

恩典

恩典的足跡

Footprints of Grace



90年使命的慶典——歷史回顧
Celebrating 90 years of Mission - A historical perspective



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VISION · MISSION · VALUES

Vision ● 願景

委身於使靈魂得救的使命，致力於具影響力的卓越事奉，使人能與神建立豐盛的關係（約翰福音10章10節）

To be committed in our mission of soul saving and to excel in impactful ministry that all may come into a full relationship with God (John 10:10)

Mission ● 使命

- ❖ 傳揚耶穌基督的福音，為基督贏取靈魂
- ❖ 促進和鼓勵靈命發展，讓每個人都能經歷整全生命
- ❖ 無分彼此地服侍受苦的人，愛那不被愛的，親近孤單的人，擁抱受排擠的人
- ❖ To preach the gospel of Jesus Christ in order to win souls for Him
- ❖ To facilitate and encourage spiritual development so that every individual may experience holistic life
- ❖ To serve suffering humanity without discrimination, to love the unloved, to befriend the friendless, and embrace the marginalised

Values ● 價值觀



歷任領袖 | LEADERS - PAST AND PRESENT



達維廉上校 總指揮
Lieut. Colonel William Darby
Officer Commanding
1947



華以誠上校 總指揮
Lieut. Colonel Frank Waller
Officer Commanding
1947-1954



趙奇士准將 總指揮
Colonel Frederick Jewkes
Officer Commanding
1954-1962



步思德上校 總指揮
Lieut. Colonel Frederick Buist
Officer Commanding
1962-1963



王基理上校 總指揮
Lieut. Colonel Robert Von Kleist
Officer Commanding
1963-1966



賴以信准將 總指揮
Colonel John Nelson
Officer Commanding
1966-1970



歐敦士上校 總指揮
Lieut. Colonel Leonard Adams
Officer Commanding
1970-1972



馬廷准將 總指揮
Colonel T. Herbert Martin
Officer Commanding
1972



施安寧上校 總指揮
Lieut. Colonel Arne Cedervall
Officer Commanding
1972-1976



衛高理上校 總指揮
Lieut. Colonel Lawrence Weggery
Officer Commanding
1976-1980



慕邦偉上校 總指揮
Lieut. Colonel Bramwell Moore
Officer Commanding
1980-1983



林雅安准將 總指揮
Colonel Lim Ah Ang
Officer Commanding
1983-1990



班維廉上校 總指揮
Lieut. Colonel William Banks
Officer Commanding
1990-1993



劉文健准將 總指揮
Colonel James M.K. Lau
Officer Commanding
1993-1999



蘇思偉上校 總指揮
Lieut. Colonel Ian Southwell
Officer Commanding
1999-2003



陳天生上校 總指揮
Lieut. Colonel Tan Thean Seng
Officer Commanding
2003-2005



曾慶敏上校 總指揮
Lieut. Colonel Alfred H.M. Tsang
Officer Commanding
2005-2007



盧明恩上校 總指揮
Lieut. Colonel Mervyn Rowland
Officer Commanding
2007-2009



傅三川上校 總指揮
Lieut. Colonel Samuel Pho
Officer Commanding
2009-2013



施韻迪上校 軍區婦女事工會長
Lieut. Colonel Wendy Swan
Command President of Women's Ministries
2013 - 2019
施宏恩上校 總指揮
Lieut. Colonel Ian Swan
Officer Commanding
2013 - 2019



李張錦玲上校 軍區婦女事工會長
Lieut. Colonel Wendy Lee
Command President of Women's Ministries
2019 -
李光秋上校 總指揮
Lieut. Colonel Bob Lee
Officer Commanding
2019 -

90年使命的慶典

CELEBRATING 90 YEARS OF MISSION



我們走過時間的迴廊，需要稍停下來，為過去90年，神對救世軍使命的信實和憐憫獻上感恩。

1930年，救世軍從細微處起步，設立培德院照顧有需要的婦女和女童。能夠為香港社區服務，實在是我們的榮幸。往後的事大家都知道了。

《恩典的足跡—90年使命的慶典—歷史回顧》從救世軍各項事工的角度，捕捉本軍使命的重要歷史時刻。因此，我誠意推薦這本悉心呈獻，讓你愛不釋手的作品，重溫本軍昔日往事。

對於本軍所達成的工作，你可能會感到驚嘆。我們不可能把這數十年來每個項目、每項活動都一一盡錄，不然我們要寫一本百科全書了！

然而，本書的每張照片和一字一句，都見證着神的良善和信實。我們為每一個曾受本軍影響和轉化的靈魂向神獻上尊崇和榮耀。

本書亦激勵我們繼續投入神的使命。我們不會滿足於過去九十年所完成的工作。本軍必定繼續向所有人宣講耶穌基督的福音。

我們亦會繼續保持使命的適切性和果效，接納和運用新的途徑和方法，推進使命。

盼望你花些時間細讀本書，它會溫暖你心，對神懷着感恩。然後，我們可以一同禱告：「求主加添我信心，作更大的事！」

願你蒙福！



李光秋上校
總指揮

李張錦玲上校
軍區婦女事工會長

As we walk through the corridors of time, we need to pause and give thanks to God for His faithfulness and mercies in seeing through The Salvation Army's mission over these 90 years.

It is our privilege to serve the community in Hong Kong ever since the Army commenced its humble beginnings by establishing a Girl's Home in 1930. And as they will say, 'The rest is history'.

This book 'Footprints of Grace-Celebrating 90 Years of Mission - A Historical Perspective' desires to capture moments in the history of the Army's mission from our various ministry perspective. Therefore, I commend to you this pleasantly presented and enthrallingly written book that will bring back to life the history of the Army.

You will be amazed at what the Army has done. It is not possible for us to compile every programme or activity over the years, otherwise we need an encyclopedia of books!

However, every picture and every word in this book is a testimony of the goodness and faithfulness of God. We give honour and glory to God for every soul that have been influenced and transformed.

This book also challenges us to continue to be engaged in the mission of God. We must never be just satisfied with what we have accomplished over the last 90 years. The Army must continue to preach the good news of Jesus Christ to all.

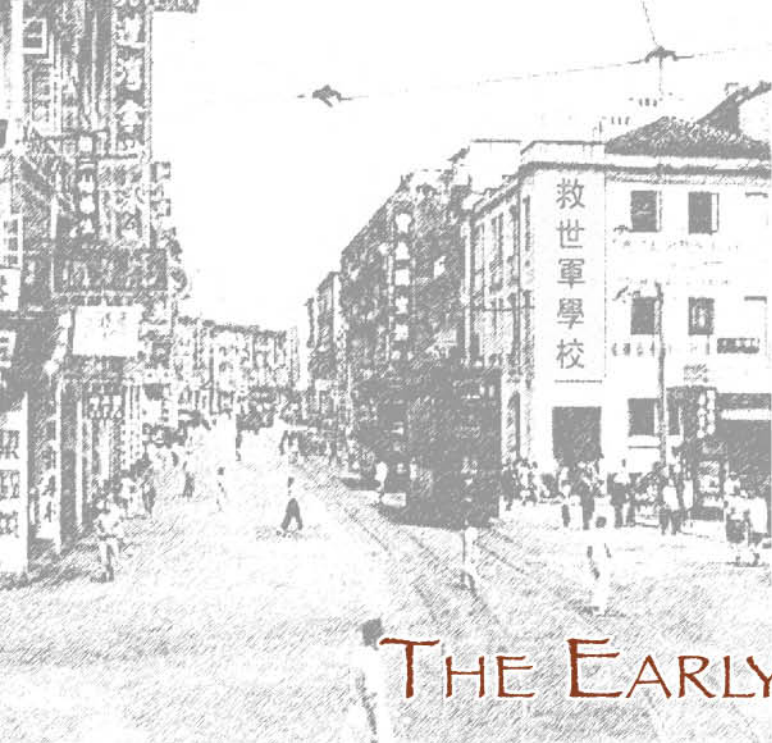
We must also stay relevant and effective in mission adopting and embracing new means and methods to advance the mission.

Take time to read through this book and it will warm your heart with thanksgiving to God. And then we all can pray 'Give us faith, O Lord we pray, faith for greater things!'

Be Blessed!

Lieut-Colonel Bob Lee
Officer Commanding

Lieut-Colonel Wendy Lee
Command President of Women's Ministries



港澳軍區的那些年

2020年是救世軍在香港服務90周年，服務香港近一個世紀，救世軍見證着社會變遷，也與香港同步成長。在這本《恩典的足跡》特輯中，透過人物訪問回顧港澳軍區不同事工的發展，我們先從本軍在香港的起源及早期發展說起。

早於1916年，救世軍已派軍官(牧師)抵達北京，為無家可歸的難民提供援助。1930年3月，當時港英政府大臣的家眷修頓夫人在港督府主持會議，政府建議救世軍在港開設院舍培德院，讓有需要的婦女和女童入住，這是本軍首個在香港設立的服務單位。

建棚屋 施粥飯

領人歸信基督是救世軍的重要使命，本軍經常舉辦露天會聚會(街頭佈道)，吸引大量市民參加，很多人陸續參與本軍的崇拜聚會。而本軍首個在港的部隊(教會)於1937年在九龍城成立。

日本侵華期間，許多難民來港避難，當時生活困難，民不聊生，本軍開展幫助貧苦大眾的工作。1938年，政府批准本軍在灣仔軒尼詩道近譚臣道搭建一座棚屋，當時稱為「救世軍施食廠」，每

2020 marks the 90th anniversary of the Salvation Army's service in Hong Kong. Having served the city for almost a century, the Salvation Army witnessed the changes of the society and grew with the city together. In this special publication *Footprints of Grace*, through interviews we pieced together the development of different ministries of the Hong Kong and Macau Command. Let us start with its origin and early development in Hong Kong.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE HONG KONG AND MACAU COMMAND

In 1916, the Army started sending officers (pastors) to Beijing to provide help for the homeless refugees. In March 1930, Lady Southorn, the spouse of a minister of the

British Hong Kong government, hosted a meeting at the Government House, advocating the government to set up the Girls' Home in Hong Kong to accommodate women and girls in need. The establishment has then become the first service unit of the Army in Hong Kong.

Matshed building and congee distribution

Evangelism is the key mission of the Army. The Army often held Open Air Meetings which attracted huge crowds of people. Later on, many of them had joined the Army's services of worship and eventually the first Corps (Church) was established in Kowloon City in 1937.



天派發牛肝粥及牛奶給有需要的市民，又請護士為有疾病的兒童做護理，並提供衛生指導服務。該處平日舉辦兒童識字班，星期日有主日崇拜。那所棚屋的位置就是今日軒尼詩道官立小學的所在地。

腐乳當作芝士

香港淪陷期間，有些軍官被拘留，第一任灣仔部隊隊長潘廷少校更被關進集中營達三年之久。據說愛他的軍兵帶着一瓶腐乳去探望他，他非常感恩的夾着麵包吃，並稱腐乳為美味的中國芝士！抗戰期間，很多救世軍人仍肩負起為市民提供膳食及醫療服務的重任，每天為五萬人提供膳食。在極度困苦和危難中，他們仍然滿腔熱誠，不顧自己安危，為他人服務。

戰事於1945年結束後，本軍逐步恢復其宗教及社會福利服務。1947年，本軍向政府成功申請借用灣仔舊消防局作平民食堂，晚上及星期日則讓灣仔部隊作聚會用。同時又借用舊二號警署(俗稱二號差館)作為小學、女士露宿者收容所和社會服務中心。二號警署的所在



During the Japanese invasion, many refugees rushed to Hong Kong and life was very hard. It was then the Army began to launch campaigns to help the general public. In 1938, the government permitted the Army to build a matshed named 'Salvation Army Food Kitchen' in Wan Chai Hennessy Road near Thomson Road, handing out liver congee and milk to people in need. Nurses were hired to treat sick children and to give hygiene education. During weekdays there were classes for children to learn how to read, and worship services on Sundays. The matshed was located at today's Hennessy Road Government Primary School.

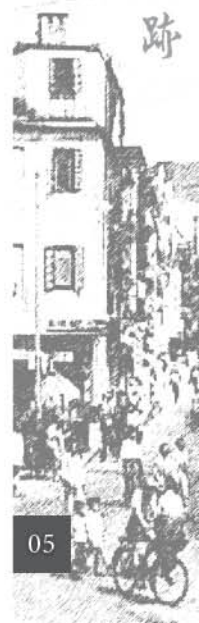
'Delicious Chinese cheese'

During Japanese occupation of Hong Kong, some officers of the Army were arrested, among them was the first Corps Officer of Wan Chai Corps Major Ponting who was imprisoned in a concentration



1. 應香港政府邀請，救世軍1930年在香港開設宿舍照顧貧困婦女及女童。
2. 本軍首個在港的部隊在九龍城設立。
3. 初期九龍城隊舉行露天會巡行。

1. By the invitation of the Hong Kong government, in 1930 the Army opened a residential home for underprivileged girls and women.
2. The first Corps of the Army in Hong Kong was set up in Kowloon City.
3. Open Air Meetings held by Kowloon City Corps in the early days.





地就在今日灣仔道及莊士敦道交界的中匯大樓。及後，本軍又在茂蘿街的綠屋開設男士露宿者收容所。

1948年初，救世軍決定在香港興建總部。在此之前，有關工作由華北及華南軍區總部管轄。直到1951年，樓高四層的總部大樓在彌敦道屹立起來。1950年代香港社會漸趨穩定，戰時逃難到內地的港人紛紛返港，加上部分內地人士因政局轉變而湧港，以至人口大幅上升。為迎合社會需要，救世軍的服務繼續伸延至港、九、新界各地，令更多弱勢社群得到服務。

camp for 3 years. It was said that his soldiers went to visit him with a bottle of fermented tofu. The Major ate it with bread gratefully and said it was 'delicious Chinese cheese'. During the war, many Salvationists strived to maintain the food provision services and medical services for the public, handing out food to 50,000 people every day. They were sincere and compassionate that, even in distress and danger, they still selflessly served others regardless of their own safety.

After the end of war in 1945, the Army gradually resumed its pastoral and social services. In 1947, the Army successfully borrowed from the government the location of the old Wan Chai Fire Station as a public canteen during day time, and as the meeting place for Wan Chai Corps in the evenings and Sundays. At the same time, the Army was allowed to use the old Wan Chai Police Station (also known as No. 2 Police Station) as a primary school, homeless shelter for women and a social service centre. No. 2 Police Station is located at today's Chung Wui Mansion at the junction of Wan Chai Road and Johnston Road. Later, the Army set up a homeless shelter for men at the Green House on Mallory Street.

In early 1948, the Army decided to establish the Hong Kong headquarters. Before that, the affairs in Hong Kong were governed by the North China and South China Command. In 1951, the four-story headquarters were completed on Nathan Road. As the society became relatively stable in the 1950's, the population of Hong Kong increased tremendously because of the return of Hongkongers who had sought refuge in Mainland during WWII, and an influx of population from the Mainland due to changes of political situation. To cope with the social need, the Army expanded the service scope to cover all Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Territories to provide services for underprivileged groups of all areas.

救世軍街的誕生

1959年，政府在灣仔摩利臣山撥地給救世軍興建學校及社會福利站。翌年，樓高五層的學校落成並正式命名為救世軍光裕學校，由教育司夫人高詩雅女士立碑為記。而當時有利銀行大班班信先生則為福利站作奠基儀式。福利站的服務多元化，有職業訓練、婦女臨時之家、幼稚園、育嬰園及法律指導等。周日把地下幼稚園的傢具教材移到一角，搖身一變便成為聚會場所，灣仔隊就在那處進行主日崇拜及其他宗教活動。

由於本軍對貧苦大眾所做的貢獻，又適值國際救世軍成立100周年，1965年，政府把光裕學校所在、一條尚未有名的街道命名為「救世軍街」（圖7），以示表揚及感謝本軍對市民作出的服務。

隨後數十年，本軍繼續拓展不同服務範疇，回應不同時代的社會需要。



The birth of Salvation Army Street

In 1959, the government allocated some land in Morrison Hill Wan Chai to the Army for a new school and welfare station. The following year, a five-story school named The Salvation Army Kwong Yu School was complete, for which a memorial stone was erected by Mrs D. Crozier, the spouse of the head of Education Department of that time. The construction of the welfare station began with the cornerstone laying ceremony performed by Mr D. Benson, Manager of then Mercantile Bank. The welfare station provided a variety of services such as occupational training, temporary shelter for women, kindergarten, crèche and legal counselling. On Sundays, the furniture of the kindergarten would be moved aside to make space for Sunday worship and other religious activities of Wan Chai Corps.

For the Army's services to the underprivileged in Hong Kong, and on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the International Salvation Army, the government named the street where Kwong Yu School was located as 'Salvation Army Street' (photo 7), as a form of recognition and appreciation of the Army's contribution.

Throughout the following decades, the Army stayed connected with the society and has continuously launched timely services to respond to the social needs of each period.

4. 本軍戰前在灣仔塔建施食廠，每天派發食物給貧苦大眾。
5. 戰後，本軍借用舊二號差館作為小學、女士露宿者收容所和社會服務中心。
6. 於1960年代在灣仔落成的救世軍社會福利站。
4. The Army's Food Kitchen in Wan Chai gave out food to the underprivileged every day before the wartime.
5. After the war, the Army borrowed the location of the old No. 2 Police Station to set up a primary school, homeless shelter for women and a social service centre.
6. The Salvation Army Welfare Station was set up in Wanchai in the 1960s.



一起成長。曾慶敏上校、劉文健准將伉儷的年紀比燕萍姐稍大，是大哥哥大姐姐，當時負責教導他們吹奏樂器和組織團契活動。「記得每次練習後我們都會一起在教會食飯，堂役有時會煲粥或炒麵給我們吃，有如家庭般溫暖。」

每周都有露天會

位於彌敦道的中央堂，樓上是總部辦公室和宿舍，禮堂旁邊有一個天井。主日聖潔會散會後，大部分會眾都不會即時離開，反而會聚集天井繼續交談。燕萍姐笑言自己小時候頗為「頑皮」，聚會後經常「賴死唔走」，那時的隊長對他們很忍耐包容，甚至會接待他們到家裏吃飯！

燕萍姐說，那時每逢周日晚上必定有露天會，就是在街上吹奏詩歌和傳講福音，隨即邀請圍觀的人返部隊參加救恩會，有許多人因此信主。「我們在教會門口、榕樹頭、新填地街一帶舉行露天會，曾有街坊可能不太喜歡聽，試過從樓上對我們吐口水，當時隊長很溫柔地遞上手帕，讓被弄髒的弟兄姊妹拭乾淨。」雖然有不愉快經歷，但大家仍甘願每周參與服事。

隊長有如家長

1985年中央堂和總部搬往油麻地永星里，

Starting going to the corps since her teenage days, Sister Jeanette grew up with her fellow junior soldiers. Lieut-Colonel Alfred Tsang, Colonels James and Alice Lau, who are senior to Sister Jeanette and other Junior soldiers, acted as big sister and brothers and taught them how to play instruments and organise fellowship activities. 'I remember that we would have meals together at the Corps every time after the practice. The custodian would make us congee or fried noodles. The atmosphere was so warm and we were like family.'

Weekly Open-Air Meetings

The upstairs of the Central Corps on Nathan Road was the headquarters office and officer's quarters, next to the Corps there was a patio. After the Holiness Meetings on Sundays, most of the participants would stay and catch up with each other at the patio. Sister Jeannett said that she and her friends were rather 'mischievous' and always reluctant to leave after the meetings, but the corps officers were always patient and kind to them, sometimes even inviting them home for dinner!

According to Sister Jeanette, in those days Open Air Meeting was held every Sunday evening. The meeting on the streets, included playing hymns and preaching of gospel, and they would



2



3

1. 燕萍姐在露天會服事
2. 樂隊獻奏(右二為燕萍姐)
3. 九龍中央堂於彌敦道的舊址

1. Sister Jeanette serving in the Open Air Meeting.
2. The Band in performance (Sister Jeanette was second from the right).
3. The old Kowloon Central Hall on Nathan Road.





搬家後，由於人手調動問題，中央堂曾有三、四個月沒有隊長。燕萍姐說部隊沒有隊長就如家庭沒有家長，感覺特別難受，當時擔任幹事的她擁抱着年青人，安慰他們，所以她特別珍惜有隊長的日子。

九十年代，燕萍姐曾有一段時間離開中央堂，因為她回應神的呼召當軍官，先後獲任命在港島東隊和將軍澳隊擔任部隊助理。「當軍官時時刻刻會被軍兵注視，要作好榜樣，而且許多時候由早到晚都服事，壓力甚大，與我以往的工作及生活模式相差很遠，所以第一個月我便瘦了十磅，之後才慢慢適應下來。」

在中央堂經歷超過半世紀，燕萍姐見證過超過十位隊長的服事，也十分欣賞他們對部隊的委身。「準備當軍官的人，都抱着終身在救世軍服事和絕對服從的

invite those who stopped by and listened to join the Salvation Meeting, leading many people to make their decisions to follow Christ. 'We would hold Open Air Meetings at the corps entrance, Yung Shue Tau or Reclamation Street. Some residents were not too pleased with that and once when we got spat from upstairs, our corps officer of that time gently handed us handkerchiefs to clean ourselves.' Despite the unpleasant experiences, their spirits had never been set back and everyone was committed to participate in this weekly ministry activity.

Corps officers who were like parents

In 1985, the Corps' headquarters were moved to Wing Sing Lane in Yau Ma Tei. After the relocation, and due to the manpower arrangement issue, there was no corps officer in the corps for 3 to 4 months. Sister Jeanette said a corps without corps officer was like a home without parents. Everyone was rather down at that time and she, being a local officer, consoled and supported the teenage members in the Corps. Hence, she was especially grateful for the later days when leaders were appointed.

In the 90s, Sister Jeanette left the Kowloon Central Corps as she responded to God's call and became an officer, serving Hong Kong Island East Corps and Tseung Kwan O Corps as a corps assistant. 'As an officer, we are the examples for the soldiers and our behaviours should be proper and righteous all the time. Sometimes we needed to serve a whole day, which was quite stressful and different from my previous job and lifestyles. I lost 10 pounds in the first month but slowly I have adapted to the new environment.'

In Kowloon Central Corps for over half a century, Sister Jeanette has seen over 10 leaders serving the Corps, and is very impressed by their devotion to the Corps. 'They devoted themselves in serving as officers, they were determined to stay with the Army for life and accept all appointments. Every time when they were transferred away from the Corps, it was always sad and difficult, but they still obeyed and embraced the changes.'

心態，每次被調離部隊雖然流着眼淚，心有不捨，但他們仍然順服。」

肢體關係不變

每個隊長都各有長處，可以從他們身上學習，他們的榜樣皆有助燕萍姐往後作一個好軍官。例如有隊長行得特別快，和他一起探訪額外辛苦，後來她發覺那隊長行得快的原因，是想爭取時間多探一戶；又有一位隊長很着重地方整潔，他說弟兄姊妹每星期日只返來一、兩個小時，為何不花時間預備最舒適的家給他們。

雖然這些隊長有些已返天家，有些已退休不再在服事崗位中，但燕萍姐仍會探望他們，他們更與昔日部隊助理組成「老友記」團契，定期出來見面聯誼。以往在部隊裏建立的肢體關係，數十年後仍然維繫着。

2020年是救世軍在港服務90周年，燕萍姐特別以羅馬書9章17節勉勵我們：「……我將你興起來，特要在你身上彰顯我的權能，為要使我的名傳遍全地。」只要救世軍仍然宣講神的真理，神必會繼續祝福和使用我們。



Relationships and bonding unchanged

Every leader have their virtues that's worth learning. They were all good examples for Sister Jeanette, guiding her how to be a good officer. For example, one corps officer always walked very fast that it was especially demanding to go for visitations with him, but Sister Jeanette noticed later that the reason for him walking so fast was that he wanted to gain more time so that they could do one more visit in the day. Another example was a corps officer who emphasised the importance of keeping the Corps clean, for he wanted to maintain the coziest environment for brothers and sisters who only came back to the Corps for 1 to 2 hours a week.

Today, some of the corps officers have been promoted to glory, and some of them are retired. Sister Jeanette visits the retired leaders occasionally and together they formed an 'old friends' fellowship with other corps assistants from the old days. The group meets regularly and the bonding they formed in the Corps still remains even after all these decades.

2020 is the 90th anniversary of The Salvation Army's service in Hong Kong. Sister Jeanette quoted Romans 9:17, 'I raised you up for this very purpose, that I might display my power in you and that my name might be proclaimed in all the earth' to remind us that: as long as it is the truth of God that we Salvationists preach, God will always bless us and use us.

4. 詩班樂隊樂習
5. 九龍中央堂詩班在油麻地報佳音
6. 現時九龍中央堂位於新總部內

4. Songsters and band practice.
5. Kowloon Central Corps Songsters Brigade Carolling in Yau Ma Tei.
6. Kowloon Central Corps is now located in the Army's new Headquarters.





向基層傳福音的軍隊

五、六十年代，救世軍在香港設立的部隊大多位於當時的基層地區，例如葵涌、竹園、油塘、大窩口、錦田等，就連三不管的九龍寨城（又稱城砦），本軍也曾設有部隊。當時城寨環境惡劣：街道狹窄、沒有水電供應、黑社會活躍，1965年成立的城砦隊可說是那裏的一點光。

城寨中的一點光

1981年軍校畢業後，李彩玲少校第一個任命就在城砦隊服事。那時的主日聚會約有四、五十人，主要是長者及兒童。「在城寨出生的小朋友都沒有出世紙，他們要申請『行街紙』才可外出讀書，於是部隊除了辦主日聚會外，平日會用作幼兒園及自修室，為城寨內的兒童提供教育的機會。」李少校說。

在城砦隊服事一年，李少校曾辦過兩次露天會、一次大型佈道會和兒童福音聚會。就在佈道會舉行前一天，部隊附近的污水渠爆裂，通往部隊的道路本已狹窄，現更滿佈污水。她好不容易找到幾片大板塊鋪在路上蓋住穢物，然後倒上消毒水及香薰來辟味，好讓佈道會順利舉行。

事後，當她正在清洗那些骯髒的板塊時，一批從海外來的救世軍軍官同仁突然造訪，令她措手不

In the 1950s and 1960s, most of the corps the Army established were in the grassroots areas of that time such as Kwai Chung, Chuk Un, Yau Tong, Tai Wo Hau and Kam Tin. The Army even established a corps in the infamous 'lawless' Kowloon Walled City. The environment of the Walled City was abominable – a network of narrow alleys, no main water and electricity supply, and active gang activities. The Walled City Corps

established in 1965 has brought light into that dark zone.

A source of light in the Walled City

PREACHING TO GRASSROOTS COMMUNITIES

After graduating from the Officer Training College (College) in 1981, Major Annette Li (R) accepted her first

appointment which was to serve in Walled City Corps. The Corps' Sunday Meetings had about 40 to 50 participants, mainly elderly and children. 'The children born in the Walled City were not issued birth certificates and they needed to obtain "going-out passes" in order to attend the schools outside. Therefore, the venue for Sunday Meetings was used in weekdays as a nursery and study room, giving children in the Walled City the opportunities to study,' said Major Li.

Major Li has served Walled City Corps for a year, during which she organised two Open Air Meetings, one large-scale evangelical meeting and children's Gospel meeting. The day before the evangelical meeting, a sewer near the corps location burst, and foul water flooded the narrow pathway leading towards the venue. Major Li barely managed to find a few wooden boards



及！不過，正因為這次「意外」，讓海外救世軍人得悉城砦隊工作的意義和箇中艱辛，之後不時有來自海外的義工前來幫手，也收到不少奉獻支持。

以基督的愛服侍基層

李少校之後曾擔任油塘隊(東九龍隊前身)、大窩口隊和沙田隊的隊長。服事油塘隊時，由於部隊在地區的工作有一定知名度，加上部隊與社區的關係良好，所以房屋署願意以象徵式收費給予本軍地方擴展自修室，政府又經常帶人參觀救世軍在區內的服務設施，更邀請她擔任官塘區分區委員。對於救世軍的服事特點，她說：「我們以基督的愛去服侍基層的人，不但滿足他們在物質上的需要，也看重屬靈餵養。」

軍官生涯同樣精彩的黃建業少校，軍校仍未畢業便開始在部隊服事。1973年11月，由於人手調動需要，當時是軍校第二年學員的黃少校被派往葵涌隊及梨木樹分隊服事。「那時的服事很緊湊，除了要主持葵涌隊的主日聖潔會外，周末要穿梭於兩個部隊帶領不同聚會，包括兒童快樂會、青年團契、露天會及救恩會等。而作為學員，完成部隊的工作後，我們還要回軍校上課及清潔打掃！」

to cover the sewage on the pathway, and then poured disinfectants and aromatic products to cover the smell. In the end, the meeting was held successfully.

After the meeting, Major Li was busy clearing the wood boards. Suddenly some officers from overseas arrived and caught her completely unprepared. Thankfully, because of this surprise visit, Salvationists from overseas learnt about the difficult but meaningful work of Walled City Corps. Since then, from time to time there were volunteers coming from aboard to help and the Corps received more offering and support.

Serving grassroots with the love of God

Major Li had served as corps officers for Yau Tong Corps (today Kowloon East Corps), Tai Wo Hau Corps and Shatin Corps. When she was serving Yau Tong Corps, the Corps had built up a reputation for its community work and obtained good relationships with the community that it was permitted by the Housing Department to expand a study room at a nominal cost. Government officials often paid visits to the service facilities of the Corps, and invited Major Li to be an area committee member of Kwun Tong District. The Army is dedicated to serving the grassroots with the love of God. We help to meet their everyday needs and at the same time nurture their spirits,' Major Li said.

Like Major Li, Major Solomon Wong also had a very fulfilling experience as an officer of the Army. He started his services in the Corps



1. 城砦隊的兒童福音聚會
2. 歷史悠久的錦田隊，早期聚會地方簡陋。

1. Children gospel meeting of Walled City Corps
2. Kam Tin Corps had a long history. In the early days, the Corps held meetings at a simple and rustic venue.





要先同神拜年

畢業後，黃少校第一個任命就是葵涌隊及梨木樹分隊的部隊軍官，服事兩年後，他便被調任往錦田隊。「當年錦田隊有一個特色，就是無論農曆年初一是哪一天，都會有崇拜，因為會友認為要先同神拜年，之後再同親友拜年！」

40多年前的錦田四圍都有農田，交通不便，很多地方都沒有公共交通工具可達，只能騎單車去。初到任時，黃少校不懂騎單車，所以每次想探訪軍兵時，便要請會騎單車的幹事接載他。「有些軍兵是農夫，日間他們多在田裏工作，所以我會去田間和他們傾談，關心他們。」

之後，黃少校曾先後在油塘隊、筲箕灣隊及大坑東隊服事，當中在大坑東隊的任命最長，做了五年。「那時部隊的弟兄姊妹都很落力服事，每年聖誕節我們都在部隊舉行敬老餐會，結束後年青的

even before his graduation from College. In November 1973, when Major Wong was still in his second year of training, he was assigned to Kwai Chung Corps and Lei Muk Shue Outpost as those teams needed manpower. 'The service schedule was very intense. Besides hosting Holiness Meetings of Kwai Chung Corps, in weekends we had to go back and forth between two locations to host different meetings for two Corps, such as Children's Happy Time, Youth Fellowship Meetings, Open Air Meetings and Salvation Meetings. After serving in those Corps, we as cadets also need to go back to College for lessons and to do cleaning works!'

Paying New Year call to God first

The first appointment of Major Wong after commissioning was being the corps officer of Kwai Chung Corps and Lei Muk Shue Outpost. Two years later, he was transferred to Kam Tin Corps. 'The tradition of Kam Tin Corps was to have worship on the first day of Lunar New Year as the corps members believed they should first pay a New Year call to God before paying calls to families and friends.'

Over 40 years ago, Kam Tin was a farmland. Many places in the area had no direct access and one could only get there by bicycle. When he first took up the post, Major Wong did not know how to ride a bicycle, so every time when he paid a visit to Salvationists of the neighbourhood, he had to take a ride on the back of a local officer's bicycle. 'Some Salvationists were farmers. They usually worked in the field during daytime. I would go there to chat with them and offer my caring and support.'

Later, Major Wong served in Yau Tong Corps, Shau Kei Wan Corps and Tai Hang Tung Corps respectively, among which Tai Hang Tung Corps was the Corps where he served the longest of 5 years. 'Everyone in the Corps was so committed in ministry. Every Christmas we held the event "Christmas Hot Meal for Elderly", and young local officers always volunteered to clean the hall afterwards. I remember one year we had many Salvationists volunteering for serving in the anniversary event of the Corps.'

幹事都會主動清洗禮堂。記得有一年部隊舉行周年紀念活動，許多軍兵都參與服事。」

調任是很好的操練

作為救世軍軍官，服事崗位經常調動，李少校以「刺激」來形容！雖然新的服事崗位許多時都有艱難，但也是經歷主恩典的時候。她說曾有部隊長者不太滿意她被調走，她婉言安慰對方：「前任隊長對你好，現任隊長對你也好，下任的也會對你很好，有三個隊長愛錫你不是很好嗎？」部隊隊長離任並不表示牧養關係終止，她與以往服事的部隊軍兵仍有聯絡互勉，手提電話內亦有很多舊部隊的群組。

黃少校則認為調任是很好的操練，學習順服神的差派，而非按自己的心意來揀選工場。每次調任都是新嘗試，有新的挑戰和學習，讓自己得着造就和益處。當然，調任也代表要重新適應，有時也會面對子女升學等問題，所以需要慎重考慮。不過，當軍官願意順服，以身作則，便會成為軍兵的好榜樣。

Transfer was a good exercise

As a Salvation Army officer, transfers can be frequent which was 'exciting' according to Major Annette Li. Some of the ministry positions can be difficult, but one can always experience the grace of God during the process. She recalled that once there was in the corps who was upset about her leaving and the Major offered consolation by telling the elder 'The previous corps officer was kind to you, the current officer is kind to you, and the next officer will be kind to you as well. Isn't it nice to have 3 kind corps officers at the same time?' The leaving of an officer from a corps does not mean the end of the pastoral relationship. Major Li keeps contact with the members of the corps she once served and in her phone there are many chat groups from the old corps members.

Major Wong regards officer transfers as good exercises, as it is always a good opportunity to learn how to surrender and go to where God sends him instead of choosing by his personal preferences. Every transfer was a new experience, a new challenge and a new learning opportunity that allowed him to grow and benefit. Of course, adaptations were inevitable for every time, and some aspects of his personal life could be affected such as the education arrangements for his children, to which he had to give great consideration. However, for Major Wong, as long as an officer is willing to obey and act righteously, soldiers will learn from their examples.



3. 大坑東隊在2019年舉行64周年感恩聖潔會
4. 今日的荃葵隊
5. 東九龍隊同仁合照

3. Tai Hang Tung Corps held its 64th Thanksgiving Holiness Meeting in 2019.
4. Tsuen Kwai Corps today.
5. Group Photo of Kowloon East Corps comrades.





忠僕的搖籃

THE CRADLE OF

LOYAL SERVANTS

軍官培訓是全球救世軍傳統中的重要環節之一，由於救世軍強調「心向神 手助人」的精神，因此軍官除了需要接受傳統神學院式的栽培外，亦需要有一套切合救世軍服務人群所需的訓練。要追溯港澳軍區軍官培訓的歷史，則需要參考救世軍在中國內地及香港之發展歷史。

救世軍自1930年開始服務香港，當時的軍官是由北京調派來港工作的。隨着華南軍區在1935年成立，香港的服務也同時轉為隸屬於華南軍區。位於廣州的華南軍區軍官訓練學院第一屆訓練於1937年9月開課，首任軍校校長為史敦理少校，首屆畢業的學員共有六位。及後舉辦了三屆訓練班，卻因戰事關係停頓了。

培育本地學員

第二次世界大戰後，救世軍暫停在中國的事工，轉移在香港成立軍區。軍官訓練學院亦於1954年10月在香港開課，首屆名為「救靈班」(全球學院的班名均由國際總部劃一提供)，院長是潘廷少校，學員包括廖恩慈、吳天安、李約翰、勞偉慶等，都是港澳救世軍人熟識和尊敬的屬靈長輩。那時的學院位於彌敦道的救世軍總部內，之後，學院曾於不同時間分別遷至新界的葵涌、油麻地永星里及大坑東。

Officer Training is one of the integral traditions of the international Salvation Army. As emphasised in the Army's spirit 'Heart to God, Hand to Man', Officers are required to have both the traditional seminary training and the training for executing practical services to general public. To revisit the history of officer training of the Hong Kong and Macau Command, we first look at the development of the Army in Hong Kong and Mainland China.

The Army has been serving Hong Kong since 1930. Officers were first transferred from Beijing to serve in Hong Kong. With the establishment of South China Command in 1935, Hong Kong services

were directed under the South China Command. The Officer Training College (College) of the South China Command opened in Guangzhou in September 1937, with the first Training Principal being Major P.L. Standley. There were 6 cadets in the first year. However, the operation of the College was suspended after 3 years due to the war.

Training local cadets

After WWII, as the ministry in China had been suspended, The Salvation Army established a new command in Hong Kong and the College resumed in Hong Kong in October 1954. The first session was named 'The Soul Winners' (like all sessions of the

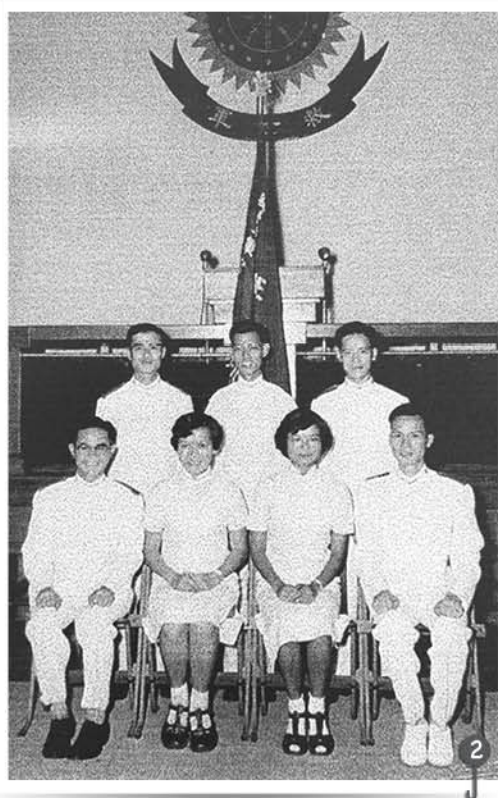


軍官訓練學院的學員先由部隊隊長及幹事推薦為候補員，再由候補員委員會約見，完成課程及經過相關議會評核後，在公開聚會中接納他們成為學員。倘若接受訓練的學員人數不足以獨立開班，軍區會差派學員前往鄰近地域或軍區，例如澳洲或菲律賓的軍官訓練學院接受訓練，前救世軍領袖培訓中心總監馬楊武少校當年便是在菲律賓接受訓練。

效法基督

馬少校表示，為期兩年的課程內容除了傳統神學院的課程外，還會加入救世軍有關施恩座的神學、軍官法令與規章等。首年學員會在主日去不同部隊幫手服事，一方面讓更多軍兵認識他們，另一方面讓他們認識不同部隊的特色。之後，他們會負責崇拜領會、禱告、在團契帶查經，以至在講壇作短講，甚至往外地短宣。

學院過往採用兩年住院式的學習，學員除了上課和在部隊實習外，亦要負責學



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Officer Training Colleges around the world, the session was named by the International Headquarters). The Training Principal at that time was Major Ponting, with cadets including, Liu Yan-tse, Stephen Ng, John Lee, and Andrew Lo, all of whom have become spiritual leaders well known and respected by Salvationists in Hong Kong and Macau. The College was originally located at Nathan Road in the Salvation Army Headquarters and was later moved to Kwai Chung, then to Wing Sing Lane in Yau Ma Tei, and finally to Tai Hang Tung.

The cadets of the College were first recommended as candidates by corps officers and local officers, then interviewed by Candidates Board, and after the training and related evaluation, they would be formally accepted as cadets at welcome meetings. If there are not enough cadets to form a session, the Command will send the cadets to other nearby Commands or Territories for training, for example Australia or the Philippines. In fact, the then Salvation Army Leaders Training Centre (SALT) Director Major Tony Ma Yeung-mo (R) was trained in the Philippines.

Imitating Christ

According to Major Ma, the two-year training included traditional seminary courses and specific content of Salvation Army such as the the theology of the Mercy Seat, and Orders



3

1. 華南軍區第一屆學員上課情形
 2. 香港軍區第一屆學員合照
 3. 當年的學員負責敲響鐘聲，提醒葵涌隊附近的街坊參加主日聖潔會。
1. Training of the first session of South China Command cadets
 2. First session of cadets of Hong Kong Command
 3. Back then cadets were responsible for ringing the bell to remind residents of the neighbourhood to join the Holiness Meetings at Kwai Chung Corps.

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院的日常清潔工作。「耶穌基督在地上服侍時都是過着清貧的生活，救世軍軍官也要效法基督，受訓時體會貧窮人的心境；正式成為軍官後，生活也不會十分富裕。」馬少校解釋。

培養屬靈生命

2009至2011年，馬少校曾擔任軍官訓練學院院長，那時除了平日授課外，馬少校還會邀請其他資深軍官前來分享傳道心得，每月又安排一天靈修日，帶領學員往戶外(例如道風山、青衣自然徑等)獨處，培養屬靈生命。而學員畢業後，亦會鼓勵和推薦他們繼續修讀衛道神學研究院的學士課程，以便獲得一個認可及進深的資歷。

而附屬於軍官訓練學院的領袖培訓中心，則會向現任軍官、部隊幹事、軍兵提供屬靈及與服侍崗位有關的訓練。學院又附設小型圖書館、檔案室及展覽室，讓軍兵及同工們前來使用。2020年9月，兩位來自卜維廉隊的軍兵正式成為「復和使者班」學員，接受軍官訓練。願神賜福我們的軍官訓練學院及領袖培訓中心，在香港造就祂所重用的僕人。

and Regulations for Officers. Cadets will be sent to different corps to help every Sunday so that more soldiers can get to know them, and they in turn know the culture of each corps. Later the cadets will start to take charge in leading meetings, prayers, fellowship bible study, giving sermons on altar or even going abroad for short term mission trips.

Through two-year residential training, cadets need to take lessons and have training in corps, and also do the daily cleaning of the College. 'Jesus Christ was living a simple and minimal life when He served on earth, which is something The Salvation Army officers vow to imitate. They should also learn how the poor feel during their training, and they would stay a simple lifestyle after becoming officers,' Major Ma explained.

Nurturing spiritual lives

Major Ma served as Training Principal of the Officer Training College between 2009 and 2011. Besides giving lessons on daily basis, he invited other senior officers to share their preaching experiences, and held Spiritual Day once a month where Cadets were led to the nature (e.g., Tao Fong Shan, Tsing Yi Nature Trails) and had some quiet time for themselves as a spiritual nurture exercise. The graduates were always encouraged and recommended to continue their religious studies at the United Wesleyan Graduate Institute for a bachelor's degree, a recognised qualification that could further lead to advance level.

Ancillary to College, the SALT provides spiritual and ministry related training to active officers, local officers and soldiers. SALT is facilitated with a small library, an archive room and an exhibition room for the use of soldiers and colleagues. In September 2020, two soldiers from William Booth Corps became cadets of 'Messengers of Reconciliation' session and started their officer training. May God bless the Officer Training College and SALT and their continuous work on nurturing God's servants in Hong Kong.

造制服 建情誼

一套整齊的制服，除了顯出救世軍人的身份外，也突顯了「心向神 手助人」的精神。屹立尖沙咀超過70年的夏利公司，自上世紀50年代已開始為本軍軍官和軍兵訂造制服。

「那時海外來港服侍的軍官，大多坐遠洋輪船赴港。船隻泊岸後，我們會登船招攬生意，就是這樣結識了當時的救世軍軍官。」負責人 Harry Lee 道出與救世軍結緣的經過。由於在香港訂造制服較便宜，手工不俗，所以很多海外軍官、甚至連大將都曾光顧他們。

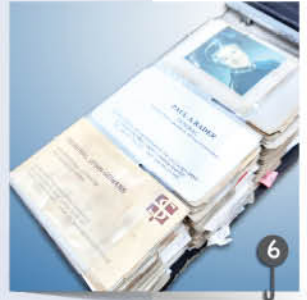
談起早期的海外軍官，Harry隨即找出一本咭片套，內裏約有數百張咭片。「這裏是所有客人嗎？」「不是，百份一也沒有！」「有沒有記錄曾做過多少套救世軍的制服？」「不計其數，過萬套吧！」在他印象中，這些海外軍官有勇有謀，對救世軍在香港的發展建樹良多。而Harry也與部分軍官建立深厚情誼，他們來港時都會抽空探訪這位「老朋友」！

FRIENDSHIPS BUILT ON UNIFORMS

A neat and tidy uniform is an expression of the identification of Salvationists and a symbol of the spirit of 'Heart to God, Hand to Man'. Opened for more than 70 years in Tsim Sha Tsui, Harry Lee & Co. has been the uniform maker for our officers and soldiers in Hong Kong since the 1950s.

Harry Lee from the Harry Lee & Co. told us how the company became the uniform maker for the Army. 'In those days, most of the foreign officers came to Hong Kong for services by ocean-going vessels. After the vessels were moored, we would go abroad to look for business opportunities, and that was how we met the Salvation Army officers.' The uniforms tailor-made by them were relatively cheap but with great quality, so many foreign officers including some Generals were their customers.

As we were on the topic of the Army's foreign officers, Harry took out a business card album which had hundreds of cards. 'Were these the cards of all your clients?' 'No, not even 1 percent!' 'Is there any record about the number of uniforms you made for The Salvation Army?' 'We don't have the exact number. Probably over 10,000.' In his impression, those foreign officers were all intelligent and courageous, and they have contributed a lot on the development of The Salvation Army in Hong Kong. Harry has built deep friendships with some of the officers, who would occasionally visit him when they come to Hong Kong.



6



5

4. 訓練軍官曹錦昌少校與「復和使者班」的學員。
5. 救世軍的制服突顯了「心向神 手助人」的精神
6. 厚厚的咭片套內，都是曾光顧Harry的救世軍軍官咭片！
4. Major Raymond Cho, Training officer with the cadets of 'Messengers of Reconciliation' session.
5. The Salvation Army uniform is an expression of the spirit of 'Heart to God, Hand to Man'.
6. The thick card album is full of business cards from Salvation Army officers, all were Harry's customers!

恩典的足跡





THE MISSION OF ROOFTOP SCHOOLS

天台辦學的使命

救世軍自1940年代已開始在本港提供教育服務。上世紀五、六十年代，基礎教育仍屬奢侈品，本軍已先後開辦多所徙置區學校(又稱天台學校)，還有具備獨立校舍的光裕及光慈學校。教育服務部學校總主任魯淑貞校長原來也是光裕學校的畢業生，更因而與本軍的教育服務結下不解緣。

由舊生成為老師

「當年光裕學校的校舍很漂亮，就讀時我更認識了林杼宇校長。中學畢業後，當時林校長已調往光明學校，他邀請我去代課，結果我便開展了在救世軍的教育生涯。」魯校長說。

光明學校位於黃大仙的徙置區，課室就在屋邨地



The Army started providing educational services in Hong Kong in the 1940s. In the 1950s and 1960s, while basic education was still considered a privilege in Hong Kong, the Army established schools on the rooftops of resettlement buildings ('rooftop schools') as well as Kwong Yu School and Kwong Tsz School which had their own campuses. For Headmistress Lo Suk-ching (Hms Lo), the School Coordinator of the Educational Services

Department, the starting point of her connection with the Army can be traced back to her school days as she was a graduate of Kwong Yu School, which later led her to a lifelong career in educational services.

Alumnus turning into teacher

'The campus of Kwong Yu School was very nice. At school I met Principal Lam Shu Yu. After graduation, Principal Lam who had already been transferred to Kwong Ming School asked me to be a substitute teacher there. This was how I started my career as an educator in the Army,' said Hms Lo.

Kwong Ming School was located at the then Wong Tai Sin resettlement area, with classrooms on the ground floor, and a music room on the rooftop and a playground on the ground floor. Since the layout of resettlement area was quite simple and open, students could hear the noises or even quarrels from the neighbourhood when they were having lessons. 'We heard pop songs playing on the radios from the surrounding flats so much that we knew it better than the school anthem! When we had PE lessons on the ground floor, we had to stay alert from the rubbish and cigarette butts thrown from the windows up high!'

Students of Kwong Ming School mostly came from grassroots families. They were eager to learn and hardworking. Hms Lo remembered one particular student who obtained grade one in Chinese and mathematic and grade two in English in the Secondary School Entrance Examination, an impressive result which is equivalent to top examination result nowadays.

下，天台是音樂室，中間空地是操場。由於徙置區的設計較開放，上課時會聽到住戶叫囂和吵架。「那時經常聽到收音機播放姚蘇蓉的《今天不回家》，比聽校歌還要多！上體育課時，更要小心樓上扔垃圾、煙頭！」

光明學校的學生大多來自區內的基層家庭，他們都很受教，也很用功。魯校長記得有一位學生在升中試考獲中文和數學一級、英文二級的佳績，稱得上是今日的「狀元」，結果這位學生能繼續升學，後來更當上律師。當年如學生升中試成績欠佳，未能升讀官校或津校，又負擔不起私校的學費，便要輟學。

為了增加學額以培育更多基層兒童，當年本軍有些學校設上下午班。以光明學校為例，當時上下午合共36班、服務1800名學生。魯校長憶述，那時上下午班有不同的老師，他們都要共用一張辦公桌。

全方位培育孩子

隨着徙置區拆遷、人口遷移，屋邨學校陸續縮班停辦，當光智小學於1987年結束，本軍也完成了天台辦學的使命。隨後本軍在不同地區興辦小學、中學和特殊學校，繼續秉承基督愛人的精神，不但培育孩子成長，也關顧他們的家庭。

That student continued the studies and later became a lawyer. In those days, if children were not able to achieve well enough in the Entrance Examination and enrolled into a government school or a subsidised school, they might have to drop out if their families were not able to pay the school fees of private schools.

To increase the number of school places in order to benefit more grassroots students, some of the Army's schools operated in two sessions, for example Kwong Ming School had a total of 36 classes with 1800 students in morning and afternoon sessions. Hms Lo recalled that, due to lack of space and resources, teachers from the morning and afternoon sessions had to share desks.

A holistic education approach

Following the clearance of the resettlement area and the relocation of population, many schools in those areas reduced in size and eventually ceased operation. With Kwong Chi School ending its operation in the end of 1987, the Army completed its mission of 'rooftop school' education. After that, the Army continued the spirit of the love of God to nurture children and to care their families through the establishment of primary schools, secondary schools and special schools in different areas.

For example, with many of their students coming from grassroots families, Lam Butt Chung Memorial School in Tung Chung



1. 1970年代光智學校家長會。
 2. 位於徙置區的救世軍光明學校外貌。
 3. 隨着光智學校於1987年結業，救世軍完成了天台辦學的使命。
1. Meeting with parents of Kwong Chi School during the 1970s.
 2. The appearance of The Salvation Army Kwong Ming School at the resettlement area.
 3. Following the closure of Kwong Chi School in 1987, the Army completed its mission of 'rooftop school' education.





以東涌林拔中紀念學校為例，由於許多學生來自基層，校方不惜投資教學設備，包括鋼琴室，栽培學生的音樂造詣，希望他們接受教育後得以脫離基層，並透過學生為家庭帶來正面影響。另一方面，本軍的社會服務亦適時提供支援；而作為校牧的部隊軍官則提供靈育方面的餵養。

2017年，本軍在澳門成立救世軍(澳門)教育中心，亦成功申辦粉嶺皇后山的新小學，魯校長期盼，未來救世軍的教育服務能從本港擴展至澳門和大灣區，培育更多孩子。

invested in school facilities such as a piano room, so that those students could access the instruments and have the chance to brush up their musical abilities. By supporting students to obtain the education they need, the School hopes students can create a better life for themselves and their families in the future. The Army's Social Services and the Corps in the School also provide timely support and spiritual guidance for students.

In 2017, the Army set up The Salvation Army (Macau) Education Centre, and at the same time successfully bid for a new primary school at Queen's Hill in Fanling. Hms Lo hopes that The Army's Education Services can expand from Hong Kong to Macau and the Greater Bay Area in the coming years and cultivate more children.

田小兩代情

隨着沙田博康邨於1983年落成，救世軍田家炳學校（田小）便開始投入服務。身兼田家炳學校校友會主席和校友校董的歐陽家慶(Sam)，女兒也是田小畢業生，正好見證田小的變化和發展。

校長老師不離不棄

Sam一家在1983年搬進博康邨後，父母為他四出尋求區內的插班學位，輾轉找到田小。當時的馬志強校長讓他在下學期插班入讀小二下午校，對他可謂有知遇之恩。

在田小的歲月裏，讓Sam印象最深刻的有兩位師長，第一位是魯淑貞主任。魯主任十分嚴肅，不苟言笑，但很疼惜學生。為幫助Sam改善成績，她曾經花了半年時間，每天為他檢查功課，每星期為他補習兩次。第二位是任教中文科的李秋琴老師（鍾太）。Sam很早已希望畢業後入讀職業先修學校，卻遭父母反對，感恩鍾太幫忙說服，終能如願。

安排女兒入讀母校

Sam一直有留意田小的發展，知道今日的田小採用活動教學模式，適合比較好動、愛玩的女兒。因而搬回沙田居住，最後女兒獲派入讀田小。Sam認為，相比昔日，今日的田小資源更加充足，校舍也美化了。然而，田小的教學理念和價值觀卻依然如昔。「學校重視學生在學業盡上本分，即使成績未如理想，也給他們機會發揮所長，從而幫助他們建立自信，尋找方向。這是田小始終不變的方向。」



TWO GENERATIONS WITH TIN KA PING SCHOOL

The Salvation Army Tin Ka Ping School started operating after the establishment of Shatin Pok Hong Estate in 1983. Sam Au-Yeung, the chairman of the alumni association and the alumni manager of the school, witnessed the changes and development of Tin Ka Ping School through the years.

Support from the principal and teachers

Sam moved into Pok Hong Estate in 1983. His parents began to search for a school place for Sam all over Shatin. Finally they found one in Tin Ka Ping School. Sam was grateful that the then Headmaster Ma Chi-keung allowed him to enrol in an afternoon P2 class in the second school term.

There were two teachers in Tin Ka Ping School at that time that Sam still remembers very well. The first one is the then Miss Lo Suk-ching (Hms Lo). She was always looking serious but she cared for her students very much. To help Sam catching up in school, for half year she checked his homework every day and gave him private lessons twice a week.



The second one is Chinese teacher Li Chow Kum (Mrs Chung). Sam had wanted to go to prevocational school in rather early age. His family first objected such an idea but was later convinced by Mrs Chung.

Choosing Tin Ka Ping School for his daughter

Sam has been paying attention to the latest development of Tin Ka Ping School and knew that the School is currently using activity approach in classes. He believed this approach would suit his active daughter well so he moved back to Shatin to make the enrollment of his daughter to the School possible. Compared with the old days, Sam thinks that today's Tin Ka Ping School has more abundant resources and an upgraded campus, but the education ideas and the core values of the School have never changed. 'For the School, what matters most is students' effort in trying their best in their studies. Students' strengths and talents of all aspects will be recognised, which include a lot for students even not achieving great academic results. That helps them to build confidence and find their own direction, which is the core mission of Tin Ka Ping School.'

4. 國際領袖於2019年11月訪問軍區時探訪救世軍田家炳學校。
5. 2017年當時的參謀長柏培恩中將到訪救世軍林拔中紀念學校
6. 在歐陽家慶女兒的小學畢業禮上，兩父女與魯校長合照。
4. International Secretary, Commissioner Wayne Maxwell, visited The Salvation Army Tin Ka Ping School in November 2019.
5. The then Chief of Staff, Commissioner Brian Peddle, visited The Salvation Army Lam Butt Chung Memorial School in 2017.
6. Sam and his daughter having a picture with Hms Lo at the graduation ceremony.





深受歡迎的幼兒教育

經常有家長表示，救世軍的學前教育服務很「搶手」，剛為小朋友取得出世紙便要排隊申請。受歡迎的原因包括教學理念、校風良好，還有很多委身幼兒教育的教學專才，司徒玉蓮校長是其中一位。

當老師的第一天

司徒校長自小便跟媽媽返救世軍灣仔隊，由於她很積極參與服事，許多隊長都認識她。1970年她中學畢業後，當時的學務部校監吳天安上尉問她是否有興趣在軍區大坑東幼稚園當老師，她二話不說便答應了，隨即開展了漫長的幼兒教育之路。

還記得第一天上班，當時的校長把她帶到課室，然後拋下一句：「這班是你的！」便走了。沒有教學



It is often heard that parents are saying the Army's Pre-school Education Services are so popular that they have to do the application once a child's birth certificate is issued. The reason for such great popularity is the positive education concepts, good ethos and the many talented professionals who engage in the early childhood education services of the Army such as School Head Szeto Yuk-lin.

First day as a teacher

EDUCATION

THAT WINS GREAT POPULARITY

Head Szeto had been attending the meetings of Wan Chai Corps with her mother since she was very young. Many leaders knew about her from her active participation

in the Corps. In 1970, when she graduated from secondary school, the then Educational Services Secretary Captain Stephen Ng asked her if she was interested in being a teacher of the Command's Tai Hang Tung Kindergarten. She accepted the invitation instantly and her career in early childhood education began.

On her first day on board, the head at that time brought Miss Szeto to a classroom and simply left her there after saying 'This class is yours!' Without any education experience, she asked the teacher of the class next door for guidance and gradually learnt how to be a kindergarten teacher. 'In that era, the expectation of pre-school education was not that high. As long as the children were well behaved and were able to finish their homework and get into a preferred primary school, our job was done.'

In the first 7 years, Head Szeto worked in 4 schools of the Army's. Besides Tai Hang Tung Kindergarten, she also worked in Sau Mau Ping Kindergarten, Kowloon Central Corps Kindergarten and Kwong Chak Primary School in Chuk Un. To broaden her vision and to gain more administrative experience, for another 7 years she took up the post of senior teacher of two kindergartens running by other organisations.

Returning to the Army's Educational Services

In 1985, after the Head of The Salvation Army Wan

經驗的她唯有向隔壁班房的老師討教，慢慢掌握怎樣做幼稚園教師。「那個年代對學前教育沒有太多要求，只要小朋友聽話，完成功課，成功入讀心儀小學就可以。」

司徒校長最初七年先後在救世軍屬下四間學校任教，除了大坑東幼稚園外，還有秀茂坪幼稚園、九龍中央堂幼稚園及竹園光澤小學。為了擴闊眼界，以及累積校務管理經驗，其後七年她在兩間其他機構營運的幼稚園擔任主任。

重回本軍懷抱

1985年，當時救世軍灣仔幼稚園的校長調往大埔開展新幼稚園，前者的校長職位遂出現空缺，舊同事紛紛鼓勵司徒校長回巢，結果她寫信申請並成功獲聘。雖然在舊校工作的薪金較高，學校也較具規模，但她仍希望在自己教會所辦的學校工作。

當時灣仔幼稚園只開辦K2和K3兩級，兩級共用同一地方，以屏風相隔。司徒校長

Chai Kindergarten was transferred to a new kindergarten in Tai Po, Miss Szeto's old colleagues encouraged her to fill in the head vacancy of Wan Chai Kindergarten. She wrote a letter to apply for the job and was accepted. Her previous job was actually working in a bigger school with a better salary, yet she left that as she wanted to work in a school run by her own church.

At that time Wan Chai Kindergarten offered only two class grades which were K2 and K3, and both grades were using the same place for classes with only a screen panel separating them. Head Szeto wanted to give K1 classes as well, as that would bring better coherence in learning and attract more parents to enroll their children. However, due to the lack of space, the Educational Services Secretary objected to the plan in the beginning. Later, an American teaching approach called 'Open Plan' caught Head Szeto's attention and she proposed that it might be a solution for the space issue.

'Open Plan' drawn scholars' attention

The idea of Open Plan is to divide the school area into different areas such as writing practice area, music area and outdoor learning area. Students from different grades can take turns using these areas. With such rotation, the school does not need to prepare a desk and chair for each student, which saves a lot of space. This allowed the expansion of Wan Chai Kindergarten despite



1. 顧德斯大將1966年訪問本港時參觀本軍幼兒院。
 2. 司徒校長1970年代中學畢業後，就在本軍大坑東幼稚園當老師。
 3. 救世軍吳國偉紀念幼稚園第一屆畢業典禮上合照，右三、四為桑達士少校夫婦，右一為司徒校長。
1. General Fredrick L. Couitts visited Hong Kong in 1966 and visited the Army's nursery unit.
 2. Head Szeto joined the Army's Tai Hang Tung Kindergarten as a teacher when she graduated from the secondary school.
 3. The photo of the first graduation ceremony of The Salvation Army Ng Kwok Wai Memorial Kindergarten with Major and Mrs Saunders (third and fourth from the right) and Head Szeto (first from the right).





希望可增辦K1，以增加課程連貫性及提升家長為子女報讀的意欲，但由於校舍地方有限，校監最初不贊成。後來，她留意到美國一種名為Open Plan的教學模式，於是想到可採用這模式以解決地方問題。

開放式教學空間引關注

開放式教學空間(Open Plan)的概念是把校園分為不同區域：習字區、音樂區、戶外教學區等，不同年級學生輪流分區學習，由於學生是「流動」學習，不用為每位學生安排一套枱椅，可節省不少地方。結果灣仔幼稚園成功在有限地方擴級，不過為保障教學質素，每級收生人數要減少，教學人員卻需增加。「當時這種做法相當前衛，並引起香港大學學者的興趣，專程前來觀察及研究。」

司徒校長憶述，當年學務部校監桑達士少校本身是教育家，他很注重老師培訓，不但邀請資深幼兒教育專家擔任軍區幼稚園的顧問，又於灣仔隊所在的建築物開設資源中心，專門搜集幼稚園課程設計的資源，更每年主辦研討會，向中學、小學、幼稚園及特殊教育學校老師分享教學理念、教學模式等課題。「那段時間我有如一塊海綿，不斷汲取專業知識。」

機會是留給有準備的人，1989年位於荃灣的救世軍吳國偉紀念幼稚園開校，累積近20年幼兒教育及校務管理經驗的司徒校長被調往負責「開荒」重任。在她

the space limitation. To maintain the teaching quality, the class size of each grade reduced but the number of teaching staff increased. 'This arrangement was so innovative at that time that scholars from the University of Hong Kong came to site visit and study our operation.'

Head Szeto recalled that, the then Educational Services Secretary Major Basil Saunders was himself an educator who believed in the importance of teacher training. He invited experienced childhood education specialists to be consultants of the Army's kindergartens, and he established a resource centre at the location where Wan Chai Corps was situated. The resource centre gathered resources for kindergarten teaching scheme design and was the venue for annual seminars in which topics such as education ideas and teaching approaches were shared to secondary schools, primary schools, kindergarten and special schools. 'I was like a sponge at that time, absorbing enormous amount of professional knowledge.'

Opportunity is for those who are well-prepared. In 1989, The Salvation Army Ng Kwok Wai Memorial Kindergarten in Tsuen Wan opened and Head Szeto, already with 20 years' experience in the field of childhood education and school administration, was assigned to start up the new kindergarten. With the collective effort of Head Szeto and other teachers, the kindergarten has gained high reputation and great popularity in the district over the years.

Supporting all-round development of young children

Head Szeto believes that, instead of simply passing on the knowledge, the Army's Pre-school Education Services are more about developing multiple skills such as communication skills and confidence building, at the same time giving children a happy learning experience. In addition, character building is also a very important part of the Army's Educational Services with Christian values. When the Command launched activities such as Self-Denial Appeal and Mid-Autumn Festival Appeal, the Army's pre-schools

和一眾教師的努力經營下，學校漸漸成為區內知名度高、極受歡迎的幼稚園。

着重幼兒全方位發展

司徒校長認為，救世軍學前教育並非只向幼兒灌輸知識，而是着重發展他們多方面的能力，包括溝通技巧、建立自信心等，同時幫助他們累積愉快學習的經驗。此外，有基督教背景的救世軍也很着重幼兒品格培養，當軍區推行「克己運動」和「心好月圓」活動時，學前教育會推動學生及家長一同參與，藉此培養幼兒關愛別人和敬老的態度。

「我們並非只提供幼兒教育，家庭也是服事對象，我們會幫助父母成為稱職的家長。」以吳國偉紀念幼稚園為例，每年舉辦八至九次「家長學堂」，教導家長有關幼兒發展、情緒紓緩等。由家長準備為子女報讀至成功入讀期間，學校會舉辦多場聚會，目的是加強家長對學校教育理念及方法的認識。本軍幼稚園又舉辦家長小組、家長團契等，讓他們彼此分享。

2014年7月退休的司徒校長，回望在救世軍幼兒教育工作的歲月裏，覺得很精彩也很充實，歷任校監都給予她很大的自由度，在教學和管理上作出新嘗試，她相信這種美好的文化能傳承下去。

encouraged students to join these activities with their parents so that young children could learn about caring others and respecting the elderly.

‘We do not only provide childhood education, but also serve our students’ families. We are here to support parents in parenting.’ For example, each year Ng Kwok Wai Memorial Kindergarten holds 8 to 9 parent workshops, guiding parents on topics such as young children development and emotion relief techniques. The Kindergarten also holds multiple meetings between the pre-application period and a successful enrollment to allow parents to get familiar with its education idea and approach. The Kindergarten also has parent group and parent fellowship where parents can meet and share among themselves.

Head Szeto retired in July 2014. Looking back, she found her career in the Army’s childhood education services amazing and fruitful. Every Educational Services Secretary had given her great range of freedom, allowing her to try new things in terms of education and administration. She believes that this wonderful culture will continue across the Army’s Educational Services.



4-5. 本軍學前教育着重發展幼兒多方面的能力，也着重幼兒品格培養。

6. 近年的幼兒學校聯合畢業典禮

4-5. The Army’s Pre-school Education Services are more about developing multiple skills and building character.

6. Pre-School Education Services Joint Graduation Ceremonies of Nursery Schools in recent years.





為有需要社群謀福利

救世軍自1930年開始服務香港，首項開展的就是社會服務。當時本軍應香港政府要求，開辦了一所女童院，照顧貧困婦女及女童。90年來，我們積極回應社會需要，發展社會服務，成為香港主要的多元化社會服務機構之一。

1970年代初，當時本軍約有10個社會服務單位，包括長者院舍、殘疾兒童院舍、男童院、青年營，以及育嬰和幼兒中心(當年育嬰和幼兒中心由社會服務部管理)。1973年，香港政府發表第一份《香港福利未來發展計劃白皮書》及《香港社會福利發展五年計劃》，承諾投放更多公共資源在社會福利項目，並制訂發展目標。

服務迅速擴展

為了更好地回應社會需要及政府的規劃，救世軍開始大力發展社會服務。及至1980年代中，社會服務單位已急速擴展至逾50個，1977年加入社會服務部的郭原慧儀女士見證着當時的發展。「青年、長者和貧困社群的服務發展尤為迅速，當時救世軍的服務已很多元化，由剛出生的嬰兒到邁向暮年的長者都有涵蓋。」

服務範疇擴展之外，社會服務部員工亦致力策劃富

The Army started its services in Hong Kong in 1930, among which social service was the first area to be launched. In response to the request of the Hong Kong government, the Army opened a girls' home for underprivileged women and girls. For 90 years, the Army responds actively to the social needs and has developed various social services accordingly. Today, The Salvation Army is one of the main organisations that provides diversified social services.

SERVING

THE PEOPLE IN NEED

In the early 1970s, the Army operated about 10 social service units, including a home for senior citizens, a home for children with disabilities, a boys' home, a youth camp

and several crèches and nurseries (in those days the crèches and nurseries were run by Social Services Department). In 1973, the Hong Kong government published the first White Paper 'Social Welfare in Hong Kong: The Way Ahead' and the 'Five Year Plan for Social Welfare Development in Hong Kong', outlining the commitment of investing more public resources on social welfare projects and the implementation plan of development targets.

Rapid expansion of service units

To better respond to social needs and the government planning of social welfare development, the Army started extensively to expand its social services. By mid 80s, the number of social service units of the Army had increased to over 50. Mrs Victoria Kwok, who joined the Social Services Department in 1977, witnessed such rapid development. 'Services for teenagers, elderly and the



彈性的服務，以及嘗試創新服務。舉例來說，1979年落成啟用的荔景院便是一座集合特殊學校、職業訓練中心和院舍的大樓，為百多名智障人士提供服務，當時是香港唯一一所同類設施。

提供優質服務

救世軍也是本港首間在長者院舍設立護理員及管家崗位的機構，並堅持護理員必須至少具備中三學歷程度。「在70年代，幾乎所有人都可以任職院舍的護理員，但我們堅持他們需要接受培訓，以便提供合適的照護。」本軍不但要提供服務，並且要提供優質的服務！

隨着本軍社會服務不斷擴展，管理結構亦隨之轉變。郭太憶述她最初加入時，部門只有兩個分部：育嬰及幼兒服務，和院舍服務，當時她就是院舍服務的主管。兩年後，部門已拓展至四個服務分部：幼兒服務、小組及社區服務、兒童院舍及復康服務，以及長者服務。1985年更加入特別計劃分部，而這個五個分部的架構一直維持至2002年。

積極爭取資源

雖然當年政府撥出公帑讓社福機構向有需要的人提供服務，但資源仍然很

underprivileged have developed rapidly. A wide range of services has been developed by the Army over that period, service targets included all ages from infants to elderly.'

Except expanding the scope of services, the staff of the Social Services Department were committed to offer services with great flexibility and to launch new services. One of the examples is Lai King Home. Completed in 1979, Lai King Home was the only purpose-built service complex at that time combining a special school, a vocational training centre and a residential home, providing services to over one hundred mentally challenged persons.

Quality services

The Salvation Army was the first organisation in Hong Kong that created personal care and matron positions in elderly homes. All the care staff of elderly homes operated by the Army were required to have an education level of Secondary 3. 'In the 70s, one did not need to have specific education qualification to be a care staff of an elderly home, but we insisted that they had to be trained in order to provide the proper care.' The Army does not simply provide services, we strive for providing quality service. As the Army's services had grown over the years, the management structure also developed accordingly. Mrs Kwok recalled that when she first joined The Salvation Army, there were only two service divisions - crèches and nurseries as well as residential services, and she was the



1-2. 1980年代，救世軍的服務已很多元化，由嬰幼兒至長者也有。

3. 1979年3月荔景院平頂儀式及奉獻禮。

1-2. In the 1980s, The Salvation Army provided diversified services, service targets included all ages from infants to elderly.

3. The topping-out and dedication ceremony of Lai King Home was held in March 1979.



有限。每年部門同工都要努力撰寫申請書，辯明每項現有及新服務的需要性和成本，以便向政府爭取「酌情補助金」。自1982年，政府開始為社福機構的一般認可服務提供「標準補助金」，而非標準或新服務則仍需要個別向政府爭取補助。救世軍經常與其他社福機構一起，跟政府商討標準補助金的應有水平。

在香港社會福利政策的推行上，本軍亦有積極參與。政府1973年發表了《香港社會福利發展五年計劃》後，本軍每年都聯同香港社會服務聯會(社聯)檢討計劃的實行。1947年成立的社聯是社福界具代表性的組織，救世軍是當年的創會成員之一，亦是社聯的活躍份子。有記錄顯示，本軍一位軍官曾於1953年擔任社聯主席。

supervisor of the latter. In two years' time, the department expanded and split into four sub-divisions: childcare, groups and community services, residential childcare and rehabilitation, and elderly service. A fifth sub-division, which was a special project division, was included in the divisional structure in 1985 up until 2002.

Endeavour to get resources

In those early years, although there were resources allocated by the government for non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to operate welfare services for people in need, the resources were very limited. Every year, in order to apply for the discretionary grant, the team of Social Services Department team tried their best to prepare funding applications, stating the costs and the reasons justifying every existing and newly launched services. Starting from 1982, the government began to allocate standard grants to organisations that provided regular recognised services, while non-standard and new services still need to apply for discretionary subsidy separately. The Army often work side by side with the other social service organisations in negotiating with the government regarding the reasonable levels of standard grants.

The Army participated actively in the execution of Hong Kong social welfare policies. Starting from 1973, every year after the publication of the 'Five Year Plan for Social Welfare Development in Hong Kong' by the government, the Army's Social Services Department will evaluate the execution of the Plan together with Hong Kong Council of Social Service (HKCSS). Founded in 1947, HKCSS was a representative for non-governmental social service agencies of Hong Kong. The Salvation Army is one of the founding members of HKCSS and has been actively participating in the HKCSS's affairs. The record showed that the chairman of HKCSS in 1953 was an officer of the Army.

An unforgettable leader

Mrs Kwok served in the Army until her retirement, and she was the first head of Social Services Department who was not an Army officer. During her life-long career, she

難忘的上司

在救世軍服務至退休的郭太，亦是第一位非軍官擔任社會服務部首長。在本軍服務的悠長歲月中，她對首位社會服務部部長祈曉敦少校印象猶深。他為部門引入首批專才，在1970年代中聘請擁有大學學位資歷的社工擔任服務主管。在港服務期間，他積極參與社聯，透過社聯委員的平台及他與政府相關官員的聯繫，對本軍社會服務部，以至本港早年社會福利制度的發展作出一定貢獻。

祈少校的工作很有活力和效率，他對服務水平要求甚高；但同時又是一位給予下屬信任、支持和關心的上司。「那時我們在彌敦道舊總部上班，工作環境猶如一個大家庭，氣氛既愉悅又溫暖，更有機會品嚐祈太太預備的小吃！」

當然，社會服務部多年來每一步發展，除了因着有富遠見的領導、專業和勤奮的同工外，還有賴社會各界的支持，當中包括捐助金錢和物資的善長、成員來自商界和專業界別的顧問委員會等等。相信本軍社會服務部在過往90年建立的穩固基礎上，將繼續向前邁進，祝福更多有需要的社群。

remembers the first head of Social Services Department Major Glen Gilden especially well. Major Gilden brought in the first group of professional staff to the Department. In the mid 70s, he hired social work degree holders to be service supervisors. During his services in Hong Kong, he actively participated in HKCSS's affairs. Through the platform of HKCSS committees and his personal contacts with related government officials, he made great contributions to the Army Social Services Department and the early development of social welfare system in Hong Kong.

Major Gilden was always efficient and full of energy. He expected a high standard of service performances from his team, at the same time he offered trust, support and care to them. 'Our office was at the old headquarters on Nathan Road and the working atmosphere was always warm and happy that we were like a big family. Of course, the caring support and refreshments from Mrs Gilden was very much a part of it.'

The flourishing of the Social Services Department was attributable to many factors. Besides visionary leaders and professional and diligent colleagues, the Department has also been warmly supported by the general public, including community donors that make monetary and material contributions, and members of Advisory Board from commercial and professional fields. Based on the firm foundation formed over the last 90 years, the Social Services Department will further grow and bring warmth to a wider community.



4-6. 現時本軍的社會服務涵蓋青少年、家庭、長者和復康人士。

4-6. Nowadays, the Army Social Services cover groups including young people, families, elderly and people with rehabilitation needs.



CARE FOR THE NEEDS OF

關注基層弱勢社群需要

In the 1980s, there were still multiple squatter areas in Hong Kong. The living conditions there were abominable – poor hygiene, lack of water supply and street lights, and high risk of fire and danger of typhoons. Ms Szeto Hang-mei, who joined The Salvation Army in 1982 working on the frontline for community development projects, first started from the project for improving the

living condition and environment of squatter areas. Her responsibilities included getting to know the residents' needs, and accompanying the residents to related government departments to

reflect those needs and conduct negotiations.

The squatter areas Ms Szeto was responsible for included Heung Yeung Village in Tsz Wan Shan and Lion Rock Village in Ma Chai Hang. In those days there was no public transport to access Lion Rock Village, and it took her 45 minutes every time walking up to the squatter area from her office in Upper Wong Tai Sin Estate, while she also needed to bring along water, umbrellas and supplies to the residents. 'Once I walked up alone and there were some dogs barking at me. If they were not stopped by the residents I could have been bitten!'

Reaching out to the squatter area residents

The Salvation Army was one of the voluntary agencies that had been doing work for issues around the squatter areas. Our staff and the residents participated actively in inter-district organisations such as Council on Squatter Policy and Joint Committee on Squatter Policy, paying close attention to the needs of residents and the related community policies. When the squatter areas were scheduled to be demolished, the Army worked as a facilitator and helped residents on issues regarding accommodation in public housing. In her career of community development services, Ms Szeto had a lot of unforgettable moments - the typhoon in June 1989 was one of them. She was pregnant at that time and she needed to go to Lion Rock Village with a district councilor for inspection of a landslip caused by

1980年代香港仍有不少木屋區，那裏的居民面對衛生環境惡劣、沒有自來水供應、無街燈，以及風災和火災風險等情況。1982年加入救世軍、擔任社區發展前線工作的司徒杏眉姑娘，主要職責是了解木屋區居民的需要，與他們一起向有關部門反映和協商，希望能改善他們的生活環境及社區設施。

當時司徒姑娘服務的地區包括慈雲山向陽村及馬仔坑獅子山村一帶，那時獅子山村並沒有公共交通工具可達，每次想探街坊便要由黃大仙上邨的辦公室步行45分鐘上去，還要帶備水、雨傘、給村民的物資等。「有次我獨自上山更遭狗吠，如無村民及時阻止，可能已被牠咬傷！」

積極關注木屋區居民

當年救世軍是其中一間關注木屋區問題的志願機構，本軍工作人員與街坊積極參與聯區組織，包括木屋政策評議會及木屋區關注聯會，一同關注木屋區居民的需要及相關政策；而當木屋區清拆時，又會扮演協調的角色，幫助居民解決上樓的問題。在社區發展服務工作的歲月裏，司徒姑娘有許多深刻的回憶，其中一次是1989年6月颱風襲港引發山泥傾瀉，當時懷有身孕的她和區議員災後往獅子山村一帶視察，了解村民所受影響，那次風災加快了該村的清拆進度。

1990年代尾，本港木屋區清拆的工作已陸續完成，政府亦縮減資助這方面的社區發展服務，司徒姑娘便調往本軍環翠宿舍，投身截然不同的服務範疇。環翠宿舍主要為11至18歲、家庭有特殊情況的男童提供院護服務。她形容能夠見證着一班男孩子的成长，過程很珍貴！

關顧男童身心靈

工作人員首先會讓舍員對這個群體產生安全感，然後再慢慢輔助他們成長。而負責日常照顧的宿舍家長都很有愛心，不但安排舍員的起居飲食，還關顧他們的情緒和心靈需要，亦會幫助他們融入群體。

1990年代中至2005年，救世軍屬下兒童院舍推行「自我增進獎勵計劃」，鼓勵舍員定立目標，並幫助他們實現夢想。例如有舍員對拯溺有興趣，便幫助他將來成為救生員；又有舍員喜歡煮食，便幫助他接觸飲食業。環翠曾有舍員喜愛滑浪風帆，於是藉着計劃接觸到這項運動，透過一步步努力，他更成為滑浪風帆亞運金牌得主，之後他把比賽時穿着的背心送給宿舍作留念！

一支軍隊的力量

司徒姑娘說，環翠舍員缺乏家庭支援，有時情緒起伏較大，救世軍基督教信

typhoon to see if it was dangerous to the residents. Due to the damages caused by the typhoon, the progress of the demolition of the area was speeded up.

By the late 90s, most of the demolition works of the squatter areas were completed. The government then reduced the funding for the related community services and Ms Szeto was then transferred to another project of completely different nature – Wan Tsui Home for Boys. Wan Tsui Home provided residential care services mainly to boys aged 11 to 18 with special family conditions. For Ms Szeto, it has been a precious experience to witness these boys growing up.

Holistic care for the boys

Care workers of Wan Tsui Home first help the boys to build up a sense of security in the community of the Home, then gradually give support as the boys grow. Houseparents are the ones to take care of the boys and they are all with big hearts as they take care of the daily lives of the boys, give them emotional and spiritual support and help them to join in the community.

Between mid 1990s to 2005, The Salvation Army's homes and hostels for children launched the 'Personal Enhancement Award Scheme', encouraging the resident children to set goals,



1-2 當年的小組及社區服務部其中一項工作是關注木屋區居民的需要，希望能改善他們的生活環境及社區設施。

1-2. Back then, one of the responsibilities for the Groups and Community Service division was getting to know the residents' needs, trying to improve their living conditions and community facilities.

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仰的背景能給他們寄託及希望，有助平伏情緒。原來早年的宿舍由軍官擔任院長，軍官夫婦也住在那裏，令宿舍更有家的感覺。她在環翠服務期間，宿舍便經常與鄰近部隊合作，邀請弟兄姊妹定期在宿舍舉辦活動，部份舍員亦會前往部隊參與宗教活動，同一牧區的單位發揮一支軍隊的力量！

在司徒姑娘眼中，救世軍雖然是一間踏實的社福機構，卻不因循，願意因應社會需要轉變而嘗試及探索新服務。而對前線同工來說，機構不但給予工作上的支持和信任，也鼓勵同工進修和考察。她憶述凌錫洪少校擔任社會服務部長期間，曾鼓勵同事往內地交流，一方面可讓同事借鑑其他地方的經驗、拓闊人脈，同時也表明機構向外發展的方向。

for which the homes will help them to achieve. For example, for the children who are interested in lifesaving, assistance will be provided to help them to become lifesavers; for those who are interested in cooking, activities will be arranged for them to know more about the catering industry. A resident of Wan Tsui Home was interested in windsurfing, and through the Scheme he got the chance to explore this sport. With persistent and continuous efforts, he became the gold medalist of windsurfing in the Asian Games. He gave the vest that he wore in the Games to Wan Tsui Home as a souvenir.

Connected as One Army

According to Ms Szeto, sometimes residents, who lack of family support, may have big emotion fluctuations. The Christian emphasis of The Salvation Army gives them substance and hope, which help them to calm the emotions. In the early years, the role of Superintendent of Homes was taken by officers. With the Superintendent and spouse residing also in the premises, the place had a feeling like a big home. During her services in Wan Tsui Home, the Home often worked with the Corps nearby and invited brothers and sisters to come regularly to organise activities in the Home, and some residents would also participate in the religious activities of the Corps. The Army's units in the same chaplaincy district were connected as one.

In the eyes of Ms Szeto, The Salvation Army is a pragmatic social welfare organisation, at the same time it is never conservative and is always willing to try and explore new service possibilities according to changes of social needs. The Army provides support and trust to the frontline personnel as they perform their work, and encourages them to upgrade themselves by studying and attending field visits. Ms Szeto recalled that Major James Ling, the Social Services Secretary at the time, encouraged them to go to the Mainland for exchange visits, as that could allow them to use the experiences of different places and make connections, and at the same time establish the Army's intention of developing services in places outside Hong Kong.

讓長者活出精彩人生

今年九十歲的何智輝婆婆，差不多20年前丈夫離世後開始過獨居生活，她在街坊介紹下加入救世軍海嵐長者中心成為會員，從此生活不再一樣。「老伴走了初期，沒有人陪伴，覺得很無聊。那時中心的活動我都參加，職員對我又好，我每天朝九晚五都在中心裡度過！」

除了參加活動外，她又做義工，經常探訪和關心其他長者。有一次當她探訪區內另一位婆婆時，見到閘內木門打開了卻無人應門，後來發覺原來那位婆婆暈倒在屋內，何婆婆立刻通知中心職員破門入屋，並成功救回她。「能夠幫到別人，我很開心。」

近年何婆婆身體欠佳，甚少外出。中心職員每週會代她購物，又幫忙清潔家居、陪診，甚至連交租、開信箱、倒垃圾等庶務都幫她代勞。新冠肺炎疫情期間，這些服務從沒停止。知道她不夠口罩，中心職員適時送上口罩和防疫用品，又經常致電慰問，紓解她的憂慮。

ELDERLY LIVING COLOURFUL LIVES

Ho Chi-fai is now 90. She has been living alone for 20 years after the death of her husband. She became a member of The Salvation Army Hoi Lam Centre for Senior Citizens through the introduction of her neighbours and she found her life changed. 'Right after my husband died, I became all alone and felt so empty. I joined all activities in the Centre. The staff there are very nice to me. I am there 9 to 5 every day!'

Besides participating in activities, she also did volunteer works and paid visits to other elderly and offered her care. Once when she paid a visit to another elderly lady, the door inside the metal gate was opened but no one answered the door. She could see through the gate that the lady had fainted inside the flat and so she immediately informed the staff in the Centre and saved the lady in time. 'I was so happy that I could help others.'

In recent years Ms Ho is not as strong as before so she seldom goes out. Every week staff at the Centre do grocery shopping for her, help with housework, escort her to medical appointments, or even do chores like making rent payments, checking mailbox or putting the garbage out. All these services have never stopped during the pandemic. When the Centre staff knew that she did not have enough facemasks, they immediately sent her some with other anti-pandemic supplies. They also called her up regularly to offer her some consolation and soothe her emotions.



- 3-4. 本軍的基督教信仰背景和屬靈關懷，能給兒童舍員寄託及希望。
5. 何婆婆是海嵐長者中心的資深會員，透過參與中心活動令晚年生活添姿彩。

- 3-4. The Christian background and spiritual care of the Army gives children residents substance and hope.
5. Ms Ho is a senior member of The Salvation Army Hoi Lam Centre for Senior Citizens. Taking part in the Centre's activities has brought colours into her life.



社會資源再分配

Among the many services of the Hong Kong and Macau Command, the Recycling Programme is one of the most well-known services. The Programme originated from the big fire of the Shek Kip Mei shantytown in 1953. Over 50,000 residents lost their homes in the fire and as a relief measure the Army at Tai Hang Tung gathered supplies and clothes donated by the public and redistributed them to the victims.

New services after the fire

The Army's collection work of supplies for the victims of the fire was so impressive that citizens began to bring used clothing to the Army's units.

To put the best use to the resources collected, in 1960s the Army started the Recycling Programme and opened the first 'Thrift Store', which later became the Family Store, in order to handle the donated clothes and goods systematically.

The first Thrift Store was located in the then Wan Chai Welfare Station close to Wan Chai Corps, kindergarten and sewing class centre. In 1965, Envoy David Chiu, who was just graduated from secondary school, was invited by the officer of Wan Chai Corps to join as the manager of the Thrift Store. According to Envoy Chiu, at that time there was no other organisation providing similar kind of services, and in this sense the Army was a pioneer. The second Thrift Store was opened at

救世軍在港澳軍區提供的眾多服務之中，循環再用計劃是最深入民心的服務之一。原來這項計劃源於上世紀50年代，1953年石硤尾木屋區發生大火，五萬多名災民痛失家園。為了向災民提供援助，當時本軍在大坑東籌集市民捐贈的衣物物資，然後轉贈災民。

火災後新增服務

火災過後，救世軍回收物資的工作令人印象深刻，有市民開始經常將衣物放在本軍的單位。為了善用捐贈物資，救世軍在1960年代開展循環再用計劃（簡稱計劃），並開設第一間「平價中心」（家品店的前身），有系統地處理市民捐來的衣服及物資。

第一間平價中心設於當時救世軍的灣仔福利站內，毗鄰本軍部隊、幼稚園和縫紉班中心。1965年，剛剛中學畢業的趙錦超委員，被當年灣仔隊軍官邀請加入平價中心任職經理。他說那年代並沒有慈善機構開辦這類服務，救世軍可說是先驅，而第二間平價中心則設於九龍區的大坑東。

「那時我們的工作之一，是往山頂區收集住戶捐贈



的高貴衣服，如晚禮服或家中擺設，然後以每件一、兩元的價錢賣給一些故衣店，當時這個價值足以令一家人飽餐一頓！」

回收範圍逐擴展

當時平價中心的收入扣除成本後，用於灣仔社會福利站所提供的各項服務，讓有需要的人得到幫助。如收集回來的貨品合適，亦會以低廉價格出售，作為對低收入人士的一種服務，讓他們以可負擔的價格購物，解決當時的生活困境。

「我們也會把收集回來的衣物，分發給當時在修頓球場一帶的露宿者。」趙委員憶述。

隨着循環再用計劃不斷發展，收集的範圍也逐漸擴展。屋邨收集組於1995年正式成立，定期在房屋署樓宇及私人屋苑進行衣物收集運動。不少大機構也開始捐贈存貨，以至簇新的貨辦予計劃。

於1970年代初離任，又於2003年重投循環再用計劃的趙委員表示，以往多用大鐵籠來收集回收物資，後來他與當時任職公共關係部的王國清委員合力設計



Tai Hang Tung.

‘One of our tasks was going to mid-level residences to collect high quality garments and goods such

as evening gowns and home decorative items, and then re-sell them to second-hand shops for the prices of one to two dollars – a price that was enough to buy a family a big dinner at that time!’

Expanding the scope of recycling

After deducting the costs, the profits of the Thrift Store were used to support all kinds of services of the Wan Chai Welfare Station. If the goods collected were saleable, they would be sold in low price as a form of services for the low income group, as being able to get items at affordable prices might lessen their financial burdens. ‘We also gave out the used clothes we collected to the homeless around Southorn Playground,’ Envoy Chiu recalled.

As the Recycling Programme developed over the years, the scale of the recycling has been expanding as well. An estate collection team was established in 1995, with regular launching of garment recycling campaigns across different buildings under the Housing



1. 循環再用計劃源自一場救災行動。
2. 救世軍家品店的前身為平價中心，廉價出售收集回來的貨品，作為對低收入人士的一種服務。
3. 循環再用計劃在不同地區收集衣物

1. The Recycling Programme originated from a fire emergency response.
2. The Salvation Army Family Stores, formerly Thrift Stores, sell collected goods in low price as a form of services for the low income group.
3. The Recycling Programme collects clothes in different districts.

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精美而衛生的回收屋，不但令回收量增加，就連民政事務總署也參考本軍回收屋的圖樣設計他們的回收屋。救世軍更獲該署授權，管理新界西超過50個社區舊衣回收箱。

易名為家品店

2003年，當時的總指揮陳天生上校認為平價中心予人只賣平價貨的感覺，但其實店內有不少都是貴價貨品，而且貨品種類甚多。於是本軍區參考澳洲救世軍家品店的做法，從2006年開始易名為家品店，同時改變店舖過於簡樸的裝修陳設，希望一洗顧客的印象和觀感。

「2005年，我和一班經理特別去澳洲參觀當地的家品店，希望能借鑒他們的營運模式。」趙委員說。

家品店義賣所賺取的全部收益，都會用

Department and Private Housing. At the same time, many enterprises have joined the Programme, donating their stock or even brand new product samples.

Although leaving the Programme in 1970s, Envoy Chiu returned in 2003. According to Envoy Chiu, at the early days the in-kind donations were simply put in big metal cages. Later, he and Envoy Simon Wong who was working in the Public Relations co-designed the more well-made and hygienic collection bins, which led to an increase in amounts of used clothes recycled. The design was so impressive that the Home Affairs Department took reference to their design when designing the government's recycling banks. The Army was authorised to operate over 50 recycling banks across New Territories West under the Community Used Clothes Recycling Bank Scheme.

Changing name to 'Family Store'

In 2003, the then Officer Commanding Lieutenant-Colonel Tan Thean-Seng pointed out that the Thrift Store was giving people the impression that only cheap goods were sold, while there were in fact a variety of high quality goods in the stores. Therefore, the Command borrowed the experience of the Australia Family Stores and renamed the Thrift Store as 'Family Store' in 2006. The layout and style of the stores changed as well to refresh the impression and perspective of the public. 'In 2005, a group of store managers and I went to Australia for a site visit to learn about their store operation mode,' Envoy Chiu said.

All the profits from the Family Stores are used to support the unsubsidised projects of the Army. Except selling the goods in low price, the Programme also gives the goods out to people in need, such as social security assistance households, elderly living alone and the homeless. The Programme not only reduces wastage and promotes recycling, the Family

作支援本軍未受政府資助的項目。除了把物品以平價出售外，亦曾經社工轉送予有需要人士，如綜援家庭、獨居長者、露宿者等等。計劃不但有助減少浪費和環保，有部份家品店更聘請復康人士，為他們提供就業及培訓機會。現時，港澳軍區共有18間家品店。

受惠者遠至海外

計劃亦曾分發物資予政府機構，甚至越洋贈予海外地區。例如懲教署每年都舉辦開放日，需要徵集義賣籌款物資；有些在冬季出獄的釋囚人士也需要禦寒衣物；此外，當水警截獲「人蛇」，或者當海面發生沉船意外，倖存者都需要衣服保暖。2000年代海外發生天災時，本軍也曾透過緊急救援服務捐贈物資往海外，但後來發覺運費高昂，結果轉為捐款。

2019年，本已退休的趙委員獲邀擔任循環再用計劃的顧問。在循環再用計劃服務接近20年，他特別讚賞計劃的同事。曾有同事在回收的衣物中發現巨額現金，高達12萬港元，同事很忠誠地把錢交出來，並物歸原主。「這是很大的誘惑，但計劃的同事很誠實，也很盡責，是敬業樂業的一群。」

Stores themselves also provide occupational training and job opportunities to rehabilitation trainees. Now there are 18 Family Stores in the Hong Kong and Macau Command.

Local and overseas beneficiaries

The Programme sent supplies to government organisations and to overseas. For example, Correctional Services Department re-sells the goods from the Programme for charity fund raising in their annual open day. Also, warm clothes would be given to prisoners when they are discharged in winter. Donated clothes are also sent to marine police for them to provide to illegal immigrants they intercept or people rescued from sea accidents. During 2000s, the Programme sent goods to overseas as emergency disaster relief supplies. However, such arrangement later ceased due to high transportation costs and monetary donations have been made instead since then.

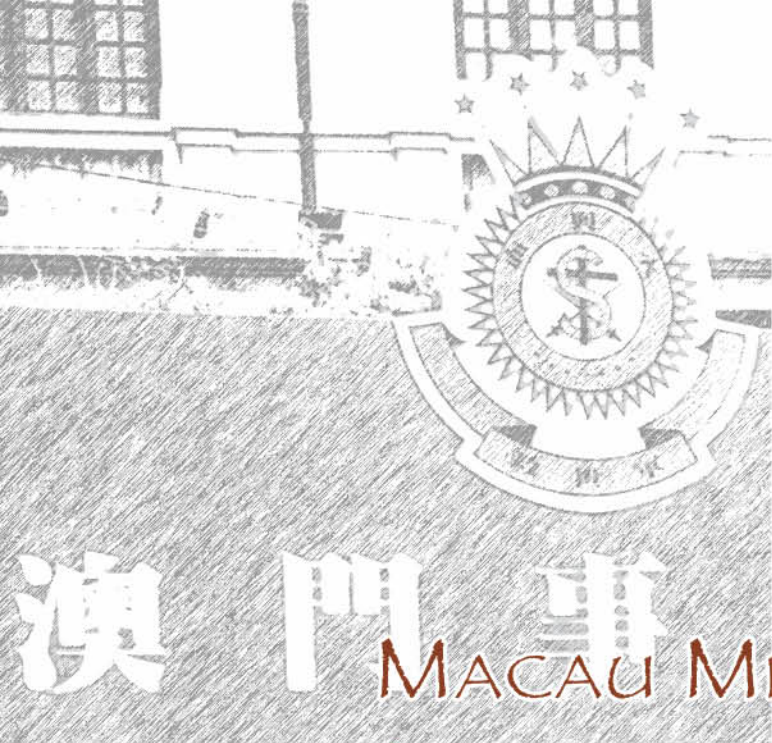
In 2019, the retired Envoy Chiu was invited to be a consultant of the Recycling Programme. After serving in the Programme for over 20 years, he especially appreciates the frontline colleagues. One of them once found cash with an amount close to HKD120,000 among the donated clothes and duly returned it to the owner. 'It was indeed a huge temptation, but our colleagues were righteous and responsible. They are indeed diligent and dedicated.'



4. 趙委員與同工一起往澳洲考察當地救世軍家品店。
5. 近年家品店店鋪內貌。
6. 本軍循環再用計劃的回收屋設計精美而衛生。

4. Envoy Chiu and colleagues went to a Family Store in Australia for a site visit .
5. A look inside the Family Store.
6. The Collection Bins of the Recycling Programme are well designed and hygienic.





澳門事工

MACAU MINISTRIES

澳門事工 跨越廿載

今年除了是救世軍服務香港90周年外，同時亦是救世軍在澳門正式成立20周年。本軍在澳門設立的首個單位——祐漢堂，於2000年3月正式開幕。

確立異象 積極籌備

早於1997年9月，當時的總指揮劉文健准將、區長林基甸少校及社會服務部長凌錫洪少校，聯同其他教牧同工出席於澳門舉行的馬禮遜來華190周年紀念聚會，期間興起了於澳門開拓服務的異象。

當年澳門人口約50萬，基督徒只佔人口百分之一左右，堂會約有50多間，福音的禾場很大。經過接近兩年積極籌備後，譚美順少校在李耀明上尉、陳喜威少校、許華倫委員及黃國清委員的陪同下，於1999年7月正式踏足澳門，開展當地事工。

「還記得當時我帶着兩個皮箱就來到澳門；想不到多年後，在葉簡明真少校陪同下，我同樣帶着兩個皮箱重回澳門，不過現在澳門事工的規模比起當年已經擴大很多了。」現任澳門地區軍官譚少校說。

開荒歲月 盡顯主恩

救世軍在澳門開展工作的第一個地點，是在北區

This year not only marks the 90th anniversary of The Salvation Army serving Hong Kong, but also the 20th anniversary of the Macau ministries as the first service unit of Macau – Iao Hon Corps – was opened in March 2020.

Vision and preparation of the ministries

In September 1997, the then Officer Commanding Colonel James Lau Man-Kin, Divisional Commander Major Gideon Lam and the Social Services Secretary Major James Ling Sik-hung attended with other fellow pastors a meeting in Macau

celebrating the 190th anniversary of Robert Morrison's arrival in China. During the meeting, the group established the vision of developing services in Macau.

The population of Macau at that time was about half a million, with only 1% being Christians and about 50 churches. The potential of evangelism was huge. After a preparation of almost 2 years, Major Sara Tam arrived in Macau in July 1999 in the company of Captain Jeffrey Li, Major Tommy Chan, Envoy Daniel Hui and Envoy Simon Wong, and started the local ministerial work.

‘I remember I arrived in Macau with only two suitcases. It was interesting that years later I again set foot in Macau with two suitcases, this time with Major Connie Ip and



菜園路一個舖位。在這個陌生又充滿挑戰的環境，神額外恩待前來開荒的譚少校。當時一名韓國女軍官剛巧派來澳門停留一個月，期間她和譚少校試着在公園做外展工作。「雖然她不諳廣東話，但會以紮汽球、布偶等來吸引小朋友的注意，我就負責派發傳單、介紹活動等。漸漸我們就開始了兒童快樂會、兒童主日學及崇拜聚會。」

經過歷任隊長的努力，祐漢堂開始其他社區工作，例如課輔班、興趣班、長者關愛活動等，讓社區人士看到救世軍的所傳和所行都是一致的。2000年初，部隊第一次主辦回收舊衣活動，反應熱烈，不久本軍便在關閘馬路開了第一間家品店。回收計劃及家品店讓救世軍的工作更廣為人知，並且增強了本軍和政府之間的合作。時至今天，救世軍在澳門已有兩間家品店，回收衣物的數量每年遞增，回收活動亦深獲政府有關部門支持。

配合需要 發展服務

2013年和2017年分別標誌着救世軍在澳門發展的里程碑，受澳門社會工作局全資助的救世軍喜樂家庭綜合服務中心，於2013年中開始投入服務，讓本軍可



the scale of Macau ministries has increased a lot already.’ The current District Officer of Macau District Major Tam said.

Grace of God through a rough start-up

The Macau ministries started at a shop premises on Rua dos Hortelãos. Major Tam, who was graced with the responsibility for the start-up work, found the environment new and challenging. A female officer from Korea, who was staying in Macau for a month at that time, joined Major Tam to do some outreach work in a park. ‘She didn’t know Cantonese, but she knew how to tie balloon animals and do puppet shows which the children loved. I distributed pamphlets and introduced the activities we had. Based on this start, we later began to organise Children’s Happy Time, Children Sunday School and worship meetings.

Thanks to the efforts of all Corps Officers over the years, Iao Hon Corps started different community services such as tutorial classes, interest classes and elderly care activities, and



1-2. 2000年3月祐漢堂正式開幕，時任總指揮蘇思偉上校主持開幕禮。

3. 譚美順少校早期在祐漢堂服侍。

1-2. Lieut-Colonel Ian Southwell, the then Officer Commanding held the official opening of Iao Hon Corps in March 2000.

3. Major Sara Tam served in Iao Ho Corps in the early days.

恩典的足跡





以在有充份資源的條件下服務社區內有需要的人。此外，有見部份學童的特殊教育需要，2017年軍區的教育服務部借用部隊地方開辦了救世軍(澳門)教育中心。初期名額只有23名，由於需求殷切，為期兩年的試驗計劃完結後，中心隨即物色地方，擴大服務名額至32個，並已在2020年1月投入服務。

服務單位多了，同工多了，但大家都合作無間，各單位經常在服務支援或大型活動上互相協作。在這良好基礎上，澳門救世軍於2018年11月籌組成立「救世軍兒童合唱團」，第一期從教育中心及社區招募了16位小朋友加入。「除了聘請全職音樂老師，喜樂家庭綜合服務中心和循環回收計劃都作出支援。我們希望透過合唱團，讓小朋友在參與演藝

the Macau community has witnessed that the Army has been practising what it has been preaching. In early 2000, the Corps organised the first Recycling Programme with great responses, and the first Family Store was opened soon after in Istmo de Ferreira do Amaral. Recycling Programme and the Family Store allowed more people to know about the Army's work in Macau, at the same time strengthened the cooperation between the Army and the Macau Government. Today, there are two Family Stores in Macau and the quantity of used clothes collected by the Recycling Programme has been increasing every year. Also, the Programme has obtained great support from the relevant government departments.

Expansion and development

Both 2013 and 2017 marked the milestones for the Macau ministries. In mid 2013, The Salvation Army Joy Family Integrated Service Centre, fully subsidised by the Social Welfare Bureau of Macau, started operation, creating a resourceful environment for the Army to serve the locals in need. In addition, to cope with the special educational needs for some students, in 2017 the Educational Services Department of the Army borrowed some space of the quarters of the Corps to open The Salvation Army (Macau) Education Centre. Started with only 23 class places, the Centre later increased the number of class places to 32 after a 2-year trial period due to the high demand of the services. The expanded Centre moved to a new location and started operating in January 2020.

With more service units and colleagues, everyone in the organisation work closely with each other and support each other in services and large-scale events. With the foundation of teamwork, The Salvation Army in Macau District established 'Salvation Army Children's Choir' in November 2018. 16 children from the Education Centre and community were recruited. 'For this we have hired a full-time

的經驗中建立自信和團隊精神。」譚少校說。

一支軍隊 同心服侍

隨着服務變得多元化，單位都有各自的專長及分工，但由於「全人關懷」是本軍服務的重點，故此，為了貫徹一支軍隊的理念，進一步加強各單位的合作，讓有需要的人能接受全人服務，去年軍區透過「希望之路」研習會連繫澳門各單位同事，期望他們接受訓練後，在助人的過程中都能找到自己的角色，發揮其功能。

經過廿載的努力，救世軍在澳門逐步成長，2018年可說是一個蛻變期，為了朝向行政獨立運作的方向邁進，澳門救世軍在7月增設了地區辦事處及地區軍官一職，負責管理整體救世軍的日常營運，這也是譚少校回來澳門要面對的新挑戰。「蛻變期間不免有各種變動及要適應的地方，祈求神讓我們繼續懷着忍耐、堅毅及愛心，服侍澳門這個社區。」



music teacher. Joy Family Integrated Service Centre and the Recycling Programme also provide support. We hope that children can build up confidence and team spirit through performances like the Choir,' said Major Tam.

One Army serving with one accord

Our services became more diverse and each unit has its specialty and particular tasks. As holistic care is the service focus of the Army, training was given to strengthen the unity and coherence of all the units to provide holistic services to the community as one Army. Last year, the Command held a seminar named 'Pathway of Hope' to enhance the connection among colleagues of various units. Training was provided in the seminar whose aim was to help colleagues to find a clear vision of their roles and make use of their talents in their services.

Over 20 years of devoted efforts, The Salvation Army in Macau has grown steadily. 2018 was a year of transformation for our Macau ministries. And in order to develop into an independent entity, in July 2018 a District Office was set up with a District Officer, who is in charge of the Amry's daily operation in Macau. This was also the new challenge for Major Tam after she returned to Macau. 'There were many changes and new adaptations during this transition. We ask God for the strength, persistence and compassion for us to continue serving Macau.'

4. 喜樂家庭綜合服務中心於2013年成立
 5. 救世軍(澳門)教育中心去年9月舉行的大灣區青年義工體驗嘉許禮。
 6. 現時救世軍在澳門共有兩間家品店。
-
4. The Salvation Army Joy Family Integrated Service Centre was established in 2013.
 5. Morning Light 2019 Volunteer Programme Award Presentation Ceremony held by The Salvation Army (Macau) Education Centre in September 2019.
 6. There are currently two Family Stores in Macau.





PROVIDING EMERGENCY RELIEF

緊急救援紓災困

救世軍服務中國始於1916年，先後在北京、石家莊及天津等地設立醫院及孤兒院，照顧無數貧苦大眾及孤兒，直至1951年才暫停在內地的工作。1988年雲南省耿馬縣發生強烈地震，救世軍參與賑災，為本軍重新服務中國帶來契機。

90年代，當時香港軍區總指揮劉文健准將邀請曾慶敏上校成立中國事務部，他先往雲南救世軍曾有救災工作的地區，與當地宗教局、統戰部聯繫，再夥拍雲南省國際民間組織合作促進會進行項目。「要在內地開展項目，建立及維持關係十分重要，也要慎選合作的地方官員。秘訣是靈巧像蛇，馴良像鴿子。」曾上校說。

中國事務部1994年成立初期，只有曾上校和另一位同工。之後，部門在香港和內地增聘同工，並逐步在不同省份開展項目。歷年本軍曾於接近20個省份服務。項目類別則有救災重建、教育助學、醫療衛生、農業、水利、職業訓練及小額貸款等。

綜合發展 全方位改善

深明綜合發展的重要性，很多時一個項目點便包含了幾個範疇。自1990年代已開展服務的雲南省鎮康縣，項目類別便包括基礎教育、職業培訓、母嬰健康、水利衛生等範疇。「許多問題都是環環緊扣

The Salvation Army started its China operations in 1916. Through hospitals and orphanages in cities including Beijing, Shijiazhuang and Tianjin, the Army had provided services to countless underprivileged and orphans until the suspension of services in the Mainland in 1951. In 1988, the Army participated in the disaster relief work after the intense earthquake in Gengma, Yunnan Province, which opened up an opportunity to resume the Army's services in China.

THROUGH
DISASTER RELIEF

In the 1990s, the then Officer Commanding of Hong Kong Command Colonel James Lau Man-kin invited Lieut-Colonel Alfred Tsang (R) to establish China Development Department. Lieut -Colonel Tsang first went to the regions that had once received disaster relief support from The Salvation Army in Yunnan in order to obtain communication with the State Administration for Religious Affairs and the United Front Work Department, and then sought corporation with the Yunnan division of China Association for NGO Cooperation. 'To develop a project in the Mainland, it is crucial to establish and maintain relationships. Great care is needed in choosing the government officials to work with. We need to be as shrewd as snakes and as innocent as doves,' said Lieut-Colonel Tsang.

The China Development Department was established in 1994, with only Lieut-Colonel Tsang and one colleague. Later, the Department increased the number of staff in Hong Kong and the Mainland, and started different projects across provinces. The Army served nearly 20 provinces throughout the years. The nature of the Army's projects included disaster relief and reconstruction, education programme, medical and hygiene services, agriculture, irrigation, occupational training, and microcredit programme.

Integrative development and all-around improvement

The Army understands the importance of integrative project development, and has often included several services in one project. When the service project for

的，綜合發展的概念讓我們在項目發展上，能同時兼顧不同問題和需要。」曾上校解釋。

本軍在內地不少項目點位置偏遠，上述雲南鎮康位於中緬邊境附近，甚少非政府組織在當地服務。本軍又曾在山東的沂蒙山區及安徽的大別山區開展農業及水利項目，這兩處均為革命老區，交通不便，發展落後，每次前往都要翻山越嶺，但只要那裏有需要，本軍便會提供服務。

難忘救災經歷

在中國事務部服事約十年，曾上校最難忘的經歷都與救災有關。某次麗江地震，本軍取得特別通行證第二號，很快便把港人捐贈的物資由機場直接運送到麗江。這一切皆有賴極佳的人際關係，以及同工和義工們的努力和拼勁！不說不知，原來港澳軍區的雙紅盾標誌，也是由中國事務部同工設計，並在扶貧救災項目中採用。

另一次難忘經歷是張家口地震，本軍短時間內在香港收集了大量賑災物資。當時有軍兵自願借出運輸車隊，把物資運往機場貨運站，又有兩家航空公司願意義載物資上北京。曾上校和王國清委員隨行監察押運情況，中午抵京後立刻清

Zhenkang County in Yunnan started in the 1990s, multiple aspects were covered including basic education, occupational training, maternal and child healthcare, irrigation and hygiene services. 'Many issues are intertwined. An

integrative development approach of our projects allows us to tackle multiple issues and needs at the same time,' Lieut-Colonel Tsang explained.

The Army operates projects in many remote regions, such as Zhenkang County at the China-Myanmar border mentioned above, which are seldom reached by other non-governmental organisations for local services. The Army launched agriculture and irrigation projects at Yimeng Mountain area in Shandong and Dabie Mountains in Anhui, both being old regions that are difficult to access and undeveloped. However, the geographical difficulties have never stopped the Army providing services to the locals of these isolated regions who need help.

Unforgettable disaster relief experiences

Having served in the China Development Department for about a decade, Lieut-Colonel Tsang recalled that the most memorable experiences he had were all related to disaster relief works. After the earthquake in Lijiang, the Army obtained a special road permit that enabled them to send supplies from Hong Kong



1. 救世軍參與賑災，為重新服務中國帶來契機。
2. 曾慶敏上校於斯里蘭卡向災民派發物資。

1. The Salvation Army's participation in disaster relief work opened up an opportunity to resume its services in China.
2. Lieut-Colonel Alfred Tsang (R) distributing relief supplies to victims in Sri Lanka.

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關並由中國郵政義務運載救災物資往災區。「那晚到達張家口已是零晨一時，氣溫低至零下40度！我們只希望第一時間把物資送往災區。」

我們是One Army

除了內地的救災扶貧工作外，救世軍在1990年代尾至2000年代也積極參與亞洲區的救災工作，包括921台灣大地震和2004年南亞海嘯，兩次曾上校也有親赴災區協助。「921那次，我和溫光耀少校當晚便抵達台北，從飛機往下望，全市漆黑一片！」

第二天，他們已趕抵南投災區，隨即設立臨時辦事處及收集站，事發兩、三天內便已迅速把物資分發給災民。香港影藝人協會更首次主動聯絡本軍，合作舉辦賑災籌款活動，前後為當地籌募了約一億港元善款。

donors directly from the airport to Lijiang. It would not be possible without reliable personal connections and the hard work and stamina of all colleagues and volunteers. An interesting fact: the Double Shield symbol of the Hong Kong and Macau Command was actually designed by our colleague of the China Development Department, and was used in poverty and disaster relief projects.

Another memorable moment for Lieut-Colonel Tsang happened after the Zhangjiakou earthquake. After the Army managed to gather lots of supplies in Hong Kong in a short time, a soldier lent his vehicle fleet to carry the supplies to the airport freight station, and two airlines volunteered to carry the supplies to Beijing. Lieut-Colonel Tsang and Envoy Simon Wong escorted the supplies and supervised the transfer process. They arrived in Beijing in the afternoon and then immediately completed clearance and passed the supplies to the China Post which volunteered to send the supplies to the disaster area. 'When the supplies arrived in Zhangjiakou, it was already 1am, with temperature of minus 40 degrees! All that we wanted was to bring the supplies there ASAP.'

We are One Army

Besides poverty and disaster relief works in the Mainland, between the late 1990s and 2000s the Army was actively involved in relief operations following disasters in Asia such as the great earthquake in Taiwan in 1999 and the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004. Lieut-Colonel Tsang went to the disaster areas both times. 'Right after the 1999 earthquake, I flew to Taipei the very night with Major On Dieu-quang (R). From the plane window we looked down to the city and it was all dark!'

They arrived in Nantou the next day and set up a temporary station and supplies collection spot, and distributed all the supplies they brought to the victims in only 2 to 3 days. Hong Kong Performing Artistes Guild contacted the Army offering help the first time, and together the Guild and the Army co-organised a post-earthquake fundraiser that raised fund of

至於南亞海嘯，當年軍區籌得的賑災款項約有六千萬港元，在全球救世軍當中排行第二。曾上校認為，作為一支軍隊 (One Army)，當其他地方有困難，而香港又有經濟條件時，是很應該伸出援手的。

先救災再救靈魂

在多次救災行動中，本軍採取「複合性救災策略」，除了在災難發生後馬上動員投入救援，以解決災民的燃眉之急外，更要按災情和需要訂立重建恢復計劃，協助當地進行長遠的重建工作。

台灣921大地震的緊急救援工作結束後，本軍在當地重建了三條村，再逐步建立部隊、社區中心和男童院。現時，南投埔里是本軍在台灣最大的項目。另一個例子是1995年菲律賓受超強颱風吹襲，超過900人喪生。災後本軍在當地重建六條村莊，並建立部隊分隊、衛生站等。「救災工作最理想的果效，是在當地建立教會，讓人不但生活需要得滿足，心靈也得拯救。」

approximately HKD100 million.

For the disaster relief after the Indian Ocean tsunami, approximately HKD 60 million was raised by the Command, and was the second highest among the international Salvation Army. Lieut-Colonel Tsang believes that as part of the One Army, if other places encounter adversity, Hong Kong should help if we are economically sufficient.

First save lives, then save souls

In the many disaster relief works, the Army adopted the 'composite disaster relief strategy', under which manpower will be arranged to provide immediate assistance to the victims shortly after the disaster. A long term recovery plan will also be established to support the reconstruction of the region based on the actual situation and local needs.

After the emergency work for the Taiwan earthquake relief ended, the Army rebuilt 3 villages at the area, and established a Corps, a community centre and a boys' home. Currently, the Army has established large operations in Taiwan in Puli, Nantou. Another example of post-disaster reconstruction was following the super typhoon in the Philippines in 1995 which caused over 900 deaths, the Army rebuilt 6 villages and set up facilities including an outpost and a hygiene station. 'The most ideal achievement of disaster relief work is to be able to establish a local church that can help the daily lives of the locals, at the same time nurturing their spirits.'



3. 內地大學生獎學金發放儀式。
4. 在菲律賓派發物資給水災災民。
5. 雲南省景頗族織錦項目是近年的綜合發展項目之一。

3. University scholarship presentation ceremony in China.
4. The Army distributing materials to flood victims in the Philippines.
5. Jingpo Brocade Weaving project of Yunnan Province is one of the integrated development projects in recent years.

救恩報

一九四九年十二月一日 救世軍南區軍務公報 DEB

我有機會寫幾句介紹本軍華南救恩報的話，衷心深感欣幸，在救恩報首創出版，是在英國倫敦，距今恰巧七十年；發刊以來，一紙風行，嗣後各國各地的救世軍，均相繼發行本地版。使各處的千萬生靈，因讀救恩報而接受救恩，同時很多的基督徒也因讀後感動，而堅固了信仰。

救世軍華南的救恩報，今日在香港刊行而世，以之列入世界各處輝煌噴赫的救恩報群中，顯然是最稚幼渺小的。一個而救恩報對於聖潔者們的

發刊

宗旨不出本報之廣告

本報之宗旨不出本報之廣告

本報之宗旨不出本報之廣告

PROCLAIM THE GOSPEL THROUGH LITERARY AND MUSIC MINISTRIES

藉文字及音樂傳揚福音

文字和音樂是救世軍傳講福音時不可或缺的環節，19世紀卜維廉大將創立救世軍初期，已開展了文字和音樂事工，包括在1879年12月創辦周刊 *The War Cry*，以及設立銅管樂隊在街頭露天會中獻奏，藉着文字和詩歌來傳揚真理、造就信徒。

文字事工助宣教

在香港，救恩報於1949年創刊。由初期只有一張紙，逐漸增加至一冊；排版和印刷亦越見精美，由最初的黑白逐漸改為部分彩色，以至全彩。內容方面，早期救恩報以福音信息和培靈教導為主，也有見證分享、本軍單位的服務發展、活動近況等；對象包括軍兵信徒、婦女、青年、兒童，以至未得救人士。

卜維廉大將曾在演講中指出：「透過 *the War Cry*，讀者應該看見救世軍工作的特質，他們就如親眼看到露天會的巡行、聽到獨唱者的歌聲，以及所述說的真理。」¹ 在2001至2003年間擔任港澳軍區文字部長的黃建業少校亦認為，文字事工在輔助基督教團體的傳福音及牧養工作方面，可發揮很大作用。他任職文字部長期間，特別着重文章內需附帶相關經文。「加入相關經文可支持文章內容；如沒有經文，就會變成個人演講。」

Music and literary works are integral parts of the Army's evangelistic work. The literary and music ministries started almost the same time as General William Booth founded The Salvation Army in the 19th century, where a weekly publication *The War Cry* started in December 1879 and a brass band was formed and started performing in Open Air Meetings. Through words and music, the Army spreads the truth of God and makes disciples.

Literary ministry for evangelism

Hong Kong has its own edition of the *War Cry* first published in 1949. Started with only one page, the publication

was gradually enlarged to one volume. The layout and printing upgraded throughout the years as well, from black and white to partially colour to full colour. The early editions of the *War Cry* mainly included evangelical messages and spiritual guidance, with some testimonies and sharing as well as brief news about the services and activities of the Army. Target readers of the *War Cry* included soldiers, women, teenagers, children and the unsaved.

General William Booth made a speech in which he said that readers should see the character of The Salvation Army's work in the *War Cry*, that it should be as if they could watch the open-air processions, hear the solos sung and the truth spoken.¹ Major Solomon Wong (R), who served as the Literary Secretary of the Hong Kong and Macau Command between 2001 and 2003, believed that literary ministry played a very important role in providing assistance to preaching and pastoral works for Christian organisations. During his days as the Literary Secretary, he placed high importance on citing the related scriptures in articles. 'Scriptures can complete the message of the article, without them the article is just a personal writing.'

Literary works that inspire lives

Besides the *War Cry*, another important responsibility

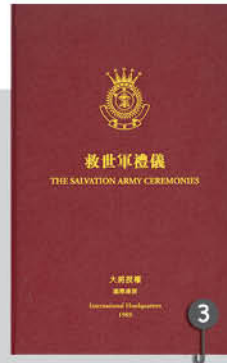
出版書籍 造就生命

除出版救恩報外，文字事工另一項重要工作就是出版書籍。歷年軍區翻譯和出版了多本國際總部出版的書籍，例如《一個信仰 一個教會》、《卜維廉傳》、《蒙選之兵》、《救恩的故事》、《救世軍基本信仰》、《救世軍禮儀》等，閱讀這些書籍有助認識救世軍的教義。

此外，又翻譯和出版本軍屬靈領袖的著作，如班克魯的《等候神》、史諾拔（今譯史卓德）的《蒙召作神的子民》及《打開聖潔》等，陶造軍兵屬靈生命。文字書籍以外，詩歌集也是本軍的重要出版。黃少校任職文字部長期間，便曾修訂及再版《救世軍詩歌》，那時更特別增設專門負責整理詩歌集的職位，可見本軍對這方面的重視！

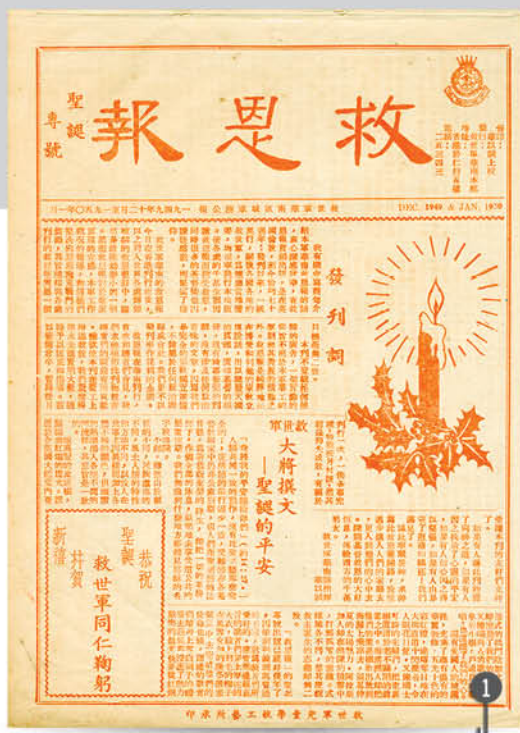
觸動心靈的音符

至於音樂事工方面，運用銅管樂器獻奏既是救世軍一大特色，也是由來已久的傳統。一次卜維廉於倫敦海德公園傳道期間，一位男士十分認同他的理念，便



of literary ministry is book publication. The Command has translated and published numerous titles published by the International Headquarters, such as *One Faith One Church*, *William Booth Prophet & General, Chosen to be a Soldier*, *Salvation Story*, *The Salvation Army Handbook of Doctrine*, and *The Salvation Army Ceremonies*, allowing more readers to know about the beliefs of The Salvation Army.

The Literary Department also translated and published the works of spiritual leaders of the Army, such as Samuel Logan Brengle's *Wait on the Lord*, Commissioner Robert Street's *Called to be God's People* and *Holiness Unwrapped*, giving spiritual guidance to our soldiers. Besides books and writings, the songbook is also an important category among the Army's publications. During his days as the Literary Secretary, Major Wong revised and reprinted *The Song Book of The Salvation Army*, a title that was regarded as a significant work that a position was created especially for the related compilation work.



1. 於1949年12月在香港出版的救恩報。
- 2-4. 歷年文字事工曾出版《救恩的故事》、《救世軍禮儀》和《救世軍詩歌》等書籍

1. The *War Cry* published in Hong Kong in December 1949.
- 2-4. Over the years, the literary ministry's publications included *Salvation Story*, *The Salvation Army Ceremonies* and *The Song Book of The Salvation Army*.

恩典的足跡

報

至月二十年九四九

仰。今日在香
救世軍華南
之列入世界
噴霧的救恩
然。是投准幼
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提議吹奏銅管樂來吸引途人。

由於樂器聲音洪亮，在戶外吹奏時很容易招聚人們駐足欣賞，及後越來越多救世軍人與樂手參與撰寫曲譜及獻奏，不同地區的總部樂隊亦相繼成立。卜維廉曾說：「音樂是心靈的動力，正如風推動船隻一般。」

在香港，第一代總部樂隊源於1967年，由時任軍區總指揮賴以信准將籌組，於1968年10月正式成立，並由白嘉義上尉擔任第一任樂隊隊長，人數約20人。初期樂隊成員來自全球不同地方：英格蘭、蘇格蘭、澳洲、美國、加拿大、韓國和本地的軍兵。其中有些隊員是隨軍隊來港服役，有些是受聘於香港政府由外地來港工作。²

總部樂隊成立後，為鼓勵及培育年青人參與聖樂事奉，白上尉每年都在馬灣舉

Music that touches the hearts

The music of brass band is one of the well-known features and a long tradition of The Salvation Army. The idea of brass band started when William Booth was preaching at Hyde Park one day, where he met a man who shared the same ideology with him and suggested that he could use brass music to attract the attention of passers-by.

Playing brass instruments in outdoor space had great effect as the resonant sounds of brass instruments easily drew attention of passers-by to stop and listen. More and more Salvationists and musicians began to write their own songs and give performances, and staff bands were formed by headquarters of different places. William Booth once said, 'Music moves our hearts, just like wind propelling a boat forward.'

The Hong Kong Staff Band began to take shape in 1967 and was officially formed by the then Officer Commanding of the Command Colonel Nelson in October 1968, with Captain Gordon Becker being the first bandmaster. The Staff Band included about 20 members from all around the world: England, Scotland, Australia, USA, Canada, Korea and Hong Kong. Some of the members were foreign soldiers on active service with the troop, while some of them were hired by the Hong Kong government.²

After the establishment of the Staff Band, Captain Becker organised a Music Camp at Ma Wan every year as a programme to encourage young people to participate in the music ministry and as an opportunity for them to improve performance skills and musical technique. Later, each Corps started its own band, the members of which joined the Staff Band as well. Led by Captain Becker, the Staff Band gave performance every year at the Annual Christmas Concert held at Ocean Terminal, celebrating the birth of Christ with the public.

行音樂營，藉此提升年青人吹奏及音樂技巧。隨着各個部隊之樂隊相繼成立，部隊樂隊成員亦相繼加入總部樂隊。在白上尉的帶領下，樂隊每年都積極參與於海運大廈舉行的聖誕週年音樂會，與大眾一同慶賀基督降生。

初心不變

當年香港的銅管樂發展還未普及之際，本軍銅管樂隊已發展得非常成熟，並經常獲邀在不同場合中獻奏，大受歡迎，更會定期探訪弱勢社群，例如監獄、青少年羈留中心和戒毒所等，向不同人士傳福音。2008年重組至今，總部樂隊依然不變，盡心吹奏帶動心靈之樂章，竭力擴展神的國度。

2019年9月，總部樂隊舉辦10周年音樂會，以標誌着重組10年的里程碑。樂隊隊長葉文臻說，這10年的事奉中有不少深刻經歷，探訪大欖懲教所是其中一次。「當時樂隊探訪的是男性監獄，起初曾擔心女隊員會否不適合出席，但後來發現，囚友原來比想像中友善，更有囚友於獻奏後的空檔時間，主動走上前向我們了解團隊及樂曲，讓我們有機會向他們分享樂隊的使命。」音樂讓囚友們敞開心窗，聖靈進入心坎，見證了神的奇妙作為。

The unchanging devotion

Even in the days where brass music was not yet very popular in Hong Kong, the Army's brass band was already very sophisticated and popular in that it was often invited to perform in different occasions. The band would visit and perform regularly for the underprivileged such as those in prisons, teenager detention centres and addiction treatment centres, preaching the gospel. The Staff Band was re-established in 2008 but the core value has never changed. Continuously it brings the moving and inspiring music to all walks of life and strives to expand the Kingdom of God.

10 years after its re-establishment, the Staff Band held the 10th anniversary concert in September 2019 as a celebration. Bandmaster Joshua Yip had many memorable experiences during his years in the Band, one of them was a visit to Tai Lam Correctional Institution. 'It was a men's prison. At first we were not sure if it was appropriate for our female members to attend. It turned out that the inmates there were friendlier than we imagined, some of them even came to us after the performance trying to know more about our band and the messages of our music, allowing us to share with them our mission.' Music opened the hearts of those prisoners to allow the Holy Spirit in. It was truly a witness of God's wonderful deed.

註

1. 摘錄自The War Cry, The Salvation Army UK Territory with the Republic of Ireland, Issue 7454 (21 December 2019)
2. 摘錄自《總部樂隊十週年紀念特刊—銅行十載》

Footnote

1. From The War Cry, The Salvation Army UK Territory with the Republic of Ireland, Issue 7454 (21 December 2019)
2. From A Decade of Music Together – 10th Anniversary Commemoration Publication of the Staff Band

5. 當年總部樂隊於總部練習的情形。
6. 2019年救世軍香港總部樂隊10周年音樂會，標誌着重組十年的新里程。
5. Staff Band rehearsing at the Headquarters.
6. The Salvation Army Hong Kong Staff Band 10th Anniversary Concert held in 2019 marked the decade milestone of the band's re-establishment.

過去90年，救世軍一直在香港服務有需要的人。《恩典的足跡》一書透過人物訪問，嘗試以口述歷史的方式，輯錄本軍如何藉着不同事工幫助各界社群。感謝每一位接受訪問或提供資料的現職及退休軍官、同工、軍兵和其他持份者，特別鳴謝九龍中央堂鄧鎮榮弟兄為書名題字。

本軍歷年事工眾多，我們只能記錄當中的小部份，但相信已能讓你看見神在本軍歷史中留下的恩典足跡。未來我們會繼續為有需要的人提供適切服務，求神帶領救世軍向前，並忠於祂所托付的使命！

In the past 90 years, The Salvation Army has been serving people in need in Hong Kong. *Footprints of Grace* is a compilation of interviews, recording the oral histories of how the Army's ministries have been helping different communities. Our gratitude goes to all the retired and active Army officers, colleagues, soldiers and other stakeholders for accepting the interviews or providing other information. Special thanks to Brother Andy Tang of Kowloon Central Corps for contributing the cover inscription.

The Army has been engaging in a wide variety of ministries over the years, among which we only cover a small part in this book, and yet we believe it will be enough to give you a glimpse of God's footprints of grace in the Army's history. In future, we will continue to provide relevant services to people in need. We pray for God's guidance as The Salvation Army moves forward and remains faithful to the mission He entrusted to us.



國際使命宣言

INTERNATIONAL MISSION STATEMENT

救世軍是一個國際性組織，是基督教普世教會之一。

本軍的信仰是基於聖經，本軍的服務是源於神的愛，本軍的使命是傳揚耶穌基督的福音，並奉祂的名在不分彼此的原則下去滿足有需要的人。

THE SALVATION ARMY, an international movement, is an evangelical part of the universal Christian Church.

Its message is based on the Bible. Its ministry is motivated by the love of God. Its mission is to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ and to meet human needs in His name without discrimination.

《恩典的足跡》

90年使命的慶典 — 歷史回顧

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