

Final Programme

Joint World Congress

of the International Federation of Social Workers and
the International Association of Schools of Social Work



Participating in Change -
**Social Work Profession in
Social Development**

Jointly Organized by

The International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW)

The International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW)

The Hong Kong Social Workers Association (HKSWA)

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PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE

Symposium on Women (Pre-Congress Activity)

Date	Time	Programme	Venue
Tuesday 23 July 1996	8:30 - 9:15	Registration	Multi-Purpose Rooms
	9:15 - 10:30	Welcome and Plenary Address	LT1
	10:30 - 17:00	Presentations and Workshops	Classrooms
	17:00 - 18:00	Concluding Session	LT1

Social Work in Chinese Societies (Pre-Congress Activities)

Date	Time	Programme	Venue
Wednesday 24 July 1996	8:30 - 9:00	Registration	Multi-Purpose Rooms
	9:00 - 10:00	Plenary Session	LT1
	10:00 - 12:00	Concurrent Sessions	Lecture Theatres
	13:00 - 15:00	Interest Groups	Classrooms

Main Congress

Date	Time	Programme	Venue
Tuesday 23 July 1996	8:30 - 17:00	Registration	Multi-Purpose Rooms
Wednesday 24 July 1996	8:30 - 15:00	Registration	Multi-Purpose Rooms
	15:00 - 16:00	Travel to International Trademart for Opening Ceremony	—
	16:00 - 17:30	Welcome, Opening Ceremony	International Trademart
	17:30 - 19:00	Welcoming Reception	International Trademart

Date	Time	Activities	Venue
Thursday 25 July 1996	8:30 - 12:30	Registration	Multi-Purpose Rooms
	9:00 - 10:00	Plenary Session	LT1, LT2 & Wei Hing Theatre
	10:00 - 12:30	Parallel Sessions(PS1)	Classrooms & LTs
	12:45 - 13:45	Friends of IFSW Reception (By invitation only)	Atrium
	14:00 - 17:30	Parallel Sessions (PS2) & (PS3)	Classrooms & Lts
	Evening	Optional Harbour Cruise	Tsim Sha Tsui Ferry Pier
Friday 26 July 1996	9:00 - 9:45	Eileen YoungHusband Memorial Plenary	LT1, LT2 & Wei Hing Theatre
	9:45 - 10:00	Katherine Kendall Award Presentation	LT1, LT2 & Wei Hing Theatre
	10:00 - 12:30	Parallel Sessions(PS4)	Classrooms & LTs
	14:00 - 17:30	Field Visits	—
	Evening	Home Visits	—
Saturday 27 July 1996	9:00 - 10:00	Parallel Sessions(PS5)	Classrooms & LTs
	10:30 - 13:00	Regional Panels of IASSW & IFSW	LT1, LT2 & Wei Hing Theatre
	14:00 - 17:30	Parallel Sessions(PS6)	Classrooms & LTs
	17:30 - 18:30	Travel to International Trademart	—
	18:30 - 22:00	Closing Ceremony Farewell Dinner & Cultural Night	International Trademart

MESSAGE FROM HONORARY ADVISOR



Honorable Mrs Anson Chan
Chief Secretary

My warmest welcome to all delegates attending the Joint Congress organised by the International Association of Schools of Social Work, the International Federation of Social Workers and the Hong Kong Social Workers Association.

The theme of the Congress "Participating in Change - The Social Work Profession in Social Development" is of particular relevance to Hong Kong. We have experienced rapid social and economic changes in recent years and have endeavoured to provide ever more comprehensive social services to meet the rising expectations of our community. More importantly, we are less than a year away from the historical handover - our transition to Chinese sovereignty on 1 July 1997. The social work profession has a vital role to play in sustaining the well-being of the community in the run up to 1997 and beyond and thus helping to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

I am sure that this gathering of experienced educators and social work practitioners will facilitate a fruitful exchange of ideas on the role of social workers in the face of the challenges ahead. I wish the Organising Committee a very successful Congress and all our overseas visitors an enjoyable stay in Hong Kong.

(Mrs Anson Chan)
Chief Secretary

ADDRESS BY CHAIRPERSONS OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

“Social Work in Difficult Times”

**Professor David Cox is the Chairperson of IASSW. This paper will be presented at the regional panel of IASSW & IFSW.*

In the currently prevailing circumstances, one gains the impression that most of us become locked deeper and deeper into our schools and agencies, desperately trying to keep our heads above water. There seems to be so little time to analyse what is going on around us and to appreciate its implications both for what we are doing and for the profession as a whole.

In western countries, the dominance of economic rationalism continues to mean lower budgets, higher work loads and often greater difficulty in securing the funds required to continue the work. In the developing world, the continuing enormity of the social problems is in stark contrast to reductions in aid monies, and to a degree of cynicism and compassion fatigue apparent in the west in relation to the major problems of the developing world.

The most prevailing rhetoric for the most part continues to be encouraging and it is gratifying to see the United Nations declaring 1996 the Year for the Eradication of Poverty. Yet it is also difficult to detect any concerted effort in taking seriously either such declarations or the rhetoric which lies behind them.

For somewhat different reasons, in both western and developing countries we in social work are confronted with prevailing ideologies and consequent action which increases the need for social work services while reducing the available resources. In that situation, there is the danger that we withdraw into our various cocoons, be they schools of social work, agencies or government departments; and there we do what we can within those confines. One outcome of this is that our time available for reaching out to colleagues and for finding new ways of responding professionally to changing circumstances becomes considerably reduced.

The organization of this conference has indeed illustrated well what I have been saying.

It has been clear from my vantage point that our colleagues here in Hong Kong have faced a difficult set of circumstances as they have tried to organize it on our behalf. As in many parts of the contemporary world, there is a shadow over the future, in Hong Kong a very specific shadow, which is affecting funding, attitudes and general confidence in the years ahead. We owe a lot to our colleagues here for being so willing to make personal sacrifices in order to bring us together in this conference; and that willingness to sacrifice will I believe increasingly need to characterize social work in the future.

It is imperative that we do not allow our current circumstances to force us back further into our own personal and organizational cocoons. For when we allow that to happen certain things will follow.

First, we remove all possibility of supporting each other, just at the very time when each of us needs the support of others to keep us motivated, to keep us on track, and to give us the strength that comes from collegiality.

The second consequence is that we remove all possibility of presenting an appropriate and helpful professional response to prevailing attitudes and political developments. In circumstances such as the current ones it is more crucial than ever, for the creditability of our profession and for upholding the values which we represent, that we speak out collectively against some of the policy directions which we confront.

A third and most important consequence of cocooning ourselves is that it prevents us from exploring all possible alternatives for responding proactively to the presenting world social situation. It is not an adequate response simply to trim back and work harder, but along lines which have been well trodden in the past. The presenting situations are crying out for new responses.

What we need to be doing, and what this conference provides an opportunity for doing, are the following.

First, we need to listen to each other's experience very carefully. What is happening in our schools and agencies in various parts of the world, and what can we learn from those experiences to guide the future?

Secondly, we need to reach out to each other in a spirit of mutual support. Many of our colleagues desperately need to feel that there are those among their colleagues who appreciate the nature of their situations and, when they can be, will be supportive.

Thirdly, and most importantly, we need to find a sense of direction for the future. We need as social workers to discover new ways of responding to new circumstances, for it is not going to be business as usual in the future. In many countries, schools are going to face further cuts and have the integrity of their courses threatened. In many agencies, workers are going to struggle to respond to ever higher levels of demand for services with reducing levels of resources.

In addition, it seems highly likely that many social problems will escalate. One thinks of growing refugee movements, of the need to wrestle with the aftermath of civil wars as well as with continuing conflict, of unresolved poverty levels, of the resurgence of some health problems, of growing numbers in prisons in some western countries, of youth unemployment levels, and of the ageing population in the west.

One possibility for us as a profession is clearly to withdraw further, tighten our belts, do what we can and to become resigned to the extent of suffering. The other possibility, however, is that we see these presenting circumstances as a challenge to regroup and to seek out new ways of responding which are both feasible and conducive to success.

It is clear that I believe that we have no choice but to accept the challenge to discover new responses, and it is also clear to me what some of the key elements of that revised response need to be.

First, we must find responses which are less resource intensive than many current responses. This is not economic rationalism speaking; this is simply the acknowledgment that there are fewer resources available than we have assumed in the past, and that some of our past responses were not sustainable.

For schools of social work this may mean examining levels of training which are less than the current three or four years of full-time tertiary training; for social work practice it may mean taking the enabling role far more seriously, which may mean, for example, a stronger focus on community development methods. Social work has had something of a love affair with its focus on the individual or family in a one-to-one approach. We must strive harder to work, as enables, with communities, networks and groups more effectively and in a wider range of situations than in the past, and this may mean exploring new approaches to specific situations.

The second key element of a revised responses for me more involvement in social policy. Many of the situation which we do and should confront as social workers are the result of the ways in which social structures, social institutions and social policies are responding, or failing to respond, to specific situations. Social reform becomes therefore a crucial element of our overall response, and the crux of that lies in our social policy role. To work more or less exclusively with the inadequacies of social policies is self-defeating. Despite the pressure on our time, we have to make the time to engage in social policy and social reform debates and initiatives.

The third key element is to become more involved in economic, or more specifically income generation initiatives. Societies around the world are not generating sufficient jobs. Moreover, they appear to be increasingly unwilling to redistribute economic surpluses an equitable approach to income security. And the strong possibility is that neither of these situations will change in the near future.

If we can take but one example, Sub-Saharan Africa in 1989 had an estimated 100 million unemployed and a further 100 million underemployed. In the next 25 years the labour force in that region will double. Where are these jobs to come from, and where are the funds to provide for those who fail to obtain work to come from? If they do not eventuate, we can expect to see more conflict, more illegal migration to Europe, and more suffering.

Do we shrug our shoulders when faced with these economic realities and battle on with remedial programs? Or do we explore income-generation alternatives? Do we expand our sphere of interest to include the

household economy, community-based enterprises and the informal economy, these being the areas in which future income-generation efforts may well lie and these being areas in which presumably social work has much to offer?

We should, in our school and agencies, explore all available income-generation opportunities. In four years time we cannot stand at another conference and state that the current situation has by then deteriorated further - that we have found no answers. If that occurs we are as culpable as any other profession; for it is part of our charter that people be enabled to participate in productive enterprises, and we need to do all we can to achieve that goal.

Now I appreciate that what I am arguing for will require more for thinking, for action research and for collaborating in multidisciplinary initiatives - and this during a period when we are confronted with less time and fewer resources. How can we achieve this?

There are no easy answers. It may well be that we shall have to adopt a different style of work. For example, our future conferences may need to be in tent cities with a roster for cooking and cleaning the toilets! It may be that our research needs to be more participatory and more action research involving close collaboration between schools, agencies and the people. It may be that social work education needs to be even more field-based than it now is. The strategies will vary, but find them we must.

I am convinced, however, that we are more likely to find those answers when we work together when we come together to stimulate each other's thinking; when we listen to each other's experiences carefully, sharing ideas and together drawing on the full range of our diverse experiences.

The regional panel is the point in our conference when we deliberately share our regional experiences, but such sharing should permeate our entire conference. We thank our colleagues here in Hong Kong for creating this opportunity for us, and we look forward to learning from all our colleagues from around the world.

“Participating in Change — The Social Work Profession in Social Development — The African Context”

**Mr. Nigel Hall is the Vice President (African Region) of IFSW. The paper will be presented at the regional panel of IASSW & IFSW representing the African Region.*

Introduction

This Congress has as its theme “Participating in Change - The Social Work Profession in Social Development”. The theme of change is particularly applicable in the African context as it is in other world regions. The dramatic changes that have unfolded, for example in South Africa, are testimony to this. Sometimes the changes have not been so positive: violence and civil conflict have wasted some countries, while in others less dramatic, but nonetheless violent economic changes have brought about unforeseen negative consequences for the population.

Last year the United Nations held the World Social Development Summit, which proposed among other measures a special status for African countries. Under Commitment 7 of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action the world community committed itself to accelerating the economic, social and human resource development of Africa and the least developed countries (WSSD, 1995). The major concerns of the Summit - poverty, unemployment and social disintegration - were recognised to be most acutely experienced in Africa, although most countries (both developing and developed) manifest gross abuses in one context or another in these areas, which are indistinguishable from basic human rights. This was a highly significant event and as there will be a Joint Congress with ICSW on follow-up to the World Summit on the final day, this will allow me to highlight through this regional paper some of the key concerns that we have in Africa.

Social Problems in Africa

Poverty and Underdevelopment

The poor are most concentrated in Africa, particularly the sub-Sahara nations: about 220 million people, or half the population of sub-Saharan Africa - live in poverty, unable to meet their basic needs (United Nations, 1995). The more than US\$10 billion sub-Saharan African countries pay each year in debt service is three times their expenditure on health. The vast interest payments on loans, which in many cases have been forced on countries, now mean that there is a net surplus of capital flowing from Africa to the industrialised countries.

Human development is of extreme urgency in Africa. Of the 45 countries that score lowest on the UNDP global human development index (HDI), a rating that combines measures of life expectancy, educational attainment and real GDP per factors as disease, hunger, malnutrition and crime. In sub-Saharan Africa, people rarely survive beyond the age of 50, on average. In Japan, by comparison, the average is 80. Infant mortality rates are about 175 per 1000 live births in Africa, in India the figure is about 100, while in the developed world, East and West, the average is about 15. (OAU & UNICEF, 1992)

However, despite the severe economic difficulties faced by most African governments, during the 1980s some significant social improvements were achieved. For example, African countries have struggled to improve child health and education, more than doubling immunisation coverage in a number of countries between 1985 and 1990, with 22 countries reaching the target of immunising 75% of their infants, which alone is estimated by UNICEF to have cut child deaths in Africa by 500,000 a year, and raising primary school enrolments from 46% in 1970 to 68% in 1990 (OAU & UNICEF, 1992). However with the increasing shortage of resources, the the impact of economic recession, inadequate adjustment policies, the debt burden, civil conflicts, natural calamities such as drought and pandemic disease such as the onslaught of AIDS - all these have halted earlier progress.

An unsettling observation about poverty in Africa is that it is on the increase, both in incidence and intensity, despite the wide variety of measures which have been used to tackle it. It is important that social workers and development planners engage in this arena, with their principal contribution being the identification of deficiencies in economic, political and social structures to address these problems. Social workers should take an active and public role in exposing some of these shortcomings, developing public awareness and proposing possible solutions for them within the communities in which they operate.

Structural Adjustment Programmes and Economic Growth

A restructuring of the majority of African economies through the use of Structural Adjustment Programmes is currently taking place. Economic reform was required by the end of the 1980s to eliminate wasteful expenditure of prestige governments projects, reduce corruption and expenditure on the military. At the same time there was a need to encourage investment and reduce the size of government bureaucracy. However World Bank/IMF policies adopted by African governments have been criticised for hurting the poor and failing to put poverty reduction at the centre of adjustment. Cost recovery measures, rising inflation and endemic unemployment have placed an ever greater burden on the poor. It is argued that instead of depending on unreliable global markets for exports it would have been better to promote the self-sufficiency of economies, in addition to releasing more funds for social services such as education and health. This was recognized by leaders at the World Summit who agreed to commit themselves to ensuring that structural adjustment programmes should include social development goals (Commitment 8; WSSD, 1995).

As noted by the United Nations (1995) in sub-Saharan Africa, home to the majority of least developed countries, the urban unemployment rate stands at about 20%, with the vulnerable informal sector comprising over 60% of the urban labour force; in rural areas unemployment and underemployment affects well over half of the labour force. In many countries the economies are stagnant and there is little chance of finding productive employment. For example in Zimbabwe, out of a school-leaver population of over 200,000 only one-tenth, or 20,000 can look to improve one's standard of living are closed and this can lead to desperation and to forward to securing a formal-sector job. Unemployment means that opportunities crime.

In the face of socially hostile macro-economic policies, social workers need to engage in the policy arena and speak out for the vulnerable groups. Social workers can advocate for employment creating strategies, such as re-training and access to loans for those made redundant through structural adjustment ; and by promoting the informal sector which is in any case responsible for the major part of the local labour market. These workers require access to credit through a revolving fund, or grants, training in basic bookkeeping skill, business management and proposal writing, improved work premises and a more conducive legislative framework, where unnecessary bureaucratic restrictions and by-laws are reviewed so that the informal sector can operate more freely.

Gender and Development

Women in particular are heavily engaged in informal sector activities, to supplement household income, or even as the only bread-winner. In the rural areas of Africa women increasingly shoulder the burden of the social costs of family reproduction and household production through their roles in agriculture, domestic management, trade and part-time employment. Women are increasingly shouldering a heavy load and in addition to their roles within families, 90% of African women are also farmers and informal sector workers, working longer hours than men. The World Summit for Social Development represented a tremendous opportunity to strengthen international cooperation to ensure that the basic human needs of people everywhere could be met. In particular, partly through the very powerful Women's Caucus which lobbied this Summit, it was accepted that the question of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls was a crucial issues that required addressing. It is vital that social workers develop a sensitivity to gender in the various community programmes and projects in which they are involved.

Refugees and Civil Conflict

Social disintegration in Africa is starkly represented by the refugee and displaced persons problem, where conflict in many countries has reached very serious proportions. Africa's most extreme example in recent years arose in Rwanda, where during the four months of April to July 1994, approximately one million

people were killed in an apparently organised campaign of genocide, and 2.5 million people forced to flee their homes due to tribal conflict. The population of Rwanda was only 8 million before this conflict started. As pointed out by the United Nations (1995), the immediate causes of refugee flows of this magnitude are invariably conflict or massive human rights violations, related to a complex and interrelated mixture of social, political, economic and environmental forces.

In the face of this devastation there seems to be very little that social workers can do. However positive efforts in their own small way are made by social workers to improve the situation of refugees. For example in Southern Africa social workers have been working for many years to improve the circumstances of the 1.5 million Mozambican refugees sheltered in the neighbouring countries of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi and Swaziland. Social workers have acted as camp Administrators working with governments, or with the variety of NGOs, helping refugees to build on their existing skills and capabilities through skills training such as metalwork or carpentry, income generating projects such as gardening or crocheting - with the intention also of giving them an occupational skill which will benefit them on their return home. Improving educational facilities for children and dealing with unaccompanied refugee children have been some of the other activities.

HIV/AIDS

AIDS is another area of concern. there are 16 million estimated adult HIV infections today, over 10 million in sub-Saharan Africa, and with an apparently shorter incubation period, many will develop AIDS before the end of the century. (SAfAIDS, 1994). Projections for central and east African countries suggest that in the 1990s more than 5 million children will be orphaned by AIDS. (United Nations: 1995). As Jackson (1991) points out, this pandemic in the African context cannot be seen as anything other than a fundamental development crisis. 20-30% of young urban populations in some central African cities are already estimated to have HIV. Social workers have the potential to play a major role in both the prevention of HIV and the provision of support services. There is need for the creation of new or expanded posts for social workers in critical areas (including health care settings, prisons, armed services, schools and colleges, refugee camps, company personnel and welfare departments, AIDS support organisations, NGOs and government departments. As social workers are themselves a scarce resource in many African countries, there is need for them to disseminate their training and skills as widely as possible and build the caring and counselling roles in the community.

Social Work and Social Development

If social workers are to response in a practical and workable way to some of the problems mentioned above, the orientation of the profession will need to shift. Social work has been criticised for its concern with remedial, rather than developmental work, and its reliance on casework as a methodology, rather than group, community and organisational methods. In the context of Africa, the vast needs that social workers have to deal with, the fact that they are relatively scarce as a profession, and the need to localise or 'indigenise' the profession, requires social workers to adopt a social development approach as a tool of intervention.

Social development is an approach which stresses the social requirements of any activity aimed at uplifting or developing a community. It is a social work response that encourages institutional change to make social policies, agencies and social services as flexible and dynamic as possible in meeting social need. As far as resources permit, social work practitioners thus become involved in human development, in improvements in social conditions in health, housing, education, employment, agriculture, etc. However the work of social workers needs to be complemented by policy reforms at a senior government level, and hopefully at a regional and international level, which will make the overall economic, social and political climate conducive to a more "people-friendly" development.

Organising Associations of Social Workers in Africa

Social development should be based on as full participation as is possible, aimed at empowering those who are in the process of development and should strategies the change effort required at the most appropriate level. This is in contrast to a traditional social work approach where the 'client' is the object of

professional activity, and where intervention is aimed at the individual rather than at bringing about a change within society. While social workers are trying to adopt social development roles in Africa, they are however limited by their large caseloads and the clerical duties required in the disbursement of funds for relief purposes, particularly for those employed government service.

Social workers are slowly becoming organised in the Africa region, although at present there are only nine National Associations of Social Workers with membership of the International Federation of Social Workers. One of the critical problems facing social work associations within the African context has been the difficulty of sustaining the associations over time. Often they start up with enthusiasm, often very dependent on particular energetic personalities, but later disintegrate when circumstances change. With this in mind we are now working on developing within the various countries an organisational base for associations that can provide supportive services to their social worker members. As part of this initiative, earlier this year, the National Associations of Social Workers (Zimbabwe) hosted a five-day Workshop to examine the need for organisational development of Associations in the sub-region, together with representatives from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Tanzania. Some of these countries have their own Association of Social Workers, but many are only starting up; apart from Tanzania, none at this stage are members of the parent body, the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW). Topics in the Workshop included that of organising members, capacity building, leadership training, network-building, information development and creating a resource base to sustain professional associations within Africa.

Sustained and incremental development of the organisational capacity of associations is very important and we will continue this approach for the foreseeable future. With a stronger organisational base and a practice geared to social development goals, it is our hope that the profession within Africa develops an even more realistic and socially relevant role in the years to come.

Expects	Date	Time
Learning Experience	July 24	14:45 - 15:45
Workshop	July 25	17:00 - 18:15
Workshop	July 26	09:00 - 10:00

References

Jackson, Helen (1991) "AIDS and Social Work in Africa", in **Journal of Social Development in Africa**, Vol 6 No 1, 1991:60.

OAU & UNICEF (1992) " **Africa's Children, Africa's Future: Human Investment Priorities for the 1990's**, Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations Children's Fund for the OAU International Conference on Assistance to African children, Dakar, Senegal, 25-27 November, 1992. New York, 1992:32).

SAfAIDS (1994) "Global AIDS Update", in **Southern African AIDS Information Dissemination Service News Bulletin**, 1994, Vol 2, No 3:7.

United Nations (1995) "World Employment"; "Refugees: Victims of Social Disintegration"; "Families: the Heart of Society"; "Children are our Future", World Summit for Social Development, Fact Sheets, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1995.

WSSD (1995) **World Summit for Social Development, 6-12 March**, The Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action, United Nations, New York.

July 24	14:45 - 15:45
July 25	17:00 - 18:15
July 26	09:00 - 10:00

WELCOMING MESSAGE FROM PROGRAMME SUB-COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON

Dear Congress Participants,

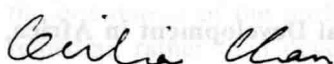
Welcome to Hong Kong.

We are greatly honoured to be able to host the IFSW/IASSW 1996 Joint World Congress in Hong Kong. Hong Kong is going to be a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China on July 1, 1997. The social worker educators of Hong Kong are very excited about the transition and would very much like to share our experience with the world. We also hope that the international social work community will offer us continuous support now and in the future, so that we can keep abreast with international developments and be able to contribute in ways that we can.

The participation of the 1996 Joint World Congress is very encouraging. We shall have opportunity of meeting social workers and academics from all over the world. There are distinguished keynote and plenary speakers, as well as over 450 presentations in six parallel sessions in the areas of international social work, multi-cultural issues, social welfare policy, family, youth, and child welfare issues.

May I wish you all a wonderful stay in Hong Kong and a fruitful conference.

Yours sincerely,



Cecilia Chan, Ph D., JP

Chairperson, Programme Committee

CONGRESS INFORMATION

Conference Venues

Major Conference Activities

Major conference activities such as “Symposium on Women”, “Social Work in Chinese Societies”, exhibitions, plenary and parallel sessions of the Joint World Congress will be held at City University of Hong Kong. Our Academic Building is divided into 4 zones, namely, Purple (P), Green (G), Yellow (Y) and Blue (B). All classroom numbers are preceded by the zone code such as **P4056**. Thus, when looking for your room, please identify the zone code first, then follow by the room number.

For your convenience, all parallel sessions are spread over various rooms on the 4th floor of Academic Building.

Plenary Sessions will be held at Wei Hing Theatre and Lecture Theatres 1 & 2 (LT1 and LT2). Wei Hing Theatre is located on the 6th floor of the Amenities Building, and Lecture Theatres 1 & 2 are on the 4th floor of the Academic Building. Wei Hing Theatre will be seated on a first-come-first-serve basis. LT1 and LT2 will be supplied by video presentation.

There is a map on the inside back cover of this programme book which shows the various locations of City University.

Opening Ceremony, Closing Ceremony and Joint Symposium

The Opening and Closing Ceremony of the Congress will be held at International Trademart. The address is: Wang Chin Street, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon. Date and Time of the events are as follows:

Events	Date	Time
Opening Ceremony & Welcoming Reception	July 24	16:00 - 19:00
Closing Ceremony & Farewell Dinner	July 27	18:30 - 22:00

International Trademart is situated at Kowloon Bay area and is accessible by Mass Transit Railway (MTR). Free transfer coach services which are available at Koeloon Bay MTR Station will be provided by the Congress for both events.

Get off at Kowloon Bay Station (MTR), find Exit A - VTC Training Centre (do not go out via Exit B which will not be accessible to our coaches) and volunteers wearing our conference T-shirts or with the conference badges will be there to escort you to the coaches (see attached map II). Please wear your badge for easy identification. For your convenience, our coaches will have posters put on the left hand side of their front window. The following are the dates and periods for which congress coaches will be available.

Kowloon Bay Station to International Trademart	
July 24	14:45 - 15:45
July 27	17:00 - 18:15
July 28	09:00 - 10:00

International Trademart to Kowloon Bay Station	
July 24	18:30 - 19:30
July 27	22:00 - 23:00
July 28	16:00 - 17:00

For those who are not taking the coaches, Bus No. 224M at the bus station will take you to the International Trademart at its second stop. Taxi from Kowloon Bay Station to International Trademart will be under HK\$25. Participants attending the Pre-Congress Workshop — “Social Work in Chinese Society” will be provided with coach service directly from City University. Details will be announced at the workshop.

For details on programme rundowns of the Opening Ceremony and Closing Ceremony, please refer to the contents on the above events contained inside this Programme Book.

Registration

Registration will be conducted at 4/F Multi-Purpose Rooms of the Amenities Building. **

Conference Secretariat

It is located at the Registration Hall of the Multi-Purpose Rooms of the 4/F Amenities Building. **

IFSW / IASSW Counter

The IFSW / IASSW Counter is also situated at the Registration Hall of the 4/F Multi-Purpose Rooms of the Amenities Building.

Service Counters

All service counters are located at Multi-Purpose Rooms of the Amenities Building. Counters available include:

- Hospitality Counter
- PC Tours Counter
- Documentation Booth
- Simultaneous Interpretation Equipment Exchange Counter
- Field Visit Counter

Volunteers will be there to answer your enquiries.

Name Badges

Please wear your name badge at all time. It is your admission ticket to all sessions, teas and etc. Replacement of badges will be charged HK\$50.

Catering

Morning and Afternoon Tea

Morning and afternoon tea will be served at specified time slots indicated in the programme schedule. It will be served at various locations spread over the 4th floor of the Amenities Building.

** For all opening hours of service counters, please refer to “Timetable for Opening Hours of Service Counters”

Lunches

City University of Hong Kong has a number of restaurants and canteens available for meals:

Student Canteen	----- 5th floor, Amenities Building
Coffee Shop	----- 6th floor, Amenities Building (Lift no. 13)
Chinese Restaurant	----- 8th floor, farther end of the Amenities Building, passed the swimming pool (Lift nos. 19/20)
Staff Club (Serving western foods)	----- 9th floor, farther end of the Amenities Building, passed the swimming pool (Lift nos. 19/20)

Entry to Sessions

Entry to all sessions is on a “first come, first serve basis”, so please make every effort to be on time and accept that it will not always be possible to attend your first choice. For safety reasons, number will be strictly limited for all sessions.

Messages

You are welcomed to send messages to other participants via the “**Message Board**” located at the area outside of LT8 on the 4th Floor of the Academic Building. Feel free to post the message yourself.

Announcements

Announcements made by Conference Secretariat regarding changes of programme and activity schedules, venues, presenters, speakers and etc. will be posted on “**Announcement Boards**” located in the areas outside of the Multi-Purpose Rooms, LT4 and LT14. Please look at the boards as often as you can. It is an effective means by which we can relate changes to you.

Details for Presenters and Chairpersons

Information on the session(s) you have been assigned to chair or make your presentation(s) have been sent to you through mail. If for any reason, you are unable to chair the session(s) or make your presentation(s), please contact the Conference Secretariat as early as possible at 2788 9764. Presenters and Chairpersons are to meet 5-10 minutes before the start of their sessions, at the rooms where they are scheduled to be presenting.

Documentation Booth

For those participants who are interested to obtain a copy of the full paper of any presenter, they are welcomed to approach the **Documentation Booth** to make their requests. It is located at Registration Hall of the Multi-Purpose Rooms. A small fee will be charged.**

Preview Room

There will be a preview room available for presenters to preview their presentation materials. Facilities available include: overhead projector, slide projector, TV and video cassette recorder and markers and whiteboard. This is located at P4703, and is opened from 9:00 to 17:30 from 23 to 27 of July. A volunteer will be there to assist.

** For all opening hours of service counters, please refer to “Timetable for the Opening Hours of Service Counters”

Exhibitions

There are exhibition booths of local social service agencies to introduce their agency services to participants. Some of them will be selling a variety of handicrafts made by their clients. These booths will be located along the corridors of the 4th floor of the Academic Building, outside the Lecture Theatres. The opening hours will be 9:00 to 17:00 from 24 to 27 of July, 1996.

Auction

You are welcomed to participate in an auction selling souvenirs brought along by other participants from their homeland. The money raised is in support of the activities of the sponsoring associations.

Simultaneous Interpretation Services and Facilities

Simultaneous interpretation services for Spanish, Chinese, English and French are available for participants during the plenary sessions. Limited simultaneous interpretation services are also available at the parallel sessions. For individual sessions provided with interpretation services, it is marked with **E, S, F, C**, for one or all four languages denoting simultaneous interpretation for **English, Spanish, French and Chinese**.

To obtain the headset and receiver, please approach the **Simultaneous Interpretation Services Counter** which is located at the Registration Hall.

Each participant will be given a "SI Headset and Receiver Card" at registration. They will have to exchange the card with the headset and receiver at the service counter. When finished, please return the headset and receiver to the same counter. The cost for lost or damage incurred while using the headset and receiver will be borne by the individual participants.

Effective means by which we can relate changes to you

Details for Presenters and Chairpersons

Information on the session(s) you have been assigned to chair or make part presentation(s) have been sent to you through mail. If for any reason you are unable to chair the session(s) or make your presentation(s), please contact the Conference Secretariat as early as possible at 233 7343. Presenters and Chairpersons are to meet 5-10 minutes before the start of their session, at the rooms where they are scheduled to be presenting.

Documentation Booth

For those participants who are interested to obtain a copy of the full paper of any presenter, they are welcomed to approach the Documentation Booth to make their requests. It is located at Registration Hall of the Multi-Purpose Rooms. A small fee will be charged.

Preview Room

There will be a preview room available for presenters to preview their presentation materials. Facilities available include overhead projector, slide projector, TV and video cassette recorder and monitors and whiteboard. This is located at P403 and is opened from 9:00 to 17:00 on 24 to 27 of July. A volunteer will be there to assist.

If slides are submitted with the presentation, they will be deposited at the Building Information Office for the Conference.

For all opening hours of service counters, please refer to "Locations for the Opening Hours of Service Counters".