

我們的基金會



2006-07

PRESIDENT WILLIAM BOYD

帶頭前進

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL THEME

OUR FOUNDATION

扶輪社專欄 Club Corner

2005~08年度第4B地帶地域扶輪基金協調人邵偉靈RRFC Dens
Regional Rotary Foundation Coordinator, Zones 4B, 2005-08

ISSUE 28, Apr. 2007



以生命本身為工具來表現扶輪

盡在自我，扶輪探索自我中找到最好的自己

扶輪最大的贏家

2005~2008 年間地域扶輪基金會協調人

前總監 PDG Dens

「自由」是沒有拘束、沒有限制，海闊天空任你遨遊，青山綠野任你徜徉。

「傳統」，卻讓你感受到扶輪代代相傳的自我敬業樂群精神與謙虛踏實的思維。

而傳統限制了自由，自由卻會推翻傳統。

扶輪世界裡到處都可找到「自由」與「傳統」的對立與糾葛，所形成一種互動與衝擊奇特的情境。因而，不時衝撞著「傳統」凝聚力與組織力之美，與大膽嘗試著「自由」自然張力的無拘無束的那份自得。於扶輪人生取捨之間，扶輪社員們總覺自個兒受限於客觀的因素，又期盼不過分嚴謹與裝飾而帶些輕鬆與韻味的感覺。

是對保羅·哈里斯孩提時期「赤子之心」的追尋；

是扶輪社員本來就久藏心裡那份領導者「大破大立」的雄心；

是於扶輪生活不斷追尋中體會到「自由」的迫切需要；

是那份真正自我源源不絕、收放自如、兼顧對生命所要求的動力的飢渴；

是種「自我於壓力與束縛的逆境」之下，究竟能釋放出多少與人不同能量的企圖；

是種如何發揮自我、超越他人的自我肯定。

是參透「捨得！捨得！有捨才有得。」那句禪語玄機？

1984年3月7日加入扶輪至今已屆滿23扶輪歲月裡。看到無數的扶輪社員們毅然決然全心全意投入奉獻扶輪的服務活動中。讓我欣賞到「盡在自我，探索自我」的特徵。於其奉獻扶輪服務生活中，不但認真的盡在自我地去尋求「傳統」的突破。更對於扶輪主

觀感情及理性構成中，致力追尋回歸扶輪原點「真誠、寬容、儉樸與無私」，那份自然自得的「自由」而自豪。不但讓扶輪服務夥伴的我深受感動，也替他們能找到「最好的自己」(one's best)而歡心雀躍不已。

同時，一百多年以來，無論於何處，我們的扶輪都能以「傳統」與「自由」極人性化地無拘束地擔任一種國際非政治組織的實體，不斷主動發現新的服務機會，並會持續擴大對人道服務方式來建立彼此瞭解的橋樑。同時，你我所熟知扶輪的一句名言——「扶輪自己沒有手，我們的手就是扶輪的手。」(Rotary has no hands of it's own. Rotary's hands are our hands.)——1990-91' RI 前社長 Paul Costa 所說的一句話。更何況『扶輪是造人的學校，是修身養性的道場。』，扶輪是讓我們學習如何讓面對大自然而總能不斷地燃燒起我們巨大的熱愛，而當面對人世的悲苦卻又讓我們練習如何能自內心深處發出深沈的悲憫和敏銳的關懷。扶輪並期許每位扶輪服務夥伴於扶輪生涯能成為一位「盡在自我，探索自我」最具表達扶輪生命力的創作者——

不僅僅只是以畫筆、槌子、黏土、畫布，而更以生命的本身為工具來表現「傳統」與「自由」扶輪人生的一位「扶輪生命的藝術家」。

如此每位扶輪服務夥伴的雙手才能成為扶輪真正的手，而且是一雙扶輪很好很好的手。更是位扶輪服務生活中，盡在自我，探索自我而找到「最好的自己」成為

「扶輪最大的贏家」。

各位朋友，

藉這頭一次發函給各位的機會，致我衷心的感謝！

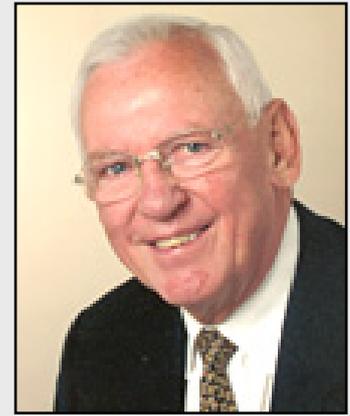
首先要致謝助理主持人大衛和熱心能幹的扶輪職員們，在我住院後仍將扶輪基金會地域協調人研習會圓滿結束。感謝醫生和護士的悉心照顧，使我盡快的康復。更要謝謝許多寄送慰問卡關心我的人，特別是扶輪基金會地域協調人們。我已平安到家。相信出席研習會的各位也各自安抵府上。

這次研習會的團隊，再次由與會的扶輪基金會地域協調人，2007-08 年度和 2008-09 年度的保管委員會的主委及主委當選人，下年度的保管委員和總部及國際辦事處的職員等極為熱心的人士們所組成。每個人都踴躍地參加全體會議，不同主題的分組討論會，以及引導演練。每天早上，在一位 RRFC 領我們默禱後，另一位 RRFC 以成功案例來鼓舞大家。研習會的主講人包括主委當選人陳裕財，主委季愛雅，白義德社長，魏京森社長當選人，秘書長布田，以及一位世界和平研究生。我們還出席了尤素甫·克德瓦拉以及 V.J.派特爾兩位 RRFC 夥伴加入阿奇·柯藍夫協會的儀式。研習會的最後一天是和扶輪基金會前受獎人協調人 (RFAC) 一起的聯合研習會。這個機會使他們能更自然地融合成 RRFC 的團隊。這一天也是四十一位 RRFC 畢業的日子。他們已準備周全，迫不及待的要將他們對扶輪基金會的熱誠與所有的扶輪社員共享。

這一次的研習會的與會者已安抵各地，要以新生的力量繼續為我們的基金會熱心的工作。RRFC 將用新學的技能 and 最新的資訊訓練他們的團隊，「帶頭前進」邁向「扶輪分享」的 2007-08 年度。這個年度中，我們不但要使出最大的能力達成目標，更要超越目標。

魯道夫·洪杜拉

2007 年扶輪基金會地域協調人研習會主持人



Dear Friends,

My first Moderators' Message has to start with a big vote of thanks:

To Co-Moderator David and our highly competent and motivated staff who so successfully carried on with the Regional Rotary Foundation Coordinators' Institute after I had to be hospitalized; to the hospital doctors and staff, who took excellent care of me and helped me recover very quickly; and to everybody, especially all the RRFCs, that enquired after my health and sent me get well messages. I have meanwhile returned home without any further problems and hope the same for all participants of the Institute.

The Institute has again formed a highly motivated team out of the participating RRFCs, Trustees, including the Chairman and the Chairmen- elect for 2007/08 and 2008/09, incoming Trustees and staff from headquarters and our international offices. They all participated with enthusiasm and good spirit in plenary sessions and breakouts on various foundation topics, but also facilitation practice. Every morning we started with a meditation from one of our RRFCs, followed by a success story by another RRFC. We heard addresses from Chairman-elect Bhichai Rattakul, Chairman Luis Giay, President Bill Boyd, President-elect Wilf Wilkinson, General Secretary Ed Futa, a World Peace Fellow, and attended an induction of two of our fellow RRFCs into the Arch C. Klumph Society, Yusuf Kodwawwala and V. J. Patel. On the last day we had joint sessions with the RFACs to further their integration into the RRFCs' teams. This was also graduation day for the 41 participating RRFCs, who left the Institute well prepared and eager to share their passion for our Foundation with all Rotarians.

All the participants have meanwhile returned home to continue their successful work for our Foundation with renewed vigor and enthusiasm. Especially the RRFCs will have started their team training, where they can practice and communicate their updated knowledge and skills and thus Lead the Way towards a successful 2007/08, where Rotary Shares and we all will do our best to not only achieve, but even surpass our goals.

Rolf Hörndler
Moderator, 2007 Regional Rotary
Foundation Coordinators' Institute

基金發展 FUND DEVELOPMENT

有關捐獻的最新消息

到 2007 年 2 月 28 日為止的 7 個月，捐獻扶輪基金會的總額達 70,527,155 美元，較去年增了 4.69%。捐獻給年度計劃基金增了 12.67% 達 52,572,317 美元。永久基金的捐獻則降了 -9.53%，其金額為 7,508,652 美元。限定用途的捐獻雖降了 -15.82%，達 10,446,185 美元，但我們也慶幸這是因為世界性的災害減少的結果。請所有的 RRFC 和他們的地帶團隊與各扶輪社和扶輪社員合作，將不必用在限定用途的捐獻請轉給年度計劃基金目標。如此，則能有大筆地區指定用途基金供往後的計劃活動和救災復建活動之用。

	<u>2007 年 2 月</u>	<u>2006 年 2 月</u>	<u>增加率</u> <u>(減少率)</u>
年度計劃基金	52,572,317 美元	46,660,623 美元	12.67%
永久基金	7,508,652 美元	8,299,716 美元	(9.53)%
<u>限定用途基金捐獻</u>	<u>10,446,185 美元</u>	<u>12,409,618 美元</u>	<u>(15.82%)</u>
總計	70,527,155 美元	67,369,959 美元	4.69%

達到 1 億 2,000 萬美元年度計劃基金目標的最後一關

請在尚未舉行的扶輪社長當選人訓練會，地區年會，地區講習會，和其他適宜的場合中，繼續鼓勵扶輪社員在 2007 年 6 月 30 日以前達成今年度的 1 億 2,000 萬美元的世界性年度計劃基金目標。只要我們同心協力，一定能達到這個空前的目標使未來的偉業能成現。讓我們現在就改善世界。如果今年您個人尚未捐獻年度計劃基金，請在 6 月 1 日以前捐獻。如果您已捐獻，請慷慨地做第二次的捐獻，好讓我們能有更多好計劃。

在年度最後的三個月，呼籲大家達成 120,000,000 美元的目標

請閱讀「到 2007 年 2 月 28 日為止的捐獻進展報告」。有許多地帶涵蓋無捐獻或低捐獻的地區。在北美，職員將致力於聯絡無捐獻扶輪社的社長，鼓勵他們支持「每位扶輪社員，每年」。請與您負責的地區總監商討如何能促使地區的扶輪社有心捐獻。只要每一個扶輪社百分之百的社員願意捐獻，扶輪就能在世界創造奇跡。告訴大家扶輪的故事。我們是在進行許多有意義的活動。透過捐獻，我們能向世界表示扶輪分享之欲和關切之心。請帶頭前進，即刻開始呼籲扶輪社員踴躍捐獻。如有疑問請與 Roylene Gallas (Roylene.gallas@rotary.org，電話：1-847-866-3046，傳真：1-847-328-5260) 聯絡。

訓練您的 2007-2008 年度地帶團隊：年度計劃基金戰略顧問，巨金捐獻顧問，扶輪基金會前受獎人協調人

百分之七十五的年度計劃基金戰略顧問，巨金捐獻顧問，扶輪基金會前受獎人協調人已接受了他們的 2007-08 年度的指派。有些扶輪基金會地域協調人也已經召開了他們的「扶輪基金會團隊」訓練。為了支援各位的訓練，基金發展部門的職員要在您召開訓練會前將您需要的資訊寄給您。請將您的訓練會日期告訴我。有關資訊的疑問，請聯絡 erey@rotary.org 或來電熱線號碼 1-847-866-3352。有適當的職員直接回答您的疑問。

國際扶輪第 4B 地帶 2007 年扶輪基金會地區領導人訓練研習會

2007 TRF District Leaders' Training Seminar, Zone 4B / May 26, 2007

時間：2007 年 5 月 26 日(星期六)

地點：神旺大飯店三樓(台北市忠孝東路四段 172 號 TEL:02-2772-2121)

參與人員：DGE, DGN, District Rotary Foundation Committee Chair and Subcommittee Chairs

2007 年 6 月 30 日-捐獻截止日

要將捐獻計入 2006-07 扶輪年度，必須有 2007 年 6 月 30 日以前寄出的郵戳，而扶輪基金會必須在 2007 年 7 月 6 日以前受到捐獻。請鼓勵扶輪社員盡可能在 6 月 1 日以前捐獻。扶輪基金會通常在扶輪年度最後兩個月接到總捐獻的百分之五十。以基金會每年處理近 100 萬件的業務來看，年尾時需處理的業務約有五十萬件。這種

繁忙的情況可能導致不必要的錯誤。任何貽誤在 2007 年 6 月 30 日的結賬日期之後，就無法更改。逾期的捐獻也導致失去表彰點的機會。

扶輪社捐獻目標報告表

請所有的扶輪社社長當選人在 2007 年 5 月 1 日以前將 2007-08 年度基金發展目標報告表提交地區總監當選人。而總監當選人則必須在 2007 年 5 月 15 日以前將扶輪社的目標提交扶輪基金會。保管委員會在集合所有的目標款額後決定 2007-08 年度的世界性的年度計劃基金目標。扶輪社目標報告表應在社長當選人訓練會中收集。如需表格，可自 www.rotary.org/newsroom/downloadcenter/pdfs/erey_club_goal_report_form_07en.pdf 下載。

2007-08 年度扶輪社成功要訣工具袋

每位扶輪社員，每年扶輪社成功要訣工具袋將在 2007 年 4 月寄發各扶輪社。尚未將扶輪社職員名單提交秘書處的地區，將由地區總監當選人代收此工具袋。

有關第一百萬名保羅·哈里斯之友的最新消息

許多地帶將在地區講習會和地區年會上表彰被選為各地帶的第一百萬名保羅·哈里斯之友。請您留心，如得知有表彰儀式，請到場照高品質的照片（標明照片中人物的名字）。因為，11 月號的英文扶輪雜誌將有第一百萬名保羅·哈里斯之友的特輯。

募款活動成功事例

我們仍需要您將募款活動的成功事例與眾人分享。為了要出版「世界各地的扶輪最佳募款活動」，年度捐獻部門仍在徵求各地的好例子。請大家踴躍分享成功事例以及舉辦特別活動行事的好主意。更好的辦法是介紹能提供我們新的募款方法的人。請將募款活動事例寄給 roylene.gallas@rotary.org 或 erey@rotary.org，或者傳真：1-847-328-5260。

「每位扶輪社員，每年」通訊

五月份的「每位扶輪社員，每年」通訊將與季愛雅主委的訊息一併寄給各扶輪社。請鼓勵所有扶輪社員登記以電子郵件方式接受此通訊。

國際扶輪的扶輪基金會的永久基金

2006 年 12 月 31 日的永久基金的純資產為 2 億 350 萬美元，而 2 月 28 日的預測額則約為 3 億 4,270 萬美元。2005-06 年度的永久基金財務報告揭載在

<http://www.rotary.org/newsroom/downloadcenter/pdfs/pfreport.pdf>。

有關遺贈協會的最新消息

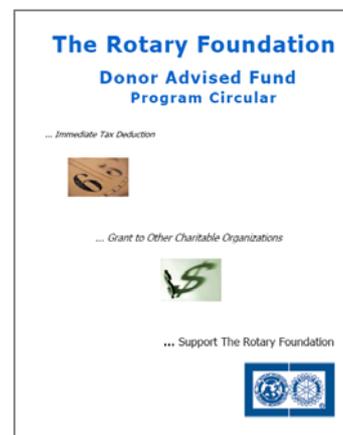
到 2007 年 2 月 28 日為止，有 5,405 筆遺贈協會的承諾，預值 2 億 2,390 萬美元。這些承諾佔永久基金的預期款額的重要百分比。自 1 月以來增加了 3 筆新的遺贈承諾，值 160 萬美元。

有關捐贈者建議計畫基金的最新消息

到 2007 年 2 月 28 日為止，有 87 口捐贈者建議計畫基金賬戶，其市值為 910 萬美元。請上 daf.rotary.org 尋取詳情。



而本第 4 地帶之“第一百萬位的保羅·哈里斯之友”是由 3460 地區豐原扶輪社王榮祿社友獲此殊榮。



教育計劃 EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

扶輪國際研究中心

Rotary Centers for International Studies

請每一個地區一定推薦一名 2008-10 年期的和平獎助金候選人
請各位支持每一個地區推薦一名候選人參加今年的世界和平獎助金計劃
的評比篩選。請與世界和平獎助金主委合作將申請表在2007年7月1日以前
提交扶輪基金會。這個獎助金計劃的成功有賴於多數的合格申請人。謝謝
各位的幫助。



扶輪中心年度講座 Upcoming Annual Seminars

扶輪中心：杜克大學/北卡洛萊納大學教堂崗分校 日期：4月14日星期六
扶輪中心：加州伯克萊大學 日期：4月29日，星期日
扶輪中心：東京，國際基督教大學 日期：6月2日，星期六

扶輪世界和平座談會—請即刻註冊 Rotary World Peace Symposium—Register NOW

將在美國猶他州鹽湖城召開的第一次扶輪世界和平座談會的議程草案已出。請閱國際扶輪網站
http://www.rotary.org/newsroom/foundation/070112_peacesymposium.html。議程涵蓋此計劃頭十年的回顧，
專家討論，以及和平獎助金受獎人在各工作崗位上的重大貢獻和他們如何對世界各地的衝突有效地進行和平解
決。請勿錯失此良機！

新出版品促進扶輪中心 New Publications to Promote Rotary Centers

- 標題「**和平是可能的 Peace is Possible**」的光碟以扶輪世界和平獎助金第一期受獎研究生的成就為焦點。這個以多種語言製作的光碟著重於向世界各地的扶輪社和地區推薦此計劃。這個光碟在2007年7月1日以後可自出版品目錄購買。
- 不久將出版新版**扶輪中心前受獎人小冊 Rotary Centers Alumni Brochure**特別報導扶輪獎助金頭4期的受獎研究生的成就和目前就業情況。現有的版本可自
<http://www.rotary.org/newsroom/downloadcenter/foundation/index.html> 下載。
- 繼之去年，國際扶輪的公共關係部門再度製作了國際扶輪的「通過教育推進和平」活動 **Peace through Education campaign** 推廣的小冊子。這個推廣活動也以在美國和其他各國的主要報紙，雜誌和網路登載廣告為目的。

詳情請與扶輪中心部門經理（Rotary Centers Department Manager） Judy Gibson
（Judy.Gibson@rotary.org）聯繫。

扶輪和平及衝突研究中心計劃

Rotary Peace and Conflict Studies Program

申請 2008 年 1 月班次 Call for Applications - January 2008 Session

扶輪基金會接受 2008 年 1 月班次及其後班次的申請。申請表和其他資訊可自
<http://www.rotary.org/foundation/educational/rpcsp/index.html> 取得。獲得地區推薦的 2008 年 1 月班次申請表
須在 2007 年 7 月 1 日以前寄達扶輪基金會。

2007年1月班次畢業 Graduation - January 2007 Session

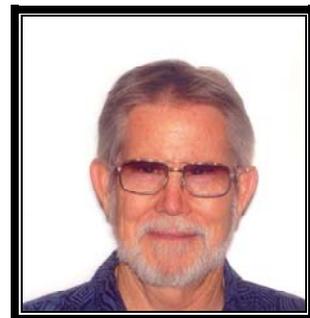
2007年3月9日，扶輪和平及衝突研究中心計劃的第2班次研讀生畢業了。畢業的前一天，他們在公開講座中發表了在課程中所學的分析衝突和提供解決的辦法。這一批最近畢業的扶輪基金會前受獎人都已各自回國，並在各個工作崗位上運用他們新學的技能 and 知識。恭賀他們的成就，也期待他們對未來的貢獻。

如要邀請此計劃的前受獎人在您的扶輪活動中演講，請與前受獎人協調人 (Alumni Relations Coordinator) Michael Pfriem (Michael.Pfriem@rotary.org 或電話：1-847-866-3332) 聯繫。

參與者寫照 Featured Participant

哈羅德·赫爾博士是來自美國的2007年7月班次的研讀生。贊助他的是第5000地區的Hilo Bay扶輪社。(Dr. Harold Hall, USA, July 2007 session, sponsored by the Rotary Club of Hilo Bay, District 5000)

哈羅德研修這個計劃課程的目的是因為，「這個課程對衝突的概念，分析和診斷以及所提供的解決衝突的手段能擴展我對衝突的瞭解。目前，我對衝突的瞭解只限於從一個人，兩個人，或小集團中，隨從者符合強力的領導型的人物的心理學看法。我需要能轉換衝突以及建造和平的技能。因為，唯有轉換衝突和建造和平才能使利於人類的事務普遍化和鞏固化。我欠缺理解跨越文化而發生的集團暴力的原因。」哈羅德打算在修完此課程後能「利用所學來對處泰國南部的衝突問題。我要透過太平洋機構，利用爲了對付泰國南部面對的問題而企劃的主要和第二層次的防止手段來回應有高度危機的情況和環境...我對泰國北部和緬甸之間面對的現局問題也有興趣。」



哈羅德是法醫學的神經心理學家。他任職於夏威夷的太平洋機構，以及夏威夷的心理學顧問集團的主任。

大使獎學金及扶輪大學教師獎助金

Ambassadorial Scholarships and Rotary Grants for University Teachers

地域獎學金學生講習會 Regional Scholar Orientation Seminars

感謝在扶輪世界各地舉辦的地域獎學金學生講習會。多虧這些講習會，2007-08年度大使獎學金學生和大學教師獎助金受獎人得以接受講習，與贊助或地主國的扶輪社社員會面，學習有關國際扶輪，扶輪基金會，以及受獎人承擔「親善大使」的角色和責任。

由於所有大使獎學金受獎人都有義務出席出國講習會，這種地域性的講習會愈來愈多。多虧扶輪基金會地域協調人理查·柯拉克，一個新的地域性的受獎人和團體研究交換團隊共同講習會將在2007-08年度在加拿大東部召開。

希望日本，臺灣和香港也召開地域獎學金學生講習會。請所有的扶輪基金會地域協調人盡量參與這種講習會的企劃和實施。因為，RRFC不但能提供豐富的知識和經驗，更重要的是，協調人親自和獎學金學生及大學教師見面能解除許多人的偏見，認爲扶輪基金會計劃的參與者並不是我們投資的好回報。

如您需要幫助地帶的扶輪社員企劃這種講習會，請與獎學金部門經理 (Scholarships Department Manager) Stephanie Veit (電話：847-866-3323，傳真：847-866-0934，電子郵件：Stephanie.Veit@rotary.org) 聯繫，或請上網：http://www.rotary.org/foundation/educational/amb_scho/seminars.html)。

有關地域獎學金學生講習會的最新消息請看：

http://www.rotary.org/foundation/educational/amb_scho/seminars.html

低收入國家獎學金集用基金 Scholarships Fund Pool for Low-Income Countries

不論收入的高低，希望所有的地區將任何款額的2008-09年度地區指定用途基金捐獻集用基金。希望凡處低收

入國家的地區，以及在地區內的低收入國家每年都能提交申請表參加集用基金支付的大使獎學金篩選。這個獎學金的名額以 32 名為上限。所有的申請表都由保管委員會任命的篩選委員會基於世界性的評比審查。提交申請表的截止日和所有 2008-09 年度的大使獎學金申請表一樣，是 2007 年 10 月 1 日。負責人為資源發展資深主管（Resource Development Senior Supervisor）Renée Stephenson（電話：1-847-866-3314，傳真：1-847-866-0934，電子郵件：Renee.Stephenson@rotary.org）。

團體研究交換 Group Study Exchange (GSE)

在扶輪基金會地域協調人研習會的教育計劃部分，地域協調人建議如何改善或擴充團體研究交換計劃。下列的意見依主題類別協調人提供的意見，同時也提供了扶輪基金會地域協調人可以在各自的地區所採的行動。

扶輪基金會是否應更加徹底配對背景和文化不同的地區？

Should the Foundation enforce more diversified and international partnerships for districts participating in GSE?

扶輪基金會向來積極獎勵配對地區持有不同的文化背景。但是，這種多樣性和國際性不一定是某一年度的地區總監當選人尋求配對地區時認為重要的因素。扶輪基金會因為考慮到地區總監當選人事先安排的配對地區之間可能是基於扶輪聯絡網或合作活動的關係，所以盡量成全地區之願。但是，如果地區總監沒有事先安排配對地區的話，扶輪基金會在選配地區時以總監表示的地理所好安排。扶輪基金會的職員也會調查地區過去配對的情況，保證地區不會再三到同一個區域。

Enforcing diverse, international partnerships has always been a priority for TRF. It is not always the main consideration for Governors-elect at the time they are securing GSE partnerships with their counterparts. TRF strives to honor partnerships that have been pre-arranged by Governors-elect from paired districts, as these relationships may have been formed years in advance through Rotary networking or collaboration on a project. However, if Governors-elect do not pre-arrange partnerships, TRF will identify a partner district based on geographical preferences that the Governor has indicated. TRF staff review the pairing history of the district and ensure that pairing assignments are diversified and that districts do not return to one area of the world again and again.

當扶輪基金會強調不同文化的配對時，有一方的地區拒絕配對的情況發生。許多地區總監因為擔心如果要到行程不方便的區域，可能召集不到團員，或者團隊的旅行可能不安全，或者有彼此溝通的困難，所以不肯接受這種配對。就像有些大使獎學金受獎人因為不能到他們志願的學術機構留學而放棄獎學金，許多扶輪地區因為怕配對會出問題，不願意接受被指派的配對。如果地區總監當選人拒絕配對，因為團體研究交換部門和扶輪基金會必須為沒有配對地區尋找新的解決方法，整個配對過程就會緩慢下來。所以，堅持配對地區的多樣性並不一定是確保涵蓋不同地理區域的好辦法。但是，多樣性是當扶輪基金會地域協調人在提供地區總監訓練時可以強調的事。

When TRF tries to enforce a “diverse pairing” assignment, the partnership is occasionally resisted by one of the partner districts. Many Governors do not want a pairing with a part of the world that is difficult to travel in---they fear they will not be able to recruit enough GSE team members, or that the team will not be safe, or that there will be difficulties in communicating. In the same way that some Ambassadorial Scholars relinquish a scholarship because they cannot have their preferred destination, many Rotary districts break partnerships with their assigned GSE partner district because they fear the partnership will be problematic. When Governors-elect break assigned partnerships, it slows the overall pairing process for the GSE program and TRF must find a new solution for districts that have been left without a partner. Enforcing diversified partnerships at TRF has not always proven to be a successful strategy in ensuring geographical distribution of the program, but the issue presents a valid training opportunity as RRFCs encounter incoming Governors in their districts.

扶輪基金會地域協調人可以鼓勵總監當選人和地區團體研究交換主委在安排配對時，考慮扶輪基金會計劃的目的。總監當選人在找配對地區時，必須考慮下列事項：

- 尋求和自己的地區不同文化背景的地區（比如，尋求高收入地區或低收入地區，語言不同的地區或者習慣極不相同的地區）
- 與處於過去五年來未曾配對過的地理區域的地區配對（如需地區配對的歷史，請向GSE部門索取）
- 地區的國際服務目標和宗旨（尋求能實行或維持同樣的人道獎助金計劃的地區）。

RRFCs can help by encouraging Governors-elect and their district GSE Chairs to keep TRF program objectives in mind when establishing a GSE partnership. When seeking a GSE partner, Governors-elect should be urged to consider:

- A partner district that is culturally different from his/her own (e.g., high-income country vs. low-income country, or region where another language is spoken or customs may be significantly different)
- A partner located in a geographic area that the district has not been paired with in the last five years (district pairing histories are available from the GSE Department upon request)
- The district's international service goals and objectives (find a district where relevant humanitarian grant relationships can be established or sustained).

前受獎人關係 Alumni Relations

扶輪基金會地域協調人和前受獎人協調人的共同訓練 Joint RRFC/RFAC Training

2007 年，扶輪基金會前受獎人協調人（RFACs）頭一次參加了扶輪基金會地域協調人的年度研習會。RFACs 繼續了他們自己的一天半的研習會。期中，他們訪問了西北大學校友會，參加了第 6440 和第 6450 兩個地區的前受獎人同學會，以及全體會議和分組討論會。

前受獎人消息 Alumni News

新上任扶輪中心協調職員的是 Michael Pfriem。自 Carleton 學院畢業的 Michael 曾任該學院的同學會負責人。凡有關前受獎人關係的疑問，請與 Michael (michael.pfriem@rotary.org) 聯繫。

扶輪世界和平獎助金前受獎人特寫 Rotary World Peace Fellow Alumnus in Focus



威廉·丹尼爾·斯特強在東京的國際基督教大學攻讀（2004-2006 年期）。他目前在日本最大的報社朝日新聞社，擔任外交特派員兼專欄編輯的助理，調查外交新聞。他負責調查並著手撰寫朝鮮半島的衝突，美國在東亞的外交政策，以及日本和其鄰國關係的情形和記事。

William Daniel Sturgeon, studied at International Christian University, Tokyo (2004-2006). He is currently Foreign Affairs Researcher and assistant to the Chief Diplomatic Correspondent and Columnist for the *Asahi Shimbun*, Japan's leading newspaper. He researches and writes on international relations of Northeast Asia, including the conflict on the Korean Peninsula, U.S. foreign policy in East Asia, and relations between Japan and its neighbors.

扶輪和平與衝突研究計劃前受獎人特寫 Rotary Peace and Conflict Studies Alumnus in Focus

吉歐凡尼·坎塔林神父出身意大利，受到泰國第 3340 地區的 Eastern Seaboard (Pattaya) 扶輪社的贊助，在 2007 年 1 月的班次研讀。

Fr. Giovanni Contarin from Italy via Thailand, January 2007 session, sponsored by the Rotary Club of Eastern Seaboard (Pattaya), District 3340, Thailand



吉歐凡尼·坎塔林神父在做了有關泰國北部的水管理的報告後與同僚長談。他精通泰語並對泰國的各種問題有深切的瞭解。帶給同班同學寶貴的資源。

Father Giovanni chats with a colleague after a presentation about water management in northern Thailand. His knowledge of the Thai language and deep background in Thai issues was invaluable to his classmates.

雖然吉歐凡尼神父不必跋涉長途參加這個計劃課程，他以「人生僅此一次的經驗」這句話來描述扶輪和平和衝突研究計劃。他在泰國的 Rayong 任職 Saint Camillus 基金會的 HIV/AIDS 主管。從該地到曼谷的路程並不艱難。

Father Giovanni describes the RPCS program as “truly a ‘one life experience’” even though he did not need to travel far to attend. Rayong, where he works as Director of HIV/AIDS care at the Saint Camillus Foundation, is a relatively easy journey to Bangkok.

吉歐凡尼神父在 2 月自這個計劃課程畢業後，在泰國南部從事以緬族和 Moken 族為對象的新活動計劃。他將組織由 5 個人組成的團隊進行 3 年的 HIV/AIDS 教育活動。這個教育活動以預防感染和建立支持網為焦點。他和泰國及意大利的扶輪社員保持緊密地聯繫，繼續致力於 HIV/AIDS 的教育。

Since graduating from the program in March, Father Giovanni has been working on a new project in the south of Thailand with the Burmese and Moken ethnic groups in which he will coordinate a team of five people for a three year program on HIV/AIDS education aimed at prevention and protection and on building up a network of support associations. He is also continuing to work very closely with Rotarians in Thailand and Italy on various HIV/AIDS education projects.

人道獎助金計劃 HUMANITARIAN GRANTS PROGRAM

解除第 9150 地區的暫停措施

我們很高興能報告各位第9150地區已解除了暫停措施，可以再度參加人道獎助金計劃了。由於這個地區的努力，符合了扶輪基金會在報告和資金管理上所設的條件和期待，此地區得以解除暫停措施。在此向該地區所有的扶輪社員道賀。

Lifting of Suspension for RI District 9150

We are pleased to announce that RI District 9150 is no longer suspended from participating in Humanitarian Grants. This district has worked very hard to meet the reporting requirements and stewardship expectations of The Rotary Foundation. Congratulations to all Rotarians in this district!

根除小兒麻痺等疾病計劃 POLIOPLUS

小兒麻痺的根除是能夠實現的 Polio Eradication is Realistic

世界衛生機構的新主管是來自香港的Margaret Chan博士。她在11月的世界衛生議會的 就任演說中表明，「我們一定要完成根除小兒麻痺」“We will finish polio eradication.”。

「小兒麻痺的根除是能夠實現的」“Polio Eradication is Realistic.”。陳裕財保管委員主委當選人將實現小兒麻痺的根除作為2007-08年度扶輪基金會的首要目標。

扶輪社員能以幫助下列事項來實現根除小兒麻痺的目標。

- 支援根除小兒麻痺等疾病夥伴計劃
- 向大眾強調扶輪在根除小兒麻痺的全球性活動中的重要角色
- 在扶輪社例會中安排根除小兒麻痺等疾病計劃和根除小兒麻痺等疾病夥伴計劃的節目

根除小兒麻痺等疾病夥伴計劃工作小組 PolioPlus

Partners Task Force

根除小兒麻痺等疾病夥伴計劃工作小組的熱心扶輪社員願意在各場合中發表扶輪參與根除小兒麻痺活動的演講，或回答有關問題。在扶輪基金會地域協調人研習會中，我們已將2007-08年度列在公式名簿上的工作小組人員的名單發給各位。請與您的地帶的工作小組的委員聯繫進行企劃，並鼓勵個人，扶輪社和地區支援根除小兒麻痺等疾病夥伴計劃。





有關扶輪中心經常被提的疑問

The Rotary Centers Frequently Asked Questions

1. 為什麼追求和平？

平均起來，任何一個時候有 20 到 30 件武裝紛爭在世界各地發生。僅在過去 15 年中，近 360 萬的性命喪失在內戰或種族間衝突的手下。喪命者中的百分之四十五是小孩。由於這些衝突變形，對付衝突的手段也須隨之而變。為此，除了傳統的維持和平的方法之外，世界各國依賴交涉和防止衝突的手段來拯救生命。較以往世界急需接受了專業訓練的調停者 **Mediator** 來處理解決衝突的根源以及開發有效的合作模式 **Models of Cooperation**。扶輪基金會透過扶輪和平及解決衝突國際研究中心計劃回應這種迫切的需求。

2. 每年有多少候選人獲選參加這個計劃？

分設世界各地的扶輪中心每年新迎接以 60 名為上限的扶輪世界和平獎學生。這些來自不同國家及文化背景的研究生攻讀國際關係、公共衛生、國際法、公共政策、新聞學、政治學、和平和解決衝突，以及其他不同的科系。

3. 扶輪世界和平獎助金受獎人的平均年齡幾歲？

前五期的扶輪世界和平獎學生的平均年齡都不同。但自扶輪中心計劃開始以來，研究生的平均年齡是 28 歲到 31 歲之間。2007-09 年期的研究生的平均年齡是 30 歲。

4. 扶輪世界和平獎學生大多是來自美國嗎？

前五期的扶輪世界和平獎學生所代表的國籍人數各自不同。自扶輪中心計劃開始以來，每一年的研究生代表 25 到 33 個不同的國家。到目前為止，大約有百分之三十的獎學生是來自美國。

5. 有百分之幾的獎學生在學業完成時就即刻就業？

大約有百分之十的獎學生在學業完成時即刻就業。百分之六十的受獎人在六個月以內就業。一年之內有百

1. Why Peace?

On average, 20 to 30 armed conflicts are going on in the world at any given time. In the last 15 years alone, 3.6 million people have died as the result of civil wars and ethnic violence, more than 45 percent of them children. As these conflicts change, so must the approach to them. In addition to traditional peacekeeping methods, the world is looking toward negotiation and conflict prevention as a way to save lives. More than ever, professionally trained mediators are sorely needed to address the root causes of conflict and develop effective models of cooperation. The Rotary Foundation is meeting this critical need through the Rotary Centers for International Studies in peace and conflict resolution.

2. How many candidates are selected per year to participate?

The Rotary Centers welcome up to 60 new Rotary World Peace Fellows each year. These graduate students come from various cultures and study international relations, public health, international law, public policy, journalism, political science, and peace and conflict resolution, among other subjects.

3. What is the average age of a Rotary World Peace Fellow?

The average age of a Rotary World Peace Fellow has varied with each of the first five classes, but since the inception of the Rotary Centers, the average age has been between 28 and 31 years old. The average age of the 2007-2009 Rotary Centers class is 30 years old.

4. Are most of the Rotary World Peace Fellows from the United States?

The number of countries represented in a Rotary Centers class has varied with each of the first five classes, but since the inception of the program, between 25 and 33 countries have been represented each year. The 2007-2009 Rotary Centers class has representatives from 33 countries, and roughly 30 percent of total Fellows to date are from the United States.

5. What percentages of Fellows have jobs upon completion of their fellowship?

It is estimated that 10 percent of Fellows have jobs upon completion of their Fellowship, while 60 percent have jobs within six months. Within one year, 90 percent have jobs,

分之九十的受獎人就業。大概有百分之十的獎學生選擇繼續攻讀研究所。

6. 杜克大學及北卡洛萊納大學教堂崗分校算是一個扶輪中心或兩個扶輪中心？

杜克大學及北卡洛萊納大學的計劃是兩所大學共享一個扶輪中心。每年有 10 名受獎人被選為杜克-北卡洛萊納扶輪中心的研究生。其中五名在杜克大學攻讀，另五名在北卡洛萊納大學攻讀。杜克-北卡洛萊納扶輪中心為扶輪世界和平獎學生設了四門必修課程。

7. 聽說扶輪中心巨金捐獻籌款活動的意旨是讓扶輪基金會每年提供資金給 120 名受獎人，將此計劃擴展兩倍，這是真的嗎？

雖然每一年有近 120 名的研究生在各中心攻讀，其中 60 名是第一年的研究生，60 名是第二年的研究生。所謂 120 名並不表示研究生的人數增加，因為，每年有 60 名新的受獎人領取獎助金。這個籌款活動的目標是要每年提供獎助金基金給新的 60 名受獎人，讓他們能完成碩士學位。

8. 現在支持扶輪世界和平獎學生的情況如何？

現在的扶輪世界和平獎學生接受來自捐贈基金、冠名捐獻、遺贈、地區指定用途基金，以及世界基金等不同的資金來源。

9. 何謂冠名扶輪世界和平獎助金？

一個人或一對夫妻可以以 60,000 美金的一次立即捐獻設立**冠名獎學金 Named Fellowship**。扶輪世界和平獎學生將在兩年的獎學金期間來利用這筆資金。**冠名獎學金**不影響篩選過程。接受**冠名獎學金**的受獎人是在獲選每年的評比篩選後才和**冠名獎學金**產生關係。捐獻者可以表示他們願意支持的獎學生。譬如，捐獻者可以表明如果他/她地區的候選人獲選，這位受獎人將成為捐獻者的**冠名獎助金獎學生**。許多捐獻者在設立**冠名獎助金**時冠以自己的名字，或者冠以他人的名字作為紀念或表示愛念之情。捐獻者亦可保持匿名。設立**冠名扶輪世界和平獎學生**的捐獻者可獲指定用途捐獻表彰點數，它可獲保羅·哈里斯之友的表

and an estimated 10 percent choose to go on to graduate school.

6. Does the program at Duke and the University of North Carolina count as one Rotary Center or two Rotary Centers?

The program at Duke and the University of North Carolina counts as one Rotary Center that is shared by two universities. Each year, 10 Rotary World Peace Fellows will be selected to study at the Duke-UNC Rotary Center; five will enroll at Duke and five will enroll at UNC. Four core courses have been designed specifically for Rotary World Peace Fellows and will serve as the foundation for the Rotary Center's curriculum at Duke-UNC.

7. Is it true that the Rotary Centers Major Gifts Initiative will allow The Rotary Foundation to fund 120 new Fellows each year, thus doubling the size of the program?

While there will be approximately 120 Fellows studying during the course of any given year, this represents 60 Fellows in their first year and 60 Fellows in their second year. This is not an increase, as each year there will be funding for 60 new Fellows. The goal of the initiative is to endow 60 new Fellows each year so that they can complete their two-year master's degree program.

8. How are the current Rotary World Peace Fellows being supported?

The current Rotary World Peace Fellows receive funds from numerous sources including endowments, named gifts, bequests, district designated funds, and the World Fund.

9. What is a Named Rotary World Peace Fellowship?

A Named Fellowship may be established by an individual or couple with a one-time current gift of \$60,000. The donated funds are spent by the Rotary World Peace Fellow during the two year term of the Fellowship. Named Fellowships do not influence the selection process. Recipients of Named Fellowships are associated with donors after being chosen as Rotary World Peace Fellows through the annual world-competitive selection. Donors establishing Named Fellowships may indicate general preferences concerning the Rotary World Peace Fellow who will be associated with their gift. For example, a donor may request that if a candidate from their district is selected, that that Fellow be identified as their named Fellow. Many donors use their own names, or honor the names of loved ones, when establishing Named Fellowships. They may also choose to remain anonymous. Donors establishing Named Rotary World Peace Fellowships receive credit for a restricted gift, which generates PHF credit.

彰點數。

10. 何謂捐贈扶輪世界和平獎學金？

捐獻50萬或以上美元給永久基金可以設立捐贈的扶輪世界和平獎學金。這個捐獻每年生可使用的利息所得。當收入達足夠的款額時（目前是60,000美元），則可提供一筆獎助金。上述所提之冠名獎學金的冠名與所採用之指南也使用於**捐贈扶獎學金**。如同所有的永久基金的捐贈，捐贈的本金是不會花用掉。捐獻額繼續生利息，當利息收入足夠時則將送出另一名獎學生。捐贈人能透過扶輪基金會已建構和平來垂青萬世。捐獻人設立**捐贈扶輪世界和平獎學金**可以得到永久基金捐贈的適當表彰。

11. 每年、每隔一年諸如此類，捐贈一位獎學生款額是多少？

• 1,500,000 美元—扶輪世界和平獎學生

大約**每年**可捐助一名在扶輪中心研讀的扶輪世界和平獎學生。

• 750,000 美元—扶輪世界和平獎學生

大約**每隔一年**可捐助一名在扶輪中心研讀的扶輪世界和平獎學生。

• 500,000 美元—扶輪世界和平獎學金

大約**每3或4年**可捐助一名在扶輪中心研讀的扶輪世界和平獎學生。

• 250,000 美元—現場實習經驗的申請

捐贈至多 10 件申請現場實習生的職務或一個扶輪中心一屆獎學生的研究計畫。

捐贈人會收到有關獎學生他們的實習生職務或者研究計畫和他們的研究機構的年度報告。

• 1,000,000 美元—扶輪中心客座講師

支援邀請在聯合國機構或其他關係和平解決衝突的團體組織有外交經驗者在某一扶輪中心授課並擔任指導獎學生的客座講師。

• 100,000 美元—扶輪中心年度研討會

捐贈在扶輪中心所舉行的年度研習會議。

• 50,000 美元—扶輪中心的一般性支援

捐贈一個冠有捐獻人名的基金，並提供該計劃的一般性支援。

請注意，捐贈捐獻要遵從保管委員會的永久基金支出

10. What is an Endowed Rotary World Peace Fellowship?

An Endowed Rotary World Peace Fellowship may be established with a gift of \$500,000 or more to the Permanent Fund. Spendable earnings accrue on the gift annually. When sufficient earnings accrue (currently \$60,000) an Endowed Fellowship becomes available. The naming and preference guidelines described above for Named Fellowships also apply for Endowed Fellowships. As with all Permanent Fund gifts, the gift itself is not spent. The gift will continue accruing earnings in perpetuity, and each time sufficient spendable earnings accrue, another Fellow will be sent. This option allows donors to establish a legacy of peace building through The Rotary Foundation. Donors establishing Endowed Rotary World Peace Fellowships receive the appropriate recognition associated with their Permanent Fund gift.

11. What is the size of a gift needed to endow a Fellow each year, every other year and so on?

\$1,500,000—Rotary World Peace Fellows

Endows one Rotary World Peace Fellow at a Rotary Center approximately every year.

\$750,000—Rotary World Peace Fellows

Endows one Rotary World Peace Fellow at a Rotary Center approximately every other year.

\$500,000—Rotary World Peace Fellows

Endows one Rotary World Peace Fellow at a Rotary Center approximately every three to four years.

\$250,000—Applied Field Experience

Endows up to 10 applied field internships or research projects for a class of fellows at a Rotary Center.

Donors who choose to support one of the above programs will receive annual reports on the fellows, their internships or research projects, and their study institution.

\$1,000,000—Rotary Center Visiting Lecturer

Endows a visiting lecturer who has diplomatic experience, either with a United Nations agency or in some other aspect of peace and conflict resolution, to teach courses and serve as a mentor for fellows at one Rotary Center.

\$100,000—Rotary Center Annual Seminars

Endows annual seminars at a Rotary Center.

\$50,000—Rotary Center General Support

Endows a fund bearing the donor's name and provides general support to the program.

Please note that endowed gifts are subject to the Trustees' Permanent Fund spending policy, which can fluctuate and

政策，因此，在捐贈獎學金可用之時，會因利率波動有所變動而遭到影響。所有的金額是以美元來表示。

affect the rate at which endowed fellowships become available. All amounts are shown in U.S. dollars.

12. 這個籌款計劃不會影響目前扶輪基金會的其他募款活動嗎？

12. Isn't this program going to detract from the existing foundation fundraising efforts?

不會。因為，「每一位扶輪社員，每年」以及根除小兒麻痺等疾病計劃的募款活動是以大批的小額捐獻為對象的。而扶輪中心巨金捐獻籌款活動則將焦點對象放在有能力一大筆巨額捐獻來支持扶輪中心計劃的人士。

No. Unlike the Every Rotarian, Every Year and PolioPlus campaigns, the Rotary Centers Major Gifts Initiative is not seeking a large number of relatively small gifts. Instead, the initiative is focusing on a very select group of Rotarians who have the capacity to make a major gift in support of the Rotary Centers program.

13. 在某些地帶是否有顯著的巨額捐獻潛在者？

13. Are there significant major gift prospects in certain zones?

如果我們能在世界各國確保 360 名巨額捐獻，或者能在每一個地帶確實獲得 10 名巨金捐獻，這個籌款活動會成功。雖然某些地帶可能有較多的巨金捐獻，但是，每一個地帶大概不難找到 10 位有捐獻巨金的可能性的人士。

The Initiative will be successful if we are able to secure 360 major gifts world-wide, or only 10 major gifts per zone. While it is anticipated that there may be more significant major gift prospects in certain zones, it is likely that each zone has the capacity to secure 10 major gifts.

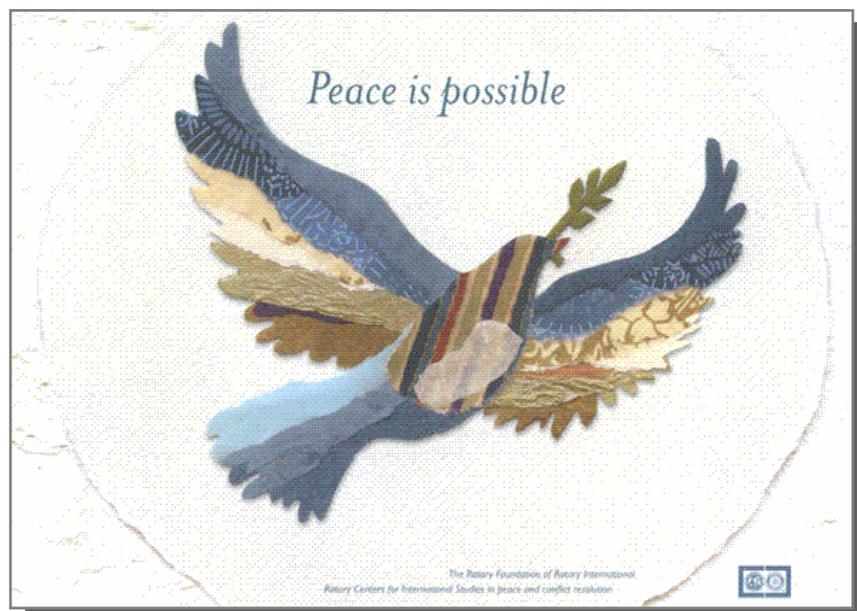
14. 為什麼地域扶輪基金協調人需要關注扶輪中心巨金捐獻活動？

14. Why should the RRFC's focus on the Rotary Centers Major Gifts Initiative?

扶輪中心是保管委員會主委當選人和保管委員指定的優先教育計劃。扶輪的資深領導人需要瞭解這個新的教育計劃和籌款活動才能積極的推行籌款活動並向人解釋扶輪中心的重要性。此外，扶輪中心巨金捐獻活動潛在人士的尋找將同樣有助於獲得其它計劃的支援。

The Rotary Centers have been named a top educational priority by the Chairman-elect and the Board of Trustees. Rotary Senior Leaders need to know about this important new educational program and initiative to enable them to speak knowledgeably about the Rotary Centers and to actively promote the major gifts initiative. Additionally, the prospect identification process for the Rotary Centers Major Gifts Initiative will be useful to garner support for other programs as well.

和平是可能的！





夢想

DREAM

歐麥爾·沙夫洛 Umar Shavurov 主講

2007 年地域扶輪基金協調人研習會

2007 年 3 月 8 日(星期四)晚上

於芝加哥 Skokie “雙樹大飯店”

台北松山扶輪社前社長 高永吉 PP Spencer 譯

Umar Shavurov 歐麥爾·沙夫洛個人小檔案

扶輪國際研究和平與解決衝突中心

阿根廷布宜諾斯艾利斯，薩瓦多大學

2003-05 年間第二屆扶輪世界和平獎學生

Rotary Centers for International Studies
in peace and conflict resolution

Class II Rotary World Peace Fellows, 2003-05

Universidad del Salvador, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Rotary Club of Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Country of citizenship: Kyrgyzstan

Language proficiency: Spanish, Kyrgyz, Russian, and English

Undergraduate degree: Bachelor of Arts, International Relations and Foreign Policy— Kyrgyz State National University, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Rotary Center degree: Master of Arts, International Relations

Area of expertise: International affairs

Current Activities: Working for The World Bank, in Washington, DC, USA.

每一件環繞在我身邊的事情馬上變得夢幻般荒誕不經的，我不能了解為什麼環繞我身旁的人都會留著長鬍子而且以可蘭經中的章節來祈禱。人們圍成一個小圈圍並且鞭打或處死：俄羅斯人因為他們是壓迫者及異教徒當非猶太人的吉爾吉斯人因為反抗回教戒律的新規章而正被殺害。所有形式的人類自由權至今立即崩潰。

為什麼會變成這樣呢？當我一再地讓我的鬍子長長同時穿上典型的回教神職人員所穿著長袖的大衣時在我腦海的深處我瘋狂的質問我自己。在現今我最關心的一件事就是我在這精神錯亂的時代裡存活下來。接下來我與有意從回教徒掌權區域逃離的一群人生活在一起。日子似乎天翻地覆一般。我們都經過長途辛苦的跋涉來到首府。但為時太晚，因為它已經淪陷入新的領導人。現在我唯一能作的就是哭訴求助，這全都是一場夢。

親愛的扶輪社員，朋友們，

你將肯定質疑我今天演講的開場白，這真是一場很奇異的夢魘。我承認在公開演講的場合那是件不尋常的事情。然而在現實情況活生生的環境中有很多類似我夢魘的情境發生。其實有些想像、行動及發生的事件是經常存在的。

今晚我很謙虛地站在各位面前來報告我身為一位扶輪世界

Everything around me at once was surreal. I could not understand why people around me had long beards and were praying suras from the Koran. People were being rounded up in small circles and beaten or executed for who they were: the Russians because they were oppressors and infidels while the uncircumcised Kyrgyz were being killed for disobeying the new rules of the Sharia. All forms of human liberties, practiced until recently, were crashed at once.

Why has it happened? I frantically question myself in the back of my head whilst trying to let my own beard grow and to put on the long-sleeved overcoat that is typically worn by Islamic clerics. The only thing that I am concerned with at this moment is how I can survive this madness. The next moment I am with a group of like-minded people who are fleeing that region where the Islamists came to power. It seems like earth and sky have changed places. We all, through hardships of the long journey, arrive to the capital. But it is too late: it has been already fallen to the new rulers. All this time I am crying out for help. This was all a dream.

Dear Rotarians, Friends.

You are definitely wondering about the beginning of my speech. This was a very strange dream. I must admit that is not common in public discourses. However, the reality is that many live in circumstances similar to my dream. To some these images, acts, and occurrences are a normal routine of their existence.

I stand here humbly tonight before you to report on my life as a Rotary World Peace Fellow. It is not a title that one is born

和平夥伴的親身經歷。這個身份並非與生俱來的而是一旦你獲得將會終生存在的。我的報告與先前你們已經聽過的其他和平夥伴並沒有不同，其原因很簡單—我們都夢想人類要共享和平與和諧。我的故事是只有一項，就是期望你的心能夠更加慈悲，它是一項很好的投資，那就是一項能使你很樂意去分享一個美好世界概念之夢想。吉爾吉斯的先人說“聰明的人投資和平，愚蠢的人從事戰爭”。

我來自一個政治、經濟、社會、信仰及地理都非常複雜的中亞地區—說正確一點—吉爾吉斯坦南方—那裡的人們，每天生活費平均美金三角，並且是每平方公尺人口密度最高的地方。如果要再更精確的敘述的話，我來自奧許市。在那裡吉爾吉斯人與烏茲別克人之間殘存著不同信仰上嚴重的衝突，在蘇聯解體前幾個月，因衝突使成千上萬人喪生。逃離那瘋狂的都市，我與家人從一個致命的邊緣喬裝成烏茲別克人而檢回一條命。現今吉爾吉斯坦很特別而且整個區域將成為是一個羽翼豐滿的國際社區的成員或是一個失敗國家的試驗品。

不論其是成為蘇維埃體系的一員，需謹記的是在那裡是見不到一件值錢的物品，我常常問我自己為何昔日親密的鄰國會相互殘殺而我們有什麼方法來避免如此行為的發生？我們全都擺脫不了過去歷史的習慣，它束縛住我們的思維而且指示我們往後的行為。或許這是我經常在我的職業及個人成長中，在我獲得的工具中會作理性抉擇的原因。也因為如此當有朝一日我被邀請去服務時它將有助於我去作好準備。

在我青少年期的早期，我是幾位少數高中學生中的幸運寵兒有幸能獲得獎學金前去美國研究並生活在裡。我也是少數回到家園分享我的文化體驗的人，我也是少數中一位工作及學習成功地混合由國際組織所捐獻的學術單位提供不很實際的國際關係大學課程與實際開發的講究實效的課程。而後者需要特別的提及。

努力工作或則更貼切的說努力工作的意念，通常都會得到回饋但是會使人不抱幻想。我可能已經是許多吉爾吉斯坦的學生中一個浪費生命的人，但是我選擇努力工作的路徑，為了要與人不同。我必需要不厭倦地工作，我選擇在亞洲開發銀行工作—它是在吉爾吉斯坦最大的捐贈機構。很快地，雖然我在學校中所學到什麼嚴酷矛盾以及當我在幾百萬美元的計劃關著門磋商中當見證人，我的迷惑及不抱幻想仍在滋長。由於短視自欺的成功及管理缺點真心改革這些開發機構的制度的正直的妥協使我大為震驚。當大多數人們持續導向一個悲慘生活時，則所有的改革僅是紙上作業而已。

with, however the one that stays forever once acquired. My account will not be different to those you have already heard from my other Fellows for the reason is simple – we all dream of peace and the harmonious coexistence of people. My story is one that should make your heart kinder to the idea that it was a good investment. It is one that makes you happy to share this dream of a concept of better world. The old Kyrgyz saying holds, “Wise men invest in people and fools invest in wars”.

I come from a very complicated region of Central Asia - politically, economically, socially, religiously and geographically. To be precise – the South of Kyrgyzstan - where most people live on an average of 30 cents a day and which is known for having one of the highest densities of population per square meter. To be even more precise, I come from - Osh City - which survived the worst interethnic conflict between Uzbeks and Kyrgyz—a conflict that took away many thousands of lives in the months preceding the collapse of Soviet Union. Fleeing the madness of the city, I and my family were spared from a fatal end by the odd fact of looking like Uzbeks Today Kyrgyzstan in particular and the region as a whole stands the trial of either becoming a full fledged members of international community or a failed state.

Despite being partially brought up in a Soviet system, where to have a critical mind is not seen as an asset, I have always questioned myself over why once close neighbours kill each other and what the ways to avert such acts are. We are all slaves of our pasts that shackle our memories and prescribe our subsequent actions. Perhaps that is the reason I have always made rational choices in my career and personal growth by acquiring tools that will help me be better prepared for a day when I am called for service.

In my early teenage years, I was one of the few lucky high school kids who got a scholarship to study and live in the USA. I was one of the few who returned back home to share my cultural experience. I was one of the few who worked and studied successfully to mix the unpractical International Relations undergrad classes with practical courses of real development work done by international donor institutions. The latter requires a special mention.

Hard work or better to say - desire to work hard can be rewarding but yet disenchanting. I could have been one of many Kyrgyzstani students wasting away their lives, yet I chose the path of hard work. In order to make a difference one should work tirelessly. I chose to work with the Asian Development Bank - one of the largest donors in Kyrgyzstan. Quickly, though I grew confused and disenchanting over the grim incompatibility of what I learned in my school and what I was witness to behind closed doors during multimillion-dollar project negotiations. The compromise of institutional integrity of these development agencies for the shortsighted self-deceit of success and the governance flaws over real reforms left me shocked. All reforms were happening on paper while the vast majority of people continued to lead a miserable existence.

我並不要成為大詐騙集團中的一員，他們承諾要在這所謂的“轉型期”去幫助人們，但相反地，保證將來的災難將會提前到來。反而，我一個真正計畫熱心地去參加由歐盟所資助的機構用來幫助中小企業擴大其規模。它就在那裡，而我回到易衝突的地帶，在那裡我深信我所學到的技術及知識需要經常改變，因為許多問題需要解答。在那裡我不能答覆一位老人的問題，他的家族好幾世紀都很快樂及平安的在這塊肥沃的土地上生活，但突然在烏茲別克邊境守軍所建設的礦區中失去了他的兒子。

我不能答覆這些問題，為什麼在這土壤肥沃的土地能夠生產豐富的資源，許多人仍然持續生活於一天低於美金1元開銷，因為大部份的成本都被運輸費用及貪污抵銷掉了。我需要些額外的訓練。

我在擔任扶輪世界和平獎學生的經驗已經得到回報及充實。在那裡我接受為期兩年沈思及嚴格的學術研究。但是如果沒有很豐富文化交流也不能算完全，在布宜諾斯愛利斯的薩爾瓦多大學，來自阿根廷、墨西哥、挪威、加拿大、美國、捷克、巴西及吉爾吉斯坦的專家們——他們都揭露以前和平及衝突的艱難的挑戰及窘境。因而使該計劃獨一無二。那是一場腦力及心靈持續的訓練以研討和平的真義何在？它是如何要緊？對誰？除了這些技術問題及工具，我們學習去思考和平的概念，而它可以使現在的人類生活愉快，這不和諧的現實面由於有充分的知識及由於從上課中學到的深信會較少恐懼。

毫無疑問的，這些是我生命中不管是個人及學術方面是讓我永難以忘懷的二年時光。我在成長過程中深信我必須回到我的祖國貢獻所學以解決以往一直就有普遍的地方問題，我被聘為國際事務協調會議主管(IBC)——在本國內是最大商務協會，它係促進所有商務改善商務環境。

那是一項很合適的時刻能回到我自己的國家，那是歷經十餘年一項“徒勞無功的策略”令人震驚的領悟之後方才驚醒。民間社會異於往昔的是精力旺盛的和活躍，反對黨及政府單位也已成熟。那是一項具有挑戰的任務以確保商業由民間經營以往政府根本無暇過問經濟議題將是公平象徵。然而，我們仍然持續不斷地去創造一強有力的聯盟以對抗經濟被過度管制，因為它將不利於商務之投資氣候。簡言之，更多的經濟將形成陰暗面，因此將產生正常預算及缺口而造成政客們個人所得之機會。IBC，作為一個最受尊重的協會，站在最前線以捍衛人民的利益，他們是一群創業的生意人。需求改革及提供堅實改革方案是一項新民主化經濟政策爭論的

I did not want to be part of big scams that promised to help people in the so called 'transitional period', but instead ensured that a future of calamities would come faster. Instead, eager for a real project I joined an European Union funded organization to help develop the capacity of small and medium enterprises. It was there, where I returned to the most conflict prone zone and where I learned that the skills and knowledge I had acquired needed alterations and that many questions needed answering. It was there where I could not answer the question of an old man, whose family lived for many centuries happily and peacefully on this fertile land, who had lost his sons in the mine field planted by Uzbek border guards.

I could not answer the questions why in this fertile and rich land which has produced abundant resources many continued living on less than a dollar a day because most costs were offset by transport and bribes. I needed some extra training.

My experience as Rotary World Peace Fellow has been rewarding and enriching. It was two years of contemplation and rigorous academic research. That experience would not be complete without the rich cross-cultural mix of our programme at the University of Salvador in Buenos Aires. Professionals from Argentina, Mexico, Norway, Canada, USA, Czech Republic, Brazil and Kyrgyzstan – all with previous exposure to difficult challenges and dilemmas of peace and conflict made the programme unique. It was a constant exercise of mind and soul to study what peace really means and how it matters and to whom. Beyond the techniques and tools, we learned to think about peace as a concept that is a powerful tool that can make the existence of mankind happy. The harsh reality is less fearful with knowledge and the belief one takes out from those classes.

Undoubtedly those were two most unforgettable years of my life both in personal and academic perspective. I grew ever more convinced that I had to go back to my country and contribute to resolving ever pervasive and endemic problems. I was hired as Director of International Business Council (IBC) - the largest business association in the country which promotes better business environment for all businesses.

It was an opportune moment to be back in my country which was waking up after over a decade of the shocking realization of a "void strategy." Civil society as never before was vibrant and active. Opposition and state branches were maturing. It was a challenging task to make sure that the economy run by private businesses would be fairly represented before the government that had no time and ears for economic issues. Nevertheless, we were persistent enough to create a strong coalition against over-regulation of the economy that would worsen the business climate. It would simply mean that more of the economy would go into the "shadow" thus creating gaps in the formal budget and opportunities for personal gains of politicians. IBC, as one of the most respected associations, stood in the forefront defending the interests of people who by large are self-employed. Demanding reforms and proposing concrete

焦點。那也是預防將來衝突的另類方案。

在我於 IBC 服務期間，我深信執行系統的人將不會改變系統，除非有適當的動機。我很巧的看到世界銀行一份報告—從事商業部門叫作“如何開創工作機會？”這是一份令人驚訝的報告，說明越少干涉則投資環境將更好。然而，計劃的獨特性是提供最簡單測定之數量的標準模式，以測試對中小企業自由化的有利方案。舉例而言這些指標包括：時間，成本及要經過多少道程序才能開創一個事業，蓋個倉庫，支付稅金及獲得信用額度。這些指標是全世界都通用的重要方法以衡量中小企業的負擔，這是在企業的領域受傷害最大的地方。“這從事商業行為計劃”提供建言給政府，根據最好實行方案，如何使法令規章儘量簡化及更有效地使創業者減少政府對他們過度官僚干涉，腐敗及騷擾。

不管你信與不信，去年這份“從事商業行為報告”出爐後，在 50 個國家，直接或間接有了改造行動。這是件難以想像的強烈影響力，去年底，我受僱於世界銀行以貢獻在職場所學到的智識。我深信根據堅實的資料，這些技術至今仍然是最佳的工具以提供有改革頭腦的政府開始有效地及持續地進行改革。期使數百萬的人民能夠有通往基本經濟及服務的道路，人民可以改善他們的生活同時送他們小孩上學。

夢想當然每個人不一樣，但是每個人都有一個共同基本之訴求，人民有權力要求快樂及改善他們的生活水準。那是改善和平的另一種方法，在經濟上，只要我們能一起工作，我們就能建立社會體系及促進平等獲得所有原動力之權利。

最後我要感謝扶輪社員贊助這麼一個偉大的獎學金，它使人類了解他們有能力使他們的美夢成真，惡夢一覺醒來忘掉

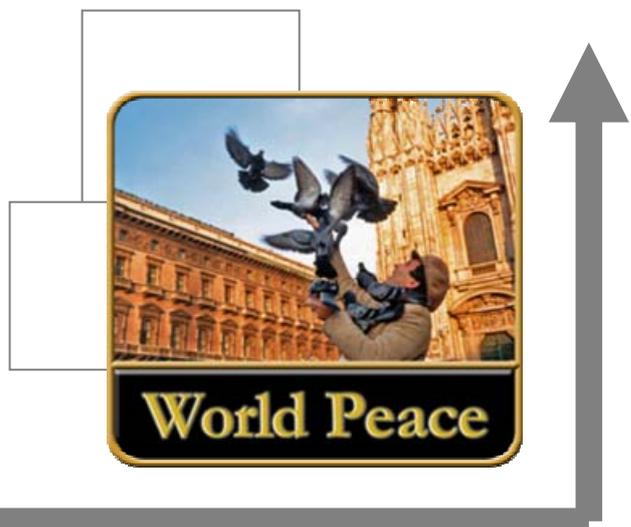
measure was a new level of the civilized economic policy debate. It was another way of preventing future conflicts.

During my time at IBC, I came to realization that the people who run the systems will not change the system unless there are proper incentives for them. By chance I encountered a report by the World Bank- Doing Business Division called, “How to Create Employment?” This was an astonishing report that was based on a set of simple assumptions that with less regulation the better the economic environment. However, the uniqueness of the project was that it provided the simplest quantifiable benchmarks crucial for liberalizing the economy in favour of small and medium enterprises. The indicators were, for example: time, cost and number of procedures to start a business, to build a warehouse, pay taxes and to obtain credit. All these indicators are essential worldwide for measuring the burden that small and medium businesses have, and which in the spectrum of business enterprises, they suffer through the most. The Doing Business Project provides advice to governments based on best practices on how to make the regulations simpler and more efficient to free the entrepreneurs of excessive bureaucracy, corruption, and harassment.

Believe it or not, last year the Doing Business Report caused directly and indirectly reforms in 50 countries. This is an incredible impact. I was hired by the World Bank late last year to contribute the knowledge I bring from the field. I believe that this technique is by far the best tool, based on hard data, for reform-minded governments to begin efficient and sustainable reforms so that millions of people can have access to basic economic goods and services. People can improve their lives and send their children to school.

Dreams can of course differ but the common denominator is the same for everyone. People have right to be happy and improve their living standards. That is another way of promoting peace. Economically just societies can be built as long as we can work together and promote this concept of equal access to all agents.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Rotarians for supporting such a great scholarship that makes the people realize that they are capable of making their good dreams real and worst ones forgotten once they wake up.



蒙古正要去檢驗 Mongolia Just testing

Vukoni Lupa-Lasaga 撰文
英文扶輪月刊
Elkie Hon 提供照片
2007 年 1 月

By Vukoni Lupa-Lasaga
The Rotarian
Photo courtesy Elkie Hon
January 2007



〈扶輪社社員巴雅兒沙克汗(右側)將子宮頸細胞塗抹於載玻片之上以進行一次乳頭淋瘤病毒檢驗。

Conducting a Pap smear, Rotarian Bayarsaikhan (right) swabs cervical cells onto a slide for examination.

自從 2005 年以來，蒙古有 4 千位以上的居民業已由東亞扶輪社所贊助之牙科檢驗與子宮頸癌篩檢兩項醫療計畫那兒獲益。

該子宮頸癌篩檢醫療計畫叫做「為生命檢驗」，是在 7 月及 8 月在蒙古 4 個省各地來進行。7 位扶輪社員，以及 13 位非扶輪社員的醫護人員跨越大約 1400 英里世上最崎嶇難行的小徑上而抵達貧困的社區。

贊助單位包括香港、韓國天安(Cheonan-Dosol)、蒙古庫里(Khuree)以及台灣的台北吉林與台北錫口等扶輪社。扶輪基金會則捐出 23,000 美元的配合獎助金，來贊助本計畫。

據醫生巴雅兒沙克汗·陸福山朵里(Bayarsaikhan Luvsandorj)，也是庫里扶輪社的社員，他表示子宮頸癌是蒙古婦女最常見的癌症，他正是本次篩檢活動的幕後推手。

他提到將近 40% 的蒙古婦女感染了人類乳頭淋瘤病毒(HPV)，這是引起子宮頸癌的主要原因。蒙古婦女得到子宮頸癌的機率預計將會提高，但是有 95% 的婦女從未接受過子宮頸癌的篩檢。

巴雅兒沙克汗講解談道，子宮頸癌所帶來的威脅日趨嚴重，越來越多人因此而死亡或受苦，這激發了他成立這項「為生命檢驗」的計畫。

巴雅兒沙克汗說道：「我的祖母以及許多病患，都死於子宮頸癌末期。好多時候我都在想，病患要是能夠早幾年來找我，我就能夠救回她的生命了。」

「為生命檢驗」是一項開創性的計畫。該計畫於 2005 年開始進行，協助了 1 千名婦女，這是蒙古鄉區前所未有的癌症篩檢活動。該活動完全是由蒙古當地的庫里(Khuree)、尼斯里(Niislel)、土拉(Tuul)、烏蘭巴托(Ulaanbaatar)與宗莫德(Zuunmod)扶輪社所贊助的。

香港扶輪社的國際服務理事韓青玲(Elkie Hon)，在此項活動獲得外界協助中功不可沒。當她在五月時參加了一個由國際扶輪前副社長黃其光(Gary C.K. Huang)所帶領的牙醫服務團首度抵達蒙古時得知了「為生命檢驗」。

韓青玲於是立刻為子宮頸癌篩檢活動來進行募款並召集義工。她表示：「對我來說，沒有什麼比拯救生命更重要的事了，尤其是當我們明確了解到只要需 10 美元非常合理的費用就能夠拯救一條生命時。」

韓青玲為了盡快獲得支持，於是仿效牙醫服務團計畫辦理，其成員來自中國大陸、香港、澳門與台灣等地 14 個扶輪社，並為超過 800 名孩童進行治療。

Since 2005, more than 4,000 people in Mongolia have benefited from dental examinations and cervical cancer screenings sponsored by Rotary clubs in East Asia.

The cancer screening project, called Test for Life, took place across four provinces in July and August. Seven Rotarians and 13 non-Rotarian medical professionals traversed about 1,400 miles along some of the world's roughest paths to reach impoverished communities.

Sponsors included the Rotary clubs of Hong Kong; Cheonan-Dosol, Korea; Khuree, Mongolia; and Taipei Genius and Taipei Tin Harbour, both in Taiwan. The Rotary Foundation contributed a US\$23,000 Matching Grant.

Cervical cancer is the most prevalent cancer in Mongolian women, according to Bayarsaikhan Luvsandorj, a doctor and a member of the Khuree club, who was the driving force behind the screening initiative.

He notes that up to 40 percent of women in Mongolia are infected with human papillomavirus, a major cause of cervical cancer. The incidence of the disease is expected to rise among these women, 95 percent of whom have never been screened for it.

Bayarsaikhan explains that this growing threat, plus the deaths and misery that come with cervical cancer, motivated him to help establish Test for Life.

"I lost my grandma and many patients due to late cervical cancer," Bayarsaikhan says. "And for so many times, I was thinking that if a patient [had visited] me a few years earlier, I could have saved her life."

Test for Life is a groundbreaking project. The inaugural 2005 initiative, which benefited 1,000 women, was the first cervical cancer screening program in rural Mongolia. This initial effort was sponsored entirely by the local Rotary clubs of Khuree, Niislel, Tuul, Ulaanbaatar, and Zuunmod.

Elkie Hon, the Rotary Club of Hong Kong's international service director, galvanized support for the 2006 effort. She heard about Test of Life when she traveled to Mongolia in May on a dental mission led by Past RI Vice President Gary C.K. Huang.

Hon got to work soliciting funds and volunteers for the cervical cancer screening initiative. "To me, there is nothing more important than saving a life," she says, "especially when it is almost so certain that we know how we can save a human life at a very reasonable cost [of \$10 per person]."

To quickly assemble support, Hon took a leaf from the book of the dental mission, which involved 14 Rotary clubs from mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan and treated more than 800 children.

編號#60625 配合獎助金計劃
matching grant #60625
義肢計畫 Limb project

DVD 說明

台北松山扶輪社前社長 高永吉 PP Spencer 譯

開始：三秒鐘的黑色螢幕—栩栩如生旋轉的扶輪的輪子，之後論題的介紹，接著是快速但小小的團員的照片但沒有陳述任何介紹。

陳述開始 —

我們到印度德里的第一站是一個痲瘋病患的聚居區，當外面的人群聚集在一起，一瞥外國人攜帶大型行李箱及大型衣袋，一個警衛手持木頭杖，站立著阻止即將入侵者進入圍場。位在這痲瘋病聚居區的人們也就是我們參觀的圍地在許多地方是較為幸運的，比起位在圍區以外的人好多了。在圍區內的 96 個家庭有較乾淨，健康及快樂的環境，在那裡他們可以養育其子女，在那裡他們的飲食，衣物，醫療受到很好的照顧，其子女也較多機會接受教育。

參訪過該痲瘋病聚居區的團體諸如扶輪社，幫忙提供衣服及醫藥。我們將我們帶去的東西，打開包裝及分類並且將從美加地區帶來的衣服分給每一個居民一件衣服作為紀念品，剩下的東西在我們離開之後，當地的牧師負責分配給這些家庭成員。在圍區內小孩都收到針織球，聽說該針織球頗受他們歡迎及喜愛。

痲瘋病是由結核分枝桿菌所感染，一種纖細的，桿狀桿菌，是在 1873 年由亞伯·漢森所發現。

這種病主要感染皮膚及周邊的神經，及上層呼吸系統地方，眼睛及內臟等器官，包含骨骼被感染的病人在身體某些部位會沒有知覺因此有些皮膚會發疹或有顏色。

因為桿菌影響神經因此在手腳及眼睛失去知覺。這些病情常導致臉部變形，因為它並不會痛會忽略而造成傷口的擴大。

在印度痲瘋病的藥是免費的且可治療，但不幸的是，這些藥品常有許多不明原因而無法即時獲得，包括缺少有效的溝通或資訊特別是在鄉下農村地區。事實是政治腐敗而導致基金被某階層人員壟斷而無法即時採購藥品。

OPENING 3 second of black screen - The animated spinning Rotary Wheel followed by the text introduction and rapid small photos of the team members with no narration.

NARRATION BEGINS -

Our first stop in Delhi, India, was a Leper Colony. As people outside gathered for a glimpse of the foreigners carrying large suitcases and huge bags of clothing, a guard with a wooden cane stands ready and keeps the would-be intruders from entering the compound. The people living in this Leprosy Colony that we visited are in many ways more fortunate and in comparison to people living outside these gates, are much better off. The 96 families inside have a cleaner, healthier, happier environment in which to raise their children. They are well taken care of with food, clothing, and medication and have an opportunity to receive better education.

Visits to Leprosy colony from groups such as Rotary assist in providing them with clothing and medication. We unpacked and organized all of the items that we brought with us and presented each of the residents at this colony one article of clothing as a token from Canada and United States. Following our departure it will be the responsibility of the residing priest to distribute the remaining articles to the families. The children in the compound all received knitted balls, which we learned from our last visit were very popular and where well received. Leprosy is caused by Mycobacterium leprae, a slender rod-shaped bacillus discovered by Albert Hansen in 1873.

The disease mainly affects the skin, peripheral nerves, and mucosa of upper respiratory tract, eyes, and also some internal organs including bones. Affected patients feel a loss of sensation on parts of their body that have some skin eruptions or pigmentation.

As the bacillus affects the nerves, patients lose sensation in their hands, feet and eyes. This often ends up in disfigurement as sores caused by injuries get ignored, as it does not hurt.

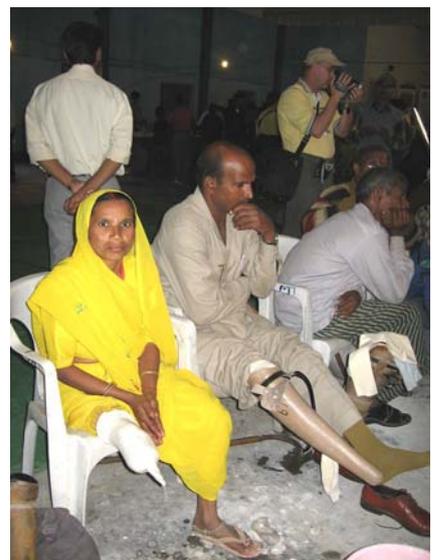
Leprosy is curable and free medication is available in India. Unfortunately, this medication is not being received for a variety of reasons including lack of communications in rural areas and the fact that there is corruption at levels blocking funds that are available to purchase these medications.



6380 第區助理總監 Ruth Howell 夫人政分發午餐盒給等待接受照顧的人們
Ruth Howell wife of District 6380 AG Max Howell as she distributes lunches for those waiting to be looked after.



正在等待輪到他們 Awaiting their Turn



被截肢者 Amputees

癩瘋病剛開始的症狀是呈現斑點，那很容易和其他種皮膚病搞混因此很容易忽略而診斷錯誤。

在我們將見面禮的衣服分配完之後，我們巡視居民居住的地方，看見他們忙於製作他們的手工藝品以賺錢貼補家用。他們告訴我們說，根據傳統孩子們都跟隨著他們的父母學習同樣的技藝而通常不會改變這些傳統。舉例而言，如你的家庭是從事於編織那麼他們的孩子也將學習同樣的工藝。如果父母是泥水匠那麼子女也是要跟隨他們的腳步去作泥水匠。隨著教育水平的提高，這些孩子們或許有希望稍微改變他們生活的方式，則他們將來命運將會變得較好些。

我們的導遊，皮優士，是 3010 地區德里扶輪社員，他們認養了這個特殊的圍區並很確定的是將會有適當的藥品送達此地區。

談話部份係我們導遊皮優士說明，

我們的下一站是在德里的特雷莎修女的孤兒院；我們將我們巴士停在大馬路旁，將我們慈善衣服放在黃包車上同時走了一段很長且滿佈塵埃的土路，來到孤兒院的大門，在印度有許多特雷莎修女的孤兒院，他們募到的捐款及收集的衣服將互相分享。我們等候修女們的帶領才能進去因此我們將衣服等放置在大廳，許多的團體都有捐款。

在這個孤兒院中最年幼的是 2 歲最大的則是 24 歲為了保有他們的隱私因此不准許拍照。甚至連修女都不讓我們拍照。我們團體中有些人在今年 1 月來過印度並到過這孤兒院查看孤兒院的後牆建設，此次再度造訪，很驚訝的發現，改善許多。只有 10 個月的時間有一個 2~3 公尺深的坑放垃圾及人們住在茅屋上但現在變得很乾淨事實上沒有垃圾。

山脈城扶輪社在印度贊助 4 個義肢營區。其它贊助的還有 5 個美國密西根州的肯特市的 5 個扶輪社—察當，察當日昇，鐵布利，伯林漢及唐斯威扶輪社，還有 14 位來自台灣的扶輪社員，及 6380 地區，英國的加普義肢計劃基金會及國際扶輪基金會。瑪利及特利帶領這些團體參觀每個計劃區是希望參訪的扶輪社員能更加了解扶輪活動情形。

這次的參訪係 2006 年第二次，我們團員中有些去過巴雷利義肢營區或診所，該診所是提供給有需要的人用品及協助，我們看到最近的診所較諸於以前的診所在包裝線上有大的

Leprosy initially presents with spots which can be confused with as many as 30 other skin ailments and can be easily misdiagnosed.

After the token distribution of clothing was completed we toured the residents living area where some of the residents were busy at their crafts, which they sell to earn money contributing to the family income. It was explained to us that according to tradition the children followed their parent's learning their job skills and most often do not vary from that tradition. For example; if your family did weaving, it was expected that the children would carry on with that art, if the parent was a mason, the son would follow in his footsteps. With higher education available to these children it is hoped that the traditions can be somewhat altered and a better way of life can be realized for future generations.

Our tour guide, Piyush, is a member of the Rotary Club of Delhi Megapolis, District 3010. They have adopted this particular Colony and make certain that proper medication reaches these people.

-----AUDIO SPOKEN HERE SPOKEN BY OUR GUIDE, PIYUSH-----

Our next stop was the Mother Teresa orphanage in Delhi; we parked our bus near the main road loaded our charitable clothing on rickshaws and walked a long dusty road to the main gate of the orphanage. There are several Mother Teresa Orphanages throughout India and the cash donations and clothing collected will be shared with others.

We waited for the sister to allow us entry to the facility where we left the clothing inside the lobby. Many of the group also made cash donations.

In this orphanage, the youngest resident is 2 years and the eldest was 24 years of age. To afford the residents privacy, photography was not allowed. Even the sister was reluctant to have her photograph taken. Some of us who had visited India in January looked over the back fence of the orphanage and were surprised to see that a tremendous transition had taken place. Only ten months ago, what was one two to three meters of deep with garbage with people living in shacks on top was now relatively clean and virtually habitat free.

The Rotary Club of Ridgeway has sponsored four limb camps in India. They have had help financing these limb projects by five other Kent County the Rotary Clubs – Chatham, Chatham Sunrise, Tilbury, Blenheim and Thamesville clubs by other Rotary Clubs in Michigan, by **Fourteen Rotarians in Taiwan**, by Rotary district 6380, by the Jaipur limb project foundation in the UK and by The Rotary Foundation. Mary and Terry Youlton have lead groups to each of these projects with the hope that attending Rotarians will become more involved with other rotary activities.

This visit was the second time, in 2006, for several of our team to the Bareilly Limb Camp or clinic, which is designed to provide appliances for everyone in need of assistance. We saw a significant improvement in the assembly line style layout in this clinic over the previous clinic, more room, more user friendly,



BMVSS 正在調整鞋子 BMVSS modifying shoes



卡鉗裝置 Assembly of Callipers



正在裝上加普義肢 Attaching Jaipur



改善。更多的空間，使用者更友善，雖然移動得較順利。

小兒麻痺症的線上包含 5 個地區：

提供金屬腳架或矯正器給那些因小兒麻痺症受害的人，讓受害者測量，加工及使他們適應支架不論他們一條腿或二條腿但要確定他們戴得舒服。

提供經適當量過及測試過的拐杖

提供一雙新鞋子，如有必要加以修改時修改

修繕以前義肢營受益者之用具

在這次 11 月的營區，扶輪社提供 598 個測量器，206 個加普義肢，324 雙的拐杖，38 雙改良過的鞋子，總共有 1066 個器具。

因為小兒麻痺症的關係，並非所有收受者都在場，因為意外事故而截肢很多人來試裝義肢，感染及生病(糖尿病)...

當到達肢體營或診所，那些需要幫忙的人要先登記然後等候他的號碼然後才和醫生見面。

醫生先作診斷然後再決定用那種最合適的方法為特定的患者調整，有些用義肢，有些用拐杖，其他有的要用很多種器具，有些要被告知要進行矯正的外科手術，但仍然有些病患不能得到該營區之協助。有些生下來就有嚴重的缺陷，有些智商問題，有些小兒麻痺病患肢體嚴重的扭曲歪斜，因此無法改善，後面的這些案件的確會讓你的心絞痛直到你的眼淚掉下來。雖然你很希望都可以幫他們的忙，但那是不可能的事。

技術人員量這些鬆弛的肢體以作矯正器，在現場裝配矯正器，用新器具來使肢體配合，然後要訓練病患如何使用新器具，當你看到一個人幾乎是匍匐地走進診所而僅經過 1 天的時間矯正而能走出去時那是多麼令人高興的事情。這些器材也許很好它可以改變一個收受者一生的命運，同樣的如果沒有扶輪的協助，那也是不可能實現的。

因為等待的時間可能會很長，因此扶輪也為病患及其家人供應午餐。他們接受這群來自半個地球遠的扶輪社員的免費午餐，應該會覺得很光榮。

自 24 位扶輪社員及朋友他們到印度去審查最近的計劃，他們自費去了解更多有關這些扶輪捐款如何用在這些需要幫助的人身上。印度是目前全世界 4 個仍然有小兒麻痺症特有的國家之一。其他 3 個國家分別為索馬尼亞，巴基斯坦和阿富汗。今年我們

and it appeared to move smoother.

The function of the polio line covers five main areas:

Providing calipers or braces (as we commonly refer to them) for those afflicted with polio, measuring, fabricating and fitting the victim with calipers whether it be for one leg or two and making sure they are comfortable.

Providing properly measured and fitted crutches

Providing a new pair of shoes and modifying them if necessary.

Repairing appliances for beneficiaries from previous limb camps.

At this November camp Rotary provided 598 calipers, 206 Prosthesis with the Jaipur foot, 324 pairs of crutches, 38 pairs of modified shoes for a total of one thousand and sixty six appliances.

Not all of the recipients were there as a result of polio; many came to be fitted with prosthesis due to amputations from accidents, infections and diseases (ie diabetes)...

Upon arriving at the limb camp or clinic, those seeking assistance first register then wait their turn to be assessed by a doctor.

The doctor does a diagnosis and decides the route best suited for that individual patient to follow and writes out a prescription for the technicians to fill. Some patients will be fitted with braces, some with prosthesis, some with crutches, others will have multiple appliances, others will be advised to proceed to corrective surgery and still there are some others that cannot be helped by the camp. Some come in with very severe birth defects, some with cerebral problems and some polio victims limbs are so badly twisted that nothing can be done to correct them. These later cases are the ones that really twist your heart until your tears come. You want to be able to help them all but it is impossible.

The technicians measure the flaccid limbs for braces, fabricate the calipers on location, fit the limb with the new appliance, the patient is trained on how to use their new appliance. It gives a person great joy to see someone that has literally crawled into the clinic being able to walk out all in just one day. These appliances may very well be the positive change to the recipient's entire life and it would not be possible without the assistance of Rotary.

Since the day can be long for those waiting, Rotary also provides free lunches to the patients and families. They are honoured to receive the lunches from Rotarians who have traveled from half a world away to help them at this camp.

24 Rotarians and friends went to India to view and be a part of the latest project, paying their own way in learning more about how rotary money is spent to help the needy. India is currently one of four still "polio endemic" countries of the world along with Nigeria, Pakistan and Afghanistan. This year we are seeing a resurgence of polio cases in these endemic countries and expect 1800 - 2000 cases this



被截肢的孩童 Child Amputee



孩童卡鉗與拐杖 Child Callipers & Crutches

又看到在這些特定的國家再有小兒麻痺症後發的病例，可能會有1,800~2,000病例。扶輪一直努力在工作 and 世界衛生組織，聯合國國際兒童基金會，疾病防制局，其他世界各國政府及許多民間基金會和個別團體來根除這個疾病。

這是魏斯努他和他媽媽姊妹一早遠從巴雷利旅行 15 公里到這義肢營。守護神在他 13 歲半時從火車上掉下，因此失去一支腿，他們家庭從村長那裡知道義肢營的事情，起初村長是一份傳單得知，而該傳單係由巴雷利扶輪社所提供的，魏斯努現年 15 歲，經過他評估他希望能得到義肢。

很高興他的請求被核准了，魏斯努加入了其他等候裝配義肢的行列，與小兒麻痺症的器材一樣的，技術人員採用必要的測量的程序及裝配新的義肢。這些過程從開始到結束大概需要 6 小時，這些動作將會改變每一個人的生命，魏斯努真的感恩扶輪社對他所作的一切，因為他及他的家人都知道如果沒有扶輪毫無疑問的，他不敢相信他會有這樣的能力可以不用拐杖而可以走路。

我們被邀請參觀一家私人醫院，它從事於修正的外科手術當我們參訪時有一位從埔傑來的正在施行免費的外科矯正手術。他們讓我們及一些病患看他們正在進行手術。我們待了一段時間與以前的病人在恢復室聊天。他一共完成了超過 31,000 名這方面的手術，獲得意想不到且成功的結果。

他和他的贊助團隊呆(待)在手術室一整天作些登記前病患及一般病患，這些患者由肢體營被送到這裡來，因為有個別患者到達肢體診所，因為他們的腿嚴重的受感染而無法配戴矯正器，為了能幫助他們，他們的大腿必需先弄直才能配戴矯正器，這些步驟要交給矯正的外科手術，因此牽涉到很長一段被折磨的肌腱或正常的肌腱用外科手術分隔，然後用石膏以固定，通常固定而不能行動要持續 45 天之久，其間是用二套石膏固定，然後取掉最後石膏模再於肢體營配戴矯正器，病患屆時可以挺直走路。

在這擁擠的恢復室，我們數過有 36 行軍床很緊密的塞滿在一起，通常有一位父或母坐在同一張行軍床上安慰病人，在那麼多門診病人的情況下顯得醫護人員並不多。在那裡大部份病人似乎很少抱怨，不知道是因為醫

year. Rotary is working hard, along with the World Health Organization, UNICEF, CDC, governments of the world and many private foundations and individuals to eradicate this disease.

This is Vishnu. He arrived at the limb camp early in the morning with his mother and sister traveling from their village which is located approximately 15 km from the Bareilly. Vishnu lost his leg as the result of falling from a train at the age of 13 and a half. The family learned of the limb camp through the village chief, who initially received a flyer which had been circulated by the Bareilly Rotary club. Vishnu is now 15 years of age and is hoping to receive a prosthesis following his assessment.

---VIDEO ASSESMENT WITH NATURAL AUDIO HERE---

Pleased that he has been approved, Vishnu joins many others as they wait to be fitted with their new prosthesis. Similar to the polio appliances the technicians take the necessary measurements and fabricate the new prosthesis from scratch. This process from beginning to end took approximately 6 hours and once again will be life altering to this individual. Vishnu was truly grateful for what Rotary has done for him as he and his family knew, without Rotary no doubt he never would have realized the benefit of having the ability to walk without the use of a stick.

We were offered the opportunity to visit a privately owned hospital that was conducting corrective surgeries. A specialist from Punjab was doing the surgeries free of charge during our visit allowed to visit with some patients about to undergo surgery and to spend some time with the post-op patients in the recovery room. He has completed over 31,000 of these operations obtaining incredibly successful results.

He and his support team work throughout the day in this Operating Theater, doing pre-registered patients as well as patients that were being sent over from the limb camp as certain individuals arriving at the limb clinic could not be fitted with braces due to the severity of the affected limb. In order for them to be helped, they must first have the leg straightened so that a brace can be applied. This process is referred to as corrective surgery and involves lengthening of the afflicted tendon or tendons by surgical separation, followed with the application of a plaster cast to hold the leg in the proper position. Normally the immobilization requires about 45 days and two plaster casts during that time. Following the removal of the final cast, braces are fitted at the limb camp and the patient is then able to walk upright.

In the crowded recovery room we counted 36 cots crammed tightly together. Usually a parent is sitting on the same cot comforting the patient. There was limited medical staff present considering the large number of new post-op patients. There seemed to be very little pain expressed by most of the patients whether



此人為拉黃包車於元月六日接受了他的義肢。由於工作與維持家庭生計他於十一月來替換穿壞的義肢。陪同他的是位由美國來的扶輪青年服務團團員 Jamie Walsh。

This man is a rickshaw driver and received his limbs in January 06. He returned in November to have both artificial limbs replaced as he wore them out doing his job and providing for his family. With him is Rotoractor Jamie Walsh from Michigan, USA.



這位人士負責整個活動 The man that makes the whole operation work



Vishnu 獲得新義肢 Vishnu get new limb

治而減少痛苦或習慣如此，我揣測應該是後者。我們給他們徽章，糖果，貼紙及其他較珍貴禮品，他們似乎都很高興的收下。

為巴德利義肢營所募得的錢包含在巴德利當地募到由特利優頓及山脈扶輪社和國際扶輪配合獎助金計劃所提供。捐款來自許多地方，他們有在旅途中聽到的，這都是為這個肢體營所需的錢而捐獻。

有一件事沒有包括在這捐款中的是三輪車是要捐給我們所謂的匍匐的人，這些人是因為受小兒麻痺症所折磨的人，他們無法使用雙腿，他們必需匍匐前進或則是用雙手在地上拖至一輩子必需靠行乞不過只求生存。

當這件事在查當日昇扶輪社例會中被提起後，大家希望該社能募到足夠的錢以便購買 10 部三輪車，大概每部約美金 65 元。其中三部三輪車是由此次到印度造訪的團體購買因此剩下的大概是要美金 500 元，另外還有配合獎助金，因此該社通過該方案，在例會完回家後，我接到很多來自個人的電話表明要捐款來買這些三輪車。有位團員告訴他家人說你要買給我的聖誕禮物的錢，我決定要買三輪車送給因小兒麻痺症所折磨的人。該家庭募得足夠的錢來買 6 部三輪車，在聽到一位於 2006 年 1 月造訪印度的團員簡報後一位“紅帽婦女”RED HAT LADY 捐款一筆大善款，在其他簡報之後又收到很多捐款。在 2006 年 11 月再度造訪印度時募到的捐款已足夠買 54 部三輪車。該義肢營的負責人被這些反應所淹沒，因此即刻訂購更多的三輪車以便在我們下次造訪作簡報時三輪車能及時製造完成。

我們扶輪社員的確應該感謝每一個人，因為他們的幫忙這項創舉這些三輪車對收受者是件救命的大事，上帝保佑那些捐獻的人。

扶輪基金會有一關鍵字，用來形容一項扶輪的計劃叫“永續性”也就是說當扶輪離開那場地後，能讓該計劃繼續運作而且可以繼續成長。當你的計劃提供殘障者肢體補助器，“永續性”意謂著這些器材要經常保持良好的狀況，直到有必要再更換時，這些器具在世界的其他地方並不易看到，在那裡要不是非有必要或則在救護車上才可看到小兒麻痺症病人和車禍受傷者不能用正常的義肢時才看得到。事實上，每一處肢體營應包含一永遠肢體設施但因為設立它們太貴且維護不易，那需要有受過訓且有技藝的技術人員才能為截肢或因小兒

reduced by medication or by custom, I suspect the latter. We handed out pins, candies, stickers and other treasures which everyone seemed quite happy to receive.

The money raised to do the Bareilly Limb Camp included money raised in Bareilly, by Terry Youlton and the Ridgetown Rotary Club and Rotary International's Matching Grant program. Donations came in from a number of locations on hearing of the trip and the need for money to do the camp.

One thing not included in the funding was for tricycles to be donated to what we call "crawlers". These are the people so afflicted by Polio, that they have no use of their lower limbs. This means, they walk on all fours, or drag themselves along the ground with their hands. They cannot go to school, they cannot work and probably must beg for a mere existence.

When this matter was raised at a Chatham Sunrise Rotary Club meeting, it was hoped that the club could come up with enough money to purchase 10 tricycles as a cost of \$65.00us each. Three of these tric's were to be purchased by people making the trip to India so the request was for about \$500. in addition to what was given to the matching grant project. The club approved the request. On returning home from the meeting, calls were received donating more money toward these tricycles from individual members. One member told his family, the money you were going to spend to buy my Christmas gift is going to be donated to the purchase of tricycles for those afflicted by Polio. The family raised enough for 6 tricycles. A large donation came from a Red Hat Lady after hearing a presentation from the team members who went to India on the Jan. 2006 trip. More money from other presentations was sub sequentially given. By the time the trip was made to India in November. there was money for 54 tricycles. The organizers of the limb camp were overwhelmed at the response and the order for more tric's was made immediately in order to have them built in time for presentation during our trip.

We Rotarians are indeed Thankful to everyone who assisted with this initiative. These tricycles are truly a life saving event for the recipients. God bless those who contributed in any way.

One of the keywords of the rotary foundation, used in describing a rotary project is sustainability, keeping a project working and viable after rotary has left the scene. When your project is providing free limb appliances to handicapped people, sustainability means keeping those appliances in good working condition and replacing them when needed. This type of facility is not very often found in areas of the world where the appliances are needed most, or polio has always been found in abundance and were accident victims can't afford a normal prosthesis. Really, every limb camp should include a permanent limb facility but they are expensive to set up and difficult to maintain. It takes trained, skilled technicians to be able to fit and fabricate prosthesis to replace an amputated limb or braces for a leg



裝備的總類 Types of Appliances
左起為助理總監 Max Howell, 前總監 Terry Youlton, 社員 Barry Fraser 以及 6380 地區下屆總監 Audrey Chevalier
From left AG 6380 Max Howell, PDG Terry Youlton, Rtn. Barry Fraser and Incoming DG 6380 Audrey Chevalier.



Chatham 晨安團三位團員，扶輪社員 Steve Sadler、總監提名人 Audrey Chevalier、助理總監 Max Howell，在他的父親見證之下，贈送一輛三輪車給一位年少的受贈者。Max 和 Steve 藉著架設他們私人的飛機為小兒麻痺來募款並捐獻該計畫百分之百的資金。
Three members of the Chatham Sunrise team present a tricycle to a young recipient as his father looks on. Rtn Steve Sadler, DGN Audrey Chevalier, AG Max Howell. Max and Steve raise money for polio by flying their personal airplane and contribute 100% of the funds to the program.



助理總監 Max Howell 與載運來的三輪車
AG Max Howell and another load of Tricycles

癱瘓症而殘障的人裝配及加工義肢。還有就是設備本身又是要花費一筆錢供給品，材料樣樣都需要錢，有持續的人工費。

我們一直都認為這些設施是有必要，但常常推掉它，而專注於提供他們器材，這只有有當你成立了些這種營區之後，你才會覺得必要有人在那兒在你走後照顧，修繕一些不太適用的設備，更換舊有的或重新蓋新的。

這次我們決定由無作起並要計劃蓋一新的設施，我們幾乎必需要用祈求的方式向我們夥伴 **BMVSS** 它是世界最大義肢團體，同意我們將這設施含蓋肢體營計劃中，它們希望它們的品質最最好的。我們讓 **BMVSS** 供應所有必要的設備，所有用具之材料，幫我們訓練技術人員並且監督設施之建立。

我們同時成立了一個基金會以支付初期必要的用品及技術人員的薪水，如果我們這個設施無法維持的話，那麼包含 **PDG 特利·優頓**及 **PDG 馬武·山威**，他們兩位都是來自 **6380** 地區的基金董事會提出建議如何進行募款以使這設施仍保有活力而不致於更換人員。巴德里南區扶輪社提供免費的設施同時執行管理等工作，這設施之總共費用為美金 **10,000**，它是巴德里義肢營預算美金 **56,000** 之一部份。

如果你不清楚這個奧布雷恩從何而來；他是我們 **6380** 地區一位傑出的社員捐了一大筆款項給這項永久設施。

在 **2006** 年 **1** 月的旅程中，我們參觀了一所學校，我們知道他們可能需要幫助，因此我們再度地走過那凹凸不平滿佈灰塵的鄉間道路通過許多小村落一直到我們預定目的地。這幕場景將給你些許概念這些當地居民是如何在這種地方居住。

森芝博士是位靠近巴德里的鄉村地區回教學校的一位董事，他陪伴著我們，他的夫人是印度的立法委員，是位自由鬥士，他是創校的孫女，他帶我們參觀矗立於學校前之紀念創校者之頌辭。

我們在學校的大門接受校長的致敬與歡迎，他致贈我們花環及一標記在我們前額，那是代表一種榮譽及尊敬來歡迎我們來拜訪回教學校。

這個學校是一個二層樓的建築物，分隔成頗嚴酷的教室供中學生年紀的孩子上課，因為時值乾旱季節，所以它的庭院及運動場是很髒，缺乏樹及綠色植物。

它空曠的校地掃得很乾淨沒有任何垃圾，看來似乎水電不足，只有一間

crippled by polio. Then there is the cost of the facility itself, the cost of the equipment, the cost of materials involved to build the appliance and the continuing cost of labor.

We have always recognized the need for such a facility but always pushed it away, concentrating on the providing of the appliances. It is only after you have done a few of these camps that you see the need of someone to be there to pick up the pieces after you have left, to repair the things that were not quite right to start with or to repair, replace and build new.

This time, we planned for a permanent facility from the start. We had to almost beg our partners **BMVSS** the world's largest limb fitting society to let us include this facility as part of the limb camp project. They do not want the quality of their product to be anything but the best. We let the **BMVSS** supply us with all the necessary equipment, all the appliance building materials, train our technicians, and oversee the setup of the facility.

We also set up a foundation to pay for the initial necessary supplies and wages for the technicians, if our facility could not sustain itself, a foundation board which includes **PDG Terry Youlton** and **PDG Mav Sanghvi** both from district **6380** and have made suggestions on how to go about raising funds to keep this facility viable without having to charge people who can't afford our services. The **Rotary Club of Bareilly South** are providing the facilities free of cost and are doing all the necessary administration work. The cost of equipping this facility was **\$10,000 U.S.** and was part of the **\$56,000** cost for the **Bareilly Limb Camp** project.

If you are wondering where the **O'Brien** in the name came from; it came from a wonderful Rotarian in our district who made a large donation to the permanent facility.

On the **January 2006** trip we visited a school that we new could use some assistance, so once again we navigated our way down the rough and dusty rural roads through several tiny villages until we came to our intended location. This scenery will give you some idea just how the local people in the area live.

Dr. Singh, who accompanied us, is one of the directors of the **Muslim School** in the rural area near **Bareilly**. His wife a former member of the **Indian Legislator** is a great grand daughter of the **Freedom Fighter** who started the school. We are shown the tribute made in his honour erected in front of the school.

We were greeted at the entrance by the principal of the school, presented with a floral lei and given a mark on our forehead which is a symbol of honour and respect, to welcome us to the **Muslim School**.

The school is a basic two storey structure divided into quite stark classrooms for middle school aged children. Because it was the dry season the enclosed court yard and school yard was compact dirt, devoid of any green vegetation or trees.

The bare ground was swept clean with no sign of garbage. There appeared to be a limited



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義肢與卡鉗 Limb and Calliper

西式挖洞的廁所提供該校 700 學生使用。每個學生必需走到或騎車到學校，在校門圍牆外自行車架上停放著幾百輛自行車。

當我們走進每一間教室時這些很有禮貌的學生站立在那兒招呼我們，他們都很活潑同時穿著乾淨的制服。

女學生及男學生在同一間教室但女生坐一邊而男生坐另一邊，剩下的教室除了粉筆，黑板及幾本共用的書外沒有其他什麼用品，透過窗戶係採用天然光線，窗戶則是完全開放的天然環境。教室內學生坐在桌子旁，教室放滿了桌子，但有一班是室外教學，學生們在地上盤腿而坐。

熱心的老師有男有女兩性都有，他們每天從附近城市騎機車到學校教書，因我們聽不懂他們的語言因此我們失去了解他們很多在校每天活動的細節，但他們因教師工作而引以為豪並且很熱心地儘可能與學生分享他們最好的想法。似乎他們有一套教學課程去遵循，該課程包括所有的課題，而大部份是用背誦的方式教導。經一再的觀察及校長，教師及當地農村社區領導人及當地扶輪社解說，或許我們的扶輪社可以和這個學校可合夥來幫助該校計劃以迎合他們的需求。

一項較為緊急令人關心的事情是加壓的自來水系統提供自來水給事實上並不存在的洗手間。一部現代化的發電機可產生起碼可供應電力給教室內事實上沒有的電燈和將來電腦使用以幫助日後的教育技巧。

由於當地指導，他們可提供長期的需求計劃並列明一張希望的優先次序。

他們可能包含百葉窗式的窗簾防止學生在季風時期易被風日曬，學校用品，樹林。

supply of electricity and water and only one eastern styled pit toilet for the 700 some students. Each student must have walked or rode to school on one of the hundreds of bikes lined up in bike racks just outside the school fence.

The well-mannered students stood to greet us when we entered the individual classrooms. They were all very alert and well dressed in clean uniforms.

The girls and boys were in the same room but the girls were seated on one side and the boys on the other side of the room. The sparse classrooms had few visible supplies except chalk, a blackboard and a few shared texts. Natural light was provided though the windows which were completely open to the elements. Inside the students sat in desks which filled the room but one class was held outside where the students sat crossed-legged on the ground.

The keen teachers were both male and female. They came by scooter each day from the nearby city. Because we didn't have a command of their language we missed the opportunity to gain many details of the daily operation of the school. But they were proud of their work and eager to share their thoughts as best they could. It seemed they had a curriculum to follow that included all subjects and much was taught by the rote method.

With further investigation and with the advice of the principal, teachers, local rural community leaders and local Rotary Clubs, perhaps our clubs could partner with this school project to meet some of their needs.

An immediate concern is a pressurized water system to provide water to virtually non-existent restrooms. A modern generator to produce badly need electrical current for non-existent lighting in the classrooms and in the future computers to help further the there education skills.

With their local guidance, they could provide a long range plan of needs with a priority list of wishes.

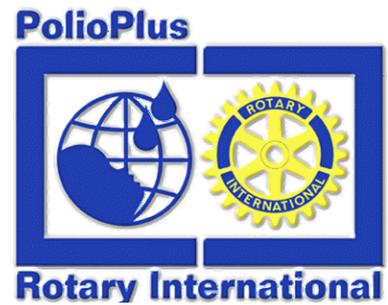
They might include shutter-type window coverings to protect the children from the elements during the monsoons, school supplies, trees for protection and shade, etc.



雙卡鉗 Double Calliper



PDG Terry Youlton 為 1997-98 年度 D6380 加拿大前總監，擔任過 2004 年立法會議代表。



※感謝：捐贈保羅·哈理斯之友並指定編號#60625 配合獎助金計劃的社員名單

NO	社名	職務	姓名	Nickname	NO	社名	職務	姓名	Nickname
1	圓山	社長	蕭永崑	P Cary	8	中正	社長	許添誠	Steven
2	圓山	社友	邱瑞祥	Pedro	9	中正	社友	林運倫	Allan
3	圓山	扶輪基金主委	潘宏智	PP Surgeon	10	清溪	社長	余鴻賓	Ben
4	雙溪	社長	柯宏宗	P Designer	11	明水	副社長	蔡守正	VP Peri
5	雙溪	服務計劃主委	李蜀濤	Steve	12	松江	秘書	張識寬	Filling
6	劍潭	秘書	柯英高	Water	13	松江	社員發展主委	陳進旺	Tom
7	劍潭	財務	陳瑞富	Paper					

感謝國際扶輪 3520 地區

台北雙溪、劍潭、清溪、明水、松江扶輪社擔任國際服務夥伴

Dear Rotarian Friends,

Warm Rotary greetings from Rotary Club of Imphal RI Dist : 3240.

It's with great pleasure that I am informing you that our Matching Grant Project for which you were our International Co-sponsors supported by the Foundation as well as the District Designated Fund took off in true Rotary colour and style as a part of the club's World's Water Day Observation here in Imphal. It was a true historic occasion for the club as its first matching grant project saw the light of the day and it was a beginning of a new dawn for the club in the field of community service and a big leap forward in International Projects with the support of our friends like you. The project was inaugurated on this very day with the first of the 4 tubewells being inaugurated at Sanjenbam Khunou Tinsid Road, Imphal East District, one of acute water scarcity hit area in the rural district about 20 kms away from the Imphal town with the Immediate Past D.G. Rtn. Kalpana Khound as the Chief Guest and D.G. Elect as the Special Guest of Honour, DGN 2009-10 Rtn. Ajit Irom was also present on this occasion. Later in the evening special workshop on water was held with a presentation from IPDG, Rtn. Kalpana Khound and other speakers. In this very meeting I had proposed a Toast for our friends, in Taiwan who had supported us in this project and IPDG Rtn. Kalpana Khound raised the Toast to the cheers of all. This was a rare occasion and the first in the History of the Club and now we are confident that these moments will come repeatedly in our club. The other 3 tubewells are under construction and will be dedicated to the community shortly.

The highlight was the installation 3 portable Safe Drinking Water Coolers in 3 Schools for the benefit of the School going children as proposed in the Project.

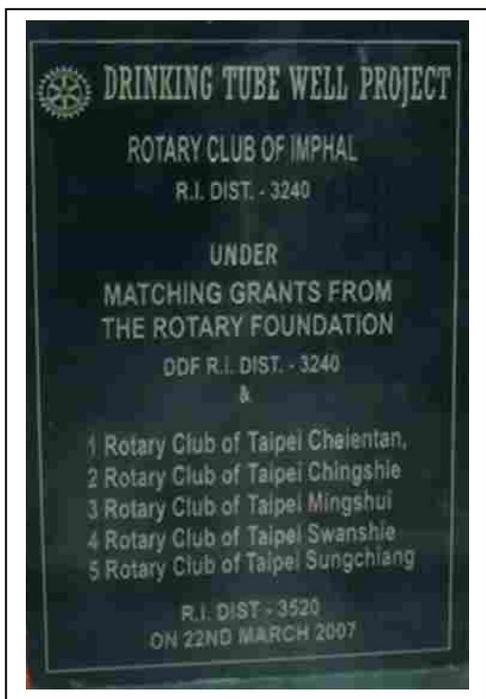
I am also enclosing herewith a photograph of the Newly Inaugurated Tubewell on that day with your name inscribed in the Marble Stone which will remain as a permanent memory in the locality.

I once again express my sincere gratitude on behalf of the club and hope to do more projects with you in your future.

With warm regards,

Yours-in-Rotary,

Rtn. M.K. Maheshwari
President, RC Imphal



扶輪在俄羅斯

ROTARY IN RUSSIA

作者：法蘭克·迪沃

美國阿拉巴馬州 土斯卡洛沙扶輪社

By Frank Deaver

Rotary Club of Tuscaloosa, Alabama USA

台北松山扶輪社前社長 高永吉 PP Spencer 譯



在扶輪世界裡，又有一個新的地區誕生了，緊接著國際扶輪在丹麥舉行的年會之後，一個扶輪領導人的代表團到俄羅斯去正式創設了第 2220 地區。從第一個在俄羅斯成立扶輪社(莫斯科，1990 年)現在已有 48 個扶輪社在這個“新西部俄羅斯地區”，總共有超過 1,000 個扶輪社員，這些扶輪社以前係隸屬於芬蘭及瑞典地區之扶輪社。

但遠在 1975 年，一個美國扶輪社員拜訪聖彼德堡(那時叫列寧格勒)意外地遇到尼娜·舍吉納·拉吉伯斯卡，一位退休的英文老師及詩人。她長得很迷人但害羞；驕傲但莊重。她談到“大戰”當時她還是一個年青的女孩，因為戰爭，當她的男朋友要去波羅地海潛水艇服役。所以她跟她原先要結婚的男朋友說再見。

他從此沒有再回來，而她也沒有結婚。

經過溫和的鼓勵，尼娜終於答應朗誦一首她寫給她失去的水手朋友的記憶詩。抱歉，因用英文翻譯時它失去了它原來的押韻和節拍，她大聲的朗誦，她的眼睛開始濕潤著：

請准許我，我的愛人，讓我來到海濱，

在那裡又冷又陰暗的波羅地海，激浪當頭！

請將你沈默的愛給予我，

從芬蘭海灣黑暗的深處。

然後尼娜為客人倒茶，在那時刻，她注視到他依領上扶的徽章，問他“你戴的徽章，那是什麼，它代表什麼意思？”於是嘗試以簡單且易懂的概念來回答“扶

A new district in the Rotary world! After the RI Convention in Denmark, a delegation of Rotary leaders went to Russia to formally create District 2220. From the first Rotary Club in Russia (Moscow, 1990) there are now 48 clubs in the new Western Russia district, with more than 1000 Rotarians. The clubs were formerly affiliated with districts in Finland and Sweden.

But flash back to 1975. An American Rotarian visiting St. Petersburg (then Leningrad) chanced to meet Nina Sergeevna Raziborskaja, a retired teacher of English and a poet. She was charming, but shy; proud but modest. She told about “the great war,” and how she, then a young lady, had said good-bye to the man she intended to marry, as he went off to submarine service in the Baltic Sea.

He never returned. She never married.

With gentle encouragement, Nina Sergeevna agreed to read a poem she had written to her lost sailor's memory. Apologizing that in English translation it lost its rhyme and meter, she read aloud, her eyes growing increasingly moist:

Permit me, my love, to come to the beach,

Where the cold, gray Baltic breakers

Will bring your silent love to me,

From somber depths of the Gulf of Finland.

Then Nina Sergeevna poured tea for her guest, and in the process she stared at the Rotary Wheel on his lapel. “That pin that you wear; what is it, and what is its meaning?” The reply was a hasty attempt at

ROTARY IN RUSSIA

ROTARY IN RUSSIA

輪是一種國際性的組織，它奉獻致力於協助不同國家的人民，同時用一種親身及友好的方式以促進彼此的了解。”

“那聽起來像是一件很好的意圖”她說著同時點頭，就如同一位老師同意一位學生之朗誦般，“那麼在俄羅斯有沒有當地扶輪社的組織？”不幸地，當時這個答案只有否定的。“那太可惜了”她說“像你描述的這種目標，我們應該在此地也有個扶輪社”她對著她的客人揮動著一位學校老師慣用的手勢，同時問道“你是否同感呢？”當然他同意她的看法。

我們很快的回顧自 1975 到 1994 年，在一項郵件中—培瑞斯多卡的訪問，同樣一位扶輪社員拜訪在莫斯科俄羅斯第一個成立的扶輪社。但當詢問住在聖彼堡的尼娜·舍吉那小姐時，他得知她已去世。那是必然的，因為將近 20 年前她那時已經頗為老邁和虛弱。如果能夠讓一個人回顧他的下輩子，或許尼娜會想到在 1975 年代她希望俄羅斯能有扶輪社。或許當她知道在 1990 年在莫斯科成立了第一個扶輪社會感到很滿意。同時或許甚至於現在她為扶輪能在俄羅斯西部快速成長為一個完整的地區感到贊賞。更加促進國際瞭解及善意的原理。畢竟，她稱讚扶輪“如此一個優良的宗旨”。

a simple and understandable concept. “Rotary is an international organization dedicated to helping people from different countries come to know each other in a personal and friendly way.”

“That sounds like such a good purpose,” she said, nodding her head as a teacher approving a student’s recitation. “And do we have local clubs of that organization here in Russia?” Unfortunately, at that time, the answer could only be negative. “That’s a pity,” she said. “With such goals as you describe, we should have Rotary Clubs here, too.” She shook a school teacher’s finger at her guest and demanded, “Don’t you think so?” Of course he agreed.

Fast forward from 1975 to 1994. In a post-Perestroika visit, that same Rotarian visited Russia’s first Rotary Club, in Moscow. But inquiring in St. Petersburg about Nina Sergeevna, he learned she had died. It had to be, for nearly two decades earlier she was already growing old and feeble.

If it is possible for a person to look back from the next life, perhaps Nina Sergeevna remembers that in 1975 she wished for Rotary in Russia. Perhaps she looked with satisfaction on that first club in Moscow in 1990. And perhaps even now she is applauding the expansion of Rotary into a fully organized district in Western Russia – further extending the principle of international understanding and good will. After all, she called it “such a good purpose.”



2005-06 年國際扶輪社長威罕·施當恆任命
Andrei Danilenko 為 2220 地區首任總監
Rotary International President Carl-Wilhelm Stenhammar
installs Andrei Danilenko as the first Governor of District 2220.

