

「復康之父」方心讓爵士

## Sir Harry Fang Sin-Yang -- “Father of Rehabilitation”

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

10 August 2017



An honorary member of the Hong Kong Rotary Club (香港扶輪社), Dr. The Honorable Sir Harry Fang Sin-Yang (方心讓爵士), Kt, GBM, CBE, *HonDSc (HKOU)*, *HonDSocSc (HkPolyU)*, *HonLLD (CUHK)*, *HonLLD (HKU)*, MCH.ORTH, FRACS, FACS, FRCPE, FRCSE, MSc (*Liverpool*), MBBS (*HKU*), JP (2 August 1923 – 24 August 2009), was a renowned orthopaedic surgeon as well as a founding member of The Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation (HKSR) (香港復康會) in 1959, and President 1980-1984 of the Rehabilitation International (國際復康總會) – the first Asian held this leadership.

Fang was widely known as the “Father of Rehabilitation” (復康之父) in Asia. During his life, he led the HKSR’s campaign for the welfare of people with disability, fostering equal opportunities and changing the public’s opinion about them. Fang also raised funds for constructing specialist hospitals and promoted the development of rehabilitation locally and internationally, and in the Chinese mainland. His contribution was enormous and far-reaching, making him a role model in the field of rehabilitation and a lead extraordinaire. He lit up the lives of many during his life.

Fang was a Rotarian of many parts---devoted husband and loving father to his extended family; a distinguished medical practitioner; a visionary pioneer and leader in rehabilitation services; an upright statesman and politician; and a humanitarian who worked tirelessly for the disadvantaged and disabled. He was a man of high virtue and integrity, a great leader who had devoted his lifetime to the rights, welfare and health for the public-at-large especially for those with special needs.



## When RI meets RI

This is a short report published on the October 1980 Issue of 《The Rotarian》 magazine:



Representatives of two “R.I.’s” greeted one another on 27 June 1980, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Dr. The Honourable Harry Fang (left) (Member of Hong Kong Rotary Club), incoming president of Rehabilitation International, and Rolf J. Klarich, President-Elect of Rotary International, were attending the 14th World Congress of Rehabilitation International, where President-Elect Rolf presented, on behalf of 1979-1980 Rotary International President James L. Bomar, Jr., a Rotary International Presidential Citation to Rehabilitation International.



Rehabilitation International has a long and interesting history with Rotary. In truth, it began with a Rotarian Edgar Allen who joined the Rotary Club of Elyria, Ohio, U.S.A., shortly after its founding in 1918. In a special meeting held in 1919 of which was attended by 250 Rotarians from all over the State, Allen delivered a touching speech on the concern of crippled children. Moved by the heartfelt presentation, the Rotarians promptly adopted a resolution to help people with disabilities. Immediately afterwards, “Ohio Society for Crippled Children” was established. Soon, word of the Society’s work spread across the country. In the fall of 1921, the “Ohio Society for Crippled Children” held a meeting of interested people from Michigan, New York, Illinois, and Ohio. The result was the establishment of the “National Society for Crippled Children” in 1922, with “Daddy” Edgar Allen as President, Rotary’s Founder Paul Harris to serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors. Over the years, the Society grew into an international organization called the “International Society for Crippled Children”.

During the Second World War, due in large part to the crippling injuries received in combat, the name of the Society was changed to include adults. The variation of this new name was the “International Society for the Welfare of Cripples”. This may have been an accurate description of what the Society did but the words ‘Welfare of Cripples’ were perceived by some as condescending. The Society was then renamed the “International Society for Rehabilitation”. The current name, “Rehabilitation International” was adopted in the early 1970s.

## A Tough Journey of Medical Studies

Fang was born in Nanking (*Nanjing*) (南京), Republic of China (中華民國), though he had a family home in Anhui (安徽), the fourth child of General Fang Cheng-Wu (方振武將軍) ---a hero in the Sino-Japanese War. Fang's family moved to Shanghai (上海) in 1931 and then moved to the British Crown Colony Hong Kong (香港) in 1938.

Fang arrived to study in Hong Kong, attending King's College (英皇書院) from 1936 to 1940. There were years of hard work. He soon showed an early determination to equip himself with Cantonese, English, and to matriculate one year earlier than most. It was not an easy task and he had a formidable struggle to make his way. He began his studies in the University of Hong Kong (香港大學) in 1940. Father Kelly, warden at Ricci Hall (利瑪竇宿舍), provided him with a place--- (with Jesuitical aplomb) a pantry then converted into young Fang's living quarters. From then Fang completed his first year and began the second year. The Pacific War broke out in December 1941 however intervened. He had his share of incident. Had the Japanese snipers been more accurate in shooting the first-aiders in his ambulance, he would have been killed at that point. As a testimony to his bravery at War he was awarded by Great Britain the Defense Medal (防衛勳章) in 1948.

The story of Fang's escape into China was a further clue as to his determination, and he eventually made his way into the Chinese Mainland and even spent a year as manager of a soya bean factory. He gladly associated himself with Professor Gordon King's 'medical nursery'; so on to Chungking (*Chongqing*) (重慶). He returned to Hong Kong after the War ended in 1945 and, following the scheme of allowing those studying in China to count their wartime studies, he was, at age 26, a doctor at last.

Fang's talents were quickly recognized in Hong Kong and from 1950 he took up a number of posts in the University of Hong Kong including that of Lecturer in Orthopaedic Surgery. The Sino-British Fellowship which he earned in 1952, took him to Liverpool, United Kingdom, where he produced a dissertation on the cervical-spine. The method used involved studying all the records of convicted murderers who had been hanged at Liverpool, to discover what happened (in orthopaedic terms) at that final moment of dispatch. The Merseyman, so he discovered, hangs just like everyone else. His subsequent publications in learned medical journals expanded the knowledge which he had acquired.

## The Medical Practice

Back in Hong Kong Fang resumed his medical education and quickly became a well-known figure in medical institutions such as St. Paul's Hospital (聖保祿醫院), Grantham Hospital (葛量洪醫院), the Margaret Trench Medical Rehabilitation Centre (戴麟趾夫人復康院), the Ruttonjee Sanatorium (律敦治療養院), and the Duchess of Kent Children's Orthopaedic Hospital (根德公爵夫人兒童醫院) of which he was Chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee. Fang soon found that his particular medical specialty took him into new areas of activity. Eventually, the way ahead was made clear. He came to question the facilities available for people who are 'handicapped'---a euphemism to describe a multitude of orthopaedic tragedies. So much prejudice existed.

A report on the handicapped produced in Britain throws some light on the problem there: it referred to 'an unwilling but unchanging acquiescence in second-class citizenship arbitrarily imposed by an indifferent and patronizing public'. Such an assessment, Fang would agree, was unfortunately applicable too, in Hong Kong.

## Social Medical Concern

Being a man of compassion as well as reflection, Fang found the social implications of his work coming to thrust themselves upon his consciousness. At the point when the scalpel could do no more,

how could society help? Fang turned to the remedial side, to use that unlovely but poignant word, and to ‘rehabilitation’. This became for Fang his forte and the thrust of his life---a problem with both and intellectual dimensions. As La Rochefoucauld said, to bear the sufferings of others. Of some men, like Harry Fang, this was not true. His concern had taken him into all of Hong Kong’s major social organizations, including the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals (東華三院), the Hong Kong Council of Social Service (香港社會服務聯會) and the School Medical Service Board (學生保健服務委員會). At the same time he became professionally well-known, acquiring no fewer than six fellowships in surgery.

## The Lawmaker and Politician

On 22 December 1965, Fang was conferred by the Hong Kong Governor Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench (香港總督戴麟趾爵士) a life appointment of Unofficial Justice of Peace for Hong Kong (香港非官守太平紳士).

From special, to governmental activity and to the Legislative Council of Hong Kong (香港立法局) where from 3 July 1974 until 12 September 1985 a new career awaited Fang, one in which his devotion could perhaps be more publicly manifested, at the apex of the Government. That was an appointment of Unofficial Member (非官守議員) made by Hong Kong Governor Sir Crawford Murray MacLehose (香港總督麥理浩爵士). Fang’s continued advocacy in this most noble of all causes, rehabilitation, has made him, in the very best sense of the word, a one-man pressure group for the handicapped. The whole subject was a matter of concern to the Hong Kong Government. Fang had been active in the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council, and was on its Establishment Sub-committee. He had been a member of the Social Welfare Advisory and Planning Committees, the Chanty Clinics and on *ad hoc* committees on rehabilitation and vocational training for the physically and mentally handicapped.

From 1979 to 1983, Fang was appointed by Hong Kong Governor MacLehose an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong (香港行政局非官守議員). In both of these offices, he campaigned for the rights of the disabled and for rehabilitation.

## The Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation

Established in 1959, The Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation (HKSR) is the pioneer in rehabilitation services in Hong Kong, and is also the longest-standing charity in Hong Kong that specializes in rehabilitation.

The manufacturing industries prospered from the 1950s to 1960s with textile industry and the manufacturing of plastic wares, garments and wigs taking the lead. This resulted in a huge increase in labour demand and the number of industrial accidents also surged during that period. The general public was not familiar with the concept of “Rehabilitation”, and the victims hurt by industrial accidents could hardly receive proper rehabilitation treatments. To establish the rights and opportunities for persons with disabilities, Harry Fang, the Father of Rehabilitation, co-founded HKSR in 1959. He served the HKSR as President from 1989 to 2002.

HKSR’s first-ever rehabilitation hospital was opened in 1962. It was the most modern centre of its kind in Asia at that time and was also the first accessible building in Hong Kong. The service of HKSR has expanded since then and the demand for rehabilitation services has increased rapidly. HKSR commenced the service of RehaBus (復康巴士) in 1978, established the Community Rehabilitation Network and the Vocational Rehabilitation and Retraining Centre in 1994, and opened the first social enterprise Wah Hong Convenience Store Ltd. (華康便利店) in 1997. From 2000 onwards, HKSR has also established Easy-Access Transport Services Ltd.(易達巴士服務), Cheng Tak Yim Day Rehabilitation & Care Centre (鄭德炎日間復康護理中心) and Yee Hong Heights (深圳復康會頤康院) which is a cross-border elderly care home in Shenzhen (深圳).

After years of development, The Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation now provides one-stop services for persons in need, ranging from rehabilitation, health management, accessible transport and travel, supported employment and elderly care services, to allow persons with disabilities and chronic illness to restore their potential and participate in the community, living a special fulfilling life with dignity. Today, HKSR has over 30 service units in Hong Kong and the Chinese Mainland with an annual attendance exceeding 1.3 million.

### Extensive Service to the Community

As far as rehabilitation is concerned, Fang's public service stood in a class on its own. He had attended conferences of experts on the subject from Portugal to Canada and had found himself at the centre of all the associations and societies in the region. He had been President of the Hong Kong branch of the British Medical Association (1964-1965), the Hong Kong Medical Association (1966-1967), and the Hong Kong Orthopaedic Association.

To foster and to encourage the disabled actively participating in sports and sporting events, Fang in 1972 with a group of rehabilitation enthusiasts established the Hong Kong Sports Association for the Physically Disabled (HKSAP) (香港傷殘人士體育協會). Fang served as President from the founding in 1972 until 2009, the end of his life. The Association plans, organizes, develops and promotes sports to the physically disabled. Potential disabled athletes are then be identified, trained and selected to represent Hong Kong in overseas competitions. Since 2005, the HKSAP was transformed into The Hong Kong Paralympic Committee & Sports Association for the Physically Disabled (HKPC&SAPD) (香港殘疾人奧委會暨傷殘人士體育協會), being the sole organization in Hong Kong recognized as National Paralympic Committee (NPC) by the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) (國際傷殘奧林匹克委員會). It is authorized to select Hong Kong Team members to participate in the Paralympic Games, world and regional games and championships which are sanctioned by the IPC.

In 1986, in the name of the World Health Organization Rehabilitation Collaboration Center, Fang led the team from Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation (HKSR) to promote rehabilitation training in China mainland. The project was originally planned to be operated in Guangzhou (廣州) and to train up 2,000 rehabilitation workers for all China by the year 2000. However, this goal was achieved earlier in 1997. Since then, HKSR extended the services to all China for more than 20 years, and a total of more than 10,000 rehabilitation workers were trained. On the other hand in 1988, Fang assisted Mr. Deng Pufang (鄧樸方) and others in the establishment of the China Disabled Persons' Federation (中國殘疾人聯合會) in order to strengthen the concern of people with disabilities in all China.

### Rehabilitation International

Harry Fang was President 1980-1984 of the Rehabilitation International (RI). Founded in 1922 by a group of Rotarians, Rehabilitation International is a worldwide organization comprised of people with disabilities, service providers, government agencies, academics, researchers and advocates working to improve the quality of life of people with disabilities. With member organizations in more than 100 countries and in all regions of the world, RI also provides a forum for the exchange of experience and information on research and practice. RI and its members work to protect the rights of people with disabilities, including ensuring access to and improvement of crucial services for persons with disabilities and their families. RI also promotes collaboration among stakeholders and advocates in order to build strong policies and legislation on the international, regional and national levels.

Rehabilitation International is a democratic administration governed by an Assembly, which represents its member organizations, and an Executive Committee elected by the Assembly. Policies and activities approved by the Assembly are carried out by the Secretariat, headed by the Secretary General. RI also holds quadrennial world congresses, regional conferences and international meetings

on disability-related topics, in addition to global actions through its membership. The organization maintains commissions of specialists and experts on issues in disability, which assist in developing and expanding programming and activities in accordance with RI's strategic goals.

## Arts with the Disabled Association Hong Kong

Fang was a visionary pioneer in the arts with disabilities in Hong Kong. In 1986, under Fang's forward-looking leadership, Hong Kong held "Festival of Arts with the Disabled" (展能藝術節) ---the first in the Asia-Pacific region, allowing the rehabilitation and art circles in Hong Kong to deeply understand the concept of "participation in art and performance in the disabled". Later, Fang co-founded the Arts with the Disabled Association Hong Kong (ADAHK) (香港展能藝術會). ADAHK has been established as a non-profit and charitable organization since 1986. The Association is a member of the Access/VSA International Network 2023 and The Hong Kong Council of Social Service. With the vision of 'Arts are for Everyone,' ADAHK believes that everyone has the potential and talent for creativity and a right to enjoy to the fullest beauty and vitality of the arts. ADAHK is dedicated to providing holistic services to support the development of the arts amongst people with disabilities. ADAHK promotes equal opportunities for people with disabilities to have access to and excel in the arts, and advocate for an inclusive society through the arts.

## The 3rd International Abilympics

In a summer night of 10 August 1991, highlight of the 3rd International Abilympics (第三屆國際展能節) hosted by the Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation and to celebrate the inauguration of International Abilympic Federation (IAF) in Hong Kong, 250 pairs of Rotarians and Rotaractors danced the then longest Chinese dragon in the world, 3,000 ft. (almost 1 km), attempted to break the Guinness Book Dragon Dancing World Record. Responding the invitation of R.I. District 3450 Rotaract Chair Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (*Tai Po*), the District Rotaract Representative Miss Dilip Sandu called upon more than 300 Rotaractors to join the athletes. Rotary International President Rajendra K. Saboo (薩寶) (*Chandigarh, India*) officiated at the Dragon Eyes Dotting Ceremony accompanied by District 3450 Governor Andres L. Guillen (桂安狄) (*Victoria*).

More than 1,500 delegates from 80 countries attended the Abilympics Games in Hong Kong in 1991. Coined after the term "Olympics of Abilities", the International Abilympics is a world-wide competition, held in every 4 years, that showcases vocational skills of persons with disabilities in skilled trade and technology areas, and enables them to enhance their talent.

Abilympics empowers the contestants and helps create public awareness about their abilities. The first International Abilympics (IA) was held in Tokyo, 1981, followed by the second in Colombia, 1985. During this event it was proposed that an international organization be established to promote the games and hold it on a regular basis. After many discussions held among people who had been involved in the IA, the International Abilympic Federation (IAF) was established during the third IA held in Hong Kong. This was a big step forward in realizing the philosophy of the Abilympics.

The event was under the able leadership of Rotarian Dr. Harry Fang of Hong Kong Rotary Club. In addition to the previous features of career skills competition, the 1991 Hong Kong event introduced a series of "leisurely" competitions to promote the talents and creativity of disabled people, such as cooking, floral art and waste recycling. The entire event received supports from Hong Kong and Macao Rotarians, and The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International sponsored a smart grant. Rotary International Director Bhichai Rattakul (陳裕財) (*Bangkok, Thailand*) was also the guest of honour present, while Dr. Raymond C. Wong (黃志偉醫生) (*Kowloon East*) (*Surgeon*), District 345 Governor 1987-1988-1989, led a team of 16 Rotarian doctors on duty at the Abilympics. Read more from the pictorial story on the next page.

## At the Hong Kong Abilympics



During his Asian tour in August, President Saboo traveled to Hong Kong to help open the Third International Abilympics, a competition in vocational skills for disabled men and women from around the world. The Hong Kong Abilympics, which also featured a conference on training and employment of disabled people, was supported by Rotarians in Hong Kong and Macau and a grant from The Rotary Foundation of R.I.



Bernadette Tsui, a Hong Kong journalist who served as project director for the Abilympics, briefs the president on highlights of the third annual event. Ms. Tsui studied theater in the United States as a Rotary Foundation Ambassadorial Scholar at New York University.



President Saboo and R.I. Director Bhichai Rattakul of Thailand use sign language to greet two delegates from Thailand who have hearing and speech impairments.



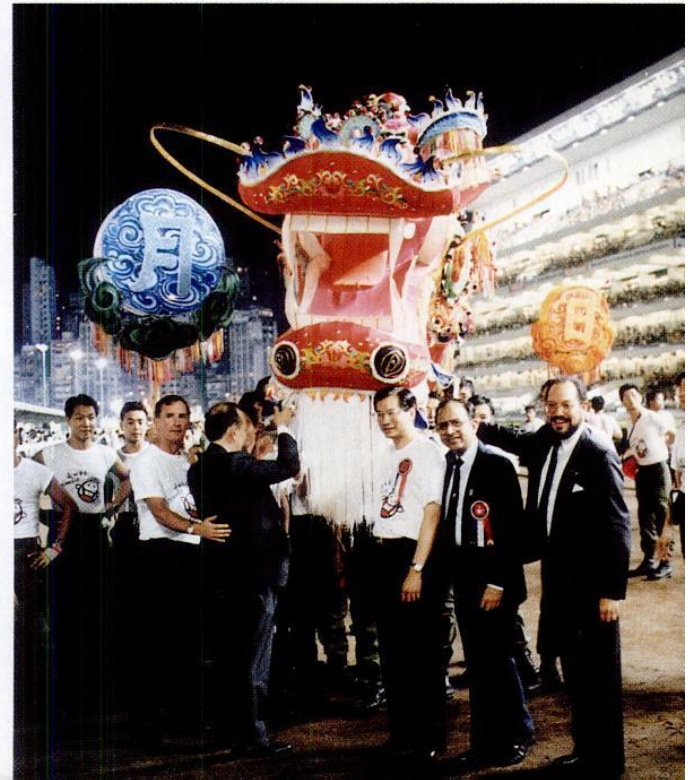
Hong Kong Rotarian Harry Fang, chairman of the Abilympics Organizing Committee, introduces President Saboo to participant Deng Pu-fang, son of China's leader Deng Xiaoping.



President Saboo and Director Rattakul visit two of the 18 Rotarian doctors on duty at the Abilympics.

ABILYMPICS PHOTOS COURTESY ANDRES GUILLEN

One of the Abilympics' spectacular entertainments featured this spirited dancing dragon, being tamed here by President Saboo, R.I. Governor Andrés Guillén (far right), and other Rotarians of District 3450. The colorful creature has entered the "Guinness Book of World Records" as the world's longest dancing dragon -- 250 pairs of (Rotarians' and Rotaractors') feet long from head to tail.



## Later Life

Dr. The Honourable Sir Harry Fang Sin-Yang, a devout Catholic, died of respiratory complications on 24 August 2009 at the age of 86. He had been in hospital since suffering a stroke six years ago. Due to the early death of his two elder brothers, he had to care for an extended family of 14 children and 8 adults. All of the children he nurtured became reasonably accomplished in their own fields. Nearly all were at his bedside at the time of his peaceful passing.

Family and friends of Sir Harry packed at Causeway Bay chapel on 3 September 2009 to pay their respects to the city's "Father of Rehabilitation". The memorial service at Christ the King Chapel (聖保祿基督君王小堂) started at 10 am with prayers led by Cardinal Joseph Zen Ze-Kiun (陳日君樞機). Sir Harry's niece Mrs. Anson Chan (陳方安生) (Rotary wife of Archibald Chan Tai-Wing 陳棣榮), the former Hong Kong Government Chief Secretary and legislator, delivered her eulogy, described her uncle as "a towering figure in both his public life and his private life". Pallbearers included former Executive Council Convener Sir S. Y. Chung (鍾士元爵士), former Legislative Council President Dr. Rita Fan (范徐麗泰博士), retired Chief Justice Sir T. L. Yang (楊鐵樑爵士) and the Hong Kong University Vice-Chancellor Professor Tsui Lap-Chee (徐立之教授). Sir Harry's body was interred at the Catholic Cemetery in Happy Valley.

## Honorary Doctorates

- (1) 1977---Doctor of Laws (*honoris causa*) by the University of Hong Kong (香港大學名譽法學博士)
- (2) 1989---Doctor of Laws (*honoris causa*) by the Chinese University of Hong Kong (香港中文大學榮譽法學博士)
- (3) 1996---Doctor of Social Science (*honoris causa*) by the Hong Kong Polytechnic University (香港理工大學榮譽社會科學博士)
- (4) 1998---Doctor of Science (*honoris causa*) by the Open University of Hong Kong (香港公開大學榮譽理學博士).

## Honours

- (A) Dr. Harry Fang had been 4 times on the Honour List of Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom:
- (1) 1968---Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.)
  - (2) 1977--- Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal
  - (3) 1979---Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.)
  - (4) 1996---Knight Bachelor
- (B) 2001---Sir Harry Fang Sin-Yang was decorated Grand Bauhinia Medal (大紫荊勳章) by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government of China.
- (C) 2001---Sir Harry Fang was conferred the Paralympic Order (Silver) by Paralympic Movement in recognition of being Founding Father of the Far East and South Pacific Games for the Disabled.



## Words from a fellow Rotarian in 2002

Sir T. L. Yang (楊鐵樑爵士) (Hong Kong Rotary Club President 1983-1984)

*(Dr. The Honorable Dato Seri Paduka Sir Ti-liang Yang, GBM, SPMB, LLD, DLitt, JP, the Chief Justice of Hong Kong 1988-1996)*

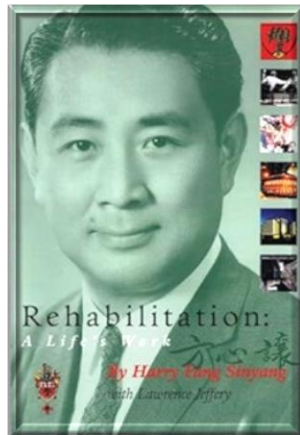
*“I have had the good fortune of knowing Sir Harry Fang for over forty years. He has always been – and remains – a man of boundless energy and incomparable generosity. But he is so much more than that. Sir Harry Fang is a renowned orthopaedic surgeon, a rehabilitation expert, an organizer, a volunteer, a fund-raiser extraordinaire, a politician, a reformer – and a man with a shrewd eye for a race horse. Remarkably, Sir Harry also turns out to be a gifted storyteller.*

*“Sir Harry proves to be an insightful and articulate witness to Hong Kong’s evolution from colonial outpost to thriving international metropolis.*

*“The contributions of men like Sir Harry Fang have given Hong Kong its identity, its humanity and its heart.*

*“Sir Harry is a tireless and caring man whose whole life has been focused on care and concern for the less fortunate. It is the breadth and scope of his interests that are unique. In this respect, he is a citizen of the world. He goes where his talents are needed. He has made an immeasurable contribution to the care of the disabled in Mainland China. Why has he given so much and so broadly? It would be a disservice to Sir Harry to say simply that he loves people. Though true, it’s only part of his story.*

*“Most of us won’t be able to say for certain that we left the world a better place – no matter how hard we tried. Sir Harry Fang can. He has made a difference. Every time you enter a hospital, or notice a wheelchair ramp, you’ll remember Harry Fang.”*



### Rehabilitation: A Life's Work

By Harry Fang Sinyang with Lawrence Jeffery (Hong Kong University Press 2002)

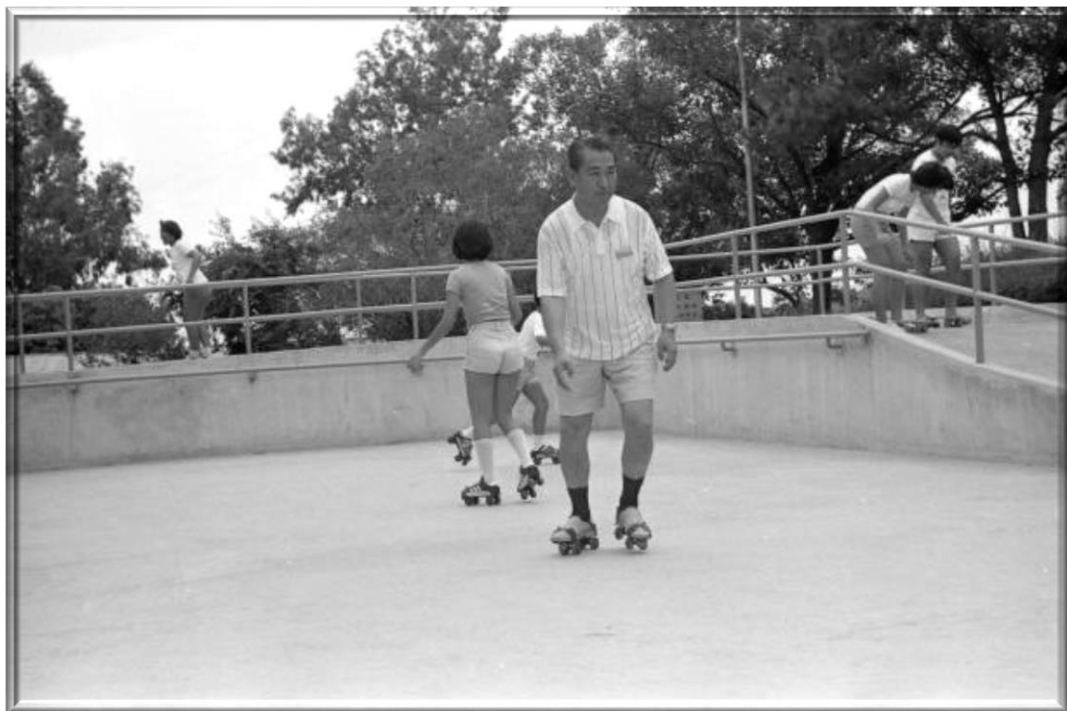
This book is an autobiography of a remarkable man and his remarkable career. This is an important book. Not just because of the man who wrote it, but because it is the story of Hong Kong’s coming of age. Sir Harry Fang, a world-renowned pioneer in the development of rehabilitation medicine, told a fascinating story of his own emergence as an expert in medical practice and the emergence of a whole new branch of that practice. With humour, wit, and a deep understanding, he brought us a refreshing look, not only at the practice of rehabilitative medicine, but at the politics, economics and personalities that have shaped our times. This book is the story of a man who has given much, and received even more. This is the record of a rich, full life. It is also a story of pain, courage and loss.

*One Profits Most Who Serves Best*



1977年3月28日

在陸佑堂舉行的第96屆畢業典禮上，方心讓醫生獲香港總督、香港大學監督麥理浩爵士頒授名譽法學博士學位。  
28 March 1977 --- Dr. Harry Fang Sin-Yang was conferred Doctor of Laws honoris causa by Hong Kong University Chancellor Sir Crawford Murray MacLehose (Governor of Hong Kong), at the 96th Congregation held in Loke Yew Hall.



1977年9月3日--運動型立法局議員方心讓醫生在香港西貢戶外康樂中心滑旱冰，度過一個輕鬆的週末。  
3 September 1977---A sporty legislator Dr. Harry Fang Sin-Yang spends a relaxing weekend on ski rollers at the Sai Kung Outdoor Recreation Centre, Hong Kong.



方心讓爵士的全家福  
*A family photo of Sir Harry Fang Sin-Yang*



方心讓爵士（左四）在 2001 年接受香港特別行政區行政長官董建華先生（右四）頒授大紫荊勳章後與家人合照。  
*Sir Harry Fang Sin-Yang (L4) takes a group photo with family members after he received the Grand Bauhinia Medal from Mr. Tung Chee-Hwa (R4), Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, in the 2001 Honours and Awards Presentation Ceremony held at the Government House.*



*(Award winning photo by Ming Pao)*

2009年9月3日---上午十時，在銅鑼灣聖保祿基督君王小堂舉行方心讓爵士安息彌撒，陳日君樞機參與共祭。多位親友在安息彌撒中分享方心讓生平軼事時，無不憶及常掛於方心讓面上的親切笑容，也讚揚他對復康工作的無私奉獻。簡單一個微笑，足以令人銘記一生。前任政務司司長陳方安生感謝叔父為方家上上下下帶來歡樂、榮譽與愛，所有家人都為他感到驕傲。其靈柩在 10 名親友，包括前行政及立法局首席非官守議員鍾士元爵士、前首席大法官楊鐵樑爵士、前兩局非官守議員羅保爵士、前立法會主席范徐麗泰博士及香港大學校長徐立之教授等扶送下，方德心抱着父親的遺像引領出殯，下葬跑馬地天主教墳場。方心讓爵士那種無私的助人精神，永存於世。

3 September 2009 --- In the morning of 10 o'clock, family and friends of Sir Harry packed at Causeway Bay chapel to pay their respects to the city's "Father of Rehabilitation". The memorial service at Christ the King Chapel started with prayers led by Cardinal Joseph Zen Ze-Kiun. Sir Harry's niece Mrs. Anson Chan, the former Hong Kong Government Chief Secretary and legislator, delivered her eulogy, described her uncle as "a towering figure in both his public life and his private life". Pallbearers included former Executive Council Convener Sir S. Y. Chung, retired Chief Justice Sir T. L. Yang, former legislator Sir Rogerio Hyndman Lobo, former Legislative Council President Dr. Rita Fan, and the Hong Kong University Vice-Chancellor Professor Tsui Lap-Chee, etc. Sir Harry Fang's body was interred at the Catholic Cemetery in Happy Valley, Hong Kong.

## 「復康之父」方心讓爵士



方心讓爵士 (Dr. The Honourable Sir Harry Fang Sin-Yang) , Kt, GBM, CBE, *HonDSc (HKOU)*, *HonDSocSc (HkPolyU)*, *HonLLD (CUHK)*, *HonLLD (HKU)*, MCH.ORTH, FRACS, FACS, FRCPE, FRCSE, MSc (*Liverpool*), MBBS (*HKU*), JP (1923年8月2日—2009年8月24日)，香港骨科醫生，香港首位骨科專科顧問醫生，是香港扶輪社(Rotary Club of Hong Kong)榮譽社員。

方心讓為香港復康會(The Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation)及麥理浩復康院(MacLehose Medical Rehabilitation Centre)創辦人，國際復康總會(Rehabilitation International)前會長，香港醫學會(The Hong Kong Medical Association)前會長，英國醫學會香港分會(British Medical Association-Hong Kong Branch)前會長，香港聖保祿醫院(St. Paul's Hospital)前院長，香港醫學組織聯會(The Federation of Medical Societies of Hong Kong)前會長；歷任香港中文大學(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)、香港大學(University of Hong Kong)及香港理工學院(Hong Kong Polytechnic)董事、香港公開大學(Hong Kong Open University)教授。在七、八十年代，出任行政、立法兩局非官守議員。

生前一直為殘疾人士紓厄解困，促進平等機會參與工作。並改變大眾對殘疾人士之看法，為改善殘疾人士的福祉而努力。致力推動香港、中國大陸及國際的復康發展，成就超卓、貢獻良多，是復康界的典範。更是不凡的傑出領袖，以生命照亮生命，有「復康之父」之稱。



### 圓母願望讀醫助人 艱苦的學醫歷程

祖籍大清國安徽省壽縣，方心讓 1923 年 8 月 2 日生於軍閥混戰年代的中華民國南京，母親高玉崑是一家從事造紙業與絲綢生意的名門獨女。父親方振武將軍，是中國國民黨黨員、中華民國廣州政府國民革命軍將領。但不幸於二次世界大戰時在香港失蹤，從此母親就獨力撫育方氏九兄弟姊妹——分別是長兄方心誥、胞兄方心謙、胞姊方心田、胞弟方心謹、方心誠及胞妹方心淑、方心貞和方心玲。方心誥為紗廠商人，方心誥的女兒是前香港布政司/前政務司司長陳方安生，故此方心讓是方安生的四叔。至於胞妹方心淑是香港紅十字會甘迺迪中心創校校長，曾獲頒 MBE 勳銜。

方心讓與家人早年先後在南京及上海等地生活，1936年舉家以難民的身份來到英國殖民地香港。他於同年入讀英皇書院(King's College)，但因不諳廣東話而經常被同學歧視和嘲笑，令他一度感到十分孤獨和無助，學習也倍感困難。幸而，他有一股堅韌的毅力，很快就學會廣東話和英文。到1940年，最終不但完成了在英皇書院的中學課程，他更以十七歲之齡提早升讀香港大學，修讀醫學系，走上懸壺濟世的行醫生涯。入讀大學初時，家境並不富裕。但幸得利瑪竇舍堂(Ricci Hall)的神父幫助，將一個食品儲藏室改裝成宿舍，他才在大學有安身之所。

方心讓在他自傳《復康：一生的使命》這樣說過，促使他讀醫的是他最敬愛的媽媽。「媽媽一不想我搞政治，二不許我從商，三希望我可以憑自己的本事，多幫助人，所以我就選修了醫科。」後來，不只他選了醫科，就連他的子女，除了女兒方敏生外，其餘子女亦成了各專科醫生。方心讓當然也不負母親期望，不只當了出色的骨科醫生，醫治了成千上萬的病人。更值得人們敬仰的是，他不惜付出一生時間和精力，致力從事復康工作；在醫治病人身患的同時，更醫治他們的心靈，幫助他們重新走上人生的康莊大道。

方心讓的從醫之路，並不是一帆風順。入讀大學開始一年半是好端端的，但不久即遇上1941年12月爆發太平洋戰爭，日本皇軍侵略香港。大學停課，他被迫輟學。年紀輕輕的他為了保衛香港，請纓加入義勇軍團，參與醫療救援的工作。有次在救傷車執行任務途中，遭日軍狙擊手射擊，差一點命送黃泉（戰後1948年英國國王授予防衛勳章，以肯定他在義勇軍團中的貢獻。）。

但因為香港守軍作戰失利，十八天保衛戰後，香港淪陷。隨着香港形勢越來越混亂，方氏一家被迫返回內地避戰。舉家經陸路出逃廣西，但方心讓擔心自己的身份有機會連累家人，因而選擇從海路逃往廣州。但中途遇上海盜，一度流落荒島，後來才獲漁民救返大埔。潛回中國大陸後，方心讓一度在某鼓油廠任職經理。自1943年至1945年重返校園，於重慶的國立上海醫學院繼續學業。

直到1945年8月，戰爭結束，香港重光。香港大學在翌年復課，方心讓遂返回香港繼續學業。最後在1949年於香港大學正式畢業，取得內外全科醫學士學位(MBBS)，他當時已經二十七歲。雖然歲月蹉跎，但他卻從沒有浪費半點時間。「由於那段時間曾修讀了三年解剖學，所以對骨骼結構認識特別深。日後在選修專科時，便選讀了骨科。」雖然艱辛，但卻令方心讓在解剖學上奠下穩固的基礎。

從香港大學畢業後，方心讓旋即獲聘到瑪麗醫院(Queen Mary Hospital)工作。他曾在該院投考普通外科醫生一職，但未獲聘用。自1950年至1952年，方心讓進而在香港大學兼任外科助理講師。之後在1953年取得中英基金資助，負笈英國利物浦大學(University of Liverpool)深造。在1955年畢業，取得骨科專科醫生的資格，同年成為愛丁堡皇家外科醫學院院士(Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh) (FRCSE)。返港後，他在1956年至1958年間擔任香港大學骨科講師。

## 醫學濟世

在1958年，方心讓獲香港政府聘用為首位骨科（專科顧問）醫生，至1962年開始私人執業。此外，他亦在1957年至1974年間出任東華醫院(Tung Wah Hospital)和葛量洪醫院(Grantham Hospital)的骨科顧問醫生；1956年起任律敦治醫院(Ruttonjee Hospital)和根德公爵夫人兒童醫院(The Duchess of Kent Children's Hospital)的骨科顧問醫生；1958年起任香港大學榮譽講師；1962年起任戴麟趾夫人復康院(Margaret Trench Medical Rehabilitation Centre)的骨科顧問醫生，也是港安醫院(Hong Kong Adventist Hospital)、明愛醫院(Caritas Medical Centre)和養和醫院(Hong Kong Sanatorium & Hospital)等多所醫院的骨科顧問醫生。方心讓後來又曾長年擔任聖保祿醫院(St. Paul's Hospital)院長一職。

方心讓在骨科手術發展方面亦有不少貢獻，其中在1950年代，他與香港大學同事開創治療骨結柱的脊柱外科手術，有關手術被全球廣泛應用，並有「香港手術」(Hong Kong Operation)之譽。建基

於這項成果，方心讓在1960年又與王源美教授（Professor Guan Bee Ong, OBE, PSM, DSc）共同開創「方王經口腔入路術式」（Fang-Ong Trans-oral Approach），為過往的脊柱外科手術注入新的概念。

另一方面，方心讓亦在1962年參與成立香港自己的骨科醫學會，該會在1965年改組成香港骨科醫學會(The Hong Kong Orthopaedic Association)，並由他在1969年至1971年出任會長。而在1966年至1968年間，他也擔任香港醫學會會長一職。方心讓多年來在港推動骨科醫學的發展，他先後在1962年及1984年促成戴麟趾夫人復康院及麥理浩復康院的創立。在1987年，方心讓又一力促成香港骨科醫學院的成立，著力培訓更多骨科醫生，並由他自任創院院長，直到1993年該院成為新成立的香港醫學專科學院(Hong Kong Academy of Medicine)分科學院為止。為紀念他對學院的貢獻，方心讓在2005年獲授為香港骨科醫學院(The Hong Kong College of Orthopaedic Surgeons)首名榮譽院士。該院還特地設立名為「方心讓金章」的獎項，以表尊敬。

方心讓其他與醫療相關的公職包括聯合國世界衛生組織復康計劃與發展顧問、世界衛生組織復康協作中心轄下麥理浩復康院香港總監、香港明愛理事會(The Council of Caritas Hong Kong)成員、明愛醫院(Caritas Medical Centre)管治委員會主席、香港紅十字會顧問團成員、東華三院(Tung Wah Group of Hospitals)顧問局成員、英國醫學會香港分會會長、香港醫學組織聯會會長、香港醫學組織聯會副贊助人、學生保健服務委員會主席、醫療發展諮詢委員會主席、根德公爵夫人兒童醫院醫療顧問委員會主席、香港醫務委員會(The Medical Council of Hong Kong)執照委員會委員、香港牙醫管理委員會(The Dental Council of Hong Kong)委員及醫療輔助隊(Auxiliary Medical Service)成員等等。

## 「復康之父」

### 香港復康會

方心讓任職骨科醫生期間，對傷殘人士所面對的日常生活障礙有所體會。加上香港早年缺乏對傷殘人士的支援，使他著力於發展香港的復康服務。在1959年7月15日，方心讓一手創立屬於非牟利慈善機構的香港復康會，開始向香港的傷殘人士提供各類的復康服務。他早年出任該會的執行委員會及財政委員會委員，後來在1965年至1978年任執行委員會主席。並在1978年引入復康巴士，專門接送有需要的殘疾人士更自由地往返不同地方。方心讓亦自1979年至2009年出任該會的副贊助人，期間曾於1989年至2002年出任會長。

從此改寫數以十萬計香港殘障人士的命運，亦為他贏得「復康之父」這美譽。

### 香港耀能協會

除了香港復康會外，方心讓在1963年創立了專門照顧痲痺人士的香港耀能協會(The Spastics Association of Hong Kong)。到後來，他還積極鼓勵傷殘人士參與運動及體育賽事。

### 香港傷殘人士體育協會

在1972年，方心讓創辦香港傷殘人士體育協會(Association for the Physically Disabled of Hong Kong) (2005年易名「香港殘疾人士與委會暨傷殘人士體育協會 Hong Kong Paralympic Committee & Sports Association for the Physically Disabled」)，並自任創會會長至2009年。創辦協會後數年，他在1975年參與創立遠東及南太平洋殘疾人士運動會(簡稱「遠南運動會」)，使國際傷殘運動會在亞洲得以普及化。在1982年，香港主辦了第三屆遠南運動會。期間獲得方心讓大力支持，協助參與談判及遊說工作，使運動會得以完滿結束。在運動會完結後，他還成功向香港政府爭取，將運動會剩餘資金用作成立「傷殘運動員基金」，為本土傑出的傷殘運動員投放更多資源。2001年，國際帕拉林匹克委員會(International Paralympic Committee)授予方心讓爵士「帕拉林匹克銀勳章」，以表彰他的貢獻。

## 國際復康總會

方心讓對復康方面的貢獻亦不只限於香港，他本身曾任世界輪椅運動會(World Wheelchair Games)聯會成員。後來更在1980年至1984年擔任國際復康會(Rehabilitation International)會長，是該會於1922年創會以來首位來自亞洲擔任會長的華人。在任期間，適逢聯合國在1981年宣佈是年為「國際身心障礙者年」(International Year of Disabled Persons)。後來又將1983年至1992年定為「身心障礙者十年」(International Decade of Disabled Persons)，故此方心讓亦與聯合國共同推出不少與復康有關的工作。方心讓在復康方面的工作深獲聯合國的肯定，這使他在1991年成為首位獲得「聯合國國際傑出成就獎」的華人。

國際復康總會與扶輪社，有著悠久而有趣的淵源。事實上，始於一位扶輪社員愛德加·艾倫(Edgar Allen)，他在1918年美國俄亥俄州伊利里亞扶輪社(Rotary Club of Elyria, Ohio, U.S.A.)成立後不久就加入了該社。有一天，來自該州各地的250名扶輪社員參加了一個特別會議，艾倫就關切殘疾兒童的幸福發表了感人的演講。扶輪社員被艾倫衷心的演講所感動，立即通過了一項幫助殘疾兒童的決議。緊接著，「俄亥俄州殘障兒童協會」(Ohio Society for Crippled Children)成立。很快，協會的工作成就傳遍了全美國，很多地方都效法。1921年秋天，「俄亥俄州殘障兒童協會」召開了一次會議，邀請來自密西根州、紐約州、伊利諾伊州和俄亥俄州感興趣的人士參加。結果，1922年「全國殘障兒童協會」(National Society for Crippled Children)成立，埃德加·艾倫擔任會長，扶輪創始人保羅·哈里斯(Paul Harris)擔任董事會主席。多年後，該協會發展成為一個國際組織，名為「國際殘障兒童協會」(International Society for Crippled Children)。

在第二次世界大戰期間，很大程度上，數量龐大的成年人在戰鬥中受到嚴重傷殘。於是，協會的服務對象包括成年人，名稱更改為「國際殘疾人福利協會」(International Society for the Welfare of Cripples)。這可能是對協會所做工作的準確描述，但「殘疾人福利」一詞被一些人認為是含有貶義。該協會隨後更名為「國際復康協會」(International Society for Rehabilitation)。目前的名稱「國際復康總會」(Rehabilitation International)是在二十世紀七十年代初採用的。

國際復康總會是一個由殘疾人、服務提供者、政府機構、學者、研究人員和倡導者組成的全球性組織，致力於改善殘疾人的生活品質，也提供了一個交流、研究、實務經驗和資訊的論壇。國際復康總會的成員組織遍布世界各地一百多個國家和地區，其成員致力於保護殘疾人的權利，包括確保殘疾人及其家人獲得和改善關鍵服務。國際復康總會也促進利害關係人和倡議者之間的合作，以便在國際、區域和國家層面制定強有力的政策和立法。

國際復康總會是一個民主管理機構，由其成員代表組成的大會和由大會選舉產生的執行委員會管理。大會批准的政策和活動，由秘書長領導的秘書處執行。除了透過其成員進行全球行動外，國際復康總會還每四年舉辦一次關於殘疾相關主題的世界大會、區域會議和國際會議。設有殘疾問題專家委員會，根據國際復康總會的策略目標，協助制定和擴大規劃、活動。

## 香港展能藝術會

方心讓是香港展能藝術高瞻遠矚的先鋒。1986年，在方心讓的前瞻性領導下，香港舉辦了亞太區的首個展能藝術節(Festival of Arts with the Disabled)，讓香港的復康界及藝術界深深體會「藝術同參與·傷健共展能」的理念。其後，方心讓協力創辦香港展能藝術會(Arts with the Disabled Association Hong Kong)，成為香港唯一一個具國際視野、全方位推廣展能藝術的機構。致力倡導殘疾人士平等參與藝術的機會，讓展能藝術家提昇造詣。並以藝術打破人與人之間的隔膜，促進社會共融。方心讓對殘疾人士的承擔，對香港展能藝術的拓展，及對實踐平等機會的堅持，一直是社會的典範。

## 中國殘疾人聯合會

香港復康會於 1986 年獲世界衛生組織委任為其復康協作中心，是西太平洋區六所世界衛生組織復康協作中心(WHO Collaborating Center for Rehabilitation)的其中一員。方心讓以協作中心的名義，率先帶領香港復康會往中國大陸推動復康培訓。該會最初在廣州運作，計劃要在 2000 年以前為全中國培訓兩千名復康工作人員，但這個目標提早在 1997 年達成。而該會擴展服務至中國大陸的二十多年間，一共培訓逾萬名復康工作人員。在 1988 年，方心讓與中國殘疾人福利基金會理事長鄧樸方等人共同協助成立「中國殘疾人聯合會」，加強對中國大陸殘疾人士的照顧，為內地八千萬名傷健人士推動復康。

## 第三屆國際展能節

國際展能節 (International Abilympics) 已有三十多年的歷史，是四年一度的國際盛事。目的是讓來自世界各地的殘疾人士參與不同類型的技能競賽，向全球宣傳及推廣殘疾人士的工作能力與才華。

1981 年，首屆國際展能節於日本舉行，賽項以職業技能項目為主，超過五十個國家派出代表團參賽。目的為打破公眾對殘疾人士工作技能的傳統看法，以及提升殘疾人士的就業機會。

1985 年，第二屆國際展能節於哥倫比亞(Columbia)舉行，世界各地均積極派出代表團參賽，旨在證明他們的專業能力及工作質素。

香港於 1991 年更成為第三屆國際展能節的主辦城市。主辦機構是香港復康會，方心讓擔任主要領導人，香港地區的扶輪社/扶輪青年服務團全力支持，國際扶輪基金會提供資助。該屆除了舉辦以往的職業技能項目外，更引入一系列「閒情逸趣」的比賽項目。藉以向世界各地宣傳殘疾人士的才華及創意，例如烹飪、花藝及廢物再造等項目。更詳細的故事，可以閱讀在第 6-7 頁的英文版。

## 其他復康工作

方心讓其他與復康及體育有關的公職，包括香港復康聯會主席、香港社會服務聯會執行委員會成員、香港傷健協會(Hong Kong PHAB Association)名譽會長、國際傷殘人士中央統籌委員會主席、復康發展統籌委員會主席、香港弱智人士體育協會(Hong Kong Sports Association for the Mentally Handicapped)榮譽會長、香港傷健策騎協會(Riding for the Disabled Association)主席、香港傷健策騎協會終身會員、遠東及南太平洋區傷殘人士運動會會長。

## 利用政治舞台爭取復康資源

1965 年 12 月 22 日，方心讓獲香港總督戴麟趾爵士(Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench)委任為終身香港非官守太平紳士。

方心讓在 1974 年 7 月 3 日，獲香港總督麥理浩爵士(Sir Crawford Murray MacLehose)委任為立法局非官守議員。任內活躍於財務小組委員會，並在議會積極就醫療事務發表專業意見，成功於 1977 年推動政府首次就復康服務發出諮詢文件。後來自 1978 年至 1983 年期間，他進一步兼任行政局非官守議員之職，加強政府對傷殘人士的關注，並著手投放資源培訓更多專科醫生。

在 1984 年，香港曾發生的士罷駛事件，當時的士司機要求與立法局議員見面。但由於總督尤德爵士(Sir Edward Youde)正好攜同部份主要議員前往英國倫敦，談論香港前途，因此方心讓成為在港的最資深議員。方心讓在事件中答應與司機會面，會面後更率領議員到政府總部，向署理總督夏鼎基爵士(Sir Charles Philip Haddon-Cave)反映司機訴求。然而，政府仍堅決增加的士牌費，結果方心讓等人斡旋失敗。在 1985 年，尤德爵士改組立法局，引入選舉團及功能組別議席。方心讓與羅保爵士(Sir Rogerio Lobo)等委任議員，遂在 1985 年 9 月 12 日退出立法局。(羅保爵士也是香港扶輪社榮譽社員。)

離開立法局後，方心讓繼續熱心於社會服務，並曾經出任香港特別行政區第一屆政府推選委員會委員。除行政/立法兩局外，方心讓亦曾分別出任香港大學、香港中文大學與香港理工大學的董事。此外，他也曾是香港公開大學客座教授、中英基金(China-UK Foundation)託管人、中英學術基金會(Sino-British Fellowship Trust)的主席，以及勞資關係協進會(Industrial Relations Institute)名譽贊助人等等。

## 晚年

方心讓在 2000 年曾經中風入院，但在後來康復，並繼續定期在聖保祿醫院上班。在 2002 年，他發行了自傳《Rehabilitation: A Life's Work》(復康：一生的使命)，由香港大學出版社出版。

方心讓在 2003 年再度中風，此後一直臥床。2009 年 8 月 24 日早上在麥理浩復康院(MacLehose Medical Rehabilitation Centre)病逝，終年 86 歲。

2009 年 9 月 2 日在香港殯儀館設靈。下午四時開始，各界知名人士紛紛前往致最後敬意，包括香港特別行政區行政長官曾蔭權伉儷、中央人民政府駐特別行政區聯絡辦公室副主任黎桂康和社工部部長張鐵夫、立法會主席曾鈺成、食物及衛生局局長周一嶽、勞工及福利局局長張建宗、天主教香港教區主教湯漢、香港大學校長徐立之、醫院管理局主席胡定旭和行政總裁蘇利民(Shane Solomon)，以及終審法院首席大法官李國能等。

靈堂最後面場地未有擺放椅檯，特意留位置給一班經臨時斜道、坐輪椅前來弔唁的傷健人士。

翌日上午十時，方心讓追思彌撒在銅鑼灣聖保祿基督君王小堂舉行，陳日君樞機參與共祭。多位親友在安息彌撒中分享方心讓生平軼事時，無不憶及常掛於方心讓面上的親切笑容，也讚揚他對復康工作的無私奉獻。簡單一個微笑，足以令人銘記一生。前任政務司司長陳方安生感謝叔父為方家上上下下帶來歡樂、榮譽與愛，所有家人都為他感到驕傲。其靈柩在 10 名親友，包括前行政及立法局首席非官守議員鍾士元爵士、前首席大法官楊鐵樑爵士、前兩局非官守議員羅保爵士、前立法會主席范徐麗泰博士及香港大學校長徐立之教授等扶送下，方德心抱着父親的遺像引領出殯，下葬跑馬地天主教墳場。方心讓爵士那種無私的助人精神，永存於世。被譽為醫學界奇才的方心讓，他一生致力關心殘疾人士福祉。他的虛心和愛心都贏得後人敬仰，並為他帶來不少榮譽。

## 專業資格

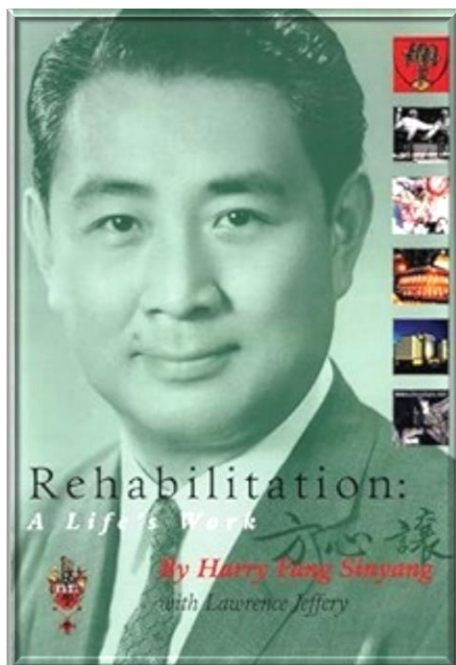
- 香港大學內外全科醫學士 (Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, University of Hong Kong)
- (英國) 利物浦大學理科(骨科)碩士 (Master of Science, University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)
- (英國) 愛丁堡皇家外科學院院士 (Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, United Kingdom)
- (英國) 愛丁堡皇家內科學院院士 (Fellow of Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)
- 美國外科學院院士 (Fellow of The American College of Surgeons, U.S.A.)
- 皇家澳大利亞外科學院院士 (Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons)
- 英國骨科協會會員 (Member of The British Orthopaedic Association)
- 國際骨科外科與創傷學會資深會員 (Fellow, Societe Internationale de Chirurgie Orthopedique et de Traumatologie)

## 榮譽博士學位

- (1) 1977 年 -- 香港大學名譽法學博士
- (2) 1989 年 -- 香港中文大學榮譽法學博士
- (3) 1996 年 -- 香港理工大學榮譽社會科學博士
- (4) 1998 年 -- 香港公開大學榮譽理學博士

## 勳銜/榮譽

- (1) 1948 年 -- 英國國王喬治六世授予「防衛勳章」
- (2) 1968 年 -- 英國女王伊莉莎白二世授予「大英帝國最優秀官佐勳章」(O.B.E.)
- (3) 1977 年 -- 英國女王伊莉莎白二世授予「女王陛下銀禧勳章」
- (4) 1979 年 -- 英國女王伊莉莎白二世授予「大英帝國最優秀司令勳章」(C.B.E.)
- (5) 1996 年 -- 英國女王伊莉莎白二世冊封「下級勳位爵士」(Knight Bachelor)
- (6) 2001 年 -- 國際帕拉林匹克委員會授予「帕拉林匹克銀勳章」
- (7) 2001 年 -- 香港特別行政區政府授予「大紫荊勳章」



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