會工作教育及社會工作者，都是直接或間接受惠於凱瑟克基金。

此外，基金亦在1996年至2006年間為廣州一個項目提供資助，這個項目日後對內地政策帶來深遠的影響。廣州市揚愛特殊孩子家長俱樂部是由一對合作無間的夫婦—Brian及Maureen Stratford—創立；他們非常認同和關懷內地智障子女家長的需要。一位思想開明的醫生慷慨撥出醫院的一個房間，供Stratford夫婦使用。他們鼓勵家長到訪這個小天地，與子女一起玩耍學習。當時內地對智障人士的標籤情況頗為嚴重，以致不少智障兒童從不離開家門。最後，這項服務終於遷離醫院，擁有獨立的中心，並設立了一所學校和一幢宿舍。現時，特殊孩子家長俱樂部每年都舉辦全國會議，更於中國設有37個家長俱樂部。

在香港，Father Peter Newbery是另一位深得我敬重的熱心人士。在凱瑟克基金的協助下，他於1990年創立協青社，幫助離家出走和無家可歸的青少年。他的廣東話比不少香港人道地和流暢。本著深信失敗並非必然的信念，他在基金的資助下推出了多項計劃，包括：青少年宿舍、在職青年住宿服務及歷奇為本的海陸輔導計劃，為本港邊沿青少年的生命帶來重要的轉變。

當年，Father Newbery是在九龍一個房間裡開展服務。至今，協青社已在筲箕灣擁有一幢16層的綜合服務大樓。他及其團隊動員為一批離家出走和無家可歸的青少年，成立了多項工作訓練項目包括速遞服務公司和理髮店。我還記得有一天，牛奶公司執行董事Ron Floto、Father Newbery 和

He started in a room in Kowloon and now runs a 16-storey multipurpose building in Sai Wan Ho. He and his team set up various training programmes such as courier service and hairdressing salon manned by runaway and homeless young people. I well remember Ron Floto – Managing Director of Dairy Farm – and I sitting in a shabby room in Kwun Tong sharing a Wellcome sandwich with Peter. By the end of “lunch” Ron found himself agreeing to set up a 7-Eleven store next to the drop-in centre and to employ the youths. He emerged shell-shocked but says that the Youth Outreach 7-Eleven continues to be one of their best performers.

The adventure-based counselling service is set up on the roof of the Sai Wan Ho Centre. Its aim is to build self-confidence and promote teamwork, and we watched students tackle high wires and dangle from huge heights, helped along by their team-mates. Little did I know that my turn was next!

What Peter has also done is to provide cheap accommodation to the MSW (China) Programme students when they come to Hong Kong for a term. The students in turn help with Youth Outreach programmes.

The Foundation has always looked for projects that complement rather than replicate what is being done in the community. The following story is a great example of that: In 2005, Andrew Anderson of Maggie’s Cancer Caring Centres in the UK came to Hong Kong. Together, he and I toured the cancer services and talked to various government and voluntary agencies, doctors and, most importantly, cancer sufferers and survivors.

Several of us at the Keswick Foundation had been talking about the possibility of bringing Maggie’s to Hong Kong. It was, after all, the brainchild of Maggie Keswick Jencks and a much-needed service. Andrew concluded that a Maggie’s was right for Hong Kong and so began a long and interesting journey. The idea was not without its critics – the idea of building a stand-alone, single-storey centre next to the Oncology Department of a hospital anywhere in Hong Kong is rather like asking for the moon – but I had spotted a plot of land next to the Oncology Department of Tuen Mun Hospital and I was determined to have it! Very importantly, too, Tuen Mun Hospital serves the area of greatest need and has an Oncology Department team with the vision and support to help us make Maggie’s a reality. That piece of land is now earmarked for a Maggie’s Centre, there is an interim service in place and Frank Gehry is busy creating design models.

None of the above could have been achieved without Fanny Wong, the Keswick Foundation’s Executive Director, who has a gentle touch and a steely determination. All the agencies we fund say Fanny is a great support to them, as she was and continues to be, to me. 



我在觀塘一個小房間裡，一邊吃著從惠康超級市場買來的三明治，一邊傾談。當用畢這頓「午餐」時，Ron 答應在中心附近開設一家 7-Eleven 便利店，聘請該會的青少年工作。雖然在會議結束時，他因面對 Peter 侃侃不休的游說而顯得非常疲憊，但他亦承認這家毗鄰協青社的 7-Eleven 便利店至今仍是業績最佳的分店之一。

以歷奇為本的輔導計劃設於西灣河綜合服務大樓的頂樓，旨在建立青少年的自信力和培養團隊精神。在參觀中心的時候，我們看著學員如何在隊員的協助下挑戰懸於高空的繩子，殊不知下一個接受挑戰的竟是我！

此外，Peter 亦為來港實習一個學期的社會工作碩士（中國）課程學員提供廉價的住宿，而這些學員則在協青社參加其工作。

一直以來，凱瑟克基金致力資助先導性的社會服務計劃，而非重複現有的項目。以下的經驗正好證明這一點：在 2005 年，英國 Maggie’s 癌症關顧中心的主管 Andrew Anderson 到訪本港。期間，我們參觀了癌病服務機構、與不同的政府部門、志願組織和醫生會面，當然還包括癌症病患者和康復人士。

過往，部份凱瑟克基金的委員曾經考慮把 Maggie’s 癌症關顧中心引進本港，因為那是 Maggie Keswick Jencks 親自創立的服務，而且香港對這項服務的需求殷切。最後，Andrew Anderson 認為 Maggie’s 癌症關顧中心適合香港的環境，從此展開一段漫長和意義深遠的旅程。這個構思本身已招來批評；在香港公共醫院的腫瘤科附近，興建一幢單層獨立中心的建議，有如水中撈月般困難。不過，當我發現毗鄰屯門醫院腫瘤科的一幅空地時，便決定非要取得它不可！最重要的是，屯門醫院亦有意善用這塊土地，更委派高瞻遠矚的腫瘤科團隊，協助我們落實興建 Maggie’s 癌症關顧中心的計劃。現時，這片土地已預留用作 Maggie’s 癌症關顧中心，屯門醫院開始提供初步服務，著名建築師 Frank Gehry 則忙於設計中心模型。

有賴凱瑟克基金總幹事王玉芬多年來的投身和努力，以上各項計劃和服務才得以成功推行。她擁有溫柔敦厚的性格，以及堅毅不屈的意志；所有受助機構均對她讚賞有嘉。對我來說，不論過去和將來，王玉芬都為我帶來寶貴的支持。

OPPOSITE Charles Chan teaching “Human behaviour and Social Environment in the Chinese context” to students from the MA social work programme – this seminar was held in Qinghai. TOP TO BOTTOM Markus Shaw and Clara Weatherall experience the adventure programme at Youth Outreach.

左頁 陳清海於中國青海向社會工作碩士課程學員主持講座。
圖上至下 邵在德和 Clara Weatherall 參加協青社的歷奇活動。

The Development of Social Work Education in the Chinese Mainland

中國大陸的社會工作教育發展歷程

By Angelina Yuen 阮曾媛琪

Social work education had an early start in China during the 1920s. The first social work education programme was started by expatriates at Yanjing University (later renamed Peking University). In subsequent years, social work education programmes were introduced in most of the country's major universities. However, these programmes, along with other social science-related programmes, were eliminated from all universities in the early 1950s because of the belief that social work services were no longer needed in a socialist regime.

Social work education programmes were reintroduced to China in the late 1980s, when it was realized that social workers were needed to help in resolving some of the social problems brought about by the open-door economic policy. However, the number of programmes remained limited because of the lack of professionally trained social work teachers to develop these programmes, as well as a lack of support from the government.

Social work education programmes rapidly expanded in the late 1990s partly because of higher education reform, and partly because of the increasing need for social workers to help in developing the rapidly expanding social service provisions in China. The number of universities offering social work programmes increased to over 200 in the early 2000s. This great expansion in social work training programmes resulted in an urgent need to provide professional training for social work educators. The Master of Social Work (China) Programme was launched by the Department of Applied Social Sciences of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (HKPU) and the Sociology Department of Peking University (PKU) in 2000 as a response to the urgent need to train a critical mass of Social Work Educators to lead the future development of social work education in China.

With support from the Keswick Foundation, the MSW (China) Programme was launched and has attracted highly qualified Social Work Educators from all over China to enrol in the programme. To date, five cohorts of students have been admitted to the programme, of whom 78 have graduated, 40 will graduate later this year, and 42 have completed their first year of study. Students and graduates of this MSW (China) Programme are playing a pivotal leadership role in the development of social work education in China.

中國的社會工作教育早於 1920 年代經已開始發展，首個社會工作教育課程由駐燕京大學（即後來的北京大學）的外僑開辦。在隨後的多年間，國內大部份重點大學相繼提供社會工作教育課程。然而，由於內地政府認為在社會主義政權下，社會工作服務已無存在的必要，因此，各家大學陸續於 1950 年代初取消以上的社會工作教育以及其他與社會科學相關的課程。

隨著中國推行開放經濟政策，各種社會問題開始浮現。政府發現了需要社會工作者的協助，去解決日趨複雜的社會問題，於是在 1980 年代末重新開辦社會工作教育課程。不過，鑑於曾受專業訓練的社會工作教育人員不足，導致規劃課程的師資相當缺乏，加上政府未有提供充份的支援，因此提供的課程數目仍然有限。

在 1990 年代末，內地社會工作教育課程的發展突飛猛進，一方面由於政府推行高等教育改革措施，另一方面因為中國的社會福利服務迅速擴張，對社會工作者的需求增加。到 2000 年代初，開辦社會工作課程的內地大學已增至超過 200 家。面對培訓社會工作的課程顯著增加，中國急需為社會工作教育者提供專業培訓。為回應內地的殷切需求，香港理工大學應用社會科學系及北京大學社會學系於 2000 年合辦社會工作碩士（中國）課程，藉此培訓社會工作教育人員，以便日後領導內地社會工作教育的發展路向。

有賴凱瑟克基金的支持，這個社會工作碩士（中國）課程才可成功開辦，並吸引全國不少優秀的社會工作教育人員報讀。從開始至今，課程已舉辦了五屆，畢業學員共 78 名，並有 40 名學員將於本年底前畢業，另



Programme Aims

The aim of the MSW (China) Programme is to prepare reflective social work practitioners and educators via a postgraduate programme of study, which enables them to enhance practice competence in the mainland China context, and on this basis, to also relate to social work scholarship through an intellectually challenging experience. The programme curriculum is grounded in an understanding that social work practice is not static, but is being constantly developed and constructed through reflective practice in the different sociopolitical-cultural contexts within which it is embedded.

Programme Results and Impact

By the end of 2008, we had embraced a wide source of graduates and students coming from 65 universities, three research institutions, 25 NGOs, and one government department, throughout 27 provinces and cities in China. The majority of graduates are social work education leaders and key actors in the China Association of Social Work Education, actively providing training and consultation to government ministries and NGOs. Apart from this, action research and practicum projects have been developed in collaboration with local universities and government ministries.

Student feedback indicates that the programme has achieved significant results. It has enhanced their analytical and teaching skills; encouraged active learning; enhanced interests and the ability to learn; increased understanding of social work development in mainland China; facilitated continual development, cultural sensitivity and reflective practice; broadened views of social work; increased professional networks; and raised the value of social work development, according to the evaluation in 2008. Thus, the MSW (China) Programme has pioneered Social Work Educators' training in China, balancing the tensions between global and local social work education, and acting as a catalyst for social change and social development.

有42名學員已完成首年課程。在中國社會工作教育的發展進程上，我相信本課程的學員及畢業生將擔當重要的領導角色。

課程目標

開辦社會工作碩士（中國）課程的目的是：透過一項研究院課程，培訓一群具反思能力的社會工作者及教育人員，建立合乎中國國情的社會工作實踐方法，並在這個基礎上，藉著激發思考的學習體驗，促進學員與社會工作學者之間的交流。在編製課程大綱時，我們本著以下的理念：社會工作的實踐方法並非一成不變，而是在不同的社會政治文化環境下，透過反思實踐來持續發展和建構。

課程的成果及影響

截至2008年底，本課程的畢業生及學員涵蓋內地27個不同省份及城市，來自65家大學、三家研究機構、25個自願機構及一個政府部門。大部份畢業生在內地社會工作教育獨當一面，並積極參與中國社會工作教育協會的工作，為政府機關及自願組織提供培訓和顧問服務。此外，本課程亦與內地大學和政府部門合作，推出行動研究和實習項目。

從學員的回饋意見可知，課程已取得優秀的成果。歸納2008年的學員評估結果後，我們發現課程能有效提升他們的分析和教學技巧；鼓勵主動學習；增強學員的求學興趣及能力；加深他們對內地社會工作發展的認識；協助學員持續發展；培養他們的文化敏感度及反思實踐的能力；擴闊他們對社會工作的視野；強化專業網絡的聯繫；以及提升發展社會工作的價值。由此可見，這個社會工作碩士（中國）課程不僅成為內地社會工作教育培訓的先驅，亦有助收窄環球及內地社會工作教育的差距，並催化中國的社會轉變和發展。



OPPOSITE Angelina Yuen in Beijing visiting Wang Si-bin and the students from the First Cohort of the MSW (China) Programme. LEFT TO RIGHT Angelina Yuen's team at work in China – meeting with NGO's frontline staff on training needs and programme development in the Chengdu office of Heifer International China. • Visiting the social work station attached to Beichuan Secondary School. 左頁 阮曾媛琪於北京探訪王思斌及社會工作碩士（中國）課程的首屆學員。圖左至右 阮曾媛琪的團隊在內地工作，借國際小母牛項目組織中國辦事處與非政府機構前線工作人員會談，交流有關培養需要及活動發展等議題。•探訪北川中學社工站。

Our graduates have been deeply involved in the disaster relief operation for the Sichuan 512 earthquake. They formed a critical mass after the earthquake, becoming actively involved in various immediate disaster relief services, and have played a leading role in community rebuilding projects through different capabilities. Their work in Sichuan has demonstrated the value and beliefs of the social work profession including compassion for human suffering, and sensitivity to local culture and individual differences.

在發生512四川大地震後，本課程的畢業生全力投入救援工作，成為各個災後救援項目的重要成員，並在社區重建項目方面擔當領導角色，盡展所長。他們在四川的工作，正好印證社會工作專業的價值和信念：對受困的人士寄以同情關愛，並對當地文化和個人差異抱持尊重的態度。



International Implications

The MSW (China) Programme has made significant developments for international social work in terms of both social work education and social work practice. Firstly, the programme was able to focus on the capacity strengthening of students in order to help them to determine their own priorities and to act on them. The programme has played a significant role in helping individuals, groups and communities to build their capacity instead of merely providing them with services. Secondly, the programme was able to build awareness of cultural sensitivity and appropriateness within a context.

The programme extracted and employed “universal” social work approaches from the West, while at the same time developing indigenous theories and practices for social work development in China. The MSW (China) Programme has developed the model and has become the pioneer for social work education development for developing countries. It is believed that the experience of China has set a good example for social work development in developing countries all over the world.

對國際社會的影響

社會工作從教育及實踐方面而言，社會工作碩士（中國）課程對國際社會工作專業帶來重大而深遠的影響。首先，本課程以培養學員的能力為重點，讓他們自行決定優次排序，並據此作出行動，落實項目和計劃。在協助個人、小組和社區建立解難能力方面，課程發揮了重要的作用，而非僅提供服務而已。其次，課程有助提升學員在特定環境下對文化的敏感度和適切性。

本課程參考及採用西方的「普及」社會工作方針，但同時訂定一套為中國社會工作發展需要而設的本土理論及實踐方法。時至今日，這個社會工作碩士課程已確立一套既定模型，可為發展中國家的社會工作教育提供借鏡。我相信內地發展社會工作的寶貴經驗，將成為全球發展中國國家的典範。

Future Development

The social work profession was given a major boost in 2006 when the Chinese government formally announced its intention to "build up a strong team of social workers to help in the development of a harmonious society". Numerous measures were introduced to support this national policy, including the establishment of pilot social work schemes in different parts of China; the establishment of social work positions in different pilot cities; and the introduction of a professional examination system for social workers. In order to develop high-level professional training programmes for social workers, in early 2009 the Ministry of Education (MoE) of China endorsed the proposal to introduce the Master of Social Work (MSW) Programme in Chinese universities. This is one of very few professional Masters programmes endorsed by the MoE. This development is remarkable and it shows the recognition by the Chinese government of social work education after all our efforts over the last 10 years. We believe that the social work profession will continue to prosper and play a crucial role in social development in both China and the world. 

發展前景

中國政府於2006年正式宣佈「建設宏大的社會工作人才隊伍，是構建社會主義和諧社會的迫切需要。」有關的政策方針對社會工作專業產生巨大的鼓舞作用。當局推出多項措施來支持這項國家政策，有關措施包括：在國內不同地區成立先導社會工作計劃、於多個先導城市創造社會工作職位，並引進評核社會工作者的專業考試制度。為了向社會工作者提供高級專業培訓課程，在2009年初，中國教育部接納於內地大學開辦這個社會工作碩士課程的建議，使之成為少數獲教育部認可的專業碩士課程。對本課程來說，這是一個彌足珍貴的發展歷程，反映我們在過去十年的不懈努力後，中國政府終於認同社會工作教育的重要性。展望未來，我們深信社會工作專業將繼續發揚光大，並在中國和全球的社會發展方面肩負重任。



OPPOSITE FROM LEFT TO RIGHT MSW (China) Programme students being put through their paces in China. • A local poster encourages students to study hard and help China. • A first Cohort student in Sichuan. LEFT TO RIGHT Volunteer training. • A visit to Huang Nan Zhou Children's Home in Qinghai. • Wang Si-bin teaches "Chinese Society and Social Problem" in Qinghai.

左頁圖左至右 社會工作碩士（中國）課程的學員在內地一展所長。• 這張由內地印製的海報鼓勵學員努力學習，造福中國。• 首屆課程學員探訪四川災區。圖左至右 救災志願者培訓。• 機構參觀—黃南州兒童院，（第二學期，青海西寧）。• 上課—「中國社會與社會問題」—王思斌（第二學期，青海西寧）。

“I have Learned to Cherish my Body”

“我學會愛惜自己的身體”

By Siao Fong Fong 蕭芳芳

In 2004, a survey study on 4,956 Hong Kong pupils from various schools across the territory was undertaken, and published by S.K. Tang of the End Child Sexual Abuse Foundation in a paper titled *A Study on Adolescent Sexuality and Peer Sexual Abuse in Hong Kong*. The study showed that 23 percent of Upper Primary pupils and 43 percent of Secondary School pupils had been sexually abused by their peers. The higher the school class, the more severe the abuse.

On 14th April 2009, the *South China Morning Post* reported that according to sex crime statistics of the Hong Kong Police over the past five years, the abuse of victims under 16 had risen by 48 percent. Sex crimes included all kinds of sexual assault and rape. The 48 percent, however, does not include unreported cases or cases that did not result in a criminal charge.

Statistics from the Security Bureau in 2006 reveal that only 31.4 percent of reported sex-crime cases involving victims between 13 and 16 resulted in charges being brought, and of those cases that came to court, 56.5 percent of those charged with abuse went free (as reported by W.C. Ng in 2009 in a paper titled *Research on the Trial and Justice of Sex Offences Involving the Under-age*).

The impact of sexual abuse on children and teenagers can be devastating. Abuse can often lead to an intergenerational cycle of violence and abuse, with victims growing up to abuse other children, frequently their own. Therefore, education programmes for teenagers and children on preventive measures are crucial. The Keswick Foundation has generously supported the entire cost of one Survey Study, the production of two Education Programmes, and operation expenses for two more.

The two major programmes are:

1. The Sexual-Abuse-Preventive Programme (SAPP) for Primary 5 & 6 pupils
2. The SAPP for Form 1–3 pupils

The two other programmes, for which a major part of the funding came from the Keswick Foundation, are:

1. The SAPP for pupils with Learning Disabilities
2. The SAPP for Primary 1–3 pupils



在2004年，護苗基金委託香港中文大學心理學系教授鄧素琴進行一項問卷調查，共有4,956名來自多家學校的學生參與，有關的報告名為《青少年性知識及朋輩間性侵犯研究》。調查結果顯示，23%的受訪高小學生及43%的受訪中學生曾遭受朋輩的性侵犯；年級越高的學生，受侵犯的情況便越普遍。

此外，《南華早報》於2009年4月14日報道，香港警務署在過去五年的性罪行數字顯示，16歲以下性侵犯受害者上升48%。根據警方的定義，性罪行包括各類性侵犯及強暴。然而，48%的升幅並未包括未舉報或未能以刑事罪名起訴的個案。

本港保安局公佈的2006年統計數字則顯示，在涉及13歲至16歲受害者的已舉報性罪行案件中，只有31.4%能成功提出起訴；而在法庭審訊的案件中，56.5%的侵犯者獲得釋放（資料來自專業社工吳惠貞，於2009年發表的《探討涉及未成年性罪行的裁判與公義》研究報告）。

兒童及青少年遭受性侵犯會帶來嚴重的傷害，可能會引致跨代暴力和侵犯的行為。常見的情況是：受害者在成年後可能侵犯其他兒童，其子女更是首當其衝，形成一個惡性循環。因此，針對青少年及兒童的教育課程至為關鍵，有助防患於未然。護苗基金有幸獲得凱瑟克基金的慷慨撥款，贊助上述的研究調查及兩項教育課程的籌辦經費，並為其他兩項教育課程提供營運經費。

該兩項重點教育課程包括：

1. 「高小護苗教育巡迴車」課程
2. 初中性教育課程

凱瑟克基金亦為以下兩項教育課程提供主要撥款：

1. 智障學童性教育課程
2. 「初小護苗教育巡迴車」課程

These programmes all use interactive games, puppet shows, animated films and other interesting multimedia aids to teach pupils what sexual abuse is; what harm it does; how to say "No!" to "Bad Touching"; what puberty is; what respect they owe to other people; and what they themselves should consider appropriate attitudes towards sex.

Evaluation surveys by the End Child Sexual Abuse Foundation on the effectiveness of our Primary and Secondary SAPPs show that participating pupils, teachers and parents were all positive toward the programmes. Both girls and boys who have taken these programmes are subsequently more able than pupils who have not taken part to sense inappropriate sexual contact/touching; to say "No!"; to "Run" if necessary; and to "Tell" responsible adults. However, as detailed by S.K. Tang in her 2007 paper titled *Evaluation Studies on Sexual-Abuse-Preventive Programmes for Upper Primary and Junior Secondary School Students*, these surveys also show that the retention of the knowledge pupils have gained tends to wane after 15 months.

In light of these findings we believe that the repeat running of SAPPs is useful. Our programmes are run year-round and many schools have applied for second and third visits. Since 2001, our SAPPs have reached 1,825 pupils with learning disabilities; 65,296 Junior Secondary School pupils; and 204,750 Primary School pupils.

It is always encouraging to get letters, and here are two:

From a teacher evaluating our programme:

"The Presentation [of SAPP] is good in content, diversified in teaching materials, and lively in presenting skill. It very successfully grasps the full attention of pupils. Messages are positive and clear. We look forward to programmes like this in the future."

From Lam See Chung, a pupil in Form 2:

"From this programme, I have learned to cherish my body much more than before. I will not allow anyone to sexually abuse me..."

There are 1.3 million youngsters in Hong Kong. We have a long way to go. But feedback like this and the support we have from organizations like the Keswick Foundation give us the strength to carry on. 

這些課程透過互動遊戲、布偶短劇、動畫影片及其他活潑生動的多媒體工具，教導學生何謂性侵犯及其造成的傷害；如何拒絕「不當」的身體接觸；認識青春期的生理及心理變化；學習尊重別人；以及建立正確的性觀念。

護苗基金不時就小學及中學性教育課程的效用進行評估調查，發現所有參與的學生、教師及家長均對課程賦予正面評價。與從未參與課程的學生比較，曾經參與的女生及男生均能辨別及拒絕不當的身體接觸，並在必要時離開現場及告知長輩。然而，正如鄧素琴教授在2007年發表的《高小及初中性教育課程檢討》報告指出，從評估調查的結果可見，在接受課程15個月後，學生便會逐漸淡忘所學的知識。

基於以上的研究結果，我們相信重複參與課程，有助鞏固學生的預防性侵犯知識。護苗基金全年均提供教育課程，不少學校會再三邀請我們到校講課。自2001年起，全港已有1,825名智障學童、65,296名初中生及204,750名小學生，曾參與本會的護苗教育課程。

每當收到學生、教師及家長的來信，總會令人感到非常鼓舞。以下是其中兩封：

一位教師對護苗教育計劃有這樣的意見：

「護苗教育計劃的內容富啟發性，教材豐富，而且表達手法生動活潑，能帶動學生全情投入。此外，課程帶出正面和清晰的訊息。我們期待日後能舉辦更多同類的課程。」

中二學生林思蕙：

「這個課程使我學會愛惜自己的身體，我不會讓別人對我作出性侵犯…」

現時全港約有130萬名兒童及青少年，因此護苗基金的工作可謂任重道遠。在市民的正面回應及凱瑟克基金的熱心支持下，我們將會繼續堅守崗位，推廣護苗教育。



OPPOSITE Siao Fong Fong together with some Foundation Exco members at the ECSAF Shum Shui Po centre. LEFT TO RIGHT Students have fun in the mobile classroom and at school.

左頁 蕭芳芳與部份基金執行委員在護苗基金的深水埗中心合照。圖左至右 學生在流動課室和校園愉快學習。

Guangzhou Yang-Ai Special Children Parent Club – A New Concept in Working with Children

廣州市揚愛特殊孩子家長俱樂部 — 支持特殊兒童成長的新概念

By Maureen Stratford

Families throughout China join me in expressing their gratitude to the Keswick Foundation for providing the “small acorn” from which the “mighty oak” of the Guangzhou Yang-Ai Special Children Parent Club has grown.

Our project’s initial mission was to improve, through training and education, the lives of mentally and physically disabled children and their families specifically in mainland China. In 1996, when we won approval from the Keswick Foundation, China was a country more “distant” from the social aims of the West than it is even now in 2009. The support of the Keswick Foundation was one of the cornerstones of making our objective possible.

From the start, it was clear that we would have to set up and run the project in mainland China. With trepidation, Brian and I, each with one suitcase and a Mandarin phrasebook, travelled to Guangzhou, our base in southern China.

We began as a “Rehabilitation Unit” for the disabled in the Guangdong Maternity and Children’s Hospital. We provided training for medical and nursing staff and had hospital space for consultation with children and their families.

Communication was a hurdle. The children and parents who came to us might speak Cantonese or Mandarin or any number of regional or even village dialects. We overcame most difficulties through gestures and had key phrases in the main languages phonetically written on flash cards strategically pinned up on the walls of the consulting area.

Once the hospital service had been established, we began to range out into giving training courses in schools. We took part in “Open Days” at hospitals throughout Guangdong so that parents could come and ask questions and begin to get help.

在凱瑟克基金的鼎力支持下，廣州市揚愛特殊孩子家長俱樂部由一顆細小的種子，茁壯成長為一棵茂盛的大樹，我和眾多中國家庭謹向基金致衷心的謝意。

這個計劃的原先使命是透過培訓和教育，改善內地智力及體能障礙兒童及其家庭的生活質素。在1996年，當我們獲得凱瑟克基金的資助時，與2009年的今天比較，中國距離西方社會的福利目標尚遠。凱瑟克基金的支持成為我們達到目標的一個重要基石。

我們從開始已訂立明確的目標，決意在中國內地推行計劃。Brian和我懷著忐忑不安的心情，各自帶著一個行李箱和一本普通話手冊前往廣州，到達我們在華南的工作基地。

初期，我們在廣東省婦幼保健院的「康復科」工作，服務殘障人士。除了培訓醫護人員外，我們亦在院內為兒童及其家屬提供諮詢服務。

對我們來說，溝通是一個障礙。前來求助的兒童和父母一般都是說廣東話、普通話或方言。我們只能透過手勢克服大部份困難，並在諮詢室的牆壁掛上提示卡，以各種常用語言的拼音寫出主要句子。

當保健院的服務漸上軌道後，我們開始在學校開辦教育訓練課程。我們亦參與廣東省多家醫院的「開放日」，解答家長的查詢和提供協助。





OPPOSITE Brian and Maureen Stratford at work in Guangzhou.

LEFT TO RIGHT Entertainment at the Annual Conference attended by delegates from all over China. • Archie Keswick (left) and his friend raised funds for the "Special Children Parent Club" by a mad ride around China.

左頁 Brian 及 Maureen Stratford 在廣州工作的情況。圖左至右 出席週年大會的內地代表正在欣賞表演。• Archie Keswick (左)及其朋友駕車環遊中國為特殊孩子家長俱樂部籌款。

Many parents hoped that we were there to "cure" their children's disabilities. We had to tread carefully and realign expectations with sensitivity. Our training is based on realistic learning objectives, achieving those objectives by small steps. Play is central to progress, along with a lot of patience, acceptance and praise.

Parents found that the positive approach meant that their children made noticeable progress and their lives became better, happier and less stressed. Meeting other parents in the same position also helped enormously. We realized that we needed to capture this new "community" and develop it into something more permanent. So began the "Special Children Parent Club". Again, the Keswick Foundation stepped in with both moral and financial support.

Our staff grew. We produced a series of booklets to help parents. We needed more educational therapists for the growing number of children who were coming forward. The media latched on to the Parent Club and national publicity brought a national interest in our work. Requests for Parent Clubs came from all over China.

We met these requests with a "Long March Visiting", helping parents to form self-help groups and setting up distance learning provision. We now have an Annual Conference, attended by representatives from the many groups now active and growing all over the country. The Keswick Foundation supported us in this huge leap forward in our work.

Currently, the Parent Club has almost 1,000 members. We have moved out of the hospital and now operate from a building in central Guangzhou. We offer training for children; physical and social activities; opportunities for young people to get together: a Club, in fact. These new premises were facilitated by the Disabled Persons Federation and assisted by a small government grant. Local businesses are now helping us with financial aid.

The Guangzhou Yang-Ai Special Children Parent Club is a triumph: a new concept in working with children now embraced by all levels of Chinese society.

許多家長都希望我們能把子女的殘障「治癒」，我們必須謹慎處理及調整他們的期望。我們的教育訓練課程以務實的學習目標為基礎，讓兒童逐步達到這些目標。遊戲是一項取得進展的重要元素，而耐性、接納和讚美亦不可或缺。

家長們逐漸發現，正面的教育方法能讓兒童獲得顯著的進展，改善生活質素，為兒童營造愉快和輕鬆的生活環境。而與其他相同處境的家長分享，亦帶來不少裨益。我們了解到有需要善用這個新形成的「社群」，把它發展為一項長期的服務，因此我們成立了「特殊孩子家長俱樂部」。凱瑟克基金再度為這個計劃提供重要的鼓勵和財政支持。

在這段期間，我們的職員人數逐漸增加。我們也出版一系列小冊子，為家長提供實用的資訊。由於求助的兒童漸多，我們需要增聘教育治療師。後來，媒體廣泛報道家長俱樂部的服務，令國內民眾開始關注我們的工作，中國多個地方相繼要求在當地成立家長俱樂部。

我們以「長征」的方式實地走訪，協助各地家長成立自助小組，並推出遙距學習計劃。時至今天，我們透過舉辦週年會議，邀請全國各地的組織參加，促進交流。這些組織在當地積極提供服務，而且規模日漸壯大。我們的服務得以迅速發展，實有賴凱瑟克基金多年來不懈的支持。

現時，家長俱樂部有接近1,000名成員。我們已遷出保健院，在廣州中部的一幢大樓設立會所，為兒童提供訓練課程、體能及社交活動，也為年青人提供聯誼的機會。事實上，這裡就是一個名副其實的俱樂部。這些嶄新的設施由殘疾人聯合會資助，輔以政府的小型撥款。目前，國內企業亦樂意資助我們的服務。

廣州市揚愛特殊孩子家長俱樂部是一項成效甚佳的服務，象徵著這個嶄新的兒童服務概念，已廣為中國社會所接納和認同。

National Celebrities: The Work of Brian and Maureen Stratford in China

Brian 及 Maureen Stratford 對中國特殊兒童福利的貢獻

by Jonathan Chamberlain

I first met Brian Stratford in 1987, about six months after I had embarked on setting up the Hong Kong Down Syndrome Association (HKDSA). At that time he was providing academic support for a group of Hong Kong-based postgraduate students at Nottingham University. His field was developmental psychology, with a particular interest in developmental disability. This interest was as much personal as professional as his own daughter, Phillipa, had been born with Down syndrome. We immediately became firm friends and I invited him to be Professional Advisor to the fledgling HKDSA. Both he and a number of his students were to play important roles in helping HKDSA develop in a strong and healthy way.

About seven years later, after I had left the HKDSA, I found myself discussing with the British Council representative, at a cocktail party, the possibility of doing something interesting in China. I had the thought that the work we had done in Hong Kong with the HKDSA was very applicable to China and that it would be exciting to take into China the concept of family-focused centres where parents could be supported in their role as prime caregiver and educator of their developmentally handicapped children. There would be, he said, funds available for a conference.

Brian happened to be in Hong Kong and so we discussed what we could do. He roped in some friends from Loughborough University and a one-day “conference” was offered. We had contacts in Guangzhou who had spread the word to the key officials we were hoping to reach. In fact a very useful conference was held – though we heard later that it had only been late the previous night that permission to attend had been received from Beijing. Under other circumstances we might have addressed an empty hall – something the British Council auditors might not have appreciated. In fact this funding – from the Foreign Office – was to pay off very well in future years.

Initially, we found ourselves in discussion with the Education Department and the idea was to train up specialist teachers specifically for special schools that were going to be built. Clearly this was Brian’s brief.

我和 Brian Stratford 相識於 1987 年，那是我們剛成立香港唐氏綜合症協會之後的六個月。當時，他正為一群本港 Nottingham University 研究生提供學術協助；他是一位發展心理學家，對發展障礙的課題特別感興趣。事實上，他的興趣是建基於個人和專業理由，因為他的女兒 Phillipa 是一名唐氏綜合症人士。

我們不久成為好朋友。其後，我邀請他為成立不久的香港唐氏綜合症協會擔任專業顧問。協會得以茁壯成長，他和他的多位研究生的支持可謂功不可沒。

大約七年後，我在一個雞尾酒會中與一位英國文化協會的代表聊天，談到能否在中國開展一些有意義的工作。當時，我已離開香港唐氏綜合症協會的工作崗位，而我認為協會在本港的經驗同樣適用於中國。若能把以家庭為本的服務中心引進內地，使家長在照顧及教育發展障礙子女時獲得支援，將是一件令人振奮的事。這位代表表示，可以為舉行會議提供資助。

那時，Brian 剛巧在港，我們便商討如何籌備會議。他說服了幾位 Loughborough University 的朋友參加這個為期一天的「會議」，我們亦透過廣州的聯絡人，向有意接觸的官員傳話。最後，我們舉行了一個非常富建設性的會議。我們後來才知道，北京方面是在會議前一晚的深夜才下批文，准許與會者出席。若稍有差誤，我們便只能對著偌大無人的會議廳自說自話 — 這恐怕會令英國文化協會的核數師感到不悅。幸而，我們隨後的工作證明，這筆來自英國外交部的資助委實用得其所。

最初，我們根據 Brian 的構思，建議當地教育部培訓一批專為特殊學校而設的專業教師，以配合即將興建的特殊學校。



OPPOSITE A youngster enjoying the water. RIGHT Emma Keswick visits the Guangzhou Yang-Ai Special Children Parent Club.

左頁 夏日炎炎嬉水樂。右圖 Emma Keswick 探訪廣州市揚愛特殊孩子家長俱樂部。

I can't remember when the Keswick Foundation became involved with this project – almost certainly from the very beginning. This was the nature of our relationship. They had funded the HKDSA for two years and it was time for them to move on to other projects. They too were as excited as we were by the potential our concept had for effecting change in China. They agreed initially to support Brian financially. Without this support nothing would have come of this venture.

As it was, things didn't quite work out as planned and Brian found himself in Guangzhou talking to the Education Director and others but not making much headway. In fact we had more or less come to the decision that it wasn't going to work out when Brian found himself talking to the head of the children's hospital. Jokingly the director said, "If they don't want you, then you can come and work at the hospital." Brian didn't need to be asked twice – that was not his way. He took up the offer.

Maureen had already decided that if Brian was going to be in China for years then she was going to be there with him. She brought to the project a pragmatic realism that was absolutely essential as a counterbalance to Brian's intellectual authority. Together the three of us made a great team.

After a year working directly within the hospital, Brian and Maureen set up a centre outside the hospital. They very quickly became national celebrities within China – and their work did a great deal to undermine the hostility to things British and American that poisoned the political atmosphere in those last years of colonial rule in Hong Kong. I remember Brian chuckling at a story he'd been told: one of the students attacking the American consulate (after American planes had bombed a Chinese embassy in the Balkans) went about collecting money for our project – and was very successful!

They each earned OBEs – the first couple ever to be awarded this honour jointly for the same project. Since Brian's untimely death, Maureen has continued to support the work she started – thanks to the Keswick Foundation, which has supported her faithfully all these years. **KE**



我已忘記凱瑟克基金在何時參與這個計劃，但幾乎肯定基金從一開始便提供協助。我們之間一直存在合作關係。當時，基金為香港唐氏綜合症協會提供資助已有兩

年，是時候發展其他計劃。對於能為中國帶來重要的轉變，凱瑟克基金跟我們同樣感到興奮。基金初步同意資助 Brian；若沒有這項資助，我們的計劃將難以實現。

可惜，計劃的發展未如想像般順利。雖然 Brian 曾在廣州與教育部的主管會面，但計劃仍原地踏步。曾經有一個階段，我們幾乎以為這個構思將無疾而終。後來，當 Brian 與一家兒童醫院的院長會面時，對方打趣說：「若他們不要你，你就來我們的醫院工作吧。」以 Brian 的性格，自然當仁不讓。結果，Brian 接受了院長的邀請。

Brian 的妻子 Maureen 早已決定，若丈夫長期留在中國工作，她將伴隨左右。事實上，她為整個計劃注入務實的元素，剛好平衡 Brian 的學術權威；我們三人組成一個合作無間的團隊。

在醫院工作了一年之後，Brian 和 Maureen 成立了一家院外中心，不久，他們成為中國的知名人士。在英國殖民統治香港的最後歲月，政局濃罩著一股敵視英美的氣氛，但他們的工作有助消除這些對抗的情緒。我仍記得一個令 Brian 忍俊不禁的故事：一位曾經破壞美國領事館的學生（中國駐南斯拉夫領事館遭美國軍機的炮彈擊中後）竟然為我們的計劃募捐，而籌款活動更非常成功！

後來，Brian 與 Maureen 獲頒 OBE 勳銜，成為首對在同一個計劃中共同作出貢獻而受勳的夫婦。自 Brian 辭世後，Maureen 繼續投身由她參與發起的工作，而這全賴凱瑟克基金多年來鍥而不捨的支持。**KE**

Sharing Experiences on our Visit to Pingzhai Village

平寨村之行

By Christina Nightingale

I felt very excited and privileged to be included as part of the team from the Keswick Foundation (led by Clara Weatherall) and the Hong Kong Polytechnic University (led by Angelina Yuen) to visit Pingzhai Village to commemorate the opening of the new Practicum Building that was built under the auspices of the Foundation.

Armed with my camera and zoom lens (and a lot of film), I started our long journey with much excited anticipation, looking forward to meeting the villagers from the little-known ethnic minority group that lives in Pingzhai. I was not to be disappointed.

After arriving at Kunming Airport the group proceeded by bus on a long journey to spend a night at a local inn, passing a petrified forest on the way, before we continued our journey to the village up in the hills.

It became noticeably cooler at night as Clara and I retired to bed. Once in our room it suddenly dawned on us that there was no such thing as central heating here, nor was there any hot water! Shivering, we got into bed wearing just about every extra piece of clothing we had... socks, sweaters, scarves and even a hat for me. But with two meagre blankets and still feeling rather cold we decided to go downstairs and ask for more. Of course once there we could not find anyone at all; so we proceeded to open unmarked doors and thankfully came across the linen cupboard, where we quickly helped ourselves to as many extra blankets as we could carry. Giggling away and feeling just a touch guilty for not asking permission first, we managed at least to have a good night's sleep.

Next morning we set off early in four 4WD vehicles and when we got to the bottom of the hill leading to the village it soon became apparent why such transport was necessary. The soft, muddy ground up the path was quite severely churned up as we bounced from side to side in our transport for at least half an hour up the hill. Again more laughter!

Once we arrived, we were warmly greeted by everyone with huge smiles on their faces, most of whom were women dressed in their bright-blue tops with embroidered sleeves and children of all ages dressed up in their best. I learned soon enough that the men, usually dressed in suits, went out early in truckloads to find jobs as manual labourers elsewhere in the surrounding towns, while it was the women who looked after the village and toiled away on the land, mainly growing rice on the hillside paddies.



能有機會參與凱瑟克基金（由Clara Weatherall領導）及香港理工大學（由阮曾媛琪領導）的訪問團，前往雲南平寨村出席新落成的社區實習中心啟用儀式，我感到非常興奮和榮幸。這所實習中心是由凱瑟克基金資助興建。

我對此行充滿憧憬。帶著攝影機和長鏡頭（還有大量膠卷），我懷著興奮的心情踏上旅程，期待與平寨村的少數民族會面。

抵達昆明機場後，訪問團轉乘旅遊巴士繼續漫長的路程。我們將在當地的旅館度宿一宵，然後途經深不可測的樹林，最後還要走過一段崎嶇陡峭的山路，才到達平寨村。

到了晚上，當我和Clara就寢時，四周的氣溫顯著下降。這刻，我們猛然發覺房間裡原來沒有中央暖氣，也沒有熱水供應！冷得發抖的我們只好穿上所有衣物睡覺：襪子、毛衣、圍巾，我甚至戴上帽子。然而，蓋上兩張單薄的被子後，我們仍感到非常寒冷，於是決定下樓向旅館職員多要幾張被子，但找不著職員的蹤影，只好躡手躡腳的打開沒有記號的房門，幸而最後找到擺放床單的櫃子。雙手捧著幾張被子，我們傻笑著走回房間，因不問自取而感到一點歉意。就這樣，我們睡了一頓好覺。

翌日清晨，我們坐著四驅車出發。來到進入平寨村的山麓才恍然大悟，明白為何選用四驅車登山。在這段半小時的車程中，車子被巔簸不平的山路拋得左搖右擺，鬆軟的泥濘在半空飛濺，笑聲響遍了車廂。

到達目的地後，村民懷著熱烈親切的笑容歡迎我們。村民都以婦女為主，大多穿著鮮藍色的上衣，袖子繡上精巧別緻的圖案，孩子們也經悉心打扮。我後來才發現，村內男子平常多穿套裝，每天清晨便坐著貨車，到鄰近的鄉鎮從事勞動工作，婦女則料理村中事務，以及在山邊的稻田耕種。

我很喜歡婦女和少女穿著的民族服飾，而婦女亦會纏上以毛布製成的頭巾，在冬季時可以保溫，抵禦寒風。村中婦女擅於紡布製衣。懷著無限的好奇，我們到兩位敦厚的村婦家中參觀她們的手搖織布機。村婦

I was fascinated by the ethnic costumes the women and young girls wore. The women also had turbans made of towels on their heads and I can only imagine they offered a lot of warmth and protection during the cold months. I also discovered that the women wove their own fabric to make their clothes. Absolutely fascinated by this, we were then shown by two very conscientious women to one of their homes, where there was a hand loom to make the fabric. A light bulb was then taken away from another room to where the loom was and the two ladies proceeded to show us how it worked. Another point worthy of note – the room was also shared by a pen full of chickens! A lesson learned about how to economize on light and space.

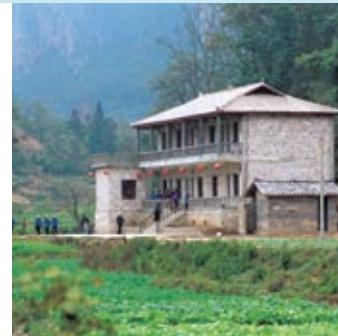
We finally got to the main purpose of the trip, which was to celebrate the opening of the new Practicum Building, a structure much admired by the villagers, which had already been used every night as a meeting place for them to congregate and hold discussions and to have karaoke parties (a popular pastime even in this remote corner of China!). This Practicum Building now serves as a meeting place for all social services from many parts of China, with a view to training a lot of people to help with social work in their own provinces.

Already the women had a room where they could show off their handicrafts (e.g. fabric, clothes, etc.), and work had already been started by the students of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University to help train them to improve their work and sell them elsewhere. Not only that, but the villagers have also been taught how to better manage their village and produce more crops to sell.

We were then ushered quickly to the children's school, where they had been waiting patiently for the visitors, all dressed up and ready to sing us a song. Everyone played a part in the management of the village – even the grandmas were at hand to carry and look after the very young children. We were even lucky enough to be able to visit a newly married couple in their home as they celebrated their wedding that day.

We ended up with an early evening party before leaving the happy villagers... and happy they were! I was so struck overall by their happy, smiling attitude towards whatever little they had. They were so proud to be singled out as the place where the group had built the new Practicum Building, where work is ongoing to further train them to be even more self-sufficient in all respects, as well as providing a forum for social work to be done by people from other places in China.

I will always have fond memories of Pingzhai as I look back at the numerous pictures taken on that memorable trip. 



先從另一個房間摘下燈泡，放在我們身處的房間，然後示範如何操作織布機。最有趣的是：原來房間裡還養了一群雞！對於怎樣善用燈光和空間，我們也上了一課。

此行的主要目的，是出席社區實習中心的啟用儀式。這幢新落成的中心已成為村民的生活焦點，晚上在這裡聚會，討論大小事項，或是舉行卡拉OK派對（即使在中國這個偏遠地方，卡拉OK也是大受歡迎的消遣活動！）事實上，多個其他地區的社會服務組織，都使用這個社區實習中心，為社會工作者提供培訓活動。

中心已預留一個房間，展示婦女的手工藝品（例如：布料、衣飾等），而香港理工大學的學生亦舉辦培訓課程，改善手工藝品的質素，以便轉銷外地。此外，村民參與管理技巧訓練，增加鄉村管理的效果和提升農作物的產量。

其後，我們前往一所學校參觀。打扮整齊的學生耐心地恭候嘉賓的到訪，預備為我們高歌一曲。村民熱心地參與村中事務，甚至是老奶奶也會幫忙看顧小孩。我們更有幸認識一對在當天成婚的新婚夫婦，拜訪他們的新居。

在此行結束前，我們與洋溢歡欣的村民舉行了一個黃昏慶祝會，彼此盡興而歸！雖然當地的物質生活困乏，但村民樂天知命的性格令我深受感動。對於社區實習中心選址平寨村，村民都引以為傲。他們將繼續參與訓練活動，提升自給自足的能力，而中心亦會成為內地社會工作發展的一個重要平台。

途中拍下了無數繽紛的照片，讓我回味平寨村之行的難忘經歷。

OPPOSITE Christina Nightingale and the team arrive at Kunming Airport en route to Pingzhai. **TOP LEFT TO RIGHT** Pingzhai Community Centre, built with funds raised from Foundation Christmas cards. • Local children in traditional Zhuang jackets. **BOTTOM LEFT TO RIGHT** Pingzhai village elders are introduced to the visitors. Right: Weaving the traditional way – the villagers, with the help of the social work practicum, have set up a successful cooperative through which they sell their wares.

左頁 Christina Nightingale 及訪問團抵達昆明機場，準備前往平寨村。
上左至右 平寨村的社區實習中心。基金透過聖誕咭義賣活動，為中心籌集建築費。• 身穿傳統壯族服飾的兒童。下左至右 平寨村的長者與訪客見面。• 傳統的織布方法。在社區實習中心的協助下，村民成立一家合作社銷售製品。

COMING OF AGE

發展成熟



A Change of Direction

方向的轉變

By Eleanor Ling 林李靜文

I first became involved with the Keswick Foundation through the Bradbury Hospice project in the late 1980s. That was the start of an association that eventually led in 2006 to my taking on the role of Chairman of the Foundation. I am fortunate to have worked my entire career with Jardines; a progressive employer, it has always encouraged its senior executives to participate in public service. Over the years I have sat on a number of statutory bodies, which indirectly has had a bearing on my work with the Foundation.

In November 1989 I was appointed to the Provisional Hospital Authority (and subsequently to the Board of the Hospital Authority when it was formed). Sister Helen Kenny, the Bradbury Hospice's Project Director, said to me at the time, "Oh good, we are going to have a friend in the Hospital Authority". I was not sure how beneficial this might be, but what Sister Helen probably meant was that I would be able to assist the Foundation in navigating its way through the maze of bureaucracy that is often a challenge for NGOs and charitable organizations. Having worked with various government bodies, I had an advantage in having seen things from their viewpoint as well as from the community perspective, and gained an understanding of the consultative process that is part of their decision-making.

When I took over the chairmanship of the Keswick Foundation, it was running smoothly. The Maggie's Cancer Caring Centre Hong Kong project was the Foundation's major initiative at that time, having already been approved by both the Foundation and the Board of Maggie's in the UK. There was much enthusiasm for this new initiative and we were all keen to press the green button.

Initially Maggie's HK was very much driven by Clara Weatherall, who formed its discrete Board of Directors (led by Keith Kerr) though there is a high degree of overlap in the membership of both Boards. Clara remained heavily involved after she had passed the chairmanship to me, upon her return to the UK. Having discovered a wonderful piece of open land adjacent to the car park of the Tuen Mun Hospital that would serve our purposes perfectly (it was actually the helipad area for emergency admissions, though there was plenty of spare space), we originally thought of requesting that the land be granted to us. However, we soon acknowledged that any grant or lease of public land would raise a plethora of additional problems and discarded this approach.



我在1980年代末首次參與凱瑟克基金的工作，協助籌建白普理寧養中心。自此，我與基金的工作保持密切的關係，並於2006年成為主席。我有幸在整個事業生涯裡於怡和集團工作；怡和是一個進步和開明的僱主，經常鼓勵高級行政人員參與公益服務。這些年來，我參與多個法定團體的事務，亦間接有助我在凱瑟克基金的工作。

在1989年11月，我獲委任加入臨時醫院管理局（並於其後成為醫管局董事）。當時，白普理寧養中心項目總監 Sister Helen Kenny 跟我說：「真好！我們在醫管局裡有一個朋友。」我不知道這項委任會帶來甚麼幫助，Sister Helen 或許認為我能夠協助基金應付複雜的官僚制度，解決這個經常困擾志願機構和慈善組織的問題。由於我曾參與不同政府組織的工作，因此能同時從政府和社區的角度分析事情，了解政府在作出決策前的諮詢程序。

在我接任凱瑟克基金主席時，各項工作進展順利。期間我們全力執行的項目—在香港成立 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心的計劃獲得基金和英國 Maggie's 董事局的批准。基金同寅對這項新計劃充滿熱忱，樂於促成其事。

在規劃香港 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心計劃的初期，Clara Weatherall 是一股主要的動力。她亦完成籌組香港 Maggie's 董事局（由 Keith Kerr 擔任主席），儘管港英兩地 Maggie's 董事局的成員頗有重複。當我接任主席後，已返回英國的 Clara Weatherall 仍然積極參與計劃。後來，我們發現屯門醫院停車場附近一幅空置土地，正好符合興建 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心之用（事實上，那是供急症直升機降落的停機坪，但四周非常空曠）。起初，我們有意向政府申請使用這幅土地，但其後發覺若向當局申請或租用一幅公地，可能引發更多問題。為免節外生枝，我們決定放棄這個方案。

TOP Maggie Keswick Jencks, Martin Tang, Eleanor Ling and Nelly Fung enjoy sunshine at the ground-breaking ceremony for the Bradbury Hospice.

上圖 Maggie Keswick Jencks、Martin Tang、林李靜文和馮美蓮出席白普理寧養中心的動土儀式。



But we did need official permission to use the surplus space even if we were prepared to “squat”. We were conscious that meeting our request for the free use of the land would set a precedent. Tuen Mun Hospital, like all public hospitals, is managed by the Hospital Authority. There were many stakeholders, at various levels, within the Hospital Authority as well as the relevant departments within the HK Government whom we needed to convince to support our project; perhaps this was where my familiarity with their decision-making process would become useful.

The breakthrough came when two doctors from the Tuen Mun Hospital – Dr Albert Lo, Hospital Chief Executive and Dr Stewart Tung, Chief of Service, Department of Clinical Oncology – were persuaded to visit the UK-based Maggie’s Centres in August 2006. Together we visited Maggie’s Centres in various modes of development in London, Oxford and in parts of Scotland. The trip was a tremendous success. Seeing the functioning centres convinced them of the potential benefits of a Maggie’s in Hong Kong. Upon our return, they threw their wholehearted support behind the project; indeed they were instrumental in persuading the Hospital Authority to support this venture.

Then came lengthy discussions, over a period of three years, on the legal framework of the project, with the end result being a Memorandum of Understanding signed by three parties: the Keswick Foundation, Maggie’s Hong Kong and the Hospital Authority. The Foundation’s direct involvement was necessary, not only because we had agreed to cover the recurrent costs for three years after Maggie’s opened (together with the start-up period effectively committing funds for 6–8 years), but also because Maggie’s was a new organization in Hong Kong whereas the Foundation has a good track record. We had established Hong Kong’s first standalone hospice, the Bradbury Hospice, which was eventually transferred over to the Hospital Authority in 1995. This added credibility to our application and quelled fears that Maggie’s might be abandoned through lack of commitment or funds.

The establishment of Maggie’s in Tuen Mun progressed in phases. Phase I was a start-up working out of an air-conditioned 20-foot container. Phase II, where we are now, is staffed by two cancer nurses and a Centre Head. They operate out of a purpose-built site office constructed by Gammon – a colourful and cheerful place that follows the Maggie’s concept of creating an environment that is non-institutional – more like a home. The final phase will see us move into the unique building designed by world-renowned architect Frank Gehry, and complemented by a lovely garden – a vital component within any Maggie’s – designed by Lily Jencks, a landscape architect and the daughter of the late Maggie Keswick Jencks.

即使我們有意「擅自佔用」土地，仍需首先獲得當局的正式批准。此外，我們明白若政府向基金免費撥出土地，此舉將成為先例。與其他公立醫院一樣，屯門醫院亦由醫管局管理。不論對醫管局或有關政府部門來說，這項計劃涉及不同層面的多個持份者。我們必須說服他們，爭取支持。而我對政府部門決策程序的了解正好合用。

其後，兩位屯門醫院醫生——醫院總監盧志遠醫生及臨床腫瘤科服務總監董煜醫生——應邀在2006年8月參觀英國的 Maggie’s 癌症關顧中心，了解中心在倫敦、牛津和蘇格蘭地區不同的發展模式。這次實地考察非常成功，在親睹中心的運作情況後，兩位醫生深信在香港設立 Maggie’s 癌症關顧中心能為病人帶來裨益。回港後，他們全力支持這項計劃，在游說醫管局方面亦功不可沒。

接著，我們就計劃的法律框架展開了為期三年的漫長討論。最終，凱瑟克基金、香港 Maggie’s 癌症關顧中心及醫管局三方面簽署了一份諒解備忘錄。基金須直接參與其事，因為基金承諾資助中心成立後首三年的經常性開支（連同成立期間的經費，基金實際上需提供六至八年的資助），加上 Maggie’s 癌症關顧中心是一項首次引進香港的社會服務，而基金在支持先導計劃方面具有良好的往績。我們過去成功推動成立白普理寧養中心，成為本港首家獨立的寧養服務中心，並於1995年移交醫管局管理。這項成果加強了當局對這項申請的信心，消除他們對 Maggie’s 癌症關顧中心可能因支持或經費不足而被迫結束的憂慮。

在屯門興建 Maggie’s 癌症關顧中心的計劃分階段進行。第一階段是設立一個附設空調的20呎貨櫃，作為臨時中心。現時，計劃正處於第二階段：臨時中心由兩名癌症護士及一名中心主管管理。臨時中心經特別設計，由金門建築公司建造，是一個繽紛愉快的小天地，秉承 Maggie’s 癌症關顧中心的一貫宗旨，為病人營造一個有如家一般溫暖的環境，有別於醫院的嚴肅氣氛。在最後階段，中心將遷進一所由享譽國際的建築師 Frank Gehry 精心設計的永久建築物。屆時，中心將設有一個由 Lily Jencks 規劃的別緻園林——這是所有 Maggie’s 癌症關顧中心必備的重要設施。Lily 是一位園林建築師，也是已故 Maggie’s 癌症關顧中心始創人 Maggie Keswick Jencks 的女兒。

LEFT TO RIGHT Some delicious nibbles are prepared in the kitchen of Maggie’s temporary centre in Tuen Mun. • The staff at Maggie’s welcome some visitors. • The purpose-built temporary Maggie’s in the car park of the Tuen Mun Hospital .

圖左至右 在臨時設立的屯門 Maggie’s 癌症關顧中心製作美味茶點。• Maggie’s 癌症關顧中心的職員接待訪客。• 位於屯門醫院停車場的特製臨時 Maggie’s 癌症關顧中心。

Once the Gehry-designed Centre is completed, Maggie's will raise its profile so that many more people become aware of its services. I believe the demand for this type of innovative service will grow quickly. Likewise, Maggie's will then have the ability to raise its own operating funds, thus allowing the Foundation to cease its support after the initial three years.

One of the most inspiring things about this project has been the wonderful response by the many professionals and consultants we turned to for assistance. Not one said no, and they were all willing to work on a pro bono basis. The list is long. They all deserve the highest praise but Ronald Lu & Partners have in particular been terrific. The fact that the community responded so generously to this project augurs well for Maggie's in the years to come.

Though the Foundation normally acts only as a sponsor rather than as a provider of services, the fact is we are a small organization and as long as we are focusing on getting Maggie's established and built, we lack the capacity to take on new major initiatives concurrently. During this period, however, I felt we could still punch above our weight by adopting a "Back the Winners" strategy. That is, to continue to support the new projects of those partners who we know can accurately identify the needs and deliver the proposed services – instead of spending time on researching and vetting a lot of unknown prospective partners.

A classic example of this approach is our extended support towards the Master of Social Work (China) Programmes (MSW) undertaken by the Hong Kong Polytechnic University (HKPU) and the Peking University, which started in 2000 (see Clara Weatherall's and Angelina Yuen's chapters). This MSW programme, which provided vital professional training for Social Work Educators in China, was originally envisaged for one cohort but increased to three. Suffice to say that we actively encouraged HKPU to continue as we all recognized this important groundbreaking programme was filling a much-needed vacuum. In 2006, when Angie secured support from her university to extend their commitment beyond the three programmes, we were delighted and approved funds for the Fourth and Fifth Cohorts, which extended our sponsorship well beyond the normal three years.

The graduates from these five programmes, totalling about 150, will form a critical mass of professionals. They are expected to play a pivotal role in the development of social work education in China in the many years to come. When, in 2009, the Ministry of Education of China sanctioned the introduction of the Master of Social Work Programme in universities in China, the Foundation took quiet satisfaction in having played a small part in its evolution.

Another example of our winners is Father Peter Newbery of Youth Outreach. He and his team do invaluable work with projects for the disenchanted young people in our community, some of which we funded. We also encouraged them to develop new initiatives. An opportunity came when Father Newbery took on the new responsibility to manage the Don Bosco Youth Centre on Cheung Chau. His former "lieutenant", David Shum, though retired was cheerfully installed to develop a new waterborne education programme that would reach out to both the marginalized youth on Cheung Chau as well as providing Adventure Education for schoolchildren. But first they needed a boat. Initially they asked for a very modest sum for a small second-hand one. "Be brave," I hinted, "ask for more money for the option of the bigger boat." This they did. David Shum subsequently confided to me, "I'm so glad you gave us the courage to ask for the bigger

當中心落成後，我們將會加強推廣工作，讓市民進一步認識中心的服務。我相信本港社會對這項創新服務的需求將迅速增加。假以時日，Maggie's 癌症關顧中心將能自行籌集日常經費，讓基金在首三年資助期結束後功成身退。



在籌建中心期間，不少為基金提供協助的專業人士及顧問對計劃深表支持，令我們感到非常鼓舞。面對基金的提問和求助，他們欣然接受，本著公益而參與我們的工作。這些熱心人士多不勝數，我們謹此致以衷心的感謝，並特別鳴謝呂元祥建築師事務所的鼎力支持。各界人士慷慨支持這項計劃，令我們相信 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心日後定必取得良好的發展。

一般而言，基金擔當資助者的角色，而不直接提供服務。由於我們是一個小型團體，集中推動籌建 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心後，基金已缺乏開展其他大型新計劃的資源。然而，我認為基金仍可透過「勝券在握」的策略，以有限的資源取得最大的效應。換言之，我們應繼續資助那些準確掌握社會需要，並且有能力提供相關服務的社福機構，協助它們推出全新的計劃。這樣，基金便無須再花時間進行研究，審核大批有意申請撥款的機構。

基金便是透過以上方法，繼續資助由香港理工大學及北京大學合辦的社會工作碩士（中國）課程（詳情請參閱 Clara Weatherall 及阮曾媛琪的文章）。這項於 2000 年首次開辦的課程致力為中國的社會工作教育人員提供重要的專業培訓。初期，我們計劃只辦一屆，但其後逐步擴展至三屆。由於發現這創新課程有助彌補內地社會工作教育的不足，因此，基金積極鼓勵香港理工大學繼續開辦課程。在 2006 年，阮曾媛琪取得校方的支持，同意在第三屆課程結束後續辦。基金亦欣然批出撥款，支持第四屆及第五屆課程，使資助期由一般的三年延長至五年。

課程至今已舉辦了五屆，畢業學員約 150 名。他們組成了一個重要的專業群體，在中國日後的社會工作教育發展擔任舉足輕重的角色。在 2009 年，中國教育部批准內地大學開辦社會工作碩士課程。對於能在中國社會工作教育發展歷程上略盡棉力，基金深感欣慰。

此外，基金亦持續資助協青社始創人 Father Peter Newbery 的工作。在協助本港無家可歸的青少年方面，Father Newbery 及其團隊已實踐多項成效顯著的計劃，基金也為部份項目提供撥款。除現行服務外，我們鼓勵協青社開展其他新計劃，而 Father Newbery 接管長洲鮑思高青年中心正好帶來這個機會。多年來，岑大衛與 Father Newbery 一直合作無間。雖然

TOP Under the "Sir John Keswick Scholarship" programme, a group of social work students visit Hong Kong from China.

上圖 一群參與「約翰凱瑟克爵士獎學金」計劃的社會工作系學生從中國內地到訪香港。

boat, because it's multipurpose. The smaller boat was single deck and would have a much more limited use."

In truth, of course, the money aspect is the easier part of any such project – finding the right people who are dedicated to do such worthwhile and needed projects is much harder. The "Sea Rover" serves not only in getting kids off the street but also in providing work (at a modest pay) and training to attain various seafaring qualifications (e.g. a Skipper's or Engineer's Licence for motor vessels) that eventually enable successful trainees to secure other jobs.

When Maggie's Centre was in the planning stages, it was very difficult to have an accurate estimate of its recurring costs, with salaries being the biggest expenditure as we were keen to recruit good staff and pay them fairly. When the third member of staff – the Centre Head – had been recruited, we had a better understanding of what Maggie's entailed financially. We found ourselves with an embarrassment of riches. This was a result of our disbursements remaining quite steady throughout the 2000s while our income – which is derived from dividends from our Jardines shares – grew exponentially. This is an unusual situation for a charity. So the pressure was on to spend the money – and to spend it wisely. By 2008, when Maggie's became operational, we thought we should focus on identifying the next strategic initiative or big theme for the Foundation to undertake. But before we could properly do so, we found ourselves needing to make quick tactical responses to different crises in mainland China and in Hong Kong.

On 12th May 2008, a severe Force 8 earthquake struck Sichuan Province in China. The world soon learned that this had caused over 65,000 deaths, with over 370,000 people injured and literally millions homeless. With a calamity of such immense proportions there was an eagerness to help, but not quite knowing how. I telephoned Angie Yuen, who through the MSW programme has a good pool of Social Work Educators in China, to enquire whether there was anything we could do to help. She was just about to embark on a field trip to the disaster area and promised to revert after their field study.

In the following few months, in conjunction with other post-disaster related activities undertaken jointly by the HKPU and Sichuan University, the Applied Social Sciences Department – headed by Angie – decided to organize a comprehensive three-year training programme to enhance the capacity of social work professionals in social reconstruction of the devastated communities. The training programme, taught by the HKPU faculty and international experts is targeted at, literally, thousands of individuals. They include:

- Social Work Educators in 11 universities in Sichuan and Chongqing
- Policy-makers and provincial officials
- NGO practitioners and relevant professionals
- Local and volunteer leaders

We thought the capacity-building aspect of this proposal was spot-on, and by August 2008 we agreed to fund this major commitment. In fact the following year we even topped up the original

岑先生經已退休，但仍然樂於協助中心編製一個嶄新的海上教育課程。透過這個課程，中心不僅可以接觸長洲的邊沿青少年，亦能為本港學童提供歷奇教育的機會。不過，在開辦活動之前，中心需要添置一艘船。起初，他們計劃購買一艘二手小船，因此只申請小額撥款。不過，我暗示說：「你們可以勇敢一些，申請一個較高的撥款金額，這樣便可以購買一艘大船。」他們接納了我的建議。後來，岑先生告訴我：「謝謝你鼓勵我們申請購買一艘大船，因為大船可作多用途的活動。小船只有一層，使用範圍相對有限。」

坦白說，在開展這類計劃時，財政安排是較容易解決的問題；為這些意義深遠的計劃物色合適的工作團隊，讓市民獲得所需的服務，才是真正挑戰。水上歷奇計劃不僅有助避免青少年流連街頭，亦為他們提供工作機會（雖然薪金不多），讓他們可以接受各類訓練，以取得不同的航海資格（例如：操作船隻的船長或技師牌照），繼而能轉到其他崗位工作。

在籌備 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心期間，我們難以準確預測中心的經常性開支。由於我們希望能招募優秀的人才，並給予合理的薪酬，因此，薪金將成為中心的最大支出項目。在聘請第三位工作人員（中心主管）時，我們已能掌握中心的財政狀況，結果發現基金擁有可觀的財政資源。這是由於在2000年代，我們一直保持穩定的支出，而收益則大幅增長一來自基金所持怡和集團股份的股息。對一家慈善團體來說，這是非常罕見的情況。在這個環境下，我們必須儘快運用撥款，並使用得宜。隨著 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心於2008年投入運作，基金決定集中全力，物色下一個嶄新的策略性計劃或重點主題。然而，在我們展開工作之前，內地及香港的突發危機，促使基金作出迅速而果斷的戰術性回應。

中國四川省於2008年5月12日發生八級大地震，導致超過65,000人死亡，傷者逾370,000人，數百萬人痛失家園。是次災情非常嚴重，基金雖然準備隨時提供支援，卻感到無從入手。我於是致電阮曾媛琪，商討基金能夠如何協助災民；透過社會工作碩士課程，她在中國培訓了一群專業的社會工作教育人員。當時，她表示正計劃前往災區進行實地考察，回港後再給我回覆。

在隨後數個月內，香港理工大學及四川大學合作推出多項災後應急計劃，而在阮曾媛琪的率領下，香港理工大學應用社會科學系決定舉辦一項為期三年的綜合培訓課程，提升災區社會工作者重建社區的能力。這項為數以千計學員而設的課程，由香港理工大學及國際專家教授，學員對象包括：

- 四川及重慶11家大學的社會工作教員
- 決策官員及省政府官員
- 非政府機構人員及相關專業人士
- 民間機構及志願組織的領導人員

budget when HKPU increased it after gaining a better understanding of the actual needs on the ground.

Concurrently another of our long-standing partners, the China Association for Social Work Education (CASWE), came up with a complementary Action Plan for post-disaster Relief and Support in the worst-affected areas in Sichuan, which the Foundation also agreed to fund. Their two-pronged action plan aimed:

1. To train the trainers, research students and undergraduates from Sichuan, Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin in post-disaster social work (about 1,200 were trained), and
2. To fund about 60 front-line volunteers to launch psychological and counselling services in schools in the worst-affected areas. (At the latest count, a total of nearly 25,000 teachers, students and parents were served in the Deyang and Guangyuan areas.)

Together these two projects planned to build a huge, strong team of social workers – consisting not only of Social Work Educators and NGO practitioners but also high-level policy-makers and community leaders – who would work together to facilitate the rebuilding of devastated communities in Sichuan. It is not easy to briefly describe these ambitious projects, which are being closely monitored and fine-tuned by the universities as they progress. In short they aimed at helping traumatized individuals (ranging from children and parents, to individuals who are injured or handicapped, to overworked relief workers and local government officials) by providing coping strategies to relieve stress, strengthen resilience and regain hope for the future.

Of all the projects funded by the Foundation in its 30-year history, I reckon these two low-profile projects undertaken by the HKPU (jointly with Sichuan University) and CASWE will have the greatest impact, benefiting the largest number of people, in the shortest time. John Keswick and Maggie Keswick Jencks lived in China and had a great love of the Chinese people. I believe they would be pleased that the Foundation was able – so quickly – to extend a helping hand to the Chinese people in their hour of need.

In Hong Kong we found ourselves having to be nimble and flexible too. By the last quarter of 2008 the financial tsunami was hitting the world and Hong Kong was not spared. Anecdotal evidence began to circulate that many NGOs, particularly the smaller ones, were having financial problems because their regular source of funding was drying up; the prospect of having to terminate existing services loomed.

對於這項以提升內地社會工作者能力為目標的計劃，我們深表認同。因此，基金於2008年8月同意批出撥款。事實上，隨著香港理工大學深入了解當地的實際需要，並擴大課程規模時，我們也在翌年決定增加原本的資助金額。

現時，中國社會工作教育協會已就四川重災區的災後救援及支援工作，擬定綜合全面的行動計劃，基金已承諾提供資助。這個雙管齊下的計劃旨在：

1. 為四川、北京、上海及天津的訓練人員、研究院學生及大學本科生提供災後社會工作培訓課程（已完成課程的學員約1,200人），以及
2. 資助約60家前線志願組織在重災區的學校推出心理和輔導服務（根據最新資料，四川德陽市及廣元市已約有25,000名教師、學生和家長接受有關服務。）

以上兩項計劃旨在為內地培訓一群實力強大的社會工作者；除社會工作教育和非政府機構人員外，亦包括高級決策官員和社區領袖。我們期望這些有能之士可以合力重建四川災區。這些計劃目標的遠大，實在無法以三言兩語說明，但負責的大學將密切監察進展情況，作出適當的調整。簡言而之，它們致力透過不同的應對策略，協助受災人士（包括兒童、家長、傷者、殘障人士，以及工作繁重的救援人員和當地政府官員）緩解壓力，增強他們的抗逆能力，繼而重拾對未來的希望。

與基金過去30年所資助的計劃比較，這兩項由香港理工大學（與四川大學合作）及中國社會工作教育協會推行的項目說不上規模龐大，但我認為它們確實能在短期內使最多人受惠，並且帶來深遠的影響。基金聯席始創人John Keswick和Maggie Keswick Jencks曾在中國生活，與中國人民感情深厚。對於基金能在危難關頭迅速向受災民眾伸出援手，他們定必感到欣慰。

香港方面，我們亦以靈活和敏捷的方式應對危機。金融海嘯於2008年第四季席捲全球，香港社會也無法獨善其身。隨著經濟環境惡化，不少非政府機構開始面臨財政困難，特別是小型團體。受定期撥款逐步減少所影響，這些機構或須終止現有的服務。



LEFT TO RIGHT Eleanor Ling meets and gives away training certificates to students on the Don Bosco boat. • CASWE volunteer training to help in the rebuilding of the area in Sichuan Province devastated by the earthquake in summer 2008.

圖左至右 林李靜文在鮑思高青年營的船隻上與受訓學員見面及頒發證書。• 中國社會工作教育協會的義工接受訓練，協助重建在2008年夏季遭受地震破壞的四川省災區。

This created a dilemma for us, since supporting the current services went against the Foundation's original guiding principle of only financing new ones. However, these are dedicated people doing good work and it seemed right to help them. So we decided to modify the Foundation's long-running funding guideline – something not to be taken lightly. Essentially this would allow us to provide short-term funds (i.e. two years) to NGOs who are experiencing difficulty in maintaining community services which otherwise would have to be reduced or terminated. But they must have both a proven track record in service delivery and a capability to raise adequate funds in the long run. We also imposed a cap on total cash outlay for this category of funding.

The modification was approved by the Foundation in March 2009, just in time to entertain the first request from the Hong Kong Alzheimer's Disease Association for supplemental funds to maintain their two existing Day Care Centres for the elderly with dementia. At time of writing, the Foundation has approved support to keep six small community projects running. These range from serving the home-alone blind elderly (by the Hong Kong Federation of the Blind), to running a shelter for runaway girls (by Home Care for Girls), to providing funeral support services (by Comfort Care Concern). All small initiatives, but where even a modest supplement from the Foundation made the difference.

At a time when there are relatively few innovative pilot services appearing, and having financial resources in excess of what we immediately need, we are, effectively, "killing two birds with one stone" with this tweaking of our funding policy. However this modification is simply an opportunistic and tactical response to the current economic slump which, too, will pass! Thus our longer-term focus should remain on nurturing major new initiatives that are faithful to Sir John and Maggie's vision, though I don't think their vision was ever intended to be a narrow one.

Inevitably there is a more mundane business side to an organization such as ours. As a small non-profit entity, we are mindful of keeping our overheads low. In this connection we are indeed fortunate to have solid support from Jardines, over many years, with incidentals such as rent-free office space, secretarial and accounting support, etc.

The Keswick Foundation was founded by – and with an endowment from – Sir John Keswick and his daughter Maggie Keswick Jencks. With such a name, there may be a misconception that this private Foundation is managed much like a family business. Thirty years ago it was not necessary for a charitable foundation to be strictly regulated and transparent in its dealings, whereas this is expected today.

When I began my tenure as Chairman, I was conscious of the fact that everyone in this position is really just a temporary steward. Therefore, as my own contribution, I hope to help the Foundation to meet the increasing demands of today's business environment, which requires stricter levels of corporate governance, accountability and transparency than ever before. By keeping abreast of these changes as a well-run, independent organization, we can continue to do the wonderful work that Sir John and Maggie began 30 years ago. 

對基金來說，這是一個進退兩難的情況，因為根據基金既定的撥款原則，我們只會資助全新的服務，而不會為現有服務提供撥款。然而，面對這些熱心社會福祉的人士，基金理應幫助他們。因此，經過

慎重考慮後，我們決定修訂基金沿用已久的撥款原則。我們可以藉此為無法維持社區服務的非政府機構提供短期資助（即兩年），以免機構被迫縮減或終止服務。不過，受助機構必須擁有良好的服務往績，並且有能力籌集充足的長期經費。此外，我們亦為這類撥款設定上限。

基金於2009年3月通過修訂建議，剛好能為率先提出申請的香港老年癡呆症協會批出撥款。獲得基金的資助後，該會可繼續營運兩家為癡呆症長者而設的日間中心。撰文之時，基金剛為六項小型社區計劃批出營運經費，包括獨居視障長者服務（香港失明人互聯會）、離家出走少女住宿服務（關愛之家），以及殯儀支援服務（贍明會）。雖然這些都是小型的服務，但基金的微薄資助卻使這些有意義的計劃能延續下去。

在現時創新和先導性計劃不多，而基金財政資源充裕的情況下，輕微調整撥款原則，能收「一石二鳥」之效。然而，我們只是因應當前的經濟低潮作出戰術性回應。當金融海嘯結束後，基金將繼續秉承 Sir John Keswick 和 Maggie 的宏大願景，以支持大型創新計劃為長期目標。

管理凱瑟克基金這類團體，難免涉及不少日常的鎖碎事務。作為一家小型非牟利機構，我們致力減少經費開支。在這些年來，基金幸得怡和集團的鼎力支持，為我們提供免費的辦事處、秘書和會計服務等。

凱瑟克基金是一個由 Sir John Keswick，以及其女兒 Maggie Keswick Jencks 創立和捐助的慈善團體。基金的名稱可能使外界誤會我們以管理家族業務的方法，管理這個私人基金。本港在30年前並無嚴格監管慈善基金，或要求它們的營運具透明度，但今天的情況已顯著不同。

早於我接任基金主席之時，便意識到我只是基金的一位臨時管家。因此，我期望盡一己之力，協助基金達到當今商業社會的嚴謹要求，提升基金在企業管治、問責性和透明度的表現。若我們能與時並進，奉行管理得宜、保持獨立的宗旨，我相信基金將可繼續秉承 Sir John 及 Maggie 30年前的美好意願，服務香港及中國的弱勢社群。



TOP Music therapy at the HKADA Day Care Centre.

上圖 香港老年癡呆症協會日間護理中心提供的音樂治療服務。

Maggie's Centre: Partnering with Tuen Mun Hospital

Maggie's 癌症關顧中心：與屯門醫院的合作

By Albert Lo 盧志遠

Managing the psychosocial aspect of care for patients has never been straightforward, especially for those suffering from terminal illnesses like cancer. The emotional scars and physical agony from long and painful treatments often have detrimental effects on patients. We at Tuen Mun Hospital are fortunate to have formed a strong partnership with the Keswick Foundation in our endeavour to promote holistic care to our cancer patients. It is only appropriate to extend our utmost gratitude to the Keswick Foundation and Maggie's Centre Hong Kong for their generosity and expertise particularly in supporting us on two major projects aimed at enriching the lives of our patients: the "Promoting Healthy Life in Cancer Patients" programme and the first overseas Maggie's Cancer Caring Centre.

Each year, about 2,600 new cancer patients are treated in Tuen Mun Hospital and more than one-third are diagnosed at an advanced stage of disease. Trapped in helplessness and despair, they often end up living in turmoil, resorting to denial and fate. "Promoting Healthy Life in Cancer Patients" is a project that offers a dedicated clinical psychology service to cancer patients in the New Territories West region. The service provides early intervention to all cancer patients from different clinical specialities suffering from emotional distress. It also promotes a healthy life attitude so that patients will regain hope and confidence in recovery and steer their own course in the treatment and rehabilitation. This wonderful service dovetails seamlessly with the philosophy of the Maggie's Centre, whose new building will be opened in the grounds of Tuen Mun Hospital. Illness, grief and death touch everyone. We genuinely believe that Maggie's will help our patients rediscover strength and perpetuate a positive outlook in life in their battle against cancer.

I am fortunate enough to have visited four Maggie's Centres in the UK in the past few years, and was fascinated by their impressive yet unpretentious architecture. Creatively converted from a stable block reminiscent of a traditional English cottage, the Maggie's at Edinburgh conveyed a cosy and relaxing ambience which was sweetly welcoming. Rays of light admitted from the monopitch roof swept the rooms tenderly with warmth and freshness. The fir-framed windows, the panelled walls and the terraced gardens simply made me feel at home even though I was in fact thousands of miles away from home!

Maggie's Dundee gave me a totally different experience. Whilst the building itself was like a piece of art, capable of bemusing people with its sheer beauty, it also denoted practicality and functionality along its precise and contemporary contours. Maggie's Fife was another Maggie's



一直以來，關顧病人的心理和社交需要並非一件容易的事，特別是患上癌症等危疾的病人。長期接受治療帶來的痛楚，會對病人的情緒和身體造成打擊。對於屯門醫院能夠與凱瑟克基金建立緊密的合作關係，為本院癌症病人提供全面關顧服務，我們深感榮幸。凱瑟克基金及香港 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心慷慨支持本院兩個重點計劃：「提倡癌症病人的健康生活」計劃及在香港成立首間 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心，使病人的生活質素得以改善，我們謹致衷誠的謝意。

每年約有2,600名新增癌症病人在屯門醫院接受治療，其中逾三分之一確診為晚期病人。在無助和絕望的困境下，他們通常活於焦慮與不安之中，繼而不願面對現實，自怨自艾。「提倡癌症病人的健康生活」計劃旨在為新界西地區的癌症病人提供專設的臨床心理輔導服務，使不同的臨床專科癌症病人能在情緒受困時獲得早期介入輔導。此外，這項計劃亦推廣健康正面的生活態度，協助病人在復康路上重建希望和信心，鼓勵他們積極參與治療和復康的旅程，而這項專設的服務正好與 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心的理念不謀而合（新成立的 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心將設於屯門醫院）。雖然無人能避免疾病、傷痛及死亡，但我們衷心相信，在 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心的協助下，本院的病人將重新掌握力量，以正面的態度抵抗癌病的煎熬。

在過去數年，我有機會到英國實地參觀四家 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心，對它們精緻而實用的建築設計留下深刻的印象。匠心獨運的建築師把一所洋溢英國傳統農舍格調的馬房，巧妙地改建為愛丁堡 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心，予人一種溫馨舒適和賓至如歸的感覺。和暖的光線從單斜屋頂透進來，使房間洋溢著暖意與生機。儘管我身處異鄉，但以冷杉木製成的窗框、木條鑲嵌的牆壁和戶外的露台花園，都讓我猶如置身家中！

TOP Dr Albert Lo, the Hospital Chief Executive of Tuen Mun Hospital, visits the London Maggie's Centre designed by Richard Rogers.

上圖 屯門醫院總監盧志遠醫生在倫敦參觀由 Richard Rogers 設計的 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心。

I visited. At that time the Centre was in its final stage of construction. To me, the Centre's modern architecture with its diagonal and angular lines signified strength and eagerness. Secluded in the ship-like structure, I could but imagine that patients would feel captivated by the serene surroundings overlooking the velvety green landscape outside the Centre.

Maggie's London is, on the other hand, distinctly different from the other Centres that I visited. Conveniently located in the heart of London, it is a place of tranquillity within the hustle and bustle of the city. The geometric form of the building – designed by Richard Rogers – delicately complements and blends with the charming surrounding courtyards, while the clever use of space and bright colours in the tastefully furnished interior set an immediate and calming contrast to the busy Fulham Palace Road outside.

Having been to these Maggie Centres, I was truly delighted when we had our temporary Maggie's onsite in 2008, as I could once again experience the warmth and inviting atmosphere I so wanted to bring home. It is really a place like home where patients, their families and friends will find refuge as well as courage to face what lies ahead of them. It is a social hub where people with similar experiences can receive support and encouragement. Its warm and relaxing milieu is so ideal for providing counselling services and other practical support, empowering patients to address every aspect of living with cancer. Its diversified programmes such as yoga, relaxation sessions, expressive arts and creative groups help patients in their understanding of their body and mind in the midst of uncertainty. It further helps bridge Tuen Mun Hospital's existing service gaps in psychosocial support, allowing our staff to focus more on clinical aspects to cater for rising population needs. Quality of life and survival of cancer patients is also expected to be improved through the strengthened psychosocial support and intervention.

As Maggie Keswick Jencks herself once said, "Above all, what matters is not to lose the joy of living in the fear of dying"; this is undeniably the core message we need to instil in people whose lives are so drastically affected by cancer. The generous support of the Keswick Foundation and Maggie's Centres enables us to provide, under one roof, a continuum of care that addresses the needs of both the body and mind of our patients in such personalized ways. With Frank Gehry's beautiful building on the permanent site due for completion in a few years' time, it is heartening to know that Maggie's will further fulfil our mission of modern medicine vividly exhibited in Dr Edward Trudeau's aphorism: "To cure sometimes, to relieve often, to comfort and support always". 

LEFT TO RIGHT Albert Lo and some of his team visit Eleanor Ling and the Maggie's team in its Tuen Mun temporary centre. • Albert Lo and Dr T.W. Lee chat with Bernie the centre head in London's Maggie's Cancer Caring Centre.

圖左至右 盧志遠醫生及部份團隊成員，前往屯門的臨時 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心探訪林李靜文及中心員工。
• 在倫敦 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心內，盧志遠醫生及李振垣醫生與中心主管 Bernie 閒談。



鄧迪 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心給我一種截然不同的感覺。建築物本身儼如一座藝術品，使人驚嘆於它的絢麗。然而，精準和時尚的線條亦意味著這個中心集實用和功能於一身。此外，我也曾參觀過快富 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心，當時中心即將落成，工程已進入最後階段。對我來說，這幢充滿現代感的多角形建築物，象徵著力量和熱誠。安坐在這幢好像一艘船的建築物裡，病人能在窗外綠意盎然的田園景色下享受靜謐的一刻。

至於倫敦 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心，則與其他我曾經參觀的中心有顯著不同。這座中心位於倫敦市核心地帶，可說是喧鬧城市中的一片恬靜綠洲。建築物由 Richard Rogers 設計，呈幾何形狀，與四週的園林美景配合得天衣無縫，而充滿品味的室內佈置，精妙地運用了空間和鮮明色彩，營造一個祥和的環境，跟外面繁忙的 Fulham Palace Road 形成明確的對比。

到上述 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心參觀後，我對於屯門醫院於 2008 年設立的臨時中心感到非常欣喜，因為我可以再次體驗那種令人回味的溫暖和親切的氣氛。對病人及其親友而言，中心猶如自己的家。在這裡，他們可暫作緩息，重新尋找面對前路的勇氣。此外，同路人亦可透過這個社交平台，彼此支持和鼓勵。在溫馨和舒適的環境下，社工可為病人提供輔導服務和其他實質支援，幫助他們解決癌症帶來的各種生活問題。中心開設不同的課程，例如瑜伽、鬆弛練習、表達藝術工作坊及創意小組等，幫助病人面對前景不明的狀況，增進對個人身心的了解。中心成立後，有助彌補屯門醫院現有的心理社交支援服務不足的情況，使醫護人員可更專注於提供臨床醫療服務，以應付人口增長所帶來的需要。最後，透過加強心理社交支持和介入輔導服務，癌症病人的生活質素亦將獲得改善。

正如 Maggie Keswick Jencks 所說：「最重要的是不讓死亡的恐懼奪去生命的歡樂。」毫無疑問，這正是我們希望向癌症病人傳達的重要訊息。在凱瑟克基金和 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心的慷慨支持下，我們致力提供綜合的關顧服務，以個人化的方式滿足病人的身心需要。由著名建築師 Frank Gehry 精心設計的中心建築物，將於數年後在永久會址落成。我深信 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心將進一步協助我們實現現代醫學的重要使命，就好像生於 19 世紀美國的 Edward Trudeau 醫生所說：「偶而治癒病人，經常為他們解除痛苦，永遠安慰和支持他們。」 

Off the Streets, Onto the Waves

從街頭到海洋

By David Shum 岑大衛

Peter Newbery and I founded Youth Outreach back in 1991, and the Keswick Foundation has sponsored us since 1992. The Foundation has shown great support for all our dreams and helped to make them come true. When I retired from Youth Outreach in February 2007, Eleanor, the present Chairman of the Foundation, insisted on organizing a farewell dinner for me. The party was postponed until June as I was out of town to visit relatives in Canada and learn paragliding in New Zealand!

But Peter changed my plans for retirement. On returning from my trip to North America and New Zealand, I learned that Peter wanted to appoint me to run the Don Bosco Camp on Cheung Chau, starting in April 2007. Eleanor, however, had not forgotten the farewell dinner, so during that evening, I introduced my new work to her and the Executive Committee members. Some of them were very interested and asked me whether I had any new ideas for this new post that might need financial support. At the end of the dinner, Eleanor told me that the Foundation would be extremely interested in helping if I could propose an innovative approach to helping young people on Cheung Chau.

Thus "Sea Rover" was born. With support from the Foundation, we can train up to six youngsters from Cheung Chau each year. With the help of Ah Bing, our captain, we run a "fleet" including:

1. A large boat (*Bosco 1*) which is 100 feet long and 20 feet wide;
2. A speed boat (*Bosco 2*) which is 14 feet long powered by a 140-horsepower outboard motor;
3. A small boat (*Bosco 3*) which is 10 feet long powered by a six-horsepower outboard motor; and
4. 23 canoes.

These youngsters are trained and equipped with skills including first aid, boatmanship, life saving and adventure-based counselling. Six of them accomplished the training last year and we have now hired two of these as assistant instructors for the adventure-based training section.



Young boys at the Don Bosco Camp being put through their paces in canoes.
鮑思高青年營的營友學習划獨木舟。

在1991年，Peter Newbery與我合作創辦協青社，而凱瑟克基金自1992年起資助我們的工作。多年來，基金一直慷慨支持我們的計劃，助我們實現夢想。當我在2007年2月退休，離開協青社的崗位時，現任的凱瑟克基金主席林李靜文堅持為我舉辦一個歡送會。可是，我早已計劃往加拿大探望親友，並到新西蘭學習滑翔傘，歡送會只能延期至6月！

不過，Peter卻使我改變退休大計。在我從北美及新西蘭返港後，他表示希望從2007年4月起，長洲鮑思高青年營交由我負責管理。在林李靜文為我舉辦的歡送會上，我向她和基金執行委員介紹這項新任務。部份委員對此頗感興趣，向我查詢未來的工作計劃，以及是否需要財政支持。散席之際，林李靜文跟我說，若我能提出一個協助長洲青少年的創新方案，基金將樂於提供資助。

水上歷奇計劃就此應運而生。有賴凱瑟克基金的支持，我們每年最多可為六名長洲青少年提供培訓課程。在船長阿炳的帶領下，我們擁有一支「船隊」，包括：

1. 一艘大船（鮑思高一號），長100呎，闊20呎；
2. 一艘快艇（鮑思高二號），長14呎，裝有一台140匹馬力的舷外發動機；
3. 一艘小船（鮑思高三號），長10呎，裝有一台6匹馬力的舷外發動機；以及
4. 23隻獨木舟。

參加計劃的青少年有機會接受訓練，學習不同的知識技能，包括急救、駕駛船隻、救生及歷奇為本的輔導技巧。去年，有六名學員完成培訓課程，其中兩名獲聘為青年營的助教，參與歷奇為本的訓練工作。



Besides serving the local youth of Cheung Chau, we have extended our training concept: "Life affects life" (using young people to train young people). We have successfully integrated Sea Rover into the existing programmes, and the presence of our young trainees, with their energetic spirit, joy and youthfulness, has enhanced our programmes. Sea Rover provides not only new facilities to the camp but also new spirit to the campers. The success of Sea Rover has also allowed us to look beyond Cheung Chau and extend our service to Lantau Island. We are looking forward to inaugurating a new type of more cost-effective training for young people.

Don Bosco promised his successors: "If you work wholeheartedly for youth in need, all other matters will be taken care of by divine providence." I have witnessed that God always assists us in many different ways. He sent the Keswick Foundation to us, and blesses our work in miraculous ways. Besides transforming our trainees from "double-out" youngsters (out of school and out of work) into qualified assistant instructors, God has performed miracles for us:

Do you remember we had eight typhoons last year? For the first seven typhoons, we fastened *Bosco 1* to the pier near to our usual anchoring area. At the eighth typhoon, however, signal number 3 was hoisted and the Hong Kong Observatory forecast that signal number 8 would be hoisted soon. Ah Bing started the engine to move alongside the pier, but he was 10 minutes late and discovered two large fishing boats had just occupied our former berthing space at the pier. He therefore asked Brother Francis to buy thick ropes (five centimetres in diameter) to anchor *Bosco 1* to the sea floor, where Ah Bing had previously grounded large cement blocks. Ah Bing and the crew fought the typhoon all night. Two thick ropes out of five were broken. The following morning, they saw that one of the large fishing boats was sunk at the pier and the other had been badly damaged because the extreme high water brought by the typhoon's winds had raised the fishing boats so high that their bottom edges crashed against the pier for the whole night. Ah Bing, a non-Catholic, told me later: "God has helped the Don Bosco Camp in a strange way! He kept *Bosco 1* away from the pier and avoided disaster. We have successfully berthed *Bosco 1* in the last seven typhoons and I was complaining why He did not allow me this time. Now I know the reason. God is with the Don Bosco Camp." KF

除服務長洲的本地青少年外，我們進一步延展以生命影響生命（由青年人訓練同儕）的培訓理念。目前，我們經已把水上歷奇計劃融入現有的活動。年輕學員可以憑著他們的活力、歡樂和朝氣，感染其他的活動參加者。水上歷奇計劃不僅為營舍帶來新設施，亦為營友注入一股動力。開辦水上歷奇計劃的成功經驗，有助我們放眼於長洲以外的地區，把服務擴展至大嶼山。我們期望能以嶄新的方式，發展更具成本效益的青少年培訓計劃。

鮑思高神父曾經向後繼者說：「若你們全心全意服務有需要的青少年，上帝便會供應你們一切所需。」這些年來，我見證了神以不同的方式眷顧我們。祂為我們帶來了凱瑟克基金，以祂大能的手祝福我們的同工。除了把學員由「雙失青年」（失學及失業）轉化為合資格的助教外，神亦為我們施行奇蹟：

還記得去年本港曾八度受颱風吹襲嗎？在最初七次颱風襲港期間，我們把鮑思高一號停泊在鄰近平常泊船的碼頭。在第八次颱風來襲時，三號颱風訊號高掛，而香港天文台亦預報，稍後會懸掛八號颱風訊號。阿炳於是開動引擎，沿著碼頭慢慢航行。可是，他遲一步，曾經停泊鮑思高一號的地方，早已被兩艘大漁船佔用。最後，他請林英修士買來直徑五厘米的粗繩子，把鮑思高一號繫於海床（他早前在這裡放下一些大型混凝土塊）。當晚，阿炳和船員們徹夜對抗颱風；五根粗繩子中，兩根給猛烈的颱風吹斷。翌晨，他們看到停泊在碼頭的其中一艘大漁船已經沉沒，而另一艘則嚴重損毀。這是由於颱風帶來暴雨，令水位急升。在水漲船高的情況下，兩艘漁船的底部整晚與碼頭互相碰撞。後來，並非天主教徒的阿炳告訴我：「神以奇妙的方式幫助鮑思高青年營！祂不讓鮑思高一號停泊在碼頭，從而避免一場災禍。在過去七次颱風襲港時，我們都把鮑思高一號停泊在碼頭，這次我還埋怨祂怎麼讓我失望而回。現在我知道祂的理由了；神確實與鮑思高青年營同在。」KF

TOP A group of boys sampling the challenges on the "good ship *Bosco 1*". RIGHT Eleanor Ling, with help from Markus Shaw, Father Simon Lam and Kathryn Greenberg, cuts the suckling pig on board the Don Bosco boat.

上圖 一群青少年在「鮑思高一號」上接受歷奇挑戰。右圖 在鮑思高青年營的船上，林李靜文、邵在德、林仲偉神父及 Kathryn Greenberg 主持切燒豬儀式。



Make-A-Wish® Hong Kong: Bringing Children Joy, Hope and Strength

願望成真基金：為兒童帶來喜悅、希望和力量

By Rosie Young 楊紫芝

In 1989, a generous donation by an anonymous donor created the seeds from which "Wishing Well" – as it was then called – began to grow. Thereafter it was nourished by the support of the Keswick Foundation. The late Dr Gerald Choa, the first Chairperson, guided a group of professionals in the early days. The mission of "Wishing Well" was to provide grants to fulfil the wishes of children with life-threatening illnesses. A milestone was reached in 1998 when "Wishing Well" became Make-A-Wish® Hong Kong (MAWHK) and received recognition by the Hong Kong Government as a registered charity. It also became a formal affiliate of Make-A-Wish® International. I was privileged to be appointed Chairperson in 2002. In 2008 MAWHK celebrated its 10th Anniversary and on 29th April this year we were very pleased to grant a wish to the 1,000th Wish child.

This figure not only reflects the number of wishes granted, but also the love and kindness our dedicated volunteers and generous donors conveyed to the 1,000 children and their families when they were facing the greatest of challenges in their lives. As a result, their goodwill has brought joy, hope and strength to the Wish children and their families.

The mission of MAWHK is the same as that of its predecessor, "Wishing Well", i.e. to grant wishes to children with life-threatening illnesses in Hong Kong, thereby enriching their lives with hope, strength and joy. Over 80 percent of Wish children suffer from malignant diseases, such as brain tumour and leukaemia; about 14 percent from degenerative neuromuscular disorders; and the rest from severe immune deficiencies and uncorrectable congenital physical defects. I am glad to say that owing to recent advances in medical science and treatment, most children with malignant diseases can make a complete recovery after enduring long periods of discomfort. They can complete their schooling and lead a normal life. It is most gratifying to see their happy faces again at our annual reunion parties, to listen to their exciting experiences and to learn that they are full of optimism and ready to help MAWHK in its future endeavours.

在1989年，一位匿名善長的捐款，為當時名為「願望成真」計劃提供啟動經費。其後，計劃在凱瑟克基金的支持下茁壯成長。已故的蔡永業醫生是「願望成真」計劃的首屆主席，在計劃的初期領導一群專業人士，為日後的願望成真基金奠定穩固的基礎。「願望成真」計劃的使命是助身患危疾的兒童達成願望。在1998年，這計劃重新命名為願望成真基金，在香港註冊為一個非牟利慈善機構，並成為國際願望成真基金的成員，標誌著計劃發展的一個重要里程碑。我有幸於2002年獲委任為基金主席。願望成真基金在2008年慶祝十周年誌慶，而在本年4月29日，更為第1,000名願望童實現夢想。

這個數字不僅代表已實現的願望，亦蘊含無數熱心義工和慷慨善長的關愛。在他們的鼎力支持下，已有1,000個兒童和家庭在面對生命中嚴峻的挑戰時，體會到人間有情，透過實現願望的美妙經驗，獲享歡樂、希望和力量。

與早期的「願望成真」計劃無異，願望成真基金的使命是為本港受重病煎熬的兒童達成願望，為他們的生命添上希望、動力和喜悅。逾80%的願望童是身患危疾的兒童，例如：腦癌及血癌，約14%患有退化性神經肌肉疾病，其餘則患有嚴重的免疫力缺乏症和無法修正的先天肢體殘障。令我感到高興的是，在日新月異的醫學和療法協助下，大部分患重病的兒童與疾病長期抗爭後都能完全康復，並且完成學業，過著正常的生活。每當在周年聯歡派對上看到他們愉快的笑容，細聽他們精彩的生活經歷，分享他們對未來的希望和對參與義務工作的憧憬時，總令我倍感欣慰。



TOP Rosie Young, Chairman of MAWHK.
上圖 香港願望成真基金主席楊紫芝。

About 50 percent of the children ask to have something that they long for as their wish. These include computers to play games with, or a musical instrument that they fancy learning to play. Below are some examples:

1. When volunteers from MAWHK visited Eric, he expressed his desire to have a set of electric drums. Eric suffered from a rare genetic disease, Mucopolysaccharidosis, which caused his physical functions to deteriorate and interfered with his development. He believed that a set of electric drums could help maintain and facilitate coordination in his hands and feet. After his wish was granted he began to practise hard and he was able to master basic drumming techniques within three months. He played the drum in the company of his friends and family and became an active band member at his church.
2. Another common wish of Hong Kong children is to take a trip abroad to visit their dreamland. Tokyo Disneyland was often the most popular first choice. Thus, nine-year-old Cheong Wah was diagnosed with a brain tumour in 2007. Several years before his illness struck he had an opportunity to visit Tokyo Disneyland; he was deeply impressed by the uniqueness of the Disney rides and very much looked forward to visiting the theme park again. When Cheong Wah was diagnosed with cancer, the doctors suggested he get in touch with MAWHK for an opportunity to make his dream come true.

Cheong Wah's wish finally became reality last Easter. Although it was his second visit to Tokyo, the five-day journey was filled with exciting experiences. The unique architecture, appealing novelty stores, exciting theme parks and most importantly the gorgeous springtime landscape made it a most extraordinary trip. Fortunately following successful therapy, he is now in remission and going back to school.

3. Another popular wish is to meet celebrities, artists and football stars.
4. Other requests are even more imaginative and truly reflect the children's long-cherished hopes and aspirations. One Wish child was interested in painting, and wished to have his collection of paintings published and the proceeds donated to help other Wish children. Although granting the wish may not have relieved his physical suffering or produced a cure, it uplifted the child's spirit and that of his family, giving them hope in the midst of their long suffering and anxiety. Fulfilling such wishes may also give children the much-needed encouragement to fight their illnesses.

Rosie Young and Y.K. Pang of Hongkong Land at a "Share the Joy" Christmas fundraising event.

楊紫芝及香港置地集團公司總裁彭耀佳出席「分享願望的喜樂」聖誕籌款活動。

在兒童許下的願望中，約有 50% 盼望得到期待已久的物品，例如：可用以玩遊戲的電腦或希望學習的樂器。以下是部分例子：

1. 當願望成真基金的義工探訪 Eric 時，他表示希望得到一套電子鼓。Eric 患上罕有的遺傳病黏多醣症，導致身體機能惡化，構成發展的障礙。他認為擁有一套電子鼓有助他維持及促進手足的協調。當願望成真後，他便開始努力練習，並在三個月內學會基本鼓法。現在，他喜歡與朋友及家人一起打鼓，更是教會樂隊的活躍成員。
2. 到訪夢寐以求的地方，是另一個本港兒童常見的願望，而東京迪士尼可說是首選的夢幻樂園。在 2007 年，九歲的昌樺被診斷患上腦癌。發病前數年，他曾到東京迪士尼樂園遊玩，對樂園奇趣繽紛的遊樂設施念念不忘，因此非常期待能重臨這個主題公園。當昌樺證實患上癌症時，醫生便建議他聯絡願望成真基金，助他實現夢想。
3. 另一個常見的願望是病童與仰慕的名人、藝人及足球明星見面。
4. 還有許多充滿想像力的願望，正好反映兒童一直追求的夢想與志願。一名願望童對繪畫深感興趣，希望把自己的作品製成畫冊出版，並把收入捐助其他願望童。雖然實現這個願望無法消除身體的痛楚，也不能令他康復痊癒，卻可激發他和家人的鬥志，鼓勵他們對抗頑疾，在長期的折磨和焦慮中帶來希望。



MAWHK is a charitable organization that is financially independent. We are not subsidized by government funding or other organizations. We rely heavily on a huge troop of volunteers, who help us to visit the Wish children and ascertain exactly what they wish for. Our volunteers also assist at fundraising activities and help organize celebration parties and other activities. They are the backbone of our organization.

We are also very fortunate to have a large number of partner organizations, which sponsor and support our functions. The Keswick Foundation has been our staunch benefactor since the founding of "Wishing Well" in 1989. For many years, The Peninsula Hotel and Grand Hyatt Hong Kong have organized Christmas Parties and Summer Parties for our Wish Children and their families. The loud laughter and shouts of excitement of the children at the parties are contagious.

Another important annual event to help us in fundraising is the "Share the Joy of a Wish" at Landmark. We celebrated the 10th Anniversary of this event last year before Christmas. The event marked the launching of our annual charity sale at a counter at the Landmark.

As we enter the second decade of our operation, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all our partner organizations. Without their support and contributions – in terms of resources, time and effort, and creative ideas – our services and activities would not have succeeded. I would also like to thank our many volunteers, without whose time, commitment and dedication it would not have been possible to make the children's wishes come true. 



願望成真基金是一個財政獨立的慈善機構，並無接受政府撥款或其他組織的資助。我們非常倚賴龐大的義工團隊，到醫院或家中探訪願望童，了解他們的真正願望。另外，義工亦積極參與籌款活動，協助舉辦聯歡派對等活動。對我們來說，義工是一股不可或缺的力量。

我們有幸獲得多個夥伴機構的支持，多年來為所舉辦的活動提供贊助和支援。自1989年推出

「願望成真」計劃以來，凱瑟克基金一直提供不懈的支持。同時，承蒙半島酒店和香港君悅酒店慷慨贊助，為願望童和家人舉辦聖誕派對及夏日派對。兒童的歡樂笑聲洋溢派對會場，令人至為興奮和感動。

每年一度在置地廣場舉行的「分享願望的喜樂」，是我們的主要籌款活動之一。去年聖誕節前夕，我們慶祝了「分享願望的喜樂」十周年慶誌，為假置地廣場的周年慈善買物會掀起序幕。

隨著我們的工作踏入第二個十年，我謹藉此機會向各個夥伴機構致深切的謝意。若缺乏他們的支持和貢獻 – 不論是資源、時間、努力及創意，本會的服務和活動將無法成功推行。此外，我亦衷心感謝各位義工，有賴他們寶貴的時間、滿腔的熱誠和無私的奉獻，才可幫助兒童實現美好的願望。

*Wish children enjoy their special wishes.
願望童盡情享受願望成真的喜悅。*

Enlighten – Action for Epilepsy

啟迪會 — 為癲癇症患者服務

By Orla Gilroy

It is estimated that at least one person in every 70 in Hong Kong is affected by epilepsy. Every day, at least 100,000 people in our community live in silence, as they fear they will be discriminated against because of this condition. Job loss, lack of family support, physical violence and isolation are just some of the cases we have come across because of attitudes towards epilepsy.

Enlighten – Action for Epilepsy provides complimentary, bilingual combined Epilepsy Community Support programmes and Community Epilepsy Education, Training and Awareness programmes to all sectors of Hong Kong to improve the quality of life of those affected by epilepsy in Hong Kong.

When the Keswick Foundation began to support us, Enlighten was a small team of two. Through their support our little family has grown to seven full-time staff and we are hoping to extend this as the demand for our services continues to grow. The Keswick Foundation has provided funding for most of Enlighten's recurrent expenses and some projects, although the grant title refers to the Enlighten Support Programme. We would not exist today without the Keswick Foundation Grant.

The Keswick Foundation has enabled us to continue to raise public awareness about epilepsy, to assist members of our community in increasing their understanding and thereby empower them to support people living with epilepsy.

To understand how much the genuine warmth, kindness, honesty, understanding and sheer selfless generosity of the Keswick Foundation and everyone involved in it has meant to Enlighten – Action for Epilepsy, you only need to share our experiences, not just the tangible results but the many intangibles, such as the smiles and gratitude of those who have benefited from our services.

As a non governmental organisation (NGO), Enlighten relies on the goodwill and generosity of donors to survive financially. Funding from the Keswick Foundation has enabled us to assist 220 full-time cases; 80 of these are long term, with a ratio of 3:2 for males/females. Over 141 new members registered with us in 2008, and more than 457 people attended our quarterly activities, 178 of whom were families.

根據估計數字推算，本港每70名市民中至少一人患有癲癇症。換而言之，每日至少有十萬名市民活於惶恐中，憂慮因這病症而遭受歧視。外界對癲癇症患者的誤解是導致他們失去工作、缺乏家庭支持、飽受暴力對待以及孤立無援的主要原因。然而，這些問題只屬冰山一角。

「啟迪會 — 為癲癇症患者服務」致力為香港市民提供全面的中英雙語服務，透過癲癇症社區支援計劃和癲癇症社區教育、培訓及認知計劃，改善受癲癇症影響人士的生活質素。

在接受凱瑟克基金撥款資助的初期，啟迪會只是一個由兩名職員組成的小型機構。在凱瑟克基金不懈的支持下，我們的規模逐漸擴大，現時已設有七名全職員工。隨著本港對癲癇症服務的需求與日俱增，我們期望將來能進一步擴充本會的服務範圍。凱瑟克基金為我們提供主要的經常性開支及部份項目的經費，以提供服務給有需要人士。若非得到基金的慷慨捐助，啟迪會將無法營運至今。



在基金的扶助下，我們得以繼續推行各項工作，以提升公眾對癲癇症的認識、協助市民了解癲癇症患者，從而鼓勵他們為患者提供支持。

從我們的服務中，市民可體會到凱瑟克基金及全體工作人員的熱忱、關切、誠意、瞭解及無私精神。除了有目共睹的工作成果外，那些受惠於本會服務的人士發自內心的笑容和謝意，亦充份體現這些服務所帶來的裨益。

作為一家志願機構，啟迪會實有賴善長的熱心捐助，才可繼續服務社會。透過凱瑟克基金的撥款，我們已成功為220宗個案提供支援，其中80宗需要長期協助，而男性與女性患者的比例為3:2。去年，本會新增逾141名會員，而參與季度活動的人數超過457名，其中178人為患者家屬。

Happy moments. 愉快時刻。



LEFT TO RIGHT A visit to a fisherfolk's village. • Anson Chan (Enlighten's Patron) helps to launch "Epilepsy Awareness Month". • Epilepsy first aid training.
圖左至右 參觀漁村。• 啟迪會贊助人陳方安生出席「癲癇症關注月」的開幕典禮。• 癲癇症急救訓練。

In the past year alone, the Enlighten helpline has received over 75 calls. This figure does not include those who called or emailed our centre directly. These calls are from people just like you and me: people who need answers and support; people whose lives have been changed in a beneficial way because the Keswick Foundation has given us the tools to help.

We have directly educated and trained over 9,625 people through our Epilepsy Education, Training and Awareness programmes. And this figure does not include those we have targeted through public awareness campaigns, advertising, television and radio programmes. We have trained personnel from the Hong Kong Fire Services Department through the First Aid Management for Epileptic Seizures. We have also worked with the Hong Kong Police, the Correctional Services, the Government Flying Services, private corporations, public, medical and educational institutions. We are currently holding an Awareness Campaign with the Hospital Authority and the Education Bureau.

The Keswick Foundation has provided the key to opening the door for so many who need support and friendship. By supporting Enlighten, the Keswick Foundation has given individuals their own key to a new life.

Together, we have begun the journey, through epilepsy education, care and support, to change the future. Our experience has shown that our programmes allow members of our community to be respected as individuals as opposed to being discriminated against because they have epilepsy. The Keswick Foundation's support is changing Hong Kong society to one in which people with, and who are affected by epilepsy, will be treated with respect. 

單是去年，啟迪會的服務熱線已接獲超過 75 個查詢及求助電話；這個數字尚未包括直接致電或電郵本會的人士。來電的都是普羅市民，他們需要我們解答疑難，提供支援。全憑凱瑟克基金的支持，我們才可為求助者的生活帶來實質的改變。

至今，已有超過 9,625 名市民參與本會的癲癇症社區教育、培訓及認知計劃，而透過公眾認知運動、宣傳廣告、電視及電台節目，獲得有關癲癇症資訊的市民更不止此數。另外，我們推出癲癇症發作急救處理計劃，為香港消防處及香港警務處、懲教署、政府飛行服務隊、私人企業、公營機構、醫療組織及教育團體合作，提供培訓課程。目前，我們正與醫管局及教育局合辦一項癲癇症認知運動。

對不少急需支援及關愛的人士來說，凱瑟克基金為他們提供一個重要的求助途徑。透過支持啟迪會的工作，凱瑟克基金為求助者帶來重過新生的機會。

經過多年的並肩合作，我們開展了一段令人永誌難忘的旅程；藉著各項教育、關懷和支援工作，我們努力創造美好的未來。本會的服務經驗證明有助癲癇症患者重獲尊嚴，免受歧視。展望未來，若香港能夠成為一個以正確態度看待癲癇症患者的社會，凱瑟克基金的支持和幫助實在功不可沒。

Designing the Maggie's Centre, Hong Kong

香港Maggie's癌症關顧中心的設計

By *Lily Jencks*



The wind gently rustles the leaves, shadows flutter on a white wall and the reflection of sun on a rippling pond dances against the stone. This experience of calm and respite is hard to imagine in the surrounding context of hospital institutions and impersonal high-rises. Maggie's Centre at Tuen Mun Hospital provides a place to consider the difficult journey of cancer treatment, find new friends with whom to face the struggle, and be in an environment that makes you feel considered and cared for. An important role in creating this atmosphere is the design of both the architecture and landscape, providing a warm, loving environment.

Maggie's Centre Hong Kong will sit on what was originally a grassy mound at the end of a long lawn near the Tuen Mun Hospital oncology unit. This site was chosen partly for the location's existing feeling of calm, provided by a grove of mature trees and a grass lawn that can act as a borrowed garden, giving a dappled green view in this densely populated area. In designing Maggie's we sought to use the existing site to its full advantage; we consulted the "genius of the place". The building is arranged as pavilions in a garden, organized to create a continuous flow between interior and exterior. The interior rooms fold into the landscape or "pop out" with a private terrace over the pond. The public kitchen room, where someone is perennially making tea or busy with some light cooking, is central to the building, providing a friendly group focus with views out over the ponds and gardens to each side. This could be a Chinese Garden in the Suzhou tradition, but the architecture and landscape do not only abide by traditional rules. Maggie's takes the experience of calm, the reciprocity between nature and man and the prominence of intimate spaces of quiet contemplation found in this traditional design and creates something quite new.



LEFT TO RIGHT *Lily Jencks, Landscape Architect for the Maggie's Centre at Tuen Mun Hospital. • Lily Jencks has a discussion with the landscape team at Kadoorie Farm.*

圖左至右 屯門 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心的園林建築師 *Lily Jencks*。• *Lily Jencks* 與嘉道理農場的園林小組交流心得。

和風輕拂，把葉子吹得沙沙作響，婀娜多姿的樹影在白牆上微微晃動。池塘上的耀眼陽光，伴著一圈一圈的漣漪起舞。委實難以想像能在氣氛嚴肅的醫院及冰冷漠然的高樓之間，覓得如此寧靜清幽的環境。對於在抗癌路上奮力前進的病者來說，位於屯門的 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心提供了一個靜謐的地方，讓他們整理思緒，與新知共同面對癌病帶來的挑戰，重拾受到尊重和關懷的感覺。在營造一個洋溢暖意和關愛的環境時，建築設計及園藝佈局都是不容忽視的重要部份。

香港 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心座落於屯門醫院腫瘤科毗鄰；這塊狹長草地的末端，原本是一個綠草萌生的小山丘。高聳濃密的大樹為這裡注入恬靜的氛圍，成為我們選址的原因。附近的草地可作為「借來的庭園」，讓這個人口稠密的地區也享有盎然綠意。在設計香港 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心時，我們盡量運用四週環境的既有優勢及借鑑當地專業人士的意見。整幢建築就像設於庭園裡的亭子，創造室內與室外一體的感覺。中心的房間巧妙地與庭園融合，或是建於突出在池塘之上的陽台。開放式的廚房則位於中心的核心地區：這裡經常有人忙著泡茶或烹調簡便的小食，在這個氣氛隨和的共融空間裡，訪客可觀賞兩旁池塘和庭園的景致。雖然我們參考了中國蘇州的園林設計，但中心的建築及庭園並無囿於傳統。我們吸納了恬淡自如、天人合一和寧靜致遠的傳統設計特點，營造出煥然一新的元素。

The building itself acts as a bridge over a pond, with four distinct gardens on each side. Sharp orange bodies of carp twist under the water of the two ponds. One pond is oriented towards the lawn, reflecting the view of distant mountains. The consulting rooms overlook this pond, each with a private view. On the other side of the building, the pond is a quiet internal garden surrounding a library “quiet room”, accessible by a short bridge. The path over the bridge takes you on through the garden, weaving through many places to sit with native flowering plants and trees: habitats for birds and people alike. This side of the garden – away from the lawn – is walled to provide some protection from a busy road, but also to create an intimate feel. The sensations to be found at Maggie’s are not extravagant but of a quiet dignity. The building and the garden, the plants and the materials, have all been designed to give heart and strength; it is a place to find beauty in your surroundings and the “joy of living”.

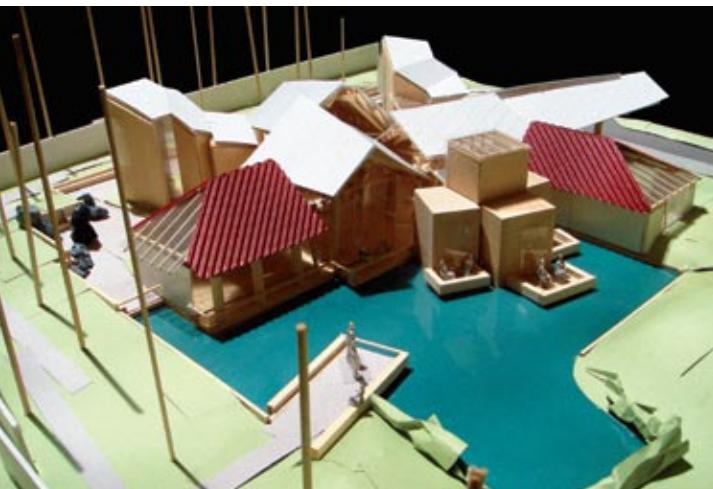
(The Maggie's Centre building at Tuen Mun Hospital was designed by world-renowned architect Frank Gehry with the generous collaboration of his office and the local architectural firm Ronald Lu and Partners. The landscape was designed by Lily Jencks with the kind collaboration of Urbis Hong Kong.) 

中心的建築橫跨池塘之上，儼如一道小橋，兩旁各設四個風格截然不同的庭園，錦鯉的艷紅身影在水裡徐徐而過，逍遙地穿梭兩個池塘。其中一個池塘靠近草地，反映著遠山優美的倒影。一列輔導室眺望這邊的池塘，各享不同的景色。在中心另一端的那個池塘有如一個內園，被圖書館的靜修室包圍，由一道短橋相接。走過這道橋，訪客可於庭園中漫步，或是閒坐觀賞園內的本地花卉和樹木，與鳥兒共享大自然。這邊的庭園遠離草地，並以牆壁分隔外面的喧鬧大路，意外地造就了一個私人空間。我們希望為香港 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心締造一種泰然自若的格調，而不是高調華麗的佈置。由建築、庭園、植物，以至建造物料，我們都本著關懷癌病患者，使他們重新獲得力量的構思而設計；在這裡，他們能從身邊的環境發現美好的事物和生命的樂趣。

(位於屯門醫院的Maggie's 癌症關顧中心由享譽全球的建築師 Frank Gehry 設計，更獲得其同事及香港呂元祥建築師事務所鼎力支持，而中心的庭園由 Lily Jencks 設計，並由香港雅邦規劃設計有限公司全力提供協助。) 

“Above all what matters is not to lose the joy of living in the fear of dying”

Maggie Keswick Jencks



Two aspects of the model of Frank Gehry's Maggie's Centre to be built at Tuen Mun Hospital – with the garden landscaping designed by Lily Jencks.

由 Frank Gehry 設計位於屯門醫院的 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心模型，中心的園林佈置由 Lily Jencks 負責。

Progress Report: China Association of Social Work Education

中國社會工作教育協會進展報告

By Wang Si-bin 王思斌



This year marks the 30th Anniversary of the Keswick Foundation. The China Association of Social Work Education, which represents the Departments of Social Work of 224 universities in China and tens of thousands of social work teachers and students, together with teachers and students benefiting from the rescue and rehabilitation projects in the disaster area in Sichuan, send our blessings and heartfelt gratitude to the Foundation. As the ancient sage Confucius said, "A man will be able to make accomplishments at the age of thirty". The Keswick Foundation was established 30 years ago and has continued to develop and innovate since that time. It has effected many remarkable achievements in the charitable community and won high acclaim from a host of people receiving assistance.

China resumed social work education more than 20 years ago, and has received strenuous support from the Foundation that has brought about some striking results. We have received grants from the Foundation to help in compiling professional teaching materials, holding academic conferences and organizing external exchanges. In particular, the Foundation has sponsored two five-year plans (2001–2006 and 2007–2012) for the Association since 2001, and promoted the establishment of the study of social work in mainland China through sponsoring the training of social work teachers, compilation of teaching materials, setting up of an internship base, and the conduct of professional appraisals.

In addition, organizing scholars' overseas visits, sponsoring outstanding students to participate in exchanges in Hong Kong, and holding discussion forums for university students studying social work, have widened the horizons, increased the knowledge and boosted the confidence of social work teachers and students in the mainland. In the past, many social work colleges and institutes experienced difficulties due to a lack of professional teaching materials. But with sponsorship from the Foundation, social work teaching materials compiled by the Association are now available in mainland bookstores and have become common textbooks for university students. Today, hundreds of universities sponsored by the Foundation receive these professional social work textbooks for free, and mainland social work education has been raised to a new level.

In the course of implementing the second five-year plan, social work education in the mainland has developed rapidly. Teaching materials on practical social work have been published successfully, the Association's regional network has been established, and a social work

在貴基金會成立 30 周年之際，中國社會工作教育協會，這個代表中國內地 224 家大學的社會工作系和數萬名社會工作師生，以及協會在四川災區救援重建個案中廣大受益的師生，向你們表示美好的祝福和真誠的感謝。中國智者孔夫子有云「三十而立」。30 年來貴基金會建立、發展及不斷創新，在慈善界做出了驕人的成績，也得到了廣大受助者的高度讚揚。

中國恢復社會工作教育至今已經 20 餘年，其間一直得到貴基金會的大力支持，並產生了十分顯著的效果。對於編寫專業教材、召開學術會議、組織對外交流各方面，我們都得到了基金會的資助。特別是 2001 年以來，貴基金會先後支助了協會的兩個五年計劃（2001-2006 及 2007-2012），通過支助社會工作師資培訓、教材編寫、實習基地建設、進行專業評估等，大大推動了中國內地社會工作學科的建設；而組織學者到海外訪問、資助優秀學生赴港交流、開辦社會工作大學生論壇等，更使內地社會工作師生擴大了視野、增長了知識、增強了信心。遙想當年，內地許多社會工作院校因缺乏專業教材而英雄氣短，如今得基金會資助、協會編寫的社會工作教材已遍佈內地書店，成為大學生的通用課本。到今天數百家大學得到基金會的資助而獲贈社會工作專業書本，使內地社會工作教育上升到一個新的水平。

在第二個五年計劃實施的過程中，中國內地社會工作教育也經歷著快速的新發展。社會工作實務系列教材順利出版，協會的地區網路已經形成，社會工作教育評估的個案正積極推進，在顯現了國家發展社會工作的策略中發揮著越來越重要的作用。在這些方面我們每一刻都感受到來自基金會支助的力量。而四川災區學校社會工作個案的實施，使當地師生增強了戰勝困難的勇氣，從中我們更體會到基金會支助的可貴。

中國內地社會工作正處於一個新的發展時期和階段。中央政府已決定大力發展社會工作，內地社會工作者的職業水平考試已進行了兩年，國家也決定了發展社會工作碩士學位教育。在這些歷史性的進步中，通過社會工作教育者所發揮的重要作用，我們深深地體會到基金會支助的重要意義。

education assessment project has been carried forward proactively, demonstrating that the State has played an increasingly important role in implementing strategies for developing social work. In this respect, we will always appreciate the support given by the Foundation. In addition, the implementation of a social work project in schools in the Sichuan disaster areas boosted the courage of local teachers and students and helped them succeed in overcoming extreme difficulties, which made us appreciate all the more the Foundation's valuable support.

Social work in mainland China is at a new developmental stage. The Central Government has decided to implement the next phase of development for social work. Professional examinations for social workers in the mainland have been held now for two years. The State has also decided to initiate a Masters programme in social work education. With such historic progress and considering the important function that social work educators perform, we understand fully the important implications of this support from the Foundation.

The China Association for Social Work Education, with the help of long-term sponsorship from the Foundation, is pleased to say that it has been growing continuously, and is now effectively promoting the development of each of its projects under the second five-year plan. The Association's ability to develop projects independently has been strengthened through its cooperation with the government and non-profit making organizations. By unleashing our internal potential, we are setting up an operational model for organizing academic activities with schools. We have achieved a certain degree of sustainability in capital utilization. With the development of social work, our ability to guide social work education in the mainland has been strengthened. In other words, the Foundation's support for the Association is enabling us to realize our objective of strengthening our self-development capability.

As the Keswick Foundation celebrates its 30th Anniversary, we wish to express our genuine gratitude that the Foundation has kept a low profile and given its trust to this Association in offering tremendous support to social work education in China. This has generated a positive return and the Association will use every cent in a prudent manner, so that the Foundation's sponsorship will create the maximum benefit. "Still waters run deep" – the spirit of the Foundation will encourage us to make progress and build a brighter future.

We wish the Foundation all the best in its charitable undertakings. 



在基金會成立 30 周年的大喜日子裏，受基金會長期資助的中國社會工作教育協會也高興地宣告：我們不斷在成長。協會正在有效地推動第二個五年計劃各個個案的發展；通過與政府、非牟利組織的合作增強了協會獨立發展個案的能力；通過發掘內部潛力，協會與學校共同舉辦學術活動的運作模式正在形成，在資金運用上協會具有一定程度的可持續性；隨著社會工作的發展，協會在更高層次上統領內地社會工作教育的能力正在加強。可以說，基金會支助協會，促進協會自我發展能力的目標正在實現。

在慶賀基金會成立 30 周年之際，我們還想說出一種深深的感受：基金會在給予中國社會工作教育事業極大支援的同時始終保持低調，及給予協會極大的信任。當然這也換來了回報：協會一直謹慎地用好每一分錢，使基金會的資助獲得最大的效益。「寧靜以致遠」，基金會的精神將激勵我們不斷進取，走向更光明的未來。

祝貴基金會三十華誕事業發展、前途錦繡！

OPPOSITE Wang Si-bin, Chairperson of the China Association of Social Work Education. LEFT Wang Si-bin congratulates volunteers who have completed training for the Hope School Programme in Sichuan. RIGHT Wang Si-bin delivering an important point to his students in a forum.

左頁 中國社會工作教育協會主席王思斌。左圖 王思斌向完成四川省「希望學校」訓練計劃的義工道賀。右圖 王思斌向學員講解論壇重點。

Why We Are Different

與別不同的凱瑟克基金

By Fanny Wong 王玉芬

Before joining the Keswick Foundation, I worked in the commercial sector for a few years. At that time, I always wanted a job that was meaningful and one that I could love. During my search for a new job, I was given that opportunity with an interview in early 1992 recommended by an employment agency. I remember the staff at the employment agency telling me, "The company that will be interviewing you tomorrow is a charitable organization and the nature of their work is similar to that of the Community Chest." At the time, I had limited knowledge of charity work, and had only made small donations to show my care and concern on flag days and through TV fundraising programmes. I had absolutely no understanding of charitable undertakings. After the interview, I became more curious and ultimately very involved with the nature of the job and looked forward to participating in charity work.

Soon after I joined the Foundation, I was mainly responsible for handling the annual charitable Christmas card fundraising activity. This project serves many purposes and besides offering beneficiaries donations for the services they provide, it enables the Foundation to introduce their work to the general public, so that more people learn about their services. In addition, the Christmas card fundraising provides people wishing to contribute to society with an opportunity to help other needy individuals through voluntary service. At that time, all participants, including committee members of the Foundation and our colleagues, together with staff and volunteers of the beneficiary organizations, made concerted efforts in launching the fundraising activity. With my involvement in its organization over the years, I gained a lot from these learning opportunities and better understood how to get along with others. However, due to external factors, the charitable Christmas card fundraising activity was terminated in 2004.

I take much pride in the Keswick Foundation because, during the past 30 years, despite a low profile, it has lived up to its commitments, subsidized local social welfare organizations in launching pilot services to complement existing but often inadequate services, and given proper assistance to users in need of these services. Funding agencies are, in general, more willing to give financial aid to projects or specific activities but less willing to subsidize administrative expenses. Staff from social service organizations with whom I have worked over the years always tell me that they face great difficulty in applying for financial aid, and, in particular, for funding administrative expenses and staff salaries. When they learnt that the Foundation was willing

在未加入凱瑟克基金之前，我在商業機構工作了數年。當時，我一直希望能做一些有意義及自己喜愛的工作。在尋覓的過程中，經僱傭公司的推薦下，在1992年初得到了一個面試的機會。我還記得那間公司向我說：「妳明天面試的機構是一間慈善機構，他們的工作類似公益金吧。」

當時，我對慈善工作的認識非常淺

薄，只是透過賣旗或電視籌款節目捐獻小小金錢以盡心意，然而對慈善工作的內容毫無認識。面試後，我對這份工作性質深感好奇及喜愛，亦非常希望參與其中。

加入基金的初期，我主要的工作是處理每年一度的慈善聖誕咭籌款活動。這項籌款活動具有多重意義，受惠機構可得一筆善款作服務之用，更可貴的是機構可藉此機會向社會人士介紹他們的工作，讓更多人認識他們的服務。此外，這籌款活動亦能讓有心貢獻社會的人透過義工服務幫助有需要的人。回想當時的情境，所有參與的人士，包括基金上下層共事的人、受惠機構和義工們都能通力合作，齊心合力為活動籌款。而我在多年的籌款活動過程，獲得很多從「人」和「事」上的學習機會及啟發。可惜，因客觀環境因素的影響下，慈善聖誕咭籌款活動於2004年終止。

而我最引以為榮的是，在過去的三十年當中，基金會一直作風低調，默默耕耘，資助本地社會福利機構推行嶄新服務，填補現有服務的不足，適切地幫助有需要的服務使用者。一般的基金會較多願意資助項目或活動費用，而行政費的資助則較少。我多年來與社會服務機構的接觸，常



to subsidize administrative expenses, they would become quite animated. However, I always emphasized to applicants that the projects under review would have to meet the needs of the targeted segment of society in order to receive support from the Foundation.

The Keswick Foundation plays an important role in supplementing inadequate services. It has so far subsidized more than 90 service projects, including the well-known Bradbury Hospice, Hong Kong Single Parents Association, Guangzhou YangAi Special Children Parent Club and the development of social service education work by the China Association for Social Work Education. With the support of the Foundation, these institutions have achieved steady development.

I have been working for the Keswick Foundation for more than 17 years, and I think that I have been very lucky, because it has enabled me to serve society hand in hand with different welfare or academic institutions. I have also been lucky to work with the Committee Members of the Foundation, who are friendly, dedicated and pragmatic. They communicate frankly and openly with staff members from each subsidized project and are willing to offer assistance using different channels when problems arise, to ensure that plans can be implemented smoothly, and ultimately benefit the service users. All past and present Chairmen, Governors and Executive Committee Members of the Foundation have afforded me their strong support and complete trust all along, and I have learnt a lot from them. Under their leadership and with the concerted efforts of all colleagues, I believe that the Keswick Foundation can assist more institutions and continue to contribute to the wellbeing of society. 

常聽到他們申請資助時遇到各式各樣的困難，特別是籌募行政及職員薪金費用。所以當他們知道基金會願意贊助行政費用時，不難看到他們面上即時展露出充滿希望和喜悅的表情。然而，我經常向申請者強調，申請項目要切合社會所需才能得到基金會的支持。

以填補服務不足的角色來看，基金會正是發揮了大大的作用。時至今日，基金已資助了過百個計劃，其中包括人所共知的白普理寧養中心、香港單親協會、位於廣州市的揚愛特殊孩子家長俱樂部，及發展中國社會工作教育協會社會服務教育工作等等。這些機構在基金的支持下，現已漸漸發展成為穩定的機構。

我在凱瑟克基金工作至今已超過 17 年，我常常感到自己非常幸運，因為藉著自己的工作崗位，能與不同的社會服務機構合力為社會服務。而且，基金會擁有一群熱心、善心、實事求是的委員。他們對每一個受助的項目都堅持有適當的溝通，若有任何困難，都樂意從不同的渠道給予協助，務求項目能順利進行，最終惠及服務使用者。基金會的主席們及執行委員一直以來給我強大的支持及信任，我在他們身上獲益良多。在他們的帶領下，加上同事們同心協力，我相信基金定能協助更多的機構為社會有需要的人服務。



OPPOSITE Fanny Wong makes an important call. LEFT Fanny Wong and members of the Executive Committee meet Priscilla Lui and her team at Devon House.

左頁 正在埋首工作的王玉芬。左圖 王玉芬及基金執行委員與雷張慎佳和同事於德宏大廈開會。

Reflections on the Foundation's Future

對基金未來發展的一點反思

By Nelson Chow 周永新

Looking into the future is not easy, with today's world so full of uncertainties. Having said that, it is perhaps easier to predict the future of the Keswick Foundation because Maggie Keswick Jencks vision, which has inspired the Foundation's course for 30 years, is not easily swayed by the fickle winds of change.

The vision that Maggie laid down for the Foundation is that we do not seek glory or fame, but rather act on a simple desire to share what we have, whether material or non-material, with those who are less fortunate than us. In following this principle, over the past 30 years the Foundation has supported many projects, such as preventing child abuse, a serious problem that has yet to reach the necessary level of public awareness; introducing pioneering services, like hospice care, about which there is still little understanding; and extending programmes, like community care for the mentally ill, where there are obvious service gaps. In providing funding for all these initiatives, the only goal of the Foundation is to enable its fellow citizens, who might be weak or disadvantaged, to feel that there are people who care for them and are prepared to stand by their side on their road to recovery.

The Keswick Foundation has always carried out its work in this spirit and, as long as we are not forgetful of our vision, we will grow from strength to strength. Why am I so sure of this prediction? Because I believe that there will always be people, in our midst, who are in need of a little extra help, who do not have enough support from their families, or are so desperate that they wish to end their lives. And as long as we can offer care for these people, there is a place for the Foundation in our community.

More specifically, I believe the Foundation's efforts in the future should be applied in the following areas. First, the bulk of our funding support should still go to the disadvantaged among us, especially those suffering from mental disabilities as they are the most neglected in our society and least able to give voice to their needs. In this regard, I hope the Foundation will be more proactive in its funding initiatives, for instance in supporting groups or individuals who show empathy for the mentally disabled and have the heart, dedication, motivation and commitment to act as their advocates.

在今天變幻無常的世界裡，前瞻未來並非易事。儘管如此，預測凱瑟克基金的未來發展路向，也許會相對容易，因為始創人 Maggie Keswick Jencks 的願景不會跟隨社會潮流而動搖或改變。事實上，在過去30年來，她的願景一直引導著基金的發展方針。

Maggie 為基金奠定的願景是：不沽名釣譽，在物質或非物質層面，與不幸的弱勢社群分享基金的資源。本著這個原則，基金在30年來致力資助多項計劃，例如防止兒童受虐（公眾對這個嚴重社會問題的意識尚未達到應有水平）；引進先導服務，例如市民缺乏了解的寧養服務；以及擴展現有計劃，例如為精神病患者而設的社區照顧服務，紓緩供應顯著不足的情況。基金本著一個宗旨為上述計劃提供支持：讓孤立無援的弱勢人士感到社會的關懷，在復康之路上獲得扶持和幫助。

一直以來，凱瑟克基金秉承這個信念工作，只要我們繼續奉行基金的願景，必能繼續發展和成長。我為何對這個預測深信不疑？因為我相信社會上總有需要給予援手、未能從家庭獲得足夠支援，或在絕望中有意輕生的人。只要基金能為他們帶來關懷和協助，便有繼續存在的理由。

具體而言，我認為基金在未來應循以下的方向發展。首先，基金應堅持把大部份撥款用於弱勢群體的宗旨，特別是弱智人士或精神病患者，因為他們是社會上最受忽略的一群，也未能為自己的需要發聲。在這方面，我期望基金能主動提供資助，例如支持為弱智人士或精神病患者提供服務，以及在倡議其權益方面努力不懈的組織或個人。

Nelson Chow, giant in the development of the Keswick Foundation.
在推動凱瑟克基金的發展方面，周永新作出巨大的貢獻。



Second, I would suggest that the Foundation continue to look beyond the boundaries of Hong Kong to the billion or more people in mainland China for new ventures and inspirational initiatives requiring funding support. We have already assisted successfully in the training of social work personnel in the mainland, and we see this as a beginning of our efforts to help the needy there. We should continue to render our support to academic institutions to further the advancement of Chinese social work training, and this in itself is already an immense task for the Foundation in the next few decades.

What else can the Keswick Foundation do? I would not compare the Foundation with other large funding bodies; after all, our resources only allow us to fund a few projects at a time. However, our edge is that we are so flexible that there are few limits to restrict our decisions. Hence, we are indeed playing a unique role as a funding body and filling a gap where few if any other charitable organizations are able to tread. (I can cite the support of social work education in China as an example, since other funding bodies could not possibly achieve what our Foundation has accomplished.) I therefore strongly urge the Foundation to maintain this unique role.

I have no crystal ball in my hands, but as long as we are sensitive to the suffering of the disadvantaged, hold true to our vision of sharing with those in need, and continue to make our funding strategy flexible and responsible, I am sure we have a significant future ahead of us, and I look forward to seeing bountiful harvests reaped from the seeds we have sowed.

*Nelson Chow
on behalf of the Governors of the Keswick Foundation*

其次，我期望基金能擴闊視野，北望擁有十多億人口的中國，物色需要資助的新成立的機構及創新計劃。我們已成功協助內地培訓社會工作人才，並視此為幫助中國有需要人士的第一步。基金應繼續支持學術組織進一步發展中國的社會工作培訓事業，單是推動這方面的計劃，便足以成為基金未來數十年的一項重要任務。

凱瑟克基金還可以在哪些方面作出貢獻？我不能把基金與其他大型撥款機構相提並論，畢竟我們的資源有限，只能在同一時間資助少數計劃。然而，我們具備靈活運作的優勢，決策所受的限制不多。由此可見，我們是一個性質獨特的撥款機構，可以彌補其他慈善組織未能涵蓋的服務範圍（基金對中國社會工作教育的支持便是一個很好的例子，因為我們取得的成果並非其他撥款機構所能媲美）。因此，我衷心希望基金能堅守這個別樹一幟的角色。

我並無預知未來的水晶球，但只要基金能對弱勢社群的困境保持敏銳的觸覺，貫徹與有需要人士分享資源的願景，以及奉行靈活和盡責的資助策略，我對基金的前景感到非常樂觀，並期待一直以來的默默耕耘，將會取得豐碩的成果。

*周永新
代表凱瑟克基金總監撰文*

Projects funded by The Keswick Foundation 凱瑟克基金資助的計劃

Local Projects 本地資助項目

Sponsored Agency 受惠機構	Project 計劃	Project Description 計劃詳情	Funding Period 資助時期
Action for Reachout 青鳥 hkaids.med.cuhk.edu.hk	Reachout Programme 外展計劃	The programme offered medical, counselling, social and legal services to women in the sex industry. The Keswick Foundation (KF) sponsored the agency's operational expenses. 這項計劃為從事性工作的婦女提供醫療、輔導、社會及法律服務。基金資助該會的營運開支。	1995 – 1998
Against Child Abuse 防止虐待兒童會 www.aca.org.hk	Tuen Mun Centre 屯門中心	The Tuen Mun Centre was a new mode of intervention for child protection. KF supported the Centre's operational costs. 屯門中心提供嶄新的保護兒童介入服務。基金資助中心的營運開支。	1986 – 1989
Art-In-Hospital 藝術在醫院 www.aih.org.hk	Rainbow Project: Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse 彩虹計劃：預防兒童被性侵犯	The project provided professional service and assistance to sexually abused children and their families. It also raised public awareness of child sexual abuse and its prevention. KF funded the project expenses. 這項計劃為遭受性侵犯的兒童及其家庭提供專業服務和協助，並增強市民對兒童性侵犯及其預防工作的認識。基金資助計劃的開支。	1999 – 2002
Asian Outreach Hong Kong 香港亞洲歸主協會 www.aohk.org.hk	Art Programmes in Public Hospitals 公立醫院藝術計劃	The project improved the hospital environment and provided the public with a chance to appreciate visual art outside museums. KF sponsored the agency's operational costs. 這項計劃有助美化醫院的環境，並且讓市民有機會在博物館以外的地方欣賞視覺藝術。基金資助該會的營運開支。	2004 – 2006
Association for Engineering and Medical Volunteer Services 工程及醫療義務工作協會 www.emv.org.hk	Family Service Centre 家庭服務中心	KF sponsors the emolument and programme expenses of the agency's self-financed family service centre. 該會的家庭服務中心以自負盈虧形式運作，基金贊助中心的薪酬和活動開支。	2009 – 2011
Electronic Communication for the Disabled 傷殘人士電子通訊	Technical Aids Service to the Disabled 傷殘人士技術支援服務	The project was to produce technical aids for the disabled so that they can live independently and enjoy a higher quality of life. KF funded the project's promotional and personnel expenses. 這項計劃為傷殘人士製作技術性輔助設備，讓他們可獨立生活，擁有更佳的生活質素。基金資助計劃的宣傳及薪酬開支。	1985 – 1986
	Electronic Communication for the Disabled 傷殘人士電子通訊	The project provided more opportunities for the disabled to use computers for communication and employment. KF funded the project equipment and recurrent expenses. 這項計劃增加傷殘人士使用電腦的機會，方便他們溝通及就業。基金資助計劃的設備及經常性開支。	1991 – 1992

Sponsored Agency 受惠機構	Project 計劃	Project Description 計劃詳情	Funding Period 資助時期
Caritas Hong Kong 香港明愛 www.caritas.org.hk	Project on Recovery and Restoration from Financial Crisis 克服及解決財政危機計劃	The project provides one-stop debt counselling and emotional support service to help the debtors in solving their problems. KF supports the emolument, programme and research expenses. 這項計劃為欠債人士提供一站式的輔導和情緒支援服務，協助他們解決問題。基金資助薪酬、活動和研究開支。	2009 – 2012
Chinese University of Hong Kong 香港中文大學 www.cuhk.edu.hk	Psychiatric Epidemiology Research Unit 精神科流行病學研究部	KF sponsored the establishment of the Unit under the Department of Psychiatry together with its research programme on the frequency and distribution of psychiatric morbidity in Sha Tin. 基金資助精神科學系成立該部門，並為一項有關沙田區精神病患病率的研究提供撥款，以了解發病頻率及分佈情況。	1980 – 1986
Christian Family Service Centre 基督教家庭服務中心 www.cfsc.org.hk	A Self-Help Group for Women in an Abusive Relationship 受虐婦女自助小組	The project aimed at developing a self-help programme for women at risk of violence through a groupwork approach. KF funded the programme expenses and emolument. 這項計劃旨在透過小組形式，為可能受家庭暴力的婦女提供自助計劃。基金資助計劃的開支及員工薪酬。	1990 – 1992
Christian Fellowship of Pastoral Care for Youth Ltd 基督教青少年牧養團契 www.p-care.org.hk	Parent Empowerment Scheme 家長充權計劃	The project sought to equip parents with parenting skills so that they could positively guide their children and prevent youth behavioural problems. KF funded the operational expenses of the scheme. 這項計劃旨在向家長傳授管教子女的技巧，讓他們可以正面引導子女，避免出現青少年行為問題。基金資助計劃的營運開支。	2003 – 2006
Comfort Care Concern Group 鱷明會 www.cccg.org.hk	Companion Scheme 同行計劃	Under this programme, successfully rehabilitated offenders and their families will provide assistance to and share experiences with those still in prison and their families. KF is funding the personnel of the scheme. 在這計劃之下，更新人士及其家人協助在囚人士及其家人，與他們分享經驗。基金資助計劃的員工薪酬。	2008 – 2011
	Volunteer Service Centre and Integrated Bereavement Care Service 關顧喪親人士綜合服務義工中心	The project trained volunteers to provide direct support by hotline or direct visitation services to dying patients and their families. KF sponsored the employment of an Assistant Social Work Officer. 在這項計劃之下，受訓義工透過電話熱線或家訪，為臨終病人及其家庭提供直接支援。基金資助聘請計劃的助理社會工作主任。	1994 – 1998
	Integrated Bereavement Care Service 關顧喪親人士綜合服務	KF sponsored the salary of a project officer and a welfare worker and the programme expenses for three years. The project included training of social workers to run support groups for patients, relatives or the bereaved. 基金資助聘請計劃主任和福利工作員，以及為計劃的三年經費提供撥款。計劃包括培訓社工，為病人、親屬或喪親人士成立支援小組。	1996 – 2001

Sponsored Agency 受惠機構	Project 計劃	Project Description 計劃詳情	Funding Period 資助時期
Comfort Care Concern Group 耀明會 www.cccg.org.hk	Funeral Support Service 葬禮支援服務	The project provides funeral information and counsels to the bereaved families and training to volunteers. KF sponsors the employment of a Social Work Assistant. 這項計劃為喪親家屬提供資料和輔導，又為義工提供訓練。基金資助該會聘請一名社會服務助理。	2009 – 2011
End Child Sexual Abuse Foundation 護苗基金 www.ecsaf.org	Research & Education Programme on Adolescent Peer Sexual Abuse Prevention 青少年性知識及朋輩間性侵犯研究及教育計劃	KF sponsored research on Adolescent Sexuality and Peer Child Sexual Abuse in Hong Kong. KF funded two education officers to run the programme on upper primary and lower secondary school students. 基金為「青少年性知識及朋輩間性侵犯」研究提供經費，並資助聘請兩名教育主任，負責高小及初中學生的教育計劃。	2003 – 2006
Enlighten Hong Kong – Action for Epilepsy 香港啟迪會 — 為癲癇症患者服務 www.enlightenhk.org	"Sexual Abuse Preventive" Programme for Mentally Handicapped Students 智障學童性教育課程	The agency offers educational programmes to mentally handicapped students, teaching them the proper attitude towards sex and providing information and instruction on protection from sexual abuse. KF sponsors the employment of programme officers and cost of teaching materials. 該會為智障學童提供教育課程，教導他們正確的性觀念及預防性侵犯的資訊和方法。基金資助聘請計劃主任及教材開支。	2008 – 2011
Fu Hong Society 扶康會 www.fuhong.org	Support Programmes for Epilepsy 為癲癇症患者提供支援服務	The agency provides services to anyone directly or indirectly affected by epilepsy. KF funded its specialized support services, e.g. employment counselling service, legal advice, hotline, etc. 該會為直接及間接受癲癇症影響的人士服務。基金資助該會的特別支援服務，例如：就業轉導服務、法律諮詢及電話熱線等。	2002 – 2008
	Employment of a Fundraiser 聘請一名籌款主任	KF sponsors the agency in hiring a fundraiser to formulate a long-term fundraising strategy to achieve self-sufficiency. 基金資助該會聘請一名籌款主任，以訂定長遠籌款策略，協助該會達到自給自足的目標。	2008 – 2010
	Temporary Residential Care Service 臨時住宿服務	The project provided residential services as well as training to the mentally handicapped, including those who had graduated from special schools. KF sponsored the administrative costs to enable the agency to extend its centre and accommodate more trainees. 除住宿服務外，這項計劃亦訓練智障人士，包括特殊學校畢業生。基金資助該會的行政開支，協助擴展中心規模，以便收容更多學員。	1986 – 1988
	Development Centre for Persons with Autism 自閉症人士發展中心	The project set up a centre to provide a wide range of services and training programmes for adolescents and adults with autism, with an ultimate goal of improving their quality of life and supporting their families. KF supported the project's personnel costs. 由這項計劃所設立的中心，為自閉症青少年及成人提供各類服務和訓練計劃，最終目標是改善他們的生活質素及為其家庭提供支援。基金資助計劃的薪酬開支。	2006 – 2009

Sponsored Agency 受惠機構	Project 計劃	Project Description 計劃詳情	Funding Period 資助時期
Heep Hong Society 協康會 www.heephong.org	Parents Resource Centre 家長資源中心	The programme offered a range of supportive services for parents and families of handicapped children. KF sponsored the emolument, administration costs and programme expenses. 這項計劃為傷殘兒童的家長及家庭提供各類支援服務。基金資助其薪酬支出、行政開支及計劃開支。	1991 – 1994
	Special project for Children suffering from Autistic Disability 自閉症兒童特別計劃	The project formulated a training package TEACCH (Treatment and Education of Autistic and related Communication handicapped CHildren) for children suffering from autistic disorders. KF sponsored the development of this package. 這項計劃為自閉症兒童製訂一個名為 TEACCH (自閉症與溝通相關障礙兒童的治療與教育) 的訓練課程。基金資助這個課程的發展經費。	1993 – 1996
Home Care For Girls 關愛之家 www.hcgirls.org	Supporting services for Autistic Children 自閉症兒童支援服務	The project offered supporting services to school-aged autistic children. KF sponsored the programme expenses and emolument. 這項計劃為學齡自閉症兒童提供支援服務。基金資助計劃的經費及薪酬支出。	2006 – 2009
Hong Chi Association (previously known as the Hong Kong Association for the Mentally Handicapped) 匡智會 (前稱香港弱智人士服務協進會) www.hongchi.org.hk	Hostel and Counselling Services for Teenage Girls 少女住宿及輔導服務	The project provides short-term residential, counselling and other services to teenage girls from 14 to 18 who find it hard to live with their families. KF's sponsorship finances part of its operational costs and enables it to achieve financial balance during the economic downturn. 這項計劃為無法與家人同住的 14 歲至 18 歲少女提供短期住宿、輔導及其他服務。基金資助該機構的部份營運開支，確保機構在經濟低迷期間能達到收支平衡。	2009 – 2011
Hong Kong Alzheimer's Disease Association 香港老年癡呆症協會 www.hkada.org.hk	Personal Guidance and Development Scheme for Mentally Handicapped Adults 智障成人個人指導及發展計劃	The project offered two kinds of services to the mentally handicapped: counselling and personal guidance, and training and development. KF funded the emolument, administration and programme expenses. 這項計劃為智障人士提供兩類服務：輔導和個人指導，以及訓練和發展。基金資助計劃的員工薪酬、行政及計劃開支。	1990 – 1993
	Establishment of a permanent office cum Service Centre 成立永久辦事處及服務中心	KF supported the agency's setting-up of a centre which provided respite and home-care support, a hotline, counselling, a resources centre, library, organized support groups and training. 基金資助該會成立一所中心，提供舒緩及家居照顧支援、電話熱線、輔導、資源中心、圖書館、支援小組及訓練服務。	2000 – 2003
	Community Services for Dementia Care 照顧癡呆症人士的社區服務	KF funds the ongoing expenses of the agency's two Day Care Centres. 基金資助該會兩家日間照顧中心的日常開支。	2009 – 2012

Sponsored Agency 受惠機構	Project 計劃	Project Description 計劃詳情	Funding Period 資助時期
Hong Kong Cancer Fund 香港癌症基金會 www.cancer-fund.org	CancerLink — A Community Cancer Support and Information Centre 癌協熱線 — 社區癌症支援及資訊中心	A community cancer support and information centre was set up in Wong Tai Sin. KF supported 50% of its total recurrent costs. 於黃大仙成立一所社區癌症支援及資訊中心。基金資助該中心 50% 的總經常性開支。	1996 – 1999
Hong Kong Catholic Marriage Advisory Council 香港公教婚姻輔導會 www.cmac.org.hk	Evaluation Research in the Marriage Mediation Counselling Project 婚姻調解及輔導計劃評估研究	The project evaluated a pioneer Marriage Mediation Counselling Project which provided a conciliation service for couples facing divorce. KF's sponsorship covered the research's operational and emolument expenses. 這項計劃就一個先導性婚姻調解及輔導計劃進行評估，該服務旨在調解面對離婚危機的夫婦。基金資助研究的營運開支及薪酬支出。	1989
Hong Kong Council of Social Service 香港社會服務聯會 www.hkcss.org.hk	The Study of the Employment Outcome of Recovered Mentally Ill Workers in Various Sheltered Workshops 研究精神病康復者受僱於庇護工場後的表現	The project was the first systematic research study on the effectiveness of sheltered workshops in Hong Kong. KF funded the research expenses incurred. 這是首項就本港庇護工場的成效進行的系統性研究。基金資助研究經費。	1992
Hong Kong Down Syndrome Association 香港唐氏綜合症協會 www.hk-dsa.org.hk	International Conference on Family and Community Care 家庭及社區照顧國際會議	KF sponsored the Council to attend the conference. 基金資助該會出席會議。	1993
	Establishment of Parent Support Network for families having a child with Down Syndrome 成立唐氏綜合症兒童家長會的支援網絡	The project was to provide information and support to parents having a child with Down Syndrome, and to affirm parents' role in the child's development. KF sponsored the project expenses. 這項計劃為唐氏綜合症兒童的家長提供資訊及支援，肯定家長在兒童發展過程擔當的角色。基金資助計劃開支。	1989 – 1990
	Community Education & Programme Development Project 社區教育及項目發展計劃	The project aimed at changing the attitude of parents, professionals and the community towards Down Syndrome. The project also offered training programmes and support services to parents. KF funded the recurrent costs of the project. 這項計劃旨在改變家長、專業人士及社會對唐氏綜合症的態度，並為家長提供訓練計劃和支援服務。基金資助計劃的經常性開支。	1990 – 1991
Hong Kong Family Welfare Society 香港家庭福利會 www.hkfws.org.hk	Drop-in Centre and Single Parents Project 單親匯聚中心計劃	There was a high demand for services for single-parent families in the 1990s. The project's goal was to set up a family drop-in centre. KF's sponsorship covered the centre's emolument, administration and programme expenses. 在 1990 年代，社會對單親家庭服務的需求殷切。這項計劃旨在設立一所家庭聚會中心。基金資助中心的薪酬支出、行政及計劃開支。	1990 – 1991

Sponsored Agency 受惠機構	Project 計劃	Project Description 計劃詳情	Funding Period 資助時期
Hong Kong Federation of the Blind 香港失明人互聯會 www.hkfb.org.hk	Home Safety Care Scheme for the Isolated Elderly with Visual Impairment 獨居視障長者家居維修服務	The agency is a small self-help organization formed by the blind. This is a tailor-made programme providing special services to the isolated elderly with visual impairment. KF funds the recurrent expenses of the project. 該會是一個由視障人士組成的小型自助組織。這項度身訂造的計劃為獨居視障長者提供特別的服務。基金資助計劃的經常性開支。	2009 – 2011
Hong Kong Joint Council of Parents of the Mentally Handicapped 香港弱智人士家長聯會 www.hkjcpmh.org.hk	Trailwalker Communication Education Centre 毅行者傳訊教育中心	The objectives were to "Break the Barrier of the Community, Share Our Love and Abilities". About 95% of the agency's members were parents of the mentally handicapped. KF sponsored the operation of the education centre. 該會的目標是「打破社會障礙，分享愛與潛能」。該會約 95% 的會員為智障人士家長。基金資助教育中心的營運開支。	1995 – 1997
Hong Kong Single Parents Association 香港單親協會 www.hkspa.org.hk	Activity Centre for Single Parents 單親活動中心	The project established a support network amongst single parents and their families. It provided training and knowledge on handling family issues. KF sponsored the operation of the activity centre. 透過這項計劃，單親家長及其家庭組成一個支援網絡，就處理家庭問題提供訓練和資訊。基金資助活動中心的營運開支。	1996 – 1999
Prevention of Child Abuse and Violence in Single Parents 預防單親家庭的虐待兒童及暴力事件		This was a service programme aiming to prevent child abuse and violence in single parent families. KF sponsored the personnel and programme expenses. 這項服務計劃旨在避免單親家庭發生虐待兒童及暴力事件。基金資助薪酬及計劃開支。	1999 – 2001
Single Fathers Support Network 單親爸爸支援網絡		The project aimed to build up a support network amongst single fathers. KF supported the project expenses. 這項計劃旨在建立一個單親父親的支援網絡。基金資助計劃開支。	2002 – 2004
Hong Kong Unison 香港融樂會 www.unison.org.hk	Support Services to Ethnic Minority Residents in Hong Kong 香港少數族裔居民支援服務	KF sponsors part of the recurrent and administration expenses of the agency. The agency aims to promote racial equality and provide support services to ethnic minorities in Hong Kong. 該會的宗旨是宣揚種族平等，為香港的少數族裔提供支援服務。基金贊助該會部份的經常性和行政開支。	2009 – 2011
Ho-Sum Organisation Ltd 好心組織有限公司 www.ho-sum.org	Ho-Sum Website (Chinese Version), Volunteer Database & Donors Section 好心網站（中文版）、義工資料庫及捐助人資訊欄	The development of Ho-Sum's website which provided an online meeting place for charities, corporations and individuals who wanted to be volunteers. KF funded the development costs. 好心網站的設立，有助慈善組織、企業及有意成為義工的人士在網上溝通交流。基金資助網站的研發開支。	2003 – 2005

Sponsored Agency 受惠機構	Project 計劃	Project Description 計劃詳情	Funding Period 資助時期
Ho-Sum Organisation Ltd 好心組織有限公司 www.ho-sum.org	Ho-Sum Volunteering Services 好心義工服務	The website provided an online meeting place for charities and corporates and individuals who wanted to be volunteers. KF sponsored the office expenses and website maintenance costs. 該網站有助慈善組織、企業及有意成為義工的人士在網上溝通交流。基金資助辦事處的經費及網站的維修開支。	2004 – 2007
Jardine Ambassador 怡和親善大使	Carnival – “City of Happy Families” 快樂家庭嘉年華	KF donated \$20,000 for the carnival. 基金撥款 20,000 港元資助舉辦嘉年華會。	1987
Jockey Club Cheung Chau Don Bosco Youth Centre 長洲鮑思高青年營 www.donboscocamp.org.hk	Sea Rover Project 水上歷奇輔導計劃	This project provides educational and recreational activities to youths in Hong Kong. KF sponsored the agency's purchase of a boat and hiring of trainees. 這項計劃為本港青少年提供教育及康樂活動。基金資助該會購買一艘船隻及聘請受訓學員。	2008 – 2010
KELY Support Group 啟勵扶青會 www.kely.org	Cantonese Language Service 廣東話服務	The project provided a Cantonese service at support group meetings, school campaigns, 24-hour crisis intervention and counselling services to young people. KF funded the operational and promotional costs of the project. 這項計劃提供以廣東話為媒介的支援小組聚會、校園運動、24 小時危機介入及青少年輔導服務。基金資助計劃的營運及宣傳開支。	1993 – 1994
Make-A-Wish® Hong Kong 願望成真基金 www.makeawish.org.hk		KF supports the administration and has provided an office for the agency since 1998. 自 1998 年起，基金資助該會的行政開支，並提供辦事處。	1998 – present 1998 – 現在
Maggie Keswick Jencks Cancer Caring Centre Foundation Maggie's 癌症關顧中心 www.maggiescentre.org.hk	Maggie's Centre at Tuen Mun Hospital 屯門醫院的Maggie's癌症關顧中心	KF has been supporting the development of the first Maggie's Centre outside the UK. The Centre supports anyone directly or indirectly affected by cancer. 基金一直支持這家首次在英國境外設立的 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心。該中心為直接或間接受癌症影響的人士提供支援。	2007 – 2012
Mental Health Association of Hong Kong 香港心理衛生會 www.mhahk.org.hk	Provision of After Care Service for Dischargees of Psychiatric Halfway House 中途宿舍離舍舍友關顧服務	Public hospitals were stretched of resources and mentally ill people could not receive adequate basic care and attention. The project filled the gap and rehabilitated dischargees of the Psychiatric Halfway House. KF funded the administrative costs of the programme. 由於公立醫院的資源緊絀，精神病者未獲得足夠的基本照顧及關懷。這項計劃可彌補服務不足的情況，為離開中途宿舍的人士提供復康服務。基金資助計劃的行政開支。	1988 – 1991

Sponsored Agency 受惠機構	Project 計劃	Project Description 計劃詳情	Funding Period 資助時期
Project Care	Hospice and Grief Counselling Programme 善終及哀傷輔導計劃	A pilot project to fill the gap and provide services to the dying. KF funded its public education programme and the establishment of a Hospice Care Team. 這項先導性計劃可彌補服務不足的情況，為臨終者提供服務。基金資助該會的公共教育計劃及協助成立寧養關顧小組。	1984 – 1985
Richmond Fellowship of Hong Kong 利民會 www.richmond.org.hk	Training Programme 職員訓練計劃	The project included three programmes: a Senior Trainee Scholarship Scheme, Junior Scholarship Scheme and Training Unit in Ping Shan. KF supported the employment of staff and programme expenses. 這項計劃包括三個部份：資深見習生獎學金計劃、初級見習生獎學金計劃及設於屏山的訓練小組。基金資助聘請計劃職員及計劃開支。	1985 – 1988
	Exchange Programme 交換計劃	KF funded staff from Guangzhou Civil Affairs Bureau Psychiatric Hospital to visit facilities available to the mentally ill in Hong Kong. 基金資助廣州民政精神病院的職員參觀本港為精神病者提供的設施。	1988
	Mental Health Review Advisory Services 檢討精神健康顧問服務	KF supported the agency to provide mental health review advisory services to mentally ill patients and their relatives. 基金資助該會為精神病者及其親屬提供精神健康檢討顧問服務。	1991 – 1993
	Exchange Programme between the Richmond Fellowship of Hong Kong and the Guangzhou Civil Affairs Bureau Psychiatric Hospital 香港利民會及廣州民政精神病院交換計劃	KF funded two occupational therapists to train the hospital staff in Guangzhou and design better ward routines. 基金資助兩名職業治療師前往廣州，訓練當地的醫護人員，並製訂較妥善的病房程序。	1993 – 1996
Society for AIDS Care 愛滋寧養服務協會 www.aidscare.com.hk	Home Care Nurse 家居護理服務	KF sponsored the agency to establish a Home Care Nursing Team for AIDS patients. 基金資助該會為愛滋病人成立一個家居護理服務小組。	1995 – 1998
Society for the Promotion of Hospice Care 善寧會 (前稱善終服務會) www.hospicecare.org.hk	Employment of an Assistant Coordinator 聘請一名助理統籌主任	KF sponsored the employment of an Assistant Coordinator. 基金資助聘請一名助理統籌主任。	1986 – 1988
	Information Centre Office at Lai Kok Estate 設於麗閣邨的資訊中心辦事處	KF sponsored the operational expenditure of the agency's Information Centre Office. 基金資助該資訊中心辦事處的營運開支。	1988 – 1989
	Home Care Programme 家居護理計劃	KF supported the recurrent expenses of the Home Care Team. 基金資助家居護理小組的經常性開支。	1990 – 1991

Sponsored Agency 受惠機構	Project 計劃	Project Description 計劃詳情	Funding Period 資助時期
Society for the Promotion of Hospice Care 善寧會 (前稱善終服務會) www.hospicecare.org.hk	Establishment of Bradbury Hospice 成立白普理寧養中心	KF funded part of the operational costs of the Society. 基金資助該中心部份的營運開支。	1990 – 1996
Theodora Foundation www.theodora.org	Asia Pacific Hospice Conference 1999 亞太區善終研討會1999	KF sponsored Dr Michael Kearney's fees for the conference. 基金資助 Michael Kearney 醫生出席會議。	1999
Tuen Mun Hospital 屯門醫院 www.ha.org.hk/tmh	Clown Doctor 小丑醫生	“Clown doctors” visited hospitals weekly, bringing sick children happiness and joy, and helping them cope with stress. KF sponsored the employment of a “clown doctor”. 「小丑醫生」每週探訪醫院，為病童送上歡樂和笑聲，協助他們紓解壓力。 基金資助該會聘請一名「小丑醫生」。	2001 – 2002
Youth Outreach 協青社 www.youthoutreach.org.hk	Promoting Healthy Life for Cancer Patients 提倡癌症病人的健康生活	The project offers psychosocial care to cancer patients of New Territories West Cluster. KF funds the employment of a clinical psychologist. 這項計劃為新界西醫院聯網的癌症病人提供社會心理照顧服務。基金資助聘請臨床心理學家。	2008 – 2011
Transitional Housing for Working Youth in Hong Kong 就職青年中途宿舍	A Refuge for Runaway Boys 出走男童庇護中心	The project provided accommodation and counselling services for teenagers who had difficulties in their family lives and had run away from home. KF sponsored the recurrent costs of the project. 這項計劃為遭遇家庭問題及離家出走的青少年，提供住宿和輔導服務。基金資助計劃的營運開支。	1992 – 1995
Adventure-based Counselling Centre 歷奇輔導中心	Adventure-based Counselling Centre 歷奇輔導中心	The project provided services for working youths between 15 and 19, who could not live at home for various reasons. KF funded the operation costs of the project. 這項計劃為基於不同原因，而無法與家人居住的15歲至19歲在職青年提供住宿服務。基金資助計劃的營運開支。	1999 – 2002
Youth Inspire Youths 「青年激勵青年」計劃	The project was a modification of Outward Bound that targeted marginalized youths. It encouraged their development of responsible behaviour. KF sponsored the centre's recurrent costs. 這項計劃以邊緣青少年為服務對象，旨在透過經修改的外展計劃，鼓勵學員養成負責任的行為。基金資助中心的經常性開支。	2005 – 2008	
		The project aims to equip school dropouts, young ex-drug abusers and ex-triad members with working skills and help them to find jobs. KF sponsors the employment of Youth Work Assistants. 這項計劃旨在訓練離校、曾經濫藥及參與黑社會的青年，讓他們擁有一技之長及協助他們求職。基金資助聘請青少年工作助理。	2009 – 2012

List of China Projects 中國資助項目

Sponsored Agency 受惠機構	Project 計劃	Project Description 計劃詳情	Funding Period 資助時期
Beijing An Ding Hospital 北京安定醫院 www.bjad.com.cn	Family Support of Schizophrenic Persons 為精神分裂症患者提供家庭支援	The project promoted the use of family support as the basis of treatment and rehabilitation of schizophrenic persons. KF funded the programme expenses. 這項計劃提倡透過家庭支援，作為精神分裂症患者的治療及復康基礎。基金資助計劃的開支。	1995 – 1998
China Association for Social Work Education 中國社會工作教育協會 www.chinaswedu.com	1st 5-year Plan for Development of Social Work Education in China 中國社會工作教育第一個五年發展計劃	KF funded programmes in social work education development in mainland China. 基金資助內地社會工作教育發展的計劃。	2001 – 2006
	2nd 5-year Plan for Development of Social Work Education in China 中國社會工作教育第二個五年發展計劃	KF funds programmes developing the social work profession in mainland China. 基金資助培訓內地社會工作教育人員的計劃。	2007 – 2012
Guangzhou YangAi Special Children Parent Club 廣州市揚愛特殊孩子家長俱樂部 www.yangai.org	Post-disaster Relief and Support Action of Social Work in Wenchuan Earthquake Areas 汶川地震災區的災後社會工作救援及支援行動	KF sponsors the employment of local social workers and programme expenses to launch services to schools in affected areas. 基金資助聘請當地的社會工作者及計劃開支，以便為災區的學校提供服務。	2008 – 2011
	The Parent Club 家長俱樂部	The project set up the Parent Club for the benefit of mentally handicapped children, parents and professionals in mainland China. KF supported the operational costs of the Parent Club. 這項計劃設立家長俱樂部，以服務中國的智障兒童、家長及專業人士。基金資助家長俱樂部的營運開支。	2000 – 2006
	Appointment of a National Coordinator 聘請一名全國統籌主任	Funding was given for the appointment of a National Coordinator to bring together all affiliated Parent Clubs in mainland China. 基金資助聘請一名全國統籌主任，協調及聯絡內地所有家長俱樂部。	2001 – 2004
	Set up six clubs in the poorest regions of Western China 在華西的貧窮地區設立六家俱樂部	KF supported Maureen Stratford's travel expenses to establish six Parent Support Centres in the six poorest regions in Western China. 基金資助 Maureen Stratford 的旅費，讓她在華西六個貧窮地區，設立六個家長俱樂部。	2003
Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Department of Applied Social Sciences 香港理工大學應用社會科學系 www.polyu.edu.hk/apss	1st Cohort – Master of Social Work (China) Programme 第一屆社會工作碩士（中國）課程	The project aimed to train mainland social work educators to be trainers, allowing them to provide appropriate and effective training for social work students and raising the standard of social services. KF funded the programme and travel expenses. 這項計劃旨在培訓內地的社會教育工作者，協助他們為社會工作系學生提供適合和有效的訓練，並提升社會服務的標準。基金資助計劃開支及旅費。	2000 – 2002

Sponsored Agency 受惠機構	Project 計劃	Project Description 計劃詳情	Funding Period 資助時期
Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Department of Applied Social Sciences 香港理工大學應用社會科學系 www.polyu.edu.hk/apss	2nd Cohort – Master of Social Work (China) Programme 第二屆社會工作碩士 (中國) 課程	The project aimed to train mainland social work educators to be trainers, allowing them to provide appropriate and effective training for social work students and raising the standard of social services. KF funded the programme and travel expenses. 這項計劃旨在培訓內地的社會教育工作者，協助他們為社會工作系學生提供適合和有效的訓練，並提升社會服務的標準。基金資助計劃開支及旅費。	2002 – 2005
	3rd Cohort – Master of Social Work (China) Programme 第三屆社會工作碩士 (中國) 課程	As above.	2004 – 2007
	4th Cohort – Master of Social Work (China) Programme 第四屆社會工作碩士 (中國) 課程	As above.	2006 – 2009
	5th Cohort – Master of Social Work (China) Programme 第五屆社會工作碩士 (中國) 課程	As above.	2008 – 2010
Mental Handicap Network China 中國弱智人士網絡	Sichuan Project 四川計劃	KF sponsors comprehensive training programmes to enhance the capacity of social work professionals in Sichuan on post-disaster social reconstruction. 基金資助綜合訓練計劃，增強四川社會工作專業人士的災後重建能力。	2008 – 2011
	Employment of Director 聘請一名總監	The agency provided training to professionals and parents who looked after mentally handicapped children at the Guangdong Maternity and Children's Hospital. KF funded the employment of the agency's Director. 該會為照顧廣東省婦幼保健院智障兒童的專業人士及家長提供訓練。基金資助該會聘請一名總監。	1996 – 1999
Sir John Keswick Scholarship 約翰凱瑟克爵士獎學金	Conference on "Social Work Education in Chinese Societies" 「中國社會的社工教育」研討會	A Scholarship was offered to mainland Chinese social work educators to attend the conference in Hong Kong. 為來港出席研討會的內地社會工作教育者提供獎學金。	1992
Asian and Pacific Association for Social Work Education 亞太區社會工作教育協會	Conference on "Social Work Education in China in the Midst of Rapid Social and Economic Transformation" cum intensive Training Workshop for Chinese Social Work Educators 「社會及經濟急速轉型路上的中國社工教育」研討會暨中國社工教育工作者訓練坊	A Scholarship was offered to mainland Chinese social work educators to attend the conference in Beijing. 為前往北京出席研討會的內地社會工作教育者提供獎學金。	1994

Sponsored Agency 受惠機構	Project 計劃	Project Description 計劃詳情	Funding Period 資助時期
The Great Britain-China Centre 英中協會 www.gbcc.org.uk	Conference on "Development of Social Work and Social Work Education in China" 「中國社工及社工教育發展」研討會	A Scholarship was offered to mainland Chinese social work educators to attend the conference in Hong Kong. 為來港出席研討會的內地社會工作教育者提供獎學金。	1996
Richmond Fellowship of Hong Kong 利民會 www.richmond.org.hk	Conference on "Further Development of Social Work and Social Work Education in China" 「中國社工及社工教育的進一步發展」研討會	A Scholarship was offered to mainland Chinese social work educators to attend the conference in Bangkok and Brisbane. 為前往曼谷及布里斯本出席研討會的內地社會工作教育者提供獎學金。	1999 – 2000
Yunnan University 雲南大學 www.ynu.edu.cn	Psychiatric Rehabilitation: The Asian Experience 精神病者的康復：亞洲經驗	A Scholarship was offered to a mainland Chinese candidate to cover his/her stay in the UK. 基金資助聘請一名全國統籌主任，協調及聯絡內地所有家長俱樂部。	1984
	World Psychiatric Association Conference in Beijing 世界精神病治療協會在北京舉行的研討會	A Scholarship was offered to the agency to attend the conference. 以獎學金資助該會出席研討會。	1992
	Rural Social Work Practicum for MA Social Work Trainers in Yunnan 設於雲南的社會工作學碩士培訓員鄉郊實習所	This was a rural community development project in mainland China to build a rural social work practicum for the MA Social Work Educators to practise and for their pupils to gain practical experience. KF had contributed to the operational costs of the Rural Community Development Centre at Yunnan University, Kunming. Additional sponsorship was made for the Practicum Base at the community centre in Pinzhai village. 透過這項鄉郊社區發展計劃，基金協助成立一所鄉郊實習所，為社會工作教育者提供一個到鄉郊實習的基地，亦讓他們的學生汲取實際工作經驗。基金資助昆明雲南大學鄉郊社區發展中心的營運經費，並資助平寨村社區實習中心的開支。	1997
			2004 – 2008

Charity Christmas Cards 慈善聖誕咭

Year 年份	Sponsored Organization 受惠機構	Project Aim 計劃目的
1985	Home of Loving Faithfulness 可愛忠實之家	To purchase a lift for the use of severely mentally handicapped children 購買一部升降機供住宿的嚴重弱智兒童使用
1986	Technical Aids Service 弱能人士輔助儀器製作服務	To establish a workshop to design and adapt rehabilitation aids not commercially available in Hong Kong to the disabled 設立一所儀器製作工場，為弱能人士設計及製作市面上缺乏的復康用具和輔助儀器
1987	Society for the Promotion of Hospice Care 善寧會（前稱善終服務會）	To establish an Information Centre to provide information on hospice care and a conference room to organize support groups and education programmes 設置一間資料中心，包括圖書館及舉辦小組和研究活動用的會議室
1988	Against Child Abuse 防止虐待兒童會	To establish a Family Corner to promote child protection and enhance parent-child relationships 成立「親情閣」，推廣保護兒童及增進家長與兒童的關係
1989	Hong Kong Down Syndrome Association 香港唐氏綜合症協會	To fund a Recreational Activities Coordinator 推廣弱智人士的康樂活動
1990	Society for the Promotion of Hospice Care 善寧會	To equip a library in the Bradbury Hospice 在白普理寧養中心設立一間圖書館
1991	Society for the Promotion of Hospice Care 善寧會	To sponsor nurses at the Bradbury Hospice 資助部份白普理寧養中心專業護理人員的經費
1992	Society for the Promotion of Hospice Care 善寧會	To sponsor home care service 提供家居護理服務
1993	Heep Hong Society 協康會	To expand toy and book libraries of the Parents Resource Centres 擴展家長資源中心內的玩具圖書館
1994	AIDS Concern 關懷愛滋	To fund a "Buddy Service" 「伙伴計劃」服務
1995	The Hong Kong Council of Parents of the Mentally Handicapped 香港弱智人士家長聯會	To expand its library 擴展社區教育資源圖書館
1996	"Wishing Well" Project 「願望成真」計劃	To support the granting of a wish to children with life-threatening illnesses 幫助患重病兒童實現願望
1997	"Wishing Well" Project 「願望成真」計劃	To support the granting of a wish to children with life-threatening illnesses 幫助患重病兒童實現願望
1998	Make-A-Wish® Hong Kong 願望成真基金	To support the granting of a wish to children with life-threatening illnesses 幫助患重病兒童實現願望
1999	Make-A-Wish® Hong Kong 願望成真基金	To support the granting of a wish to children with life-threatening illnesses 幫助患重病兒童實現願望
2000	Hong Kong Alzheimer's Disease & Brain Failure Association 香港老年痴呆症協會	To carry out a large-scale community survey to identify the needs of caregivers looking after the elderly suffering from dementia at home 舉行大型社區調查，協助在家中照顧痴呆老人的人士
2001	Mental Handicap Network China Ltd 中國弱智人士網絡	To support the operational costs of The Parent Club in Guangzhou 在廣州成立家長俱樂部
2002	Hong Kong Polytechnic University 香港理工大學	To build a community centre in Yunnan, China 在中國雲南建立一個社區中心
2003	Make-A-Wish® Hong Kong 願望成真基金	To support the granting of a wish to children with life-threatening illnesses 幫助患重病兒童實現願望

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Mrs Maggie Keswick Jencks

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1994 - 1999

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1997 - 1999

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Mrs Paula Powers	1987 - 1991
Mrs Cynthia Rich	1989 - 1994
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Mrs Myna Wu	1997 - 1999
Prof Yuen-Tsang Woon Ki, Angelina, BBS, JP 阮曾媛琪教授	1999 - present

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Sir John Keswick KCMG, Chairman of Jardine Matheson from 1952 to 1956, spent most of his working life in China and Hong Kong. He arrived in Shanghai aboard the *Empress of China* in 1931 and so began a long love affair with the East. He stayed in China till the outbreak of World War II and was back in Hong Kong the moment peace was declared in 1945. Sir John returned to Shanghai to run the Jardine office until the communists entered Shanghai in 1948. Life was difficult during those years in Shanghai, though he was very sage about it: "...the fighting didn't affect me all that much, although there was a tiresome defending sniper who put a shot within an inch of my nose one day when I was having breakfast".

Even after his retirement from Jardines and "50 years of marvellous experience, with some tremendous friendships" – including Zhou Enlai (who he had first met in the 1940s) – Sir John continued to visit Hong Kong and China at least once a year. As a result of his involvement in Sino-British trade he became President of the Sino-British Trade Council. Sadly, for all who knew him, he died in 1982 leaving behind him a well-established Hong Kong-based Keswick Foundation.

Sir John Keswick KCMG 在 1952 至 1956 年期間出任英國怡和集團主席，在中國及香港渡過大部分的事業生涯。在 1931 年，Sir John 乘坐輪船中國皇后號前往上海，自此與中國建立深厚的感情。他長期居於中國，直至爆發第二次世界大戰才返回英國。戰事於 1945 年結束後，他隨即返回香港。其後，他代表怡和集團駐守上海，負責管理當地的辦事處，在共產黨於 1948 年進駐上海才離開。雖然那段在上海生活的日子頗為艱苦，但他處之泰然：「… 戰事對我的影響不大，只是有一天，當我吃早餐的時候，一名滿臉倦容的反抗軍狙擊手用槍指著我的鼻子。」

即使從怡和集團退休後，Sir John 每年仍然至少探訪香港和中國一次。在中國生活期間，他擁有「50 年美好的經歷，以及不少真摯的友誼」，朋友中包括中國前總理周恩來（相識於 1940 年代）。由於他活躍於中英貿易事務，後來成為中英貿易委員會主席。Sir John 不幸於 1982 年逝世，但由他創立的香港凱瑟克基金，至今仍繼續積極參與本港的福利事務。

Maggie Keswick Jencks, daughter of John and Clare Keswick, first visited China at the age of four. As a child she lived in both Hong Kong and Shanghai and as a result she grew to share her father's love for all things Chinese. Maggie would accompany her father on many of his visits to China during the years of the Cultural Revolution and so began her love and expertise of the art and philosophy of the Chinese garden. In 1978 she published *The Chinese Garden*, a classic on the subject, of which one of the reviewers said, "after reading Maggie Keswick Jencks's sensitive study one is tempted to run off to Suzhou using *The Chinese Garden* as a spiritual guidebook". This marvellous book is still in print today.

After the death of her father Sir John in 1982, Maggie continued his commitment to Hong Kong where she grew up, and was the driving force behind the expanding work of the Keswick Foundation. She contracted cancer in 1989 and as a result of that difficult journey started the Maggie's Cancer Caring Centres. Maggie died in 1995.

Maggie Keswick Jencks 是 John 及 Clare Keswick 的女兒。她在四歲時首次踏足中國，孩提時代曾於香港及上海生活。因此與父親一樣，對中國文化深感興趣。在文化大革命期間，Maggie 曾跟隨父親多次到訪中國，從而培養對中國園林藝術及哲學的喜愛和專業知識。她在 1978 出版了經典著作 *The Chinese Garden*，以下是其中一位評論家的意見：「讀畢 Maggie Keswick Jencks 的精心作品，讓人不禁萌生以 *The Chinese Garden* 作為靈性指南，立即到蘇州遊歷的念頭。」這本出色的著作至今仍有發行。

Sir John 逝世後，Maggie 秉承父親的意願，繼續為長於斯的香港服務，並成為凱瑟克基金的一般主要推動力。她在 1989 年患上癌症，抗癌經歷促使她創立 Maggie's 癌症關顧中心。Maggie 不幸於 1995 年逝世。

A NOTE ON THE TITLE 書名由來

“*Youyi diyi*” – “Friendship first” – was the guiding principle (and invariable banquet toast) on which Sir John Keswick built his and Jardine Matheson’s abiding relationships in post-1949 China. The goodwill embodied in this simple statement lay at the heart of Sir John’s and Maggie’s conception for the work of the Keswick Foundation. The “young Turks” who sat at Sir John’s feet were initially uncertain about the quotation’s continuation “*Shengyi di’er*” – “Business second” – but we eventually got the point. WMC

「友誼第一」是 Sir John Keswick 秉承的首要原則，(也是他在宴會席上常用的祝酒辭)，成功助他個人及怡和管理有限公司，與一九四九年後的新中國建立深厚而持久的關係。這句簡單句子所蘊含的善意，正是 Sir John 和 Maggie 創立凱瑟克基金以支持社會服務的原動力。Sir John Keswick 的年青追隨者在當時對「友誼第一」的下一句 — 「生意第二」— 不明所以，但其後的成果有目共睹，不言而喻。 WMC



The Keswick Foundation 凱瑟克基金

25/F., Devon House, Taikoo Place, 979 King's Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong
香港鰂魚涌英皇道 979 號太古坊德宏大廈 25 字樓

www.keswickfoundation.org.hk

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