

THE
Lion
HONG KONG

香港
獅
聲

DISTRICT 303

HONGKONG (HST)

KOWLOON

PENINSULA

VICTORIA

BAYVIEW

TAI PING SHAN

CASTLE PEAK

NORTH KOWLOON

HAPPY VALLEY

KWUN TUNG

Vol. III

No. 12

NOVEMBER 1970

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一九七〇年

十一月刊

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Solicited by Peninsula Lions Club

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Editorial

Problems on the Development of Lionism

SAMUEL GEE YEN

Deputy District Governor and Chairman, Publications Committee

The expansion of Lionism is intrinsically associated with the development of Lions clubs where Lionism is reared and nurtured. The growth of Lions clubs naturally extends the birth habitat of Lionism and affords opportunities for its cultivation and fertility. However, with the addition of clubs establishments, a link of the increase of membership should also be correlated. Where club establishments have been flourishing with increasing throng of dedicated Lions for the determined purpose to implement Lionism in their service to mankind, a proper image of the development of Lions institutions might be thus faithfully created.

Put it in another way, the organization of new clubs and the induction of new Lions should be given equal and simultaneous considerations. Without club quarters it would be difficult to get the benefit of teamwork to implement Lionism; but without vigorous and dedicated Lions to serve in the club nothing can be expected of the organization to achieve the goals of Lionism.

According to the regulations of Lions International, 20 clubs are required to constitute a full District. So far, District 303 has 10 clubs, and is therefore not a full District. The question of developing the local clubs in accordance with the stipulated guidance at the International Association naturally arises.

In Hong Kong, however, we have a claim to special environmental factors that might justify our plea for special considerations. In the first place, the cream of Hong Kong's business districts is crammed in a limited area where further expansion of clubs would appear to be merely duplicating the existing ones, and meanwhile in the outlying districts of principally rural population, the establishment of new clubs there would not contribute materially to the development of Lionism as conceived of by the senior Lions of the urban districts. Secondly, the composition of population in the Colony poses another significant problem in the matter under consideration. The bulk of residents is in the trading category with common laborers next dominating the composition, leaving about 5% that could be classified as educated professionals, including government officials, top industrialists and businessmen, teachers, etc. If we were to recruit new members to be representative of each profession for them to achieve harmonious cooperation, a real difficulty apparently exists. Furthermore, if we were restricted that a representative cross-section of the population should be the guideline for procuring new members and that a limit were placed on the number of members that could be recruited from each profession, a further hardship imposed on the expansion of membership can be readily visualized. Finally, it should be queried whether the expansion of the number of club establishments gives us the real indication of the growth of Lionism or rather the reverse—the development of qualified membership, might give us the true interpretation.

Based on considerations of geographical and population composition as stated above, we appeal to the Lions International that an overall review of the Constitution and By-laws be undertaken with regard to the development of Lionism and Lions clubs in Hong Kong.

Will District 303 be Allowed to Nominate a Director to the Lions International?

In accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Lions International, a District having 20 or more clubs, is qualified to nominate a Director to the Lions International. Our District 303, having only 10 clubs, is thus not qualified. In view of the geographical limitation of Hong Kong, where our District 303 is located, it is not possible for us to establish ten more clubs. We are therefore appealing to the Lions International to give this District their special consideration and to allow us to nominate a Director to the Lions International. Correspondences have recently been made on this subject, which are reproduced hereunder, for the information of our member Lions. — Chief Editor.

Letter dated September 25, 1970, from our Past District Governor Lion Buddy Butt to the Field Service Division Manager, Lion E. C. Baum, of Lions International, Chicago.

Dear Lion Baum,

It was a pleasure receiving your letter of September 14, 1970, with attachment, followed shortly thereafter by the packet containing the "Organization Supplies". My warm thanks for your thoughtfulness and offer of assistance.

The expansion of Lionism in our area has always been in the forefront of sagacious thinking among responsible Lions here and your solicitude in this direction is therefore readily appreciated.

I feel sure, however, that you are familiar with the geographical size and the environmental make-up of Hongkong. This corporate structure imposes a limitation to expansionism in terms of the number of Clubs that can be created if the correct procedure of "localization" (that is to say a club within the confines of its geographical community) is to be observed.

This District of ten clubs, crammed in a rather restricted area, makes one ponder long and hard and this has befallen our lot when the thought turns to extension work.

I would however like to conclude my message in an encouraging note. Hongkong is a dynamic place and so is its tempo of growth, physically and economically. This climate therefore offers us the opening not only to extend ourselves along with physical growth taking place but at the same time permit us to apply corrective measures to plug any flaws which may exist in our current structure.

With expression of my warm esteem,

Letter dated September 26, 1970 from our District Governor, Lion Simon Lee, to Lion E. C. Baum, Field Service Division Manager of the Lions International, Chicago.

Dear Lion Baum,

Greetings from Lions District 303!

May I refer to copy of letter addressed to your goodself by our District's Extension Chairman Lion Buddy Butt dated 25th September, 1970. I fully concur with the views expressed by Lion Buddy, because our District is really a very congested area, in which area of less than 400 square miles are residing four million people. Therefore the general principle/policy of Lions International regarding Clubs Extension may not be suitably applicable to our District. That is why I strongly support Lion Buddy's views. One more point I would like to elaborate is that our commercial working places, that is, offices, banks etc., are very centralized in both Hong Kong and Kowloon. Our usual luncheon or dinner meetings have therefore to be held in the several big hotel function rooms in order to suit the convenience of members of our present 10 Clubs. Even though there may be some more new Clubs to be formed in future, who supposingly may have to hold meetings within their locality, yet because of practical reason, their meeting places may again have to switch to the several big hotels with reasons as above-mentioned.

Another reason I would like to mention is that our District's traditional policy is to be very cautious in adapting new members as well as in establishing new Clubs. We would prefer QUALITY other than QUANTITY.

With these in our minds, perhaps Lions International may give special consideration to our District in allowing us to enjoy the facilities as accorded to a full District, whereby to include the right to nominating a candidate for the International directorship. Most of our senior Lions here have felt such a necessity, because we have a strong feeling that we should bring up this matter to Lions International sooner or later so that a few of our Past District Governors who really possess all the good qualities can be expected to serve as International Directors in our Lions organisation. I am just taking this opportunity whilst writing to you to seek your views and comments regarding this issue. Perhaps you will be kind enough to enlighten me as to how we should proceed in this matter at your early convenience.

May I look forward to the pleasure of hearing from you soon, I remain,

Letter dated October 1, 1970, from our District Governor, Lion Simon Lee, to Lion S. C. Tao, Director of Lions International.

Dear International Director Tao,

Thank you for your kind letter dated 28th September. It was indeed my great pleasure to have met you in Hong Kong and I hope that you did find meeting our Hongkong Lions something worth your while. It was also very kind of you to spend your time with us.

I am glad to learn that you will be attending the Second Lions International Board Meeting in October in Tulsa, Oklahoma. I am grateful for your inviting any suggestion from our District which you may bring up to

the International level for discussions. Regarding this point, I think I do have something to suggest for your consideration, and perhaps it would worth your while to find out the idea of the International Board. It concerns our District 303.

As you are aware, our District has only ten Clubs. As such, we may not be eligible for nomination of any Lion members in our District as International Directors in any event, because we have not yet fulfilled the qualification of up to 20 Clubs. This has been a problem that causes considerable concern within our District due to the fact that Hong Kong being such a small place of less than 400 square miles, but with a population of over 4 million. We are very centralized and crowded in this small area, both in our business as well as in our living quarters. For this reason, it is not easy to establish more Clubs other than the present ones if we do not want the new Clubs also to hold their meetings in the several big hotels as we are presently holding our regular luncheon or dinner meetings.

This 'congestion' problem in our District is something which rarely happens in other parts of the world. I therefore respectfully request your kind thought towards this matter, and should you sympathize with our situation, maybe you would like to seek the views of Lions International's Board, as to whether District 303 can be granted an exemption of having to fulfil a 20 Clubs status before our District is qualified to nominate a candidate for election in the International Directorship.

As you may also know, our District, although a small one, has quite a few Senior Lions who are very enthusiastic and possess good standings in lionism, like Past District Governors Lions Francis Pan, Jack Yuen, Hilton Cheong-Leen, Paul Lau, Buddy Butt, etc. In my humble opinion, the aforesaid senior Lions are really very good Lions who are ready to serve for the cause of lionism at any time they are called for. At present, they have no opportunity to show their talent after serving as District Governor in our District.

I sincerely hope that you will give the above your kind consideration, and shall be much obliged if you will please let me know of your comments in my above proposal.

Many thanks in advance, and wishing you every success in your forthcoming Board Meeting of Lions International.

Letter dated October 6, 1970 from Mr. Roy Schaetzel, Secretary (General Counsel) of Lions International, Chicago, to our District Governor, Lion Simon Lee.

Dear District Governor Lee:

I respond to that portion of your letter of September 20 to Division Manager Baum concerning giving your District special consideration whereby it might qualify a candidate for the office of International Director.

As you well note, under the present International Constitution and By-Laws, your District cannot qualify a candidate. An amendment to the International Constitution would be necessary to remove the obstacle which presently exists.

I shall present your request for consideration to the Constitution and By-Laws Committee and the Board and advise you of their response after the October 19 meeting of the International Board.

Letter dated October 12, 1970 from our District Governor, Lion Simon Lee to Lion S. C. Tao, Director of Lions International.

LION S. C. TAO,
International Director,
No. 4, Alley 5, Lane 147,
Sin Yi Road, Section 3,
TAIPEI.

Dear International Director Tao,

I am very pleased to enclose herewith photocopy of a letter from Mr. Roy Schaetzel, General Counsel, Lions International regarding my previous request for special consideration be given to our District to nominate a candidate for the office of International Director. I hope you will give us support in this matter during the forthcoming International Board Meeting, and look forward very much to receiving some favourable news.

Wishing you a very successful and pleasant trip, I remain,

Yours lionally,

SIMON LEE
District Governor, District 303

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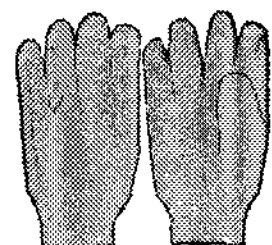
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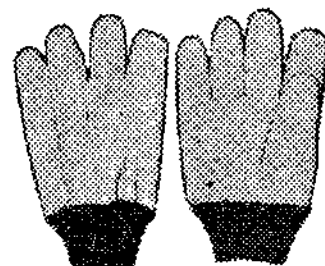
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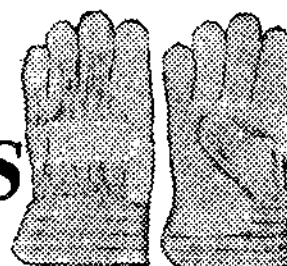
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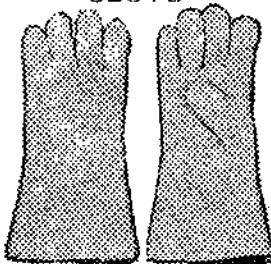
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Dear Fellow Lion:

The 19,000 Lions of Indiana, Multiple District 25, are proud to endorse and recommend Past International Director Norman E. Brennan as a candidate for Third Vice-President of Lions International at the convention in Las Vegas in June 1971.

Lion Norm Brennan has been unanimously endorsed by every sub-district and every Lions' organization in Indiana as eminently qualified for this high office.

Lion Norm during his 20 years as a Lion has rendered distinguished service in all of his Lion activities. He is a man of high professional training and experience, which coupled with his dedication to Lionism give his exceptional qualifications to serve as our Third Vice-President.

In the near future we will mail you a brochure giving full details of Lion Brennan's background and qualifications.

We shall appreciate your sincere consideration.

Yours for greater Lionism,

A Garland Hardy

A. Garland Hardy, P.I.D.
Campaign Chairman

On 1971 Lions Leadership Forum

LION T. O. LIU

Past District Governor; Chairman, Forum Committee.

It was most instructive to read "My Impressions of the Lions Leadership Forum 1970" in the September issue of the Hong Kong Lion. The article was written by our distinguished Lion P. C. Chau, Past President of the Lions Club of Victoria.

In his article, Lion P. C. concluded that "There is no doubt that a Forum of this nature is desirable for the indoctrination of the new members and as a refresher course for the old members. The fundamental principle is indisputable. It is the method of execution that requires improvement". I believe that most of the Lions in our District will concur with P. C.'s remarks without reservation. What impressed me are his 8 point suggestions which will serve remarkably well as a start in our rethinking.

The job to organize the 1971 Forum has fallen on my shoulders. Our District Governor, Lion Simon Lee, has insisted that I should do my share though I realize only too well that the assignment could be much better carried out by some other senior Lion than my humble self. For one thing, I also have my puzzled thoughts regarding "the method of execution" as Lion P. C. has pointed out. I am yet without concrete ideas how to achieve the best results for the Leadership Forum. It is not a job any single Lion can do. It is a collective effort which calls for understanding and cooperation.

I recall, the Forum was first introduced to our District when Lion Nelson Leo was District Governor in 1963. Then there was a lapse of a few years. Soon the necessity to hold another Forum presented itself as the District grew and the club membership expanded. The Forum was resumed in 1967. The renewed effort with a new challenge coupled with improved mechanics of organization contributed to a signal success that year. Ever since, the fine example was emulated every year as an annual event of great significance.

Unfortunately, repetitions of an exercise, no matter how serious minded and high powered, could be boring unless improvements are supplemented to sustain fresh interest in the proceedings. I have come to notice increasing criticisms coming from many quarters, though they all meant well and were made with good intentions. These voices from fellow Lions must be heard. It is therefore the responsibility of the new Lions Leadership Forum Committee to study and recommend the best possible ways and means to bring about a more practical, efficient and interesting performance. The 1971 Lions Leadership Forum should feature a new direction and approach. I would like to suggest as our initial phase of preparation to hold an Opinion Survey among Lions of District 303. May this be my open appeal, through the courtesy of these columns, to all our fellow Lions to come forward and give me the benefit of their views and suggestions that may contribute to the success of the forthcoming Forum. They may reach me either by telephone or mail. The Members of the Forum Committee and I myself will be most appreciative if they would do so. My telephone number is H-226950 and my Office Address is 316 Windsor House, Hong Kong. We shall also welcome personal discussions to be arranged at mutual pleasure and convenience.

Meantime, let us keep an open mind. We together shall seek a workable plan for the 1971 Forum. In my earlier discussions with Lions Simon Lee, the District Governor, Samuel G. Yen, the Deputy District Governor, and C. L. Kung, the Cabinet Secretary, we felt that perhaps many Lions would be reluctant to express themselves fully if the Forum proceedings were conducted in English. Any barrier to communicability could easily jeopardize an otherwise spontaneous and enthusiastic atmosphere of participation. Many would like to speak up if the medium of language used were in Chinese. It was our opinion that the Forum Committee should seriously consider this problem. Will it be wise to conduct separate sessions, one in English and the other in Chinese? By so doing, the language handicap may be eliminated and an atmosphere of harmony and free discussion may prevail. On behalf of the Forum Committee, I do sincerely invite all Lions of our District to respond to our request.

一九七一年「獅子業務研討會」的商榷

劉天宏

在九月份「香港獅聲」，拜讀了周寶璋獅兄寫的「我對於1970年獅子業務研討會的觀感」，原文係用英文發表。周獅兄是域多利獅子會的前任會長，是我們303區中傑出的獅子。他的文章的結論是：業務研討會對於加強新獅子的認識及對老獅子溫故而知新的作用上是有需要的，其基本原則是無可否定的；問題是在如何改進此種會務的舉行，我相信不少303區的會員都無保留地同意此種結論。他提出八點有關1971年研討會的建議，令人印象特別深刻，是以引起我們對這個問題的重新檢討。

1971年的業務研究會，因303區總監李國寶獅兄的邀請，由本人出面主持，我相信如果由其他資歷較深的獅兄担任一定更為合宜；但在李獅兄堅邀之下，無法推辭，只得勉為其難，我個人對於業務研討會應如何舉行的問題，很坦白說，滿腹疑雲。至於如何使得這個研討會得到最好的效果，實在胸無成竹。實際上，這個問題似乎不能窮一人之力所可達成；這是需要我們303區全體獅子會會員的筆策筆力和衷心合作，方纔能夠達到目的！

回憶當年廖銓祺獅兄担任本區總監時，於1963年首創此種業務研討會，其中間斷多年，未嘗舉辦。嗣因303區會務日益擴展，會員人數驟增，此種業務研討會之需要，甚感迫切，故於1967恢復舉行。是次研討會因在事實需要下舉行，並得各位先進獅兄之英明領導，故效果特佳，收穫良多。一般感覺此種會議意義甚大，實有每年舉行之必要，因之獅子業務研討會變成每年之經常業務，而303區內設置委員會專施其事。

自從獅子業務研討會成為每年經常業務後，如果一位獅兄陸續担任屬會職務多年，而每年參加此種研討會的話，以其性質和內容比較嚴肅枯燥，不免日久生厭。因之年來會員之中參加研討會之熱忱，似在低落中。各方批評亦所不免，如何改善研討會之舉行，實為當前要務。此為業務研討會及本人責無旁貸，實應徵求大家的意見，俾收集思廣益之效，今願借此機會向各位獅兄公開呼籲，對獅子業務研討會之舉行，提出寶貴的意見，務請不吝賜教，請用電話或來信均可，如荷當面商談更為歡迎，電話：H226950辦公室地址：香港皇室行316室。

關於明年度研討會的舉行，除願意徵集各方意見，作參考外，具體辦法尚未確定。本人曾與總監李國寶獅兄，副總監嚴欣洪獅兄以及區秘書龔甲龍獅兄商談此事，我們初步認為在我們303區會員之中，可能有很多數未能用英語來充分表達自己的意見。過去的討論主體上都用英語來進行，對這很大多數的獅兄自然感覺到格格不入，因之未能熱心參與討論，參加興趣難免低落，所以原則上我們建議分兩個場合舉行，一處用英文，另一處用中文。文字的隔閡消除以後，自由討論自可圓滑進行，這樣或許可以增加不少獅兄參加的興趣。本人謹代表業務研討委員會希望本區的獅兄們對這個問題給我們寶貴的指示！



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District News

LIONS INTERNATIONAL had planned to build a new office building in Oakbrook to cope with the ever-expanding Lions activities. Though with major portion of the building fund in hand, LIONS INTERNATIONAL made an appeal in August to all the Lion members over the world for voluntary donations towards this project. Any Lion in this District feels likely to give support for this project, please do so through your Club President.

The Conference Room in our Lions District Office has not been used in recent months as frequently as before. Lion John Liu, the District Office Manager, made this observation. He would like to draw the attention of all Club officers and committee chairmen to make good use of "your own" facilities. Besides, the staff in the District Office are ready and willing to offer their service at your disposal for the works in the promotion of the Lions movement in this District.

New Members

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Happy Valley Club	LAM MU NGAI	Room 1104-6, Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.	Ho Man Chung
	TSANG TIK FAI	14, Ngan Hon Street, Ground Floor, Tokawan, Kowloon.	Ho Man Chung
Kwun Tong Club	CHENG YUE-CHUN	Chip Hua Clocks & Watches Ltd., 396, Kwun Tong Road, Kowloon.	

Change of Address

Hong Kong (Host) Club	BASIL DAVIS	Basil Davis—Intercontinental Buying Organization Ltd., 1740, Union House, Hong Kong.
Kowloon Club	C. C. GOH	301-3, Liu Chong Hing Bank Building, 24-24B Des Voeux Road, C., Hong Kong.
	DARYL GOLDBY	Air Spray Hong Kong, C2, 2nd Floor, Fa Po Villa, Fa Po Street, Yau Yat Cheun, Kowloon.
Peninsula Club	DONALD TA-LIANG CHU ..	Ghana Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 234, Tema, Ghana, W. Africa.
	LIU TIEN-FUNG	Rooms 314-6, Windsor House Des Voeux Road, C., Hong Kong.
Bayview Club	LEUNG CHI-FUNG	Rooms 801-2, Des Voeux House, 103-109, Des Voeux Road, West, Hong Kong.
Tai Ping Shan Club	HENRY WONG MAN HYMN	Academic College, No. 5, Ladder Terrace, Caine Road, Hong Kong.
	LAM SHIU WAH	Academic College, No. 5, Ladder Terrace, Caine Road, Hong Kong.
Kwun Tong Club	H. H. HSU	71, How Ming Street, 5th Floor, Kwun Tong, Kowloon.

Membership Dropped

Hong Kong (Host) Club	HARRY LAUBACH	Armstrong Cork (Australia) Pty., A1 Repulse Bay Towers, Repulse Bay, Hong Kong.	Resigned from the Club in Good standing.
	NEWMAN JONES	202, Tregunter Mansions, Old Peak Road, Hong Kong.	In bad standing
	CHARLES T. M. SIH	2, Kin Wah Street, Ground Floor, Hong Kong.	In bad standing
	C. H. WOO	501, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.	In bad standing
Victoria Club	YAP KIM	Resigned in good standing	
	FOK WING KAI	Passed away on 9.8.70.	
Kwun Tong Club	C. Y. LUI	5-B, 18th Floor, Mei Foo Sun Chuen, Kowloon.	Factory moved from Kwun Tong District.

Announcement by Lions Clubs Joint Charity Ball 1971

1. A preliminary Meeting of the Lions Clubs Joint Charity Ball 1971 was held on 13th October, 1970. As Lion George Bloch was out of town, Lion P. C. Chau was in the chair.
2. Chairmen of the various Sub-Committees was appointed as follows:

Sub-Committee	Name of Lion	Club
a. <i>Organisational</i>	JAMES KUNG	Hong Kong (Host)
b. <i>Finance</i>	SAMUEL S. Y. YANG	Peninsula
c. <i>Advertising</i>	GERALD QUELINDO	Bayview
d. <i>Ball Tickets</i>	HARRY WONG	Kowloon
e. <i>Decoration</i>	HENRY T. K. WONG	Victoria
f. <i>Donation Tickets</i>	HSUE JING LUE	Kwun Tong
g. <i>Printing & Publications</i>	SHE KWONG WAH	Happy Valley
h. <i>Prizes</i>	HO NEE QUI	Castle Peak
i. <i>Programme</i>	DAVID S. T. LAM	Tai Ping Shan
j. <i>Public Relations</i>	PETER AU	North Kowloon
k. <i>Ladies</i>	LIONESS JESSIE CHENG	

3. The goal of fund drive was fixed at HK\$300,000.00, net after deduction of all expenses. In other words, 20% higher than that of 1970.
4. It was recommended that donation tickets will be \$2.00 each as usual, and it is hoped that each member will absorb or sell at least 200 tickets.

Donation tickets will be distributed to each member at the beginning of January 1971. Public sales of donation tickets will be held at the Star Ferry Concourse in the period of 8th February to 18th February 1971.
5. It was recommended that each Lion shall contribute \$50.00 towards the cost of prizes. The collection of donations will start from December 1970.
6. As the goal of fund drive for this year was set higher than that of 1970, Lion George Bloch wishes to appeal to all Lions to double their effort so that our target may be achieved.

An Announcement

The 1st Lions Clubs Joint Luncheon Meeting in the year 1970-71, in honour of District Governors will be held on Wednesday, 18th November, 1970 in the Grand Ball Room of the Hongkong Hilton commencing from 12.45 p.m.

An "Attendance Competition" will be held. Members of all the 10 Clubs are strongly urged to attend by reserving the lunch hours of the date specially for the occasion.

P. C. CHAU, *Chairman, Joint Luncheon Meeting.*



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International Lions President Participates in Expo Project

International President Dr. Robert D. McCullough (as shown on far right) put on an official Lion Helpers Badge at Expo 70 as he and other leading Japanese Lions assisted a group of handicapped citizens view the Fair.

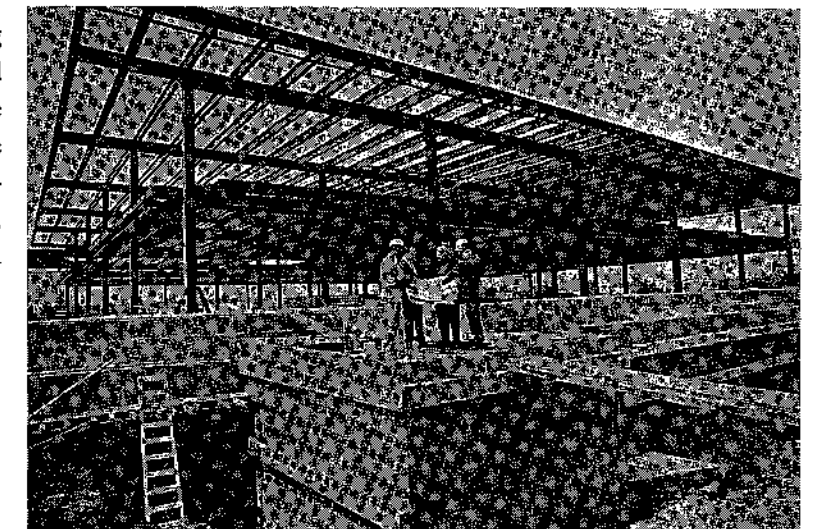
The Japanese Lions Center for the Physically Handicapped was a \$120,000 structure that provided hospitality and a place to rest for disabled and blind people who traveled to the world pagent. The Japanese Lions also provided 410 wheelchairs, free of charge to those who needed them. The wheelchairs, that cost \$139 each, were available at 18 lending counters within the Expo site. Another service provided by these Lions was a guidebook prepared for use by the handicapped and 10,000 special copies prepared in braille for blind visitors. A full-time medical staff was on hand daily along with a full complement of volunteer Lions.

Shown in the picture from left to right are International Director Senator Hisatsune Sakomizu, Past International Director Umekichi Yasuda, Chairman of the Council of Governors of Multiple District 302-W Japan Seizo Kashioka, Past International Director Kozo Nomura and International President Dr. Robert C. McCullough.



Growing...Growing...Growing...

Our new International Office Building in Oakbrook, Illinois, U.S.A., is making rapid strides towards completion. Checking on the progress of construction after an Executive Committee meeting in Chicago are International President Dr. Robert D. McCullough, First Vice-President Robert J. Uplinger and Third Vice-President Tris Coffin.



Meeting President Nixon

President Richard M. Nixon accepts our colorful flag set from International President Dr. Robert D. McCullough, during a visit to the White House on Friday, August 7.

In a fifteen minute conversation in Mr. Nixon's office, the Chief Executive expressed to Dr. McCullough the urgency for Lions International to continue growing. Mr. Nixon stressed the importance of the growth of Lions Clubs in suburbia. The President said, "You can help to make good communities out of these new suburban areas." He also expressed his delight at seeing many Lions' lapel buttons in reception lines of foreign countries. With an enthusiastic smile Mr. Nixon said, "I always point at their Lions' lapel button when I shake their hands, and tell them 'I am delighted to see that you are a Lion.'" Mr. Nixon was visibly impressed with our International table flag set, and personally placed it on a credenza behind his desk.



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of

Lion HENRY SHE KWONG WAH

1st Vice President,

Lions Club of Happy Valley

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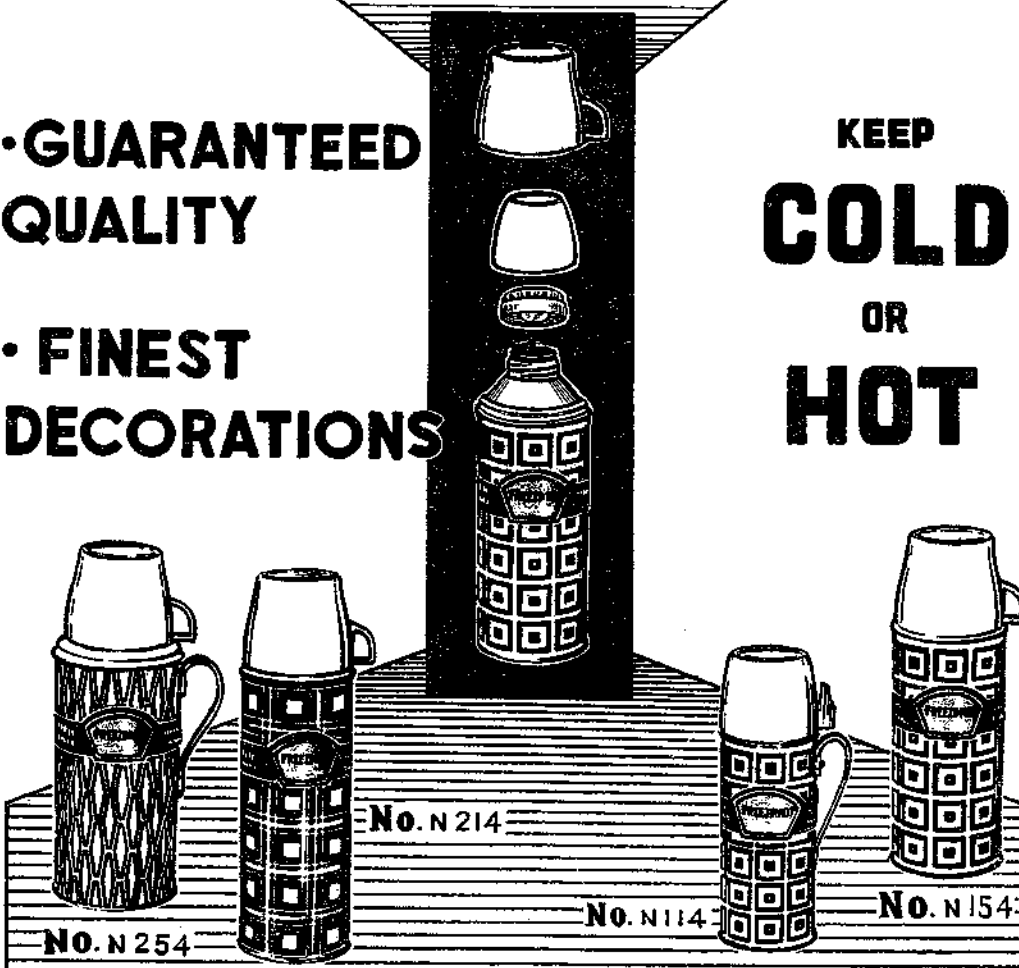
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DISTRICT - CABINET OFFICE - BEARERS, 1961 - 1971

	1961-1962	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971
District Governor	Francis Pan	Nelson Leo	Charles Kelsch	Ginarn Lao	Buddy Butt	T. O. Liu	Paul Lau	Hilton Cheong-Leen	John Poon	Simon Lee
Deputy District Governor	—	Ginarn Lao	C. K. Chang	Paul Lau	T. O. Liu	George Bloch	Hilton Cheong-Leen	John Poon	Simon K. Y. Lee	Samuel Gee Yen
Secretary-Treasurer	Y. S. Leung	Simon Lee	Buddy Butt	Buddy Butt	John Poon	John Poon	Raymond Kan	Raymond Kan	Harold T. Wu	C. L. Kung
Chairman, Honorary Committee	—	—	Francis Pan	Francis Pan	Charles Kelsch	Ginarn Lao	Buddy Butt	Thomas Wei	Cecil Chao	George K. F. Li
Chairman, Public Relations	William Hu	Paul Lau	Kar Nar Fu	Richard Ying	Y. C. Pi	Mok Hing Wing	David Lam	Samson Sun	Samuel Gee Yen	Yan Kwok Hung
Chairman, Membership Development	Nelson Leo	T. O. Liu	C. C. Goh	T. O. Liu	Paul Lau	Paul Lau	K. K. Chau	Harold Wu	Buddy Butt	Andrew Wong
Chairman, Project Liaison	—	Lorenzo Lo	Andrew Wong	D. Y. Lee	D. Y. Lee	D. Y. Lee	Harold Wu	Hallick L. Rose	William N. Wong	William N. Wong
Chairman, Youth Exchange/Activity	—	Sidney Wong	Jimmy Chen	S. K. Lee	Nelson Leo	Y. C. Pi	Hallick L. Rose	Hallick L. Rose	Paul Lau	Paul Lau
Chairman, International Relations	—	—	Ginarn Lao	Nelson Leo	Nelson Leo	Nelson Leo	H. D. Tung	David Lam	Seto Yu	Buddy Butt
Chairman, Extension	—	—	—	—	George Bloch	K. S. Cheng	D. Y. Lee	Woo Li-Yue	David Lee	Mok Hing Wing
Chairman, Information	—	—	—	—	Mok Hing Wing	Tse Chu Cheung	S. K. Lee	—	Andrew K. C. Wong	P. C. Chau
Chairman, Hong Kong Zone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Julio Templo	Y. C. Pi
Chairman, Kowloon Zone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	P. C. Chau	Samuel Gee Yen
Chairman, Publications Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Thomas Wei	Cecil Chao
Chairman, District Reception	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Henry M. H. Wong	Tse Chu Cheung
Chairman, Leo Club	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Joe Wu	Larry T. C. Dunn
Chairman, Convention Coordinating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chairman, Fund Raising	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	George Bloch

Drugs and Society

By T.G.P. GARNER, J.P., *Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Hong Kong.*

(Delivered at the Joint Meeting of the Lions Clubs of Tai Ping Shan and
Bayview on October 7th 1970)

Introduction

The world to-day and society in general is facing a crisis in its battle against the problem of drug addiction and abuse. Alcohol at the present time constitutes the major drug problem in most western countries, but this position is rapidly being challenged by users of cannabis and synthetic drugs.

Some people in the United States of America are becoming increasingly concerned over the use of drugs by children in the 10—14 year old range. Mr. Jerome Weinberg, chief of the narcotic bureau in the District Attorney's Office for Queen's County New York was quoted as saying.

"addiction is no longer confined to the lower income-group. It is found almost as much in the richer communities with the car-owning kids looking for kicks out of curiosity. It used to start with the 14 year olds trying a puff of marihuana: now it is starting at ages 11 or 12, and with some children as young as seven".

It is indeed shocking to think that drugs may be replacing the lollipop for some youngsters.

In Asia the problem of alcohol does not exist to the same degree as in Europe or other areas, however, the problem of narcotics and cannabis does, and what is very disturbing at the present time, is the entry of additional drugs and their abuse in areas where only one or two previously existed.

In Hong Kong post World War II we have witnessed a change in the main drug of choice used by our addicted population, who have switched from opium to heroin. Now, there are definite signs that this problem is being further complicated by the introduction of cannabis and synthetic drugs. I am most reluctant to differentiate drugs by using the terms "hard or soft", as I have a distinct feeling that when one refers to a soft drug, to some people it conveys a disguised or veiled approval for its use. Even more disturbing in Hong Kong to-day, is the trend of drug taking amongst the younger age groups. Without doubt the alarm bells are ringing, and if we fail to heed their warning large number of future generations will be harmed, and society as a whole will have to pay the penalty.

Need for Community Action

I have noticed with concern the lack of community action in combating the drug problem. Much is said, but very little is done to tackle this cancer which is slowly eating its way into our society. This apparent apathy must be overcome for there are no signs as yet that we have begun to win the fight against drug addiction.

Any person who believes that action by the Government acting alone can result in a decrease in the incidence of drug addiction is living in a dream world, the same applies to those who believe that it can be solved by law enforcement agencies only.

I estimate that at the present time the Hong Kong Government is spending some *H.K.\$5,500,000 a year (excluding the cost of Police, Preventive Service and Judiciary) on the treatment of addicts. It can be argued that this is not enough and more must be done. I would not disagree with this view. However 5 million dollars is no mean sum, and like any good investor the Government has every right to expect support from its shareholders for so large an investment if it is to reap a dividend. That dividend can be a decrease in the incidence of drug addiction.

* One Hong Kong Dollar equals 1s.4½d. sterling or U.S.\$0.165 approx.

It is essential for the community to be involved at all levels, Government including all Government departments, voluntary organisations, employers, teachers and educationists, and last but not most important of all, parents and the press.

As is apparent to-day one should be aware of what is meant by the terms drug addiction and drug abuse. One need not be an expert to learn the fundamental principles involved, nor does it take more than a few hours to obtain an idea of the ramifications involved. It is to our shame that many parents place themselves in a position of not being able to answer very simple questions on drugs put to them by their children. Therefore with this in mind I have chosen to concentrate in this paper more on the problem of cannabis than any other drug. For to-day no single drug is involved in more controversy. But first let me quote from a paper handed to me by a cannabis user:

"For example under the influence of cannabis one's interest may be aroused by objects which in our overcrowded environment we have been forced to block out to prevent saturation of the senses, for instance—the textures of materials, shadow patterns of moon light, colours of objects glanced at daily but never really noticed, the sound of one beautiful instrument in a symphony standing out for the first time. Also there are no ill-effects physically, no red-eyed nauseous hang-over rather one feels refreshed if anything. These then are the advantages of cannabis". Unquote.

To some this statement may sound logical but is it?

It has been said that if we try to forget all definitions and theories and ask why do people use drugs? Then it can be said, with some simplification, that they are using them to produce a changed state of consciousness, a changed quality of feeling or experience. I doubt it can be simplified as easily as this, but most certainly where we have intelligent, educated, reasonably well off members of the community involved, particularly as habitual cannabis users, then either they want more than can be had by normal people, or they want something quite within the reach of normal people which only they cannot accomplish because of some shortcoming. This can point to some emotional, mental or social weakness.

Ian Vine, in "Marihuana—a comment" discussed a BBC survey presented by Terence Feeny. Vine wrote,:

"The programme confirmed the common view that the normal subjective effect from small doses is a feeling of lightheartedness and well-being. Feeny likened this to the early stages of drunkenness, which seemed only slightly misleading. Several informants mentioned the slowing down of the sense of time under marihuana, and under heavier doses this can be most marked, amounting to a complete disjunction of experiences and sometimes a feeling of fright, "the horrors".

Marihuana whether spelt with an 'h' or a 'j' has recently become a subject of a great deal of attention. The Oxford illustrated dictionary published in 1962 whilst spelling marijuana with a 'j' describes it as dried leaves of common hemp smoked as a narcotic in Mexico and U.S. The encyclopaedia Britannica playing it safe spells Marihuana twice with a 'j' and a 'h' and describes it as an intoxicating excitant drug, used illegally in the United States and elsewhere usually in cigarette form, is obtained from the top leaves and flowers of the Indian hemp plant, Cannabis, Sativa, which grows in most parts of the world. It is important that before one considers the problem involving cannabis one must first of all determine what it is, what it does, and what it can do. This subject has been dealt with in great detail in the First Report of the Board of Health Committee on Drug Dependency and Drug Abuse in New Zealand.

Problem of Cannabis: marijuana, hashish, and T.H.C.

Few aspects of drug abuse have given rise to more discussion than the place of cannabis, either in the form of the dried leaves ("marijuana") or of the resin obtained from the female flowering tops ("hashish"). Cannabis deserves a special consideration along with other hallucinogens for several reasons. Pharmacologically it is quite different from such drugs of dependence as morphine and the amphetamines. As the active principles of cannabis were not identified until quite recently, few scientists have been able to study their pharmacological properties. It is commonly believed that cannabis is much less harmful than such drugs as morphine and heroin. It is therefore important to assess its potential for harm.

It can be grown in many countries in the world including Arabia, Asia Minor, Australia, Ceylon, Egypt, India, Mexico, Pacific Islands, Pakistan, Turkey, West Indies and the Far East. It is possible to grow it in temperate to tropical zones which have high temperatures with dry climates.

Hemp fibre obtained from the cannabis plant was one of the earliest fibres used by man. Seeds of hemp and hemp cord were found in a Viking ship dating from 850 A.D. In Britain hemp was extensively cultivated in East Anglia for fibre in the fourteenth century—indeed by royal decree a $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in each 60 acres of arable land had to be cultivated in cannabis for production of ships cordage. The intoxicating properties of cannabis would seem to have been known in South Russia since at least the ninth century B.C. In fact since ancient times people have used its products for stimulation and intoxication.

From both the flowering tops and the leaves can be obtained drugs which have a powerful action on the brain. The flowering tops develop a resinous material which contains several pharmacologically active chemicals. These are present in smaller quantities in the leaves. The principal active ingredients of cannabis resin are called cannabinoids. The most potent are several tetrahydro-cannabinols usually referred to as "T.H.C."

Cannabis is commonly prepared and used in several ways. In most western societies dried preparations of the whole plant, are smoked as marijuana in the form of a cigarette often called a "reefer" or "joint". The potency of such preparations depends on a number of factors. A form favoured in many Asian and a few western communities is the concentrated cannabis resin known as "hashish" which is usually chewed or eaten; by this means significantly higher doses of T.H.C. are absorbed by the body. Hashish eating was the basis of the ritual preparation of those chosen as political assassins in twelfth century Iran.

It has for some time been known that the amount of T.H.C. in cannabis varies greatly according to the parts of the plant used, the climate and soil in which it grew, the time of harvesting and the length of time in storage. The keeping qualities of dried cannabis vary widely and its potency may decline significantly with age, conditions of storage, and the stage at which the crop, especially the flowering tops was harvested.

It can therefore be understood that even relatively pure samples of prepared cannabis may differ both greatly and unpredictably.

The many variations of quality, and the unpredictability of deterioration with ageing and conditions of storage, no doubt account in part for some of the widely differing claims and observations of the effects of cannabis on its users.

In the light of present knowledge there is no justification for the view that smoking of cannabis is harmless. The danger of such a statement lies in the encouragement it gives to non users, to venture on their first experimental indulgence, and the discouragement it gives the user to make any serious effort to stop.

A recent case in the United Kingdom came to light when a person smoked cannabis for the first time. The effects of the drug so frightened him that he called the police and a doctor. He told the police he thought he was dead and he had murdered his wife. Having tried it out of curiosity he was a wiser man after the event, but was it really necessary for him to have such an experience?

On the situation in India Dr. K. J. Dunlop writes:

"The long term effects of Indian hemp (marijuana) make a person a shiftless and degraded member of the community, and ultimately a sick member. He eventually becomes unemployable because he is so incapable and unreliable. I have been following the controversy regarding the use or abuse of marijuana for some time.

Living in this part of India (Assam) for the last twenty years, I have in my professional capacity had to meet and treat many patients who have smoked pot, many of them since early youth.

One can always recognise a pot smoker of any duration by the fact that he will have been admitted to hospital on many occasions suffering from "bronchitis". He will have a chronic non-productive cough and his exercise tolerance will be reduced.

Why do our 'progressives' and 'do-gooders' make statements to the Press and to medical journals stating that the drug is 'soft' and no harm or only a little harm can come from its use, when they have little or no experience of its effect in a Society?

Why at a time when we see pressures being brought to bear on the Government, television, and the press to ban advertisements for cigarettes, because they are carcinogenic and lead to premature death, do we have, simultaneously, pressure groups trying to legalise a drug which kills its habitues a decade or a decade and half earlier than does tobacco?"

During a recent visit to Ceylon I discovered that cannabis (Ganja) was used quite often in the preparation of food in certain areas of that country. I discovered the same to be true on a visit to Nepal in 1967.

During a discussion by members of the United Nations Economic and Social Council reported in a recent edition of the "Bulletin on Narcotics", it was stated that the International Narcotics Control Board had taken a serious view of the cannabis problem, and it shared the opinion of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence that the growing misuse of cannabis constituted a menace to society and the individual. The physiological effects of long-term misuse were known and, while research into the psychiatric effects was needed, it could hardly be doubted that prolonged misuse undermined man's inborn urge to improve the lot of himself and his family. There seemed also to be general agreement that even mild doses disturbed the individual's sense of time and space—a fact which, especially in the age of the automobile, was of relevance to the current debate on whether cannabis consumption should be legalised. The debate seemed to be clouded by lack of understanding arising from the fact that much of the cannabis consumed by new adherents to the cult was of inferior quality, so that its effects were relatively mild.

Because this drug has no known therapeutic value, relatively little is known of its mode of action in man. The overall effects of the drug are well recorded however, and have recently been summarized in an editorial of the British Medical Journal. The inhaled smoke from a "reefer" produces the initial effects within a few minutes and the maximum effect is produced in 30-60 min. and persists for 3-5 hr. The effect of the drug is partly dependent on the setting in which it is taken; if taken in a conducive setting its effects commonly include tranquillity, apathy and euphoria. Less frequently fear, aggression and hilarity (hashish laugh) are noticeable, and these effects are seen particularly when cannabis is used by an extrovert in an emotionally stimulating situation. With increasing doses, changes in mood are followed by changes in perception, particularly in the concept of time, and then by hallucinations.

Conclusion

This then constitutes some of the known facts about marihuana, and at the present time anyone who condones its use would do well to consider all the factors involved.

As a final point I would like to emphasize the necessity for the press to handle this problem in a responsible manner.

We are fortunate in Hong Kong to have a press that recognises this need and in general treats the subject of drug addiction with the seriousness and tact it merits.

The press, whether it is in the form of a magazine, newspaper, radio or television is constantly in our homes, and as such, is always within reach of our children. It can have a powerful effect on young minds and in so doing can give tremendous support to parents in any programme of preventative education. For if we are to win the fight against drug addiction, it will have to start with preventative education directed at those who do not take drugs. "Prevention is better than cure".

CLUB MEETINGS, DISTRICT 303

I	First Week
II	Second Week

CLUB	LUNCHEON OR DINNER MEETING					PLACE	LANGUAGE USED
	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI		
Hong Kong (Host)					I III 12:30	Hong Kong Hilton	English
Kowloon					II IV 12:45	Peninsula	English
Peninsula					II IV 20:00	Peninsula	Mandarin
Victoria			II IV 13:15			Hong Kong Hilton	Cantonese
Bayview			I III 13:00			Mandarin	Cantonese
Castle Peak				I III 19:30		Park Hotel	Cantonese
Tai Ping Shan				II IV 13:15		Mandarin	Cantonese
North Kowloon		I 13:15 III 20:15				Hilton Miramar	Cantnoese
Happy Valley		I III 19:00				King's Garden	Cantonese
Kwun Tong					I III 19:30	Hong Kong Hotel	Cantonese/Mandarin

CLUB	HONG KONG (HOST)	KOWLOON	PENINSULA	VICTORIA	BAYVIEW	CASTLE PEAK	TAI PING SHAN	NORTH KOWLOON	HAPPY VALLEY	KWUN TONG
President	Matthew Fong Tel. K-880111	Lincoln Lam Tel. H-222131	Philip K.H. Wong Tel. H-230552	Wong Bing Lai Tel. H-20430	Kinson Kwong Tel. H-722085	Peter Chan Tel. K-678916	Chan Pak Keung Tel. H-232456	William Fung Tel. H-24331	Ho Man Chung Tel. H-233489	Mason Yung Tel. K-416211
Immediate Past President	C. L. Kung	Ile V. Doone	Donald T.L. Chu	Raymond Kan	Leung Chi Fung	Yam Kwok Hung	Lee Man Bun	Peter Ho	Hui Chung Shing	Leo L. Hui
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CASTLE PEAK 青山

最近二次常會報導：

(1) 日期：九月十七日 地點：百樂酒店

講員：中華製漆公司董事長林堃先生

講題：拓展海外市場——設立「香港貿易中心」。

香港工業萌芽於戰前，長成於戰後，六十年代則蓬勃發展，現正方興未艾。根據工商處統計，一九六九年本港工業產品出口總值為一百零五億一千八百萬元，較一九六〇年之二十八億六千七百萬元，平均每年增加百分之二十七。而今年上半年出口總值已達五十六億五千萬元。較去年同期增加百分之二十三，以目前進展趨勢，預測一九七〇年本港輸出數字，可能打破去年紀錄。

但我們檢討一九六九年香港工業產品之主要市場，仍以美國居首，佔本港輸出總值百分之四十二，依次為英國佔百分之十三點九，西德佔百分之七點三，日本佔百分之三點四，其他各國則佔百分之三十三點三。至於出口產品之主要種類，成衣佔三十八億二千七百萬元，塑膠製品及假髮二十四億九千五百萬元，紡織、紗布十一億二千六百萬元，電子製品十億五千八百萬元，鞋類二億九千五百萬元，五金製品二億九千一百萬元，其他出品佔十四億二千三百萬元。

我們從上述數字看來，本港製造工業多集中生產數項出品，且過份依賴幾個主要市場。而各國對港貨之輸入限制有增無已，加以最近美國擬實施入口限制，英國又急欲加入歐洲共同市場，且將於一九七二年起，實施英聯邦棉織品徵稅，倘一旦成為事實，則香港對外貿易，當受嚴重影響。因此，今後香港工業必須致力「分散生產」，同時開拓新市場，方能確保繼續發展。

本人最近曾到日本及美國考察，深覺日美兩國國民經濟豐裕，購買力特強，是本港工業產品的理想顧客。且日本近年來側重利潤較高之重工業，及向高級機械工業發展。在輕工業方面，因工資不斷上升，成本高漲，不合經濟原則，而放棄製造部份普通產品。因此對於無暇兼顧的產品，已有陸續由外輸入的趨勢。本港工業界應乘此良好機會，注意日本市場之需求，盡量將多種產品向日本推銷。

至於美國市場，則更為廣泛，但本人遍遊美國百貨公司及大小商店，甚少見有本港產品。查一九六九年本港工業產品輸往美國達四十四億二千八百萬元，而市面竟然少見港貨。考其原因：

- 一、美國百貨公司或日用品商店太多，本港去年輸往美國之產品，總值雖達四十四億餘元，實等於七億餘美元，即每月平均銷貨僅為六千萬美元，在廣大之美國市場中，若以六千家公司計算，每家每月銷貨祇一萬美元而已。
- 二、本港產品輸往美國祇集中上述之六大類，至於數以百計之其他各種產品，未能找到銷場。
- 三、本港產品輸往美國，完全處於被動地位，銷出之產品輕重紡織品與服裝，且美國市場多由出口商控制，更因產品種類集中三數項，使千千萬萬零售商，無從找得港貨代售。

本人認為爭取更廣大的美國市場，今後亟須積極採取主動方式，直接在美國推銷廉物美之香港產品，將港貨擺在顧客面前，並酌量儲備現貨供應，相信當能吸引更多的買家。如欲達到此目的，必須在美國各重要市場設立「香港貿易中心」，負責介紹本港產品，一方面保持原有客路，一方面另闢新客路，雙管齊下，定能增加出口貿易。本人身為香港公民，對拓展香港貿易，促進經濟繁榮，亦有責任，僅以一得之見，提供社會人士參考。

該種「貿易中心」之設立，目的為增加本港之出口貿易，且屬拓展市場之主要措施，究竟應由商業機構經營，抑由不牟利機構經營，有待社會賢達及工商界之商榷。



中華製漆有限公司董事長林堃先生在本會常會專題演講。

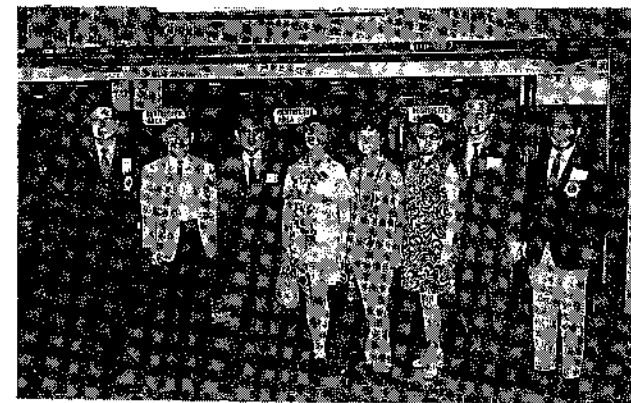
(2) 日期：十月一日 地點：百樂酒店

舉行常會，由獅兄多人報告出東南亞獅子大會觀感。

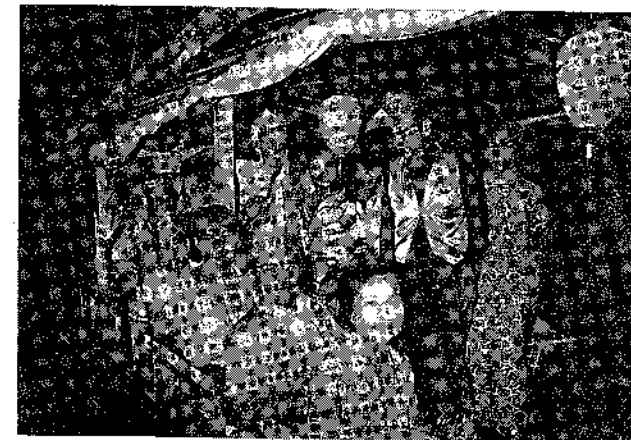
會長陳培德報告本年度社會服務計劃，著重新界農村福利工作，如上屆捐贈元朗村民電視機十部。今年則計劃選擇地區興建圖書館一間，捐贈村民讓新界青少年充實精神糧食，及利用圖書館進修，及溫習功課之用。意義深長，一俟新界理民府批准圖則，即着手進行。副會長何義貴報告：三〇三區港九十個獅子會，明年三月間聯合舉辦慈善餐舞會，本人担任獎券組主席，其他各獅友出任職務者，有秘書組吳浩生，獎券願允量，節目陳錦青，獎券丘斯明，佈置呂浩，印刷范思舜，接待林福焯，廣告程漢權，財務盧永廣。

出席者有：陳培德，何義貴，陳錦青，吳晉藩，畢禹微，董宏英，司徒祺，陳文偉，陳平明，張楚庭，趙汝熙，范伯豐，范思舜，康清榮，顧允量，林福焯，盧永廣，陸錦生，呂浩，盧波傑，陸斌生，莫燕鵬，邵傑添，丘斯明。

呂浩報告此次一行十六人赴日本出席獅子大會外，並前往九州熊本獅子會拜訪姊妹會，蒙熱烈歡迎，盛情可感。日本獅子會會務發展迅速，目前有獅兄八萬五千人，獅兄以服務社會為榮，對政府貢獻甚大，值得吾人效法。



八月廿九日本會部份獅兄嫂赴名古屋參加亞洲獅子大會，行前攝於機場。



亞洲大會招待各國獅兄嫂遊船河，圖為本 303 區各獅兄嫂攝於遊河船上。



上圖為亞洲區獅子大會，於名古屋古堡花園內招待各會獅兄茶會。



本會創會會長畢禹微獅兄嫂及馮彥獅兄嫂。(名古屋中日新聞記者攝)。

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TAI PING SHAN 太平山

Regular Meetings

- (1) *Date:* 24th September, 1970
Place held: Mandarin Hotel
Speaker: Mr. J. W. Hayes,
City District Commissioner, (H.K.)
Topic Spoken: Mechanism for exploring public complaint.

The Speech is as follows:

I wish to speak to you today about the mechanism for handling public complaints in Hong Kong and to offer some wider considerations on this subject.

All executive departments dealing with the public must at one time or another inspire dissatisfaction or bewilderment in the minds of their clients. If the department is efficiently supervised, the reasons for refusal will be explained to the client. If it is not the client may be left dissatisfied and, very likely, confused. In either case, where the standard of education of the client is insufficient or his comprehension limited it is likely that the result will be the same, whether reasons are given or not.

Under these circumstances it is important that there is some mechanism for review. A re-application to the department ought to secure this in that, if the department's procedures are efficient, the case will be carried to a higher officer than the one who took the previous decision. If they are not, a second refusal may well be given by the same officer who handled the case the first time. If a review mechanism is in operation, the result may still be a refusal, more often than not. This is because a department may not itself be the best agency from which to secure a full reappraisal because, where policy is concerned, it must always take time to make and change it. This may be secured by a steady stream of persistent complainants, or precipitated by an incident that opens the department's eyes. Change may also come from the complainants taking the matter elsewhere. It is this aspect that I shall examine today.

In Hong Kong various channels exist for handling individual or group requests or complaints in respect of the work of a department or departments. Persons may address the Governor or Colonial Secretary and many do. In some matters there is statutory provision for appeal to

the Governor in Council or the Courts. For years persons have been taking their cases to Urban Councillors, often but not always in respect of matters which fall within the Council's statutory responsibilities. The number of such cases is on the increase. The Urban Council's Monthly Reports list the individual cases handled by Ward Councillors and show that together they dealt with 3,700 cases between January—August this year compared with 1,757 for the same period in 1969. Indeed, last year's total of 3,047 is less than the number handled in the first eight months of this year. Then there is the City District Officer Scheme which can range over practically the whole field of Government activity. Finally there is the UMELCO Office which has recently been re-organised to provide a similar complaints service to the public. This again can take in all matters relating to Government departments.

I wish here only to deal with the complaints and representations handled by the C.D.O. Scheme. (I should remind you at this point that Services for the Individual as they are called, are only one among the many tasks that C.D.O.s are called upon to perform in their districts.) The City District Offices are located in each of the 10 city districts, with additional sub-offices in some of them. Each main and branch office has a counter where enquiries and complaints can be received and all have liaison staff who will take up any case work arising from them. To the extent that there are one or two C.D.O. premises in each city district the Scheme provides the local public with a convenient means of approaching Government for redress.

The public should not be misled into thinking that cases are dealt with only by our district staff of various levels. The essence of the C.D.O. Scheme is the capability to escalate action through bringing deserving cases, especially those involving policies that may seem ripe for change, to the notice of senior departmental officers, including Hon. S.H.A. himself. As a senior member of both Councils and the Urban Council, he is well placed to bring important matters to the forefront for decision; though it is fairly obvious that this seldom happens through the agency of one single case. This is more likely through an accumulation of such cases and with the agreement of the head of department concerned rather than in the face of his opposition, but it is a possibility that is always present.

The keeping of proper records is of great importance in using case work as an agency of change. The C.D.O. Scheme is aware of this consideration, and the record system has been refined this year to ensure uniformity of recording the types of case in which information on frequency is most likely to be significant. It is clearly for consideration whether the same system should not be adopted by all the organisations employed in the complaints field, including those mentioned above and outside agencies like the Neighbourhood Advice Centres which operate a similar enquiry and assistance service for the public and keep in touch with us.

It may be of some interest to you to know what and how many personal cases are handled by our staff. People come to the C.D.O. Scheme for a wide variety of assistance usually to the counter officers in the outer office, by telephone or personal call. Where their enquiry or representation is of a detailed nature and requires the assistance of a liaison officer rather than the counter officer the enquiry is classed as an individual case. In some matters, it is enough to explain the situation in more detail than the counter officer has time for. In others, it is a matter of making an appointment for the client with the relevant department after a telephone enquiry into the case, or sending letters to the one or more departments concerned. Where it appears that the enquirer has reason for complaint care is taken to pursue the matter until it is possible either to secure the action desired by the complainant or to satisfy him by explanation that for reasons we consider valid it is not possible to grant his or her request. Cases where the departmental policy seems to be in need of change are discussed with the department concerned and taken further in S.H.A. if the need arises. Wherever it seems advisable we refer clients to the Director of Legal Aid for consultation and we make use of the Legal Advice Scheme operated by the Hong Kong Council of Social Service. Since the latter began operation at the end of last year we have referred 38 cases for interview and advice at the centres on each side of the harbour.

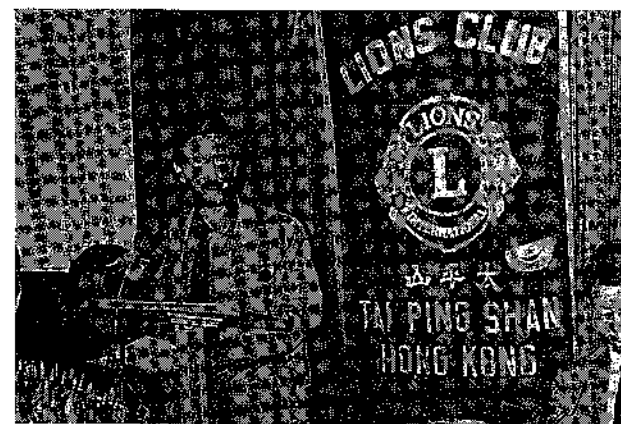
During the first eight months of this year, there were 5,357 individual cases, excluding action taken on a very large number of requests for statutory declarations in connection with various applications in which sworn statements are a requirement. Cases cover the whole range of Government business, including action taken for individuals on personal documents and on a wide variety of matters connected with land and housing, family welfare and relief, traffic cases, education, business matters, taxes and duties and employment. It is worth noting that not all the complaints are directed against Government. There were 51 complaints against Government departments and their staff recorded at the four city District Offices on Hong Kong Island in the first eight months of 1970 compared with no less than 201 against private parties, mostly concerned with nuisances of

one kind or another. The number of individual cases should be seen in the context of the total number of enquiries recorded as being received by the C.D.O. Scheme during the eight month period. These ran at 338,675 for 1970 by comparison with a recorded 220,727 for the same period in 1969. They serve to show, I submit, that people know where we are and make good use of us, that information is big business and widely and regularly sought, and that only a minority have requests and complaints.

I would like to leave you with one consideration that exercises my mind. To what extent is the C.D.O. Scheme exercising a real and justified service to the public; and to what extent are we helping or hindering the public relations aspect of departmental work, including the process of reappraisal that is such an important aspect of it for the public? I suppose the answer to this question, as to many others, is six of one and half a dozen of the other. We are bound to appear to many persons, including officers of other Government departments, as modern middle-men. Their traditional job in China was making a connection to fix up a desired result. Is this a good thing in 1970? The nature of Hong Kong's society and the mentality of many of its citizens is such that far too many people still think in terms of achieving a desired result through knowing persons in Government employment who may be able to put in a good word for them rather than of securing it through impersonal procedures applied impartially and as a right due to any citizen who happens to qualify for it. This belief is age-old and is assisted by a yet general ignorance of Government and its procedures. How many persons who approach us are motivated by these considerations is questionable but my personal experience in Government service leads me to think that the proportion is quite high. Under these circumstances, any office which not being itself responsible for a particular piece of Government business acts in the manner of a middle-man may well be doing a possible disservice to the community rather than providing a worthwhile extension of Government facilities. If this were significantly the case it would, in my view, be sufficient reason for stopping C.D.O.s from handling personal cases to-morrow, so that the public could go back to departments and departments would be obliged to concentrate on the public. There is plenty of other useful work for the C.D.O. Scheme to do: indeed too much altogether.

However, the position is neither as simple nor as clear cut as this. In a centralised and functionally organised Government machine there is great need for an office which can supply information and explanations to the public and take up any matter in which a grievance is felt whether real or imagined. Our personal case work, though it is largely the direct concern of other departments, meets this need for other channels of approach and so does the work of the UMELCO Office and the other agencies of

complaint. Finally, in pursuance of the black thoughts expressed in the last paragraph, there is as good reason for us to handle carefully those persons who without adequate justification try to use us to secure their own ends as to take action in truly deserving cases. If we can set their approach to Government to rights we shall be performing a great service for the whole community.

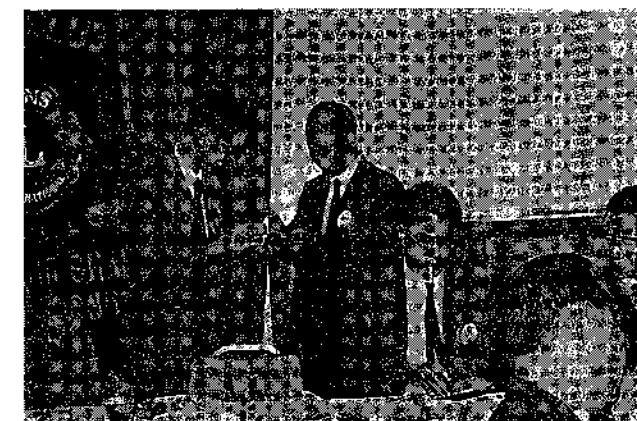


A speech was given by Mr. J. W. Hayes, City District Commissioner (H.K.) at the Regular Luncheon Meeting on 24th September, 1970 at the Mandarin Hotel.

(2) Date: 7th October, 1970
Place held: Mandarin Hotel
Speaker: Mr. T. G. Garnar,
Acting Commission of Prisons.
Topic Spoken: Drings & Society.

Change of Address

New Address of Lim Heung Wong Man Hym & Lim Lam Shiu Wah
c/o Academic College
No. 5, Ladder Terrace,
Caine Road, Hong Kong.



Lion Lee Lin Ming receiving a souvenir from Immediate Past President Lion M. B. Lee on the occasion of his birthday.

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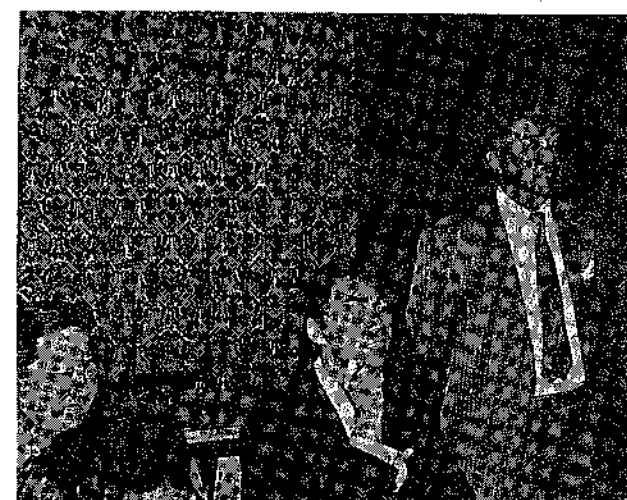
（一）李國賢總監在北九龍獅子會講述

國際獅子總會決議遠東區增兩董事

三〇三區下定決心力爭港區一席

在九月廿三日假九龍美麗華酒店舉行之北九龍獅子會例會中，三〇三區總監李國賢獅兄，被邀出席作「獅子與我」之專題演講，在李總監的講演中，首先指出國際獅子會發展迅速，目前獅兄已突破九十萬人，希望於短期內能達到一百萬會員之目標，他並透露：總會在遠東區共有理事兩人，其一硬性規定由日本人担任，其一則為中國台灣之陶士珍教授担任，我們三〇三區因分會不足法定二十個區會，故沒有被選資格，然我們三〇三區刻正在多方面努力，迎頭趕上的爭取中！

在李總監的「獅子與我」的演講中，他情重意深地說，服膺獅子精神，躬行實踐，只問耕耘，不問收穫，信仰始終如一，矢志不渝。他說，如果對獅會內涵能得到深一層的了解與認識，則對其今後之努力與工作，信心亦更堅定和加強，他又諄諄勸勉大家，他說目前第九屆亞洲獅子會大會，已通過提請總會加增亞洲區董事兩名，其中一名指定為日本人担任，因目前日本全國共有一千五百三十個會，擁有獅兄八萬三千人，這無疑是理應應得的，雖然，我們香港區祇有十個區會，不足以抗衡，但是，香港環境特殊，也應努力以赴，不過我們的獅兄是要重質不重量的，只有這樣，才能更好的服膺獅子精神。



李國賢總監在例會作專題演講時攝。

（二）北九龍獅子會十月例會談笑風生

區永桂副會長暢談歐遊觀感

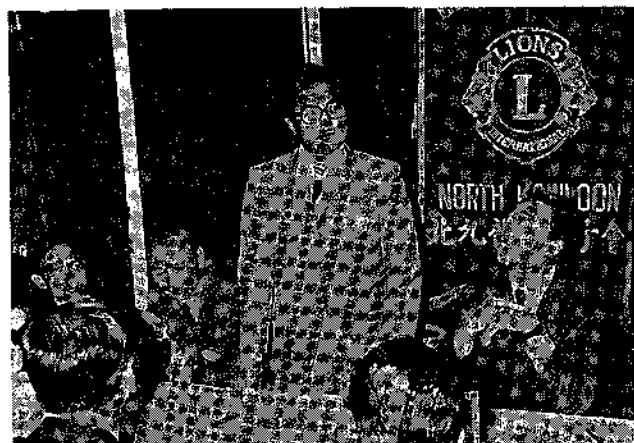
首由會長馮惠霖報告會務，並指出十月乃係徵求新獅兄月，但應重質而不重量，籲請各獅兄多多介紹新血，此不獨獅兄出力有獎，且遷惠及獅嫂也獲獎狀，語重心長，諄諄勸勉！

接着，旋即請第一副會長區永桂獅兄以「遊覽歐洲後感」為題作專題講演，區副會長博聞強記，詞鋒婉轉，談趣風生，當其談及其歐遊首途第一站丹麥的哥本哈根時，席間獅兄，無不放聲大笑，因大家都意識到該城乃世界著名之性解放之區，金髮娉婷，隨街即過。後由三〇三區香港區分會主席周寶璋獅兄致送紀念品與區副會長，以作留念！

在區副會長的專題講演中，他着重指出，以六個星期之時間，遍遊北歐六國，除飽覽各國馳名遠近之名勝古跡外，尤為留意香港貨之銷場，正與日俱增，實乃可喜之現象，他指出：（一）凡到之處，必有中國菜館之設，極盡東方民族之華貴，而外國人亦以爭吃中國菜為榮，此乃生活之高級享受，（二）以前出遊，恆被人誤以為日本人，此次卻不然，與前迥異，當與人談及乃來自香港者，皆極表歡迎，誠摯熱情，對香港風光，尤加津津樂道，對香港產品之優美美觀，推崇備至，作為香港人此等實應引以為榮——尤其是香港之工商界，因香港僅此蕞爾小島，而竟在世界上有此地位，殊堪難得。最後，區副會長又語重心長地指出：我們不應自滿，宜應更加努力，爭取彼邦更大銷場，希望香港工商界人士，百尺竿頭，更進一步！共同努力，再接再勵，直奔前竿！使香港——這個「東方之珠」，在世界上更嘹亮地響起來！



馮惠霖會長在例會致詞時攝。



中立者為本會第一副會長區永桂獅兄在例會作專題演講時攝。左起第一者為九龍獅子會會長南德球獅兄。左起第二人為本會前任會長何榮高獅兄。右會長馮惠霖獅兄。



由香港分城主席周寶璋獅兄代表本會頒贈紀念狀與演講者第一副會長區永桂獅兄。

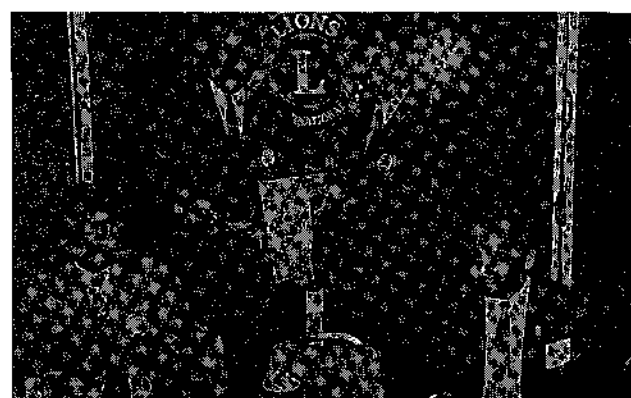
(三) 會友動態

△前任會長何榮高，涂奎如，衛華三位獅兄，於本月十九日率領港九鐘錶業商會代表團，前赴東南亞各國考察鐘錶業務，並廣泛與各地有關方面接觸與會商，收集有關資料，為本港鐘錶業拓展海外市場，凌雲壯志，四海三江，祝他們旅途平安，滿載而歸。

△前任會長趙世會獅兄，於十月初旬前赴東京，謹祝他旅途愉快，並寄語趙獅兄，勿因事務繁冗而忘卻瀏覽東瀛風光。

△林大偉獅兄獅嫂聯合律師樓——林大偉律師樓已於十月十五日在香港中區廣東銀行大廈2103室開幕，是日到賀者集港九中外紳商名流，濟濟一堂，極盛一時，林獅兄獅嫂，維護社會，造福人羣，堪相嘉許。

△彭耀臣獅兄月來喜事重重，滿堂吉慶，除於九月中旬為第二女公主添粧之喜，近又榮任九龍油蔴地街坊福利會現屆理事長，服務社會，造福居民，咸相交口讚譽！



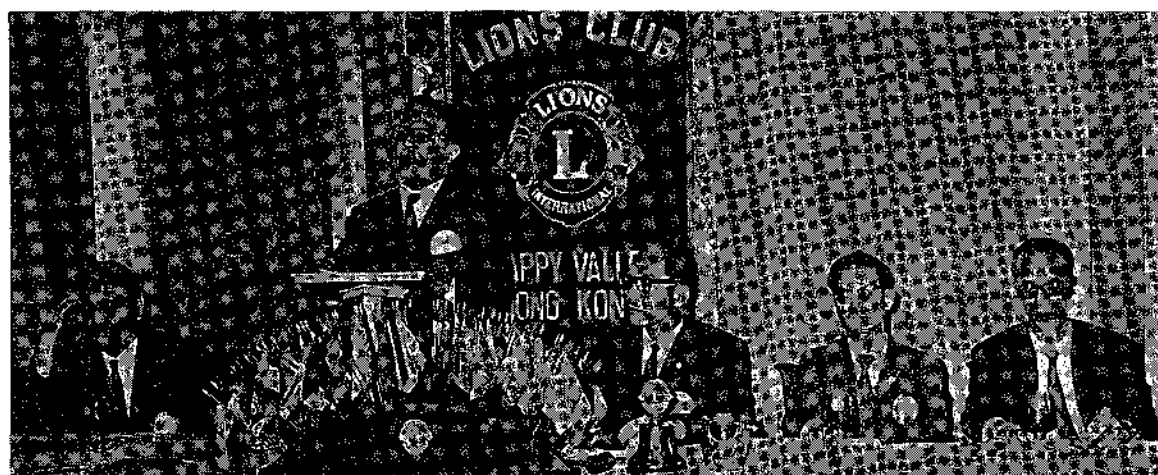
本會會長馮惠霖獅兄在例會中與澳洲到訪法蘭寧獅友交換會旗。

HAPPY VALLEY 快活谷

最近二次常會報導：

- (1) 日期：十月六日 地點：皇都酒樓
講員：鍾景輝（無線電視節目監督）
講題：電視未來發展概況。
鍾氏除概括講述目前無線電視和有線電視一般情況及對

未來香港電視事業發展作了報告外，並答覆了各會員好些有關電視的傳播技術上的問題，此外更講及關於跑馬地地區一小部份「黑點」區何時才能改善，彩色電視甚麼時候才能普遍化，以及最近一次電視用戶調查統計報告皆有深入的報導及闡釋。



主講嘉賓為鍾景輝先生，其右蔡星南第二副會長，其左為何文聰會長，余光華第一副會長及李啓勳第三副會長。

會友消息：

本會司庫趙汝海獅兄往加拿大作商業考察。
本會會籍組陳香江獅兄往美國加州作商業考察。
本會聯誼考察組紀棠獅兄往台灣旅遊度假。
十一月份生辰：李啓勳獅兄。

- (2) 日期：十月二十日 地點：皇都酒樓
講員：關佩英小姐（灣仔區民政主任）
講題：「多層大廈管理問題」

簡訊

本會為宣揚會務及增強各獅兄之聯繫起見，特決定發行不定期刊物，藉以報導本會，區會及總會各項業務和活動，並報告各獅兄對本會一般意見，及其個人活動，如外出旅行，創辦業務，出任社團要職等消息，以後有關上開各項消息，至盼不吝通知本組，俾能摘要發表及報導，是為至感。

會長寄語：茲提出下列各點，願與各獅兄彼此勉勵。

- (一)「獅誼」至上——在本港四百多萬市民中，我們能發在一個僅有數十名成員的獅會內成為獅友，我們的「獅誼」真是萬分珍貴，我們應本着這珍貴的獅誼，作為討論問題的基礎，我們要藉着這珍貴的獅誼，發出推進會務的力量，使快活谷獅子會的業務一年比一年發展，使快活谷獅子會的名字，一年比一年響亮，使本會的創會元老們的功勳，能夠永遠保存。
- (二)分工合作——獅子會的職員有如球隊一般，位置雖有分別，但合作最為重要，我們每一職位或每一組的工

作，都必須得到全體獅友的合作，方可順利完成，倘或某一職位的工作未如理想，大家都應本着「獅誼」至上的精神，不但不要有責難之心，更要義勇地加以協助這樣會務就可以踏上健康的坦途。

- (三)基本義務與自動捐獻——我們入會的時候，已經應允履行一定的義務，例如出席例會，依照會章與定例繳納會費，餐費，社會服務費，生日獻金以及區內聯合籌款各費等，這就是基本的義務，倘若要籌辦較多的或較大的計劃，則對於人力與財力都要獲得獅友們的自動捐獻，始能舉辦，照過去兩年來的經驗，每次發動自動捐獻，都獲得預期的效果，這是各位獅兄對會務熱心支持的表現，因此，本屆如需籌辦較多或較大的計劃，將照此項原則進行。

- (四)密切聯絡——我覺得如果會內的獅友到外地旅遊，或者因事不能出席例會或董事會，都能預早給我知照，（如需請假，請通知會長或秘書）這對會務實有重大裨益，希望各位獅兄予以支持和合作。

會籍組：本屆會籍組第一次會議訂定介紹新會員入會獎勵辦法如下：

- (一)凡介紹一位新會員入會，由會長致送一紀念品，照總會供應部目錄表價值伸港幣約值一百元，介紹二位或多位新會員則照比例推算。
- (二)凡介紹二位或六位新會員入會，除照第（一）項外，更代向總會申請Key Awards。
- (三)以上二項獎勵辦法，均照總會Key Awards辦法以會員入會後足滿一年零一日，且依章出席例會及清繳各費，始能辦理。

振華有限公司

代理各國水錶

大小尺寸

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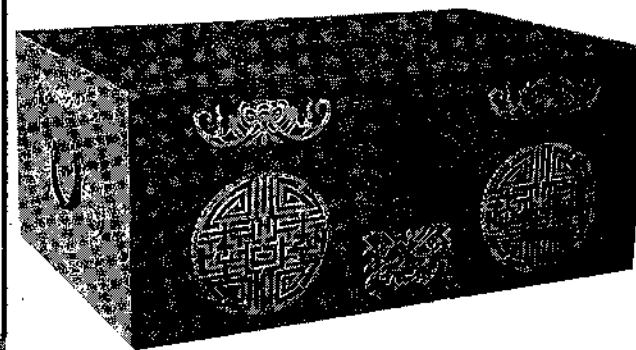
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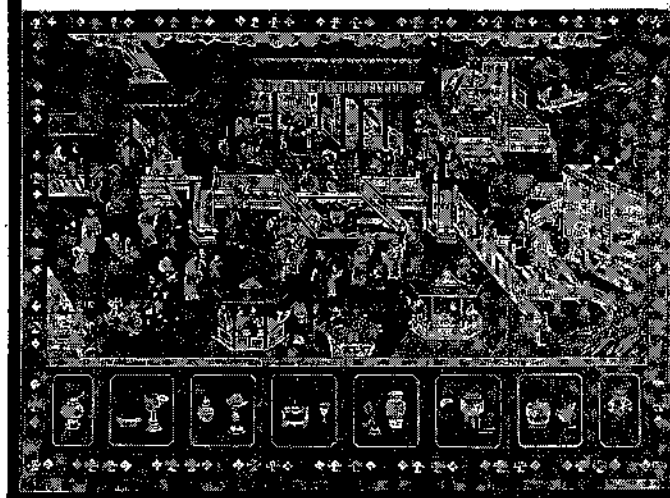
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KWUN TONG 觀塘

一、最近二次常會報導：

(1) 日期：九月十八日 地點：香港酒店

講員：九龍民政專員黎家驊先生

講題：我對本港各區獅子會的期望

黎專員在本會同香島會聯合會議上指出本港有十個獅子會及十個民政處大家應該多聯繫，以善用獅子精神充份發揮每一位會員的才能，對社會作出更大貢獻。(黎專員之講辭詳見下之英文稿)。



九龍民政專員黎家驊在香港，觀塘會聯合例會專題演講：「對獅子會的建議建議」。

左起：北九龍會長馮惠霖，觀塘會第一副會長鄧河，觀塘會長榮梅華，黎家驊專員，香島會長鄭建衡。

Speech by Mr. David Lai, City District Commissioner (Kowloon), at the Joint Meeting of Lions Clubs of Kwun Tong and Bayview held at Hong Kong Hotel on Friday, 18th September, 1970

MY EXPECTATIONS OF THE LIONS CLUBS IN HONG KONG

— a few suggestions for thought —

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have been very fortunate in the past two years in having frequent opportunities to attend meetings of the various Lions in Hong Kong and to associate myself with some of their activities. Each time I attend a meeting I become more impressed by the spirit of brotherhood among the lion members, the quality and representativeness of the members chosen from various sectors of the community, the readiness to raise funds to support various worthwhile community projects, and the degree of co-operation. I consider it a great honour to be able to speak to-night to the members of two distinguished Lions Clubs

*"The Lion"
November 1970*

and I am indeed grateful to Mr. Lam Wah-sam for the arrangements he has made.

I have, subsequent to my acceptance of your invitation, considered a variety of subjects for my speech and have eventually come to the conclusion that I should seize this opportunity to share with you some of my thoughts on the kind of work which Lions Clubs can usefully engage in addition to the existing activities. I sense that in so doing I may run into the risk of offending people, particularly members of the Lions Clubs, who are all people of established social standing, successful in their own businesses or professions and of considerable experience. However, I believe that some of the experiences I gained in the past two years from the operation of the City District Officer Scheme and my observations of the needs of society may be of some interest to you and may form the basis of a discussion of the additional avenues in which Lions Clubs in Hong Kong can expand their activities. I do not pretend to be knowledgeable of the organisation of the Lions Clubs and I am fully aware that my suggestions may turn out to be totally impracticable.

As far as I know, there are altogether 10 Lions Clubs of which 5 are on the Island and 5 in Kowloon. The declared objective of the Lions Club is embodied in two key words, namely, "WE SERVE". There are altogether 550 members in the 10 Lions Clubs chosen from 140 different professions. Through the monthly meetings you have not only come to understand each other better but also have come to discuss problems of various kinds. In fulfilling your declared objective your main contribution is, I believe, financial assistance given to meet the capital cost of various worthwhile community projects. You do not find it possible to become frequently involved in the actual organisation and operation of the projects because you are all busy people though informed and experienced. In other words, you are hoping that by making funds available through the generous donations of your members you will be able to make some positive contributions to the community.

I do not have the slightest doubt about the value of the funds which the Lions Clubs in Hong Kong have raised in the past years to meet the cost of various projects. Indeed, I am most appreciative and so are, I believe, members of the community, of the noble effort you have made. However, I do not believe, if I am allowed to say so, that this is the only thing you can do; neither do I believe that this is what Hong Kong needs most. I believe that the resources available in the Lions Clubs in Hong Kong are tremendous and can be utilised to produce a greater impact on the community and to make more positive contributions to meet the real needs of society.

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Let us at this juncture pause a while to compare the situation in Hong Kong, say, 20 years ago with that of to-day. In early post-war years starvation in Hong Kong was common, massive and frequent disasters like fire destroyed the homes of tens of thousands of people, elementary schooling was a privilege, medical services available only to the few. To-day the Government is to a large extent able to provide for these basic social needs. Starvation is unheard of, public assistance measures are on the threshold of considerable expansion, no child need miss his primary schooling, government housing has steadily replaced dangerous shanty huts, and medical clinics are found in all parts of town and country. This is not to say that the need for compassion does not remain; of course it does, but the needs of the communities in the districts where you live may be more difficult to identify. In order to be able to perform the difficult task of assessing the average needs of society we in the Secretariat for Home Affairs have tried to reorganise and expand our work so as to lend a more attentive ear to what the people have to say. I refer to the City District Officer Scheme which was established to, amongst other functions, strengthen the ability of the Government to take into account the feelings of the people in the formation of policies, to ensure that all Government actions are taken in the best interest of the community at large, to give everyone a fair hearing and a fair share of the services which the community can afford. Naturally, the C.D.O.s and their staff alone cannot fulfil such a function without relying on the people and in particular, on the organised bodies. From the operation in the past two years I have come to realise that what we need in Hong Kong to-day are not the basic provisions to battle against poverty; we have passed through this stage and are now in a situation in which more effort should be made to promote responsible leadership and to establish a closer link between the Government and the people so as to ensure that government policies are formed and actions are taken always in the best interest of the community at large. In other words, we do not want Government to exist on the one side and its people on the other; Government is merely the agent of the people and must therefore be with the people and likewise, the people should also give their support to the Government to enable it to provide the best services for the community.

I believe that in both leadership and communication with Government, the two problems which I have mentioned, Lions Clubs in Hong Kong can make valuable contributions to improve the situation because in your organisation you have a representative selection of members from various sectors of the community and a machinery, though not exploited yet, capable of assessing the trends of thought of the people in certain circles of the community. Of course you also have the machinery whereby the views collected can easily be transmitted to Government. In leadership training you have ample opportunities not only to demonstrate yourselves as responsible leaders but also to impart some of your valuable experiences to the growing younger generation who are in need of guidance and care. To put it more concretely, I propose for your consideration that:—

- (a) Each Lions Club in Hong Kong may wish to establish a system whereby views of members and their contacts on public affairs are to be collected once a month either before or at the meeting for presentation to the City District Office in which the Club is located. I do not think

that this will entail too much work on your part but I believe that such an exercise will enable Government to understand better the wishes of the people and their reactions to various issues.

- (b) Apart from the projects which Lions Club itself may wish to undertake each member may choose one or two additional projects which may not be organised by the Club itself and try to become personally involved in the organisation and operation. Very often it is not the lack of finance that hinders the progress of project but the lack of leadership and sufficient volunteers which impede progress. Also, through the association of oneself to a project or a group of volunteers the one will be able to understand social problems better.
- (c) Each year we have many school leavers who need guidance and advice on employment opportunities and other associated matters. I believe that the effort of Government to assist these people can be considerably strengthened by individual members of the community particularly those who have established themselves in society. Again, here is a field in which members of Lions Club in Hong Kong can contribute and the idea I would like to advance for your consideration is that each member may consider to establish close personal contacts with half or a dozen students recommended by schools with a view to assisting them in their problems and to demonstrate a general concern for their welfare. As I said earlier, your experience and your knowledge of society will always be of tremendous help to the young people. I attach considerable importance to personal relationships in solving the problems we are facing to-day and indeed, in solving any problem that comes to us.
- (d) Lastly, I would like to propose for your consideration that you take more interest in certain selected problems in which your members are particularly interested or have special knowledge about. In this connection, it seems to me that it may be desirable to establish separate study groups each charged with the specific responsibility to study in depth a selected problem and to report its findings within a specified period. We have in the past two years been trying our best in the various City Districts to organise study groups in an attempt to arouse wider interest in public affairs and I am pleased to report that we have met with considerable success. I do not believe that the extension of this scheme need to be undertaken personally by the City District Officers and their staff; instead, organisations like the Lions Clubs can do likewise on their own. Needless to say, C.D.O.s are only too happy to assist particularly in forwarding to Government any constructive proposals which may emerge.

Last but not least, I wish to take this opportunity to convey my most sincere thanks to you for your continuous support given to the City District Officer Scheme which I am pleased to report has been making steady progress in fulfilling the basic objectives for which it was established.

會友消息

本會榮譽會長及卡熊清獅兄榮任香港工業總會理事，想必二位獅兄在任內將大有作為也！

第二副會長傅朝春于十月四日飛美國致察業務，祝傅獅兄旅途愉快！

石世煜獅兄在香港賽馬會抽得名駒「鴻福」(Home First)，難怪石獅兄近來笑口常開，大有「鴻福齊天」之感，預祝石獅兄日日鴻福，晚晚 Home First！

英國國會代表李甫安月前參觀觀塘三大廠家，其中之一為本會孫建超獅兄之建築五金塑膠廠，李氏曾就英國即將加入歐洲共同市場之事項向孫獅兄詢意見，孫獅兄曾詳細提供意見給李氏參攷。

- (2) 日期：十月二日 地點：九龍慶相逢酒樓

講員：前香港貿易發展局駐美國代表吳嘉棠先生

講題：投資美國地產的展望

吳嘉棠先生指出雖然近年來美國經濟情況有一定程度的低落，但近來已有好轉現象，而美國土農產品的生產量也是世界最優者，他深信美國的經濟前途甚佳，在美國的地產投資，也與日俱增，大有可為！



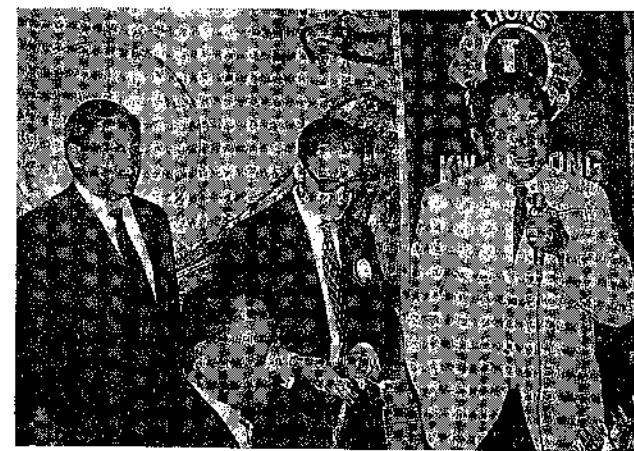
吳嘉棠在觀塘獅子會演講：「投資美國地產的展望」。

其他事項

榮譽會長向各獅兄報告，十月份為「徵求新獅月」本會之宗旨乃重質不重量，並望各獅兄努力，以期早日達到是項目的。

外埠到訪獅友

由美國Calexico來的胡樹倫獅兄乃國際獅子會公共關係主席，此次來港訪友，特來本會參加例會，並同本會交換會旗留念。



國際獅子會，國際公共關係組主席胡樹倫獅兄報告美國總會最近情況。

十一月份生日名單：

丁任獅兄

二、下兩次常會節目預告：

- (1) 日期：十一月六日 地點：香港酒店

講員：勞工處徐添福先生

講題：「勞資關係與觀塘的工商業」。

- (2) 日期：十一月二十日 地點：香港酒店

講員：前北九龍會會長孫秉樞獅兄

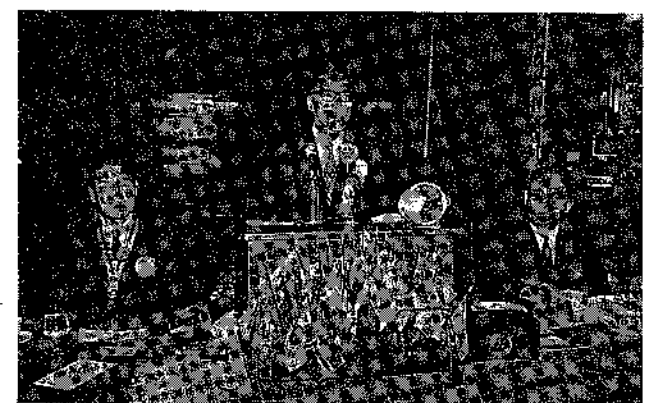
講題：「公益金」。

三、聯誼及特別活動消息預告：

由聯誼組主席史濟民獅兄發起的赴台北旅行及計劃與台北友會結盟之事項正在積極進行中，目前報名參加者有如下獅兄，史濟民，石世煜，李樺，范延齡，錢匡一，丁任，鄧河，王東生，期望將會有更多獅兄會報名參加，因為是次結盟活動為本會之第一次對外活動，一定要大家參加才能搞好！



鄧河第一副會長報告十一月份赴台北旅行及計劃聯盟，其右傅朝春第二副會長。



榮梅華會長應九龍西區扶輪社之邀，演講：「十五年來觀塘滄桑，由一堆垃圾變成香港第一工業衛星城市」。

左起：扶輪社第一副社長林光亮，榮梅華會長，扶輪社前任社長曹紹松。

With the Compliments

of

Lion LARRY DUNN



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Solicited by Kwun Tong Lions Club

HONG KONG (HOST) 香港主會

Regular Meetings

Two previous meetings:

(1) *Date:* 18th September, 1970

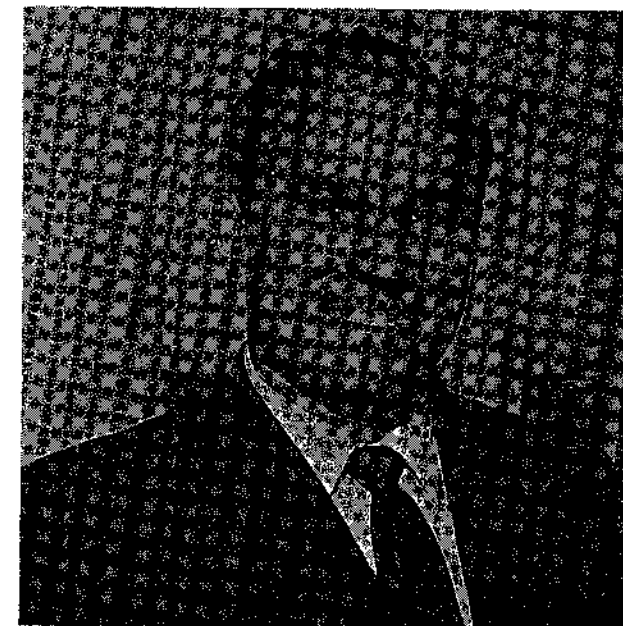
Place held: Hilton India Room

During the meeting of 18th September, 1970, through the courtesy of Mr. David K. K. Ling, a movie, on EXPO '70 was shown.

(2) *Date:* 2nd October, 1970

Place held: Hilton India Room

Speaker: Mr. I. H. Fredericks, Tax Lawyer



Topic Spoken: Estate Planning for the International Executive

Speech on "International Estate Planning"

Just what is "estate planning" and why should we be interested in it. Simply put, estate planning means analyzing your assets and arranging them so that you will derive the maximum benefits from them during your lifetime and so that they will pass to your family with the least trouble and the least shrinkage. As to why we should be interested in estate planning, the answer is found in the old saying that only death and taxes are certain—and taxes continue even after death. Since we build our estates with a lifetime of hard work, it behoves us to spend the few hours necessary to see that the structure doesn't fall apart when either we or our family need it most.

There is no one best way to plan an estate. Certainly each of us has his own ideas as to what

is the best property to own and each knows whom he wishes to receive the property upon his death. The estate planning needs of the entrepreneur and of the salaried executive are as different as night and day. So the purpose of these few minutes today is simply to alert you to some problems which you or your family may face in the future with your estate.

As either permant or temporary residents in Hong Kong, we are presented with opportunities and/or problems which we would not necessarily face in our home country. In running an inventory on his estate, a typical Hong Kong resident might discover that he owns the majority of the shares in a closely held company which he has built from scratch; he also owns shares in other companies as an investment; he has a life insurance policy issued by a London based company, one from a local company and two from an American company; finally he has long felt that real estate is a good buy and over the years has purchased two residential lots in Sydney, some acreage in California and a condominium in Honolulu. He maintains a joint bank account in Hong Kong with his wife and as a matter of convenience has a sterling account in UK, and a dollar account in the U.S. on which he is the only signatory. In addition he owns an automobile, a few antiques and the usual run of personal property. These assets have been acquired over the years in a rather hit or miss fashion with no conscious thought of coordinating them in an overall plan. He was unhappily married before but now has a happy marriage which has produced two children. He naturally wants everything he owns to go to his family in the event of his death. However, he has been too busy to sit down and work out a plan. He started to have a will drawn once but the thought of death so depressed him that he cancelled his appointment and just hasn't got around to it since.

Let's see what happens if this man dies tomorrow with his affairs in this condition. The controlling shares in his company are going to decline in value because he is no longer around to run the business; the key employees are going to be looking for a job because their future is uncertain; there is no ready market for his shares and they are tied up in the probate of his estate and it may be months or even years before his administrator can get permission to sell them. His shares of other companies are subject to the same delay in being sold. The life insurance policies pay off cash—but the first two policies were taken before he remarried and he just never had time to change the beneficiary designation. Since he took title to all his real estate in his name only, individual probates must be filed in Australia, California and Hawaii and his interests in the property will pass in accordance with the law of the place where it is located. Fortunately the

joint checking account in Hong Kong has sufficient funds in it to buy a large quantity of aspirin and tranquilizers because his widow certainly will need them before she finally succeeds in getting what is left of his estate. The real tragedy of this little story is that most of these problems can be avoided provided they are recognized and planned for. The only problems that can't be solved are the ones that are ignored.

What should we do in order to prevent the foregoing from becoming the story of our estate? The first thing we should do is sit down and determine what we have. We might be pleasantly surprised at how well we have done. Then we must figure out whether some of the items should be disposed of—perhaps they are not as good an investment as we originally thought—and then we must decide how to distribute what is left. Let's stick with our script and take the hypothetical situation we have previously discussed and see how the problems created by our friend's death could have been avoided.

First of all, he should have had a will. Much of his property can be passed on outside the will if he so chooses, but there are always some things which must go through his estate and he should have a will directing how he wants things done upon his death. As a matter of fact, his wife should also have a will and among other things they should make provisions for disposition of their property in case they die at or about the same time. In the will they can nominate executors of their estate and even nominate a guardian for their minor children.

With respect to his controlling shares in his closely held company, our friend could have provided a guaranteed market for the shares by entering into a buy and sell agreement with the key employees who helped him build his business. Instead of the business being liquidated for a fraction of its value, it continues to operate and his family receives full value for the business. The simplest way to provide the money for this sale is for the key employees to take a life insurance policy on our friend. The very event that triggers the sale also provides the funds for its consummation.

The investment shares which our friend owned could have been disposed of either in his will or if he wants his wife to have control of them immediately, he might take title with her jointly, with the survivor to become sole owner upon the death of the other party. The real estate he owned could be treated in a similar manner.

His life insurance policies should have been reviewed regularly and beneficiary designations and settlement options made in the light of his

changed financial and personal situation. It is very probable that most of the cash in our friend's estate came from the proceeds of his life insurance policies and in all probability it was not enough.

With respect to his foreign bank accounts, our friend should certainly have told his wife about them and should have arranged for them to pass to his wife automatically upon his death. Usually this can be done by means of a joint account. If you have a similar situation, you should check with the bank concerning its requirements in this matter. There is nothing more tragic than to have money in the bank and not be able to get it out.

Although only death and taxes are certain, I have not dwelt on taxes today although taxes do cause estates to shrink. Certainly any properly planned estate must provide for the payment of taxes. Also the estate should be so arranged as to reduce taxes to the absolute minimum. As Judge Learned Hand observed in the course of a decision: "Over and over again, courts have said there is nothing sinister in so arranging one's affairs as to keep taxes as low as possible. Everybody does so, rich and poor; and all do right, for nobody owes any public duty to pay more than the law demands."

I have been deliberately brief in this discussion because as I stated at the outset there is no one plan which will fit everyone's needs. In your particular case, you might wish to establish special trusts to insure that your wishes are carried out. Someone else might just want to liquidate everything and pass on nothing but cash to his family. In the final analysis, the plan must be yours, not mine and not your neighbors.



President Matt presented to Imm. Past President C. L. Kung a plaque with the inscription:

"A Testimonial of Sincere Appreciation presented to C. L. Kung in honor and with deep appreciation of the service given to the Club while serving with outstanding leadership, vision and ability as President of The Lions Club of Hong Kong (Host) 1969-70."

KOWLOON 九龍

Regular Meetings

(1) Date: 25th September, 1970

Place held: Peninsula Hotel

On 25th September, 1970, it was our second Luncheon and President Lion Lincoln Linn was on the chair. Our Deputy District Governor Lion Samuel Gee Yen had kindly consented to give away the Chevron Awards to the following members:

Das G. Melwani	15 years membership award
Nelson H. Leo	10 " " "
Julio W. Templo	10 " " "
James S.L. Lee	10 " " "
Dr. Lam Shu-kee	10 " " "
Lee Shao Kong	10 " " "
Chi-Mou Chang	10 " " "
William N. Wong	10 " " "
C. C. Goh	10 " " "

In a short speech, our Deputy District Governor Lion Samuel Gee Yen praised those Lions who got the awards for their spirits of Lionism and devotion and excellent attendance which he said would set an example for those new members.

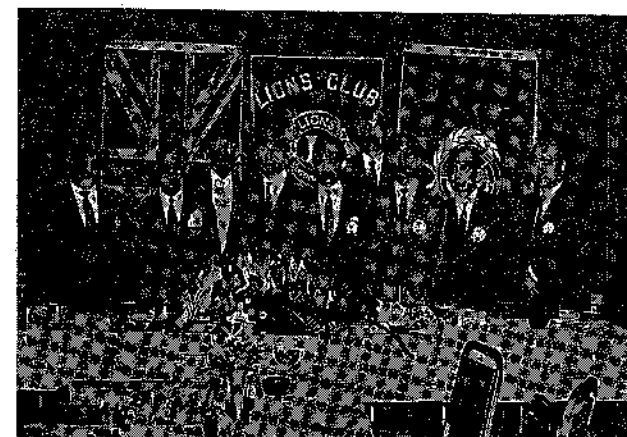


Photo shows Deputy District Governor Samuel Gee Yen with those members who receive the Chevron Award.

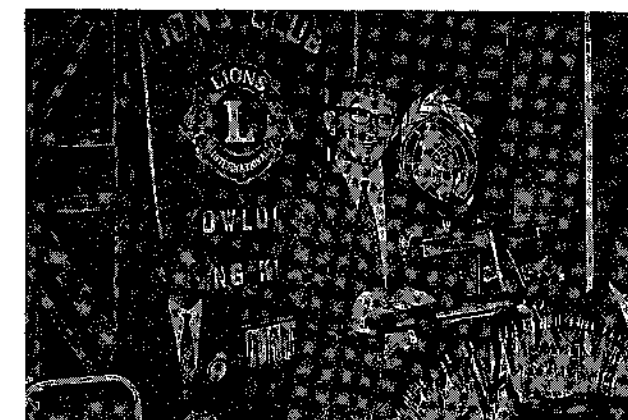


Photo shows Deputy District Governor S. G. Yen speaking at the luncheon.

(2) Date: 9th October, 1970

Place held: Peninsula Hotel

Speaker: Dr. Denny Huang, Elected Urban Councillor.

Dr. Denny Huang made his speech in Mandarin, placing emphasis on the burning question today of whether Chinese should be the official language in Hong Kong. He stressed the importance of recognition for the language along with English, and that a bi-lingual system could work successfully in the Colony.

Dr. Huang expressed the view that with the population of Hong Kong 98% Chinese, the demand for official recognition of the Chinese language was fair and just.

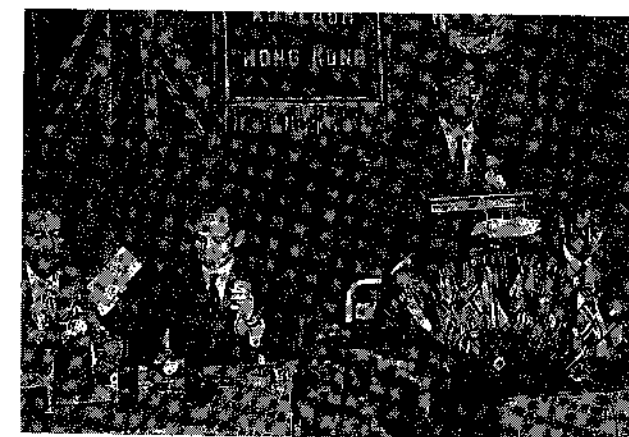
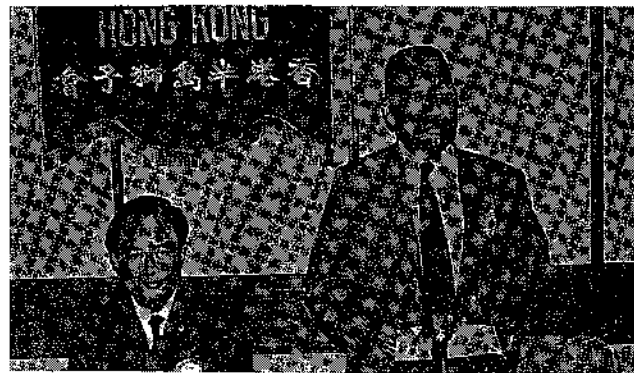


Photo shows Dr. D. Huang (speaking) with Lion David Lu, President Lincoln Linn and Lion Ike Doone (Immediate Past President).

PENINSULA 半島

一、最近二次常會報導：

- (1) 日期：九月廿五日 地點：香港酒店
講員：「麗的映聲」編導監督葉湘棠先生
講題：民歌漫談
葉先生講述各地民歌之起源及發展，娓娓動聽，並有歌手數位即席演唱示範，至為精彩。



葉湘棠先生演講，左為黃乾亨會長。



童郁文獅兄演講，右為黃乾亨會長，李銘標獅兄。

- (2) 日期：十月九日 地點：半島酒店
講員：(1) 童郁文獅兄講「香港木材發展的沿革」。
本港不出產木材(即洋松等運建築材料)全靠外埠輸入，如由沙巴、婆羅乃、印尼及大陸輸入之洋松等，根據一九六九年輸入進口數字，價值港幣伍千萬元，而本港鋸木廠除荖灣約九間，油塘灣約十間，清水灣約十間外，港島方面亦有四間，故每年木材經過本港鋸木廠造成之建築材料數量亦甚為驚人，與本港社會繁榮關係重大，木材業因本港無出產，僅靠外來大木，故利潤甚微，按本港人口四百餘萬，只有廿餘間大鋸木廠，並不算多，以本港需要而言，可謂到達飽和點，但木材廠之廠地，多因地價日高人工關係，今後發展仍須盡最大努力。



黃乾亨會長授會旗予民歌表演者。

(2) 李銘標獅兄講「香港鋼窗業」

鋼窗廠約有一百七十間，員工一千人以上，每年營業約達二千萬元，因鋼窗廠廠地每需三千呎以上，至使成本增加，一九六三年以前，尚可獲利百分之二十，但目前鋼窗業，受到鋁質、銅質、P·V·C質材料影響有等建築商用上述之材料而替代，故現下所獲利潤僅為百分之五，由於香港建築物不斷改進，有等已使用不銹鋼，此等鋼窗材料亦多係由英、比利時、德國等地輸入，同時鋼窗廠需一種專門設備，因此，鋼窗業在本港市場，發展甚為艱巨，李氏並講述各種鋼窗建造法，及如何檢驗建築物鋼窗是否裝設優良，極為詳盡。



李銘標獅兄演講，左為童郁文獅兄黃乾亨會長。

二、下兩次常會節目預告：

- (1) 日期：十月廿三日(晚八時) 地點：半島酒店
講員：清義書院張翰書院長
講題：西方思想傳統中威脅世界和平的因素
- (2) 日期：十一月廿七日(晚八時)
地點：香港大同酒家
因半島酒店是日被預定，此次常會改在香港大同酒家歡叙，歡迎獅嫂參加。

消息預告：

1971年一月份常會將與青山獅子會聯合舉行，二月份常會與九龍獅子會聯合舉行。

本年度「婦女之夜」現定十二月十一日晚在牛島酒店舉行，現由第二副會長陳存仁獅兄積極籌備中。並設立慈善金像獎，凡獻金一千元者可獲得金像獎一座，希望獅兄獅嫂獲得更多「金像」。

本會主辦在十一月十四日假香港大會堂舉行之國語演講比賽，報名參加者甚為踴躍，為使中文或英文中學學生，及香港大學，中文大學，與各大專院校學生或任何人士有更多機會參加，將報名日期展延至十月廿五日止，有興趣參加者，請以書面向香港雪廠街五號E，黃金鴻博士索取報名表格及比賽辦法。聞「外賓組」已有洋人數名報名參加云。

三、恭祝下列獅兄本月份生辰快樂：

張從龍，張智棠，孫世俊，楊漢騫，王文淇，黃佐時，陳元達，鄧熾仁，俞振邦，黃乾亨，朱德興，周偉仁，李厚田，應鼎成。

VICTORIA 域多利

Regular Meetings

Two previous meetings:

- (1) Date: Wednesday, 23rd September, 1970
Place held: Hongkong Hilton, India Room
Speaker: Dr. S. L. Woo
Topic Spoken: Proposed Improvement on Pedestrian Traffic in Central District.

Brief Resume of Speech:

More subways for pedestrian crossing.
Linking of canopies to provide all weather protection.

Other Business:

Announcement of Delegation to Taipei on 6th November, 1970 to attend Sister Club Alliance Anniversary with Taipei Lions Club (Overseas).

Members' News:

Birthday dinner party at private residence of Lion Cheng Yu Tung. Five round tables at pool side. A very enjoyable evening for all. The date was 17th September, 1970.

- (2) Date: Wednesday, 14th October, 1970

Place held: Hongkong Hilton, India Room

Speaker: Mr. Wong Chun Kuen

Topic Spoken: Review and prospect of the Boy Scout Movement in Kowloon.

Brief Resume of Speech:

History and organization of Boy Scouts in Kowloon. Leaders, equipment and camping facilities urgently needed. Prospect of future expansion.

Other Business:

Members whose birthdays fall in October included Lions P. C. Chau, Paul Lau, Jeffrey T. C. Li, Birthday dinner in their honour was being held on Wednesday, 21st October, 1970.

Members' News:

Lion Wong Bing Lai to head delegation to Taipei on 6th November, 1970.

Lion Jeffrey T. C. Li to be Chairman of Ladies Night and 9th Anniversary Ball on 29th October, 1970.

Lion P. C. Chau to be Deputy Chairman of Lions Clubs Joint Charity Ball—1971.

Lion Henry T. K. Wong to be Chairman of Decoration Sub-committee of the Joint Charity Ball.

Lion P. C. Chau to be Chairman of Lions Clubs 1st Joint Luncheon Meeting at the Grand Ball Room of the Hongkong Hilton on Wednesday, 18th November, 1970.

Two coming meetings:

- (3) Date: Wednesday, 11th November, 1970
Place held: Hongkong Hilton—India Room
- (4) Date: Wednesday, 25th November, 1970
Place held: Hongkong Hilton—India Room

Social and Special Functions

Board Meeting of October held on Wednesday, 7th October, 1970.

Ladies Night and 9th Anniversary Ball at Kingsgarden Restaurant on Thursday, 29th October, 1970.

Board Meeting for November on Wednesday, 4th November, 1970. at the Hong Lok Room of the Lingnam University Alumni Association.

Service Projects

Joint project with Lions Club of Taipei (Overseas) being considered.

Special Announcements

Members should make every effort to attend Lions Clubs Joint Luncheon Meeting on 18th November, 1970.

With the Compliments

of

THE MEMBERS

of

The Lions Club of Victoria

Lion Chan Nai Ting	Lion Chan Pak Yung	Lion Chan Sackin
Lion Chau Po Cheung	Lion Cheng Yu Tung	Lion Chow Huk Wing
Lion Johnson Chan	Lion Choy Bing Woon	Lion Choy Tak Keong
Lion Andrew L. Y. Hung	Lion Hsu Shing Leung	Lion Hung Hin Shiu
Lion Kwan Man Wai	Lion Jim Shing	Lion Raymond Y. K. Kan
Lion Paul Lau	Lion Kwan Yue Pang	Lion Lam King
Lion Leung Hung Chee	Lion Lee King Fun	Lion Lau Yan Cheuk
Lion Lin Chung Pak	Lion John S. K. Leung	Lion Jeffery T. C. Li
Lion Lu Kao Ming	Lion Lim Yiong Lin	Lion Liu Huo Yen
Lion John Poon	Lion Ma Kam Ming	Lion Ng Wai Kai
Lion Tso Huck On	Lion So Kwok Kuen	Lion Rafael Tossan
Lion Wong Chung Ying	Lion Wong Bing Lai	Lion Wong Chiu Tak
Lion Wong Wai Leung	Lion Henry T. K. Wong	Lion Frank Wong
Lion Yiu Shing Fun	Lion Wong Wai Tsoi	Lion Wu Yau

Solicited by Victoria Lions Club

BAYVIEW 香島

吸——毒品遺害年青一代——毒
呼籲預防勝於治療

大麻毒害心理生理
療毒年耗五百萬元

香港監獄署副署長
簡能在本會午餐會演講

香港監獄署副署長簡能先生於一九七〇年十月七日（星期三）在香港獅子會與太平山獅子會在文華酒店東西廳舉行聯合敘餐會席上作專題演講透露：

「香港年青人一輩吸毒的趨勢增加，是令人感到不安的，港府每年用於治療吸毒者的支出數目約為五百五十萬港元。

毒品對社會的影響：

簡氏指出今日世界及一般社會，正面臨與毒癮和濫用毒品問題展開鬥爭的危機。

在美國，人們正在為十歲至十四歲之間的兒童吸食毒品，而感到越來越擔憂，紐約區政府毒品調查組首長韋恩伯先生說過：

「毒癮不限於下層人士，富有人士正同樣盛行」。

目前香港出現年輕一輩吸毒的趨勢，警鐘已敲響了！如果我們仍不警覺，更多的下一代將會受害，而我們整個社會都會受到報應。

群眾力量的需要：

簡氏相信憑政府的努力，可以導致減少吸毒，但指出了單靠法律的執行，是不足以解決此問題的。

為什麼人們要吸毒？

人們吸毒，是為了產生一種已改變的意識狀態，一種已改變的觀感，或經驗的性質。

據好幾個報告者說：受大麻影響下，感官會遲鈍，吸食

份量較重時，此徵候便更顯著，甚至因感受的完全分裂而會有恐懼的感覺。

大麻的問題：

大麻藥（MARIHUANA）為一種麻醉而有刺激性的毒品，在美國和其他地區的人們，將它捲成香烟非法地吸食。

簡氏並引述紐西蘭健康部的毒癮及濫用毒品研究委員會的首次報告書指出：大麻分為：乾葉（Marijuana）和雌花頂端脂（Hashish）。藥物學上它與嗎啡及刺激中央神經系統的噴霧劑等依賴性毒品，是有差別的。

大麻可種植於世界各地，還可以種植於氣溫高而且天氣乾燥的熱帶地方。

在報告書中還指出大麻的製法及用途，在多數的西方國家，將整株樹弄乾製成香烟吸食，許多亞洲人及小部份西方人愛好咀嚼和吞食經濃縮的大麻樹脂。

吸食大麻的害處：

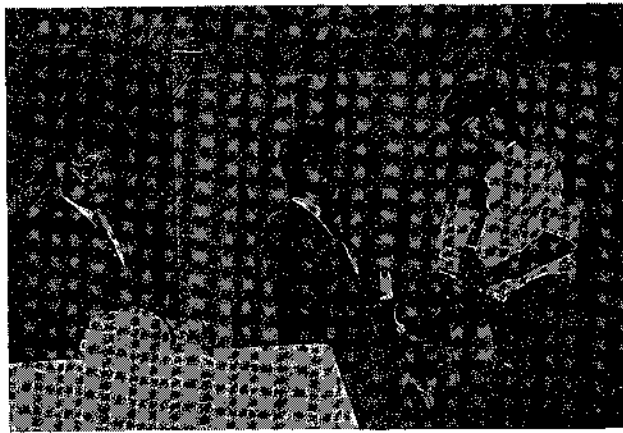
簡氏根據聯合國經濟理事會，最近出版的「關於麻醉品報告書」指出國際麻醉品管理署贊同世界健康組織毒癮研究專家委員會的意見，認為越來越多濫用大麻的事件，形成對社會和個人的危害。

長期濫用大麻，對生理上的影響，已為人所知，對心理上的影響還需要研究，無可疑問的是，長期濫用毒品，會損害個人為本身及家庭謀幸福的天賦本能。」

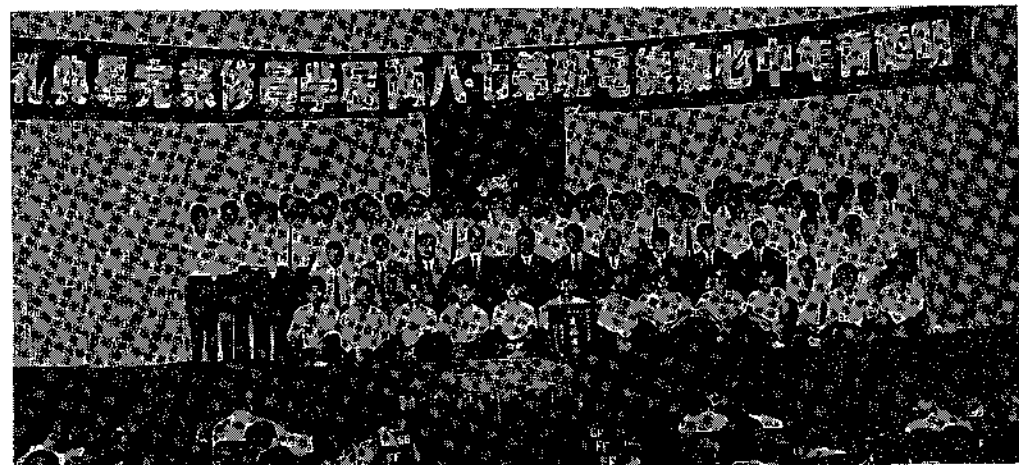
明德青年中心

無線電班第七、八兩屆學員修業完畢典禮

學以致用 貢獻社會



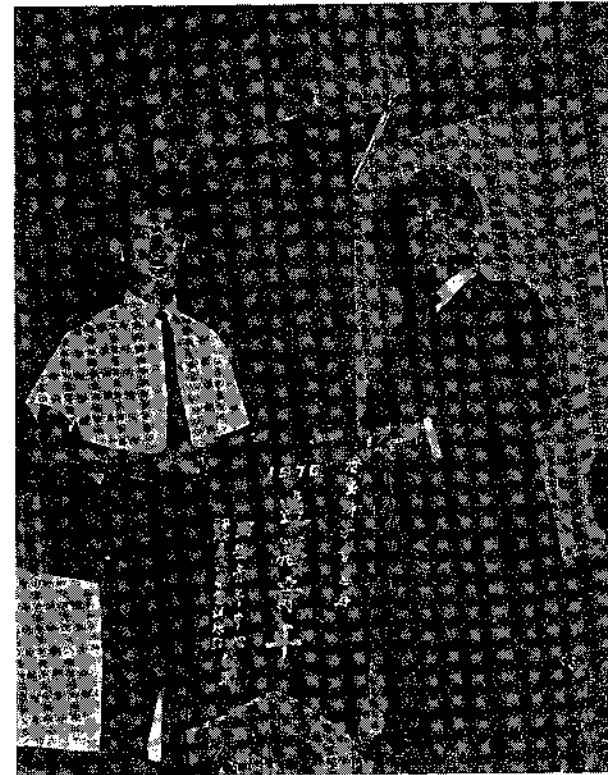
鄭建衡會長頒發修業證書與學員代表。



無線電班學員與香島獅子會首長合影



明德青年中心張威麟主席陪同香島獅子會首腦欣賞精采表演餘興節目。



鄭建衡會長接受無線電班學員致贈錦旗。

本年度首次聯合觀塘獅子會舉行晚餐例會

黎家驊民政專員演講

建議本會注意培植青年活動

彙集社會意見轉達政府

本會原定每月第一個及第三個星期三的午間舉行之午餐例會，俾會員瞭解會務進行近況，及使會員間獲機聯誼，並邀請專家作專題演講，然仍感未滿足會員之需求，因有與友會聯合舉行例會聚餐聯歡，以期「響應氣求」，加強聯繫，共同發揚獅子精神。

九月十八日星期五的一個晚上，就是本會本年度首次聯合觀塘獅子會舉行晚餐例會於香港大酒店蓮花廳。

首由觀塘獅子會榮梅辛會長宣佈開會，全體合唱獅子歌，繼由香島獅子會會長鄭建衡及榮會長分別介紹到會嘉賓，並介紹兩獅子會會友，彼此相識與自我工作報告。

鄭會長在報告中透露下列各項重要消息：

(一) 下屆東南亞獅子大會將於一九七一年九月至十月二日在星加坡舉行。

(二) 國際獅子總會原日辦公大廈不敷應用，現另建新辦公大廈，並請各會捐助經費。

(三) 三〇三區獅子會捐助新界沙頭角及南涌獅子會青年康樂中心建築合約，經已簽訂，日間即動工興建。

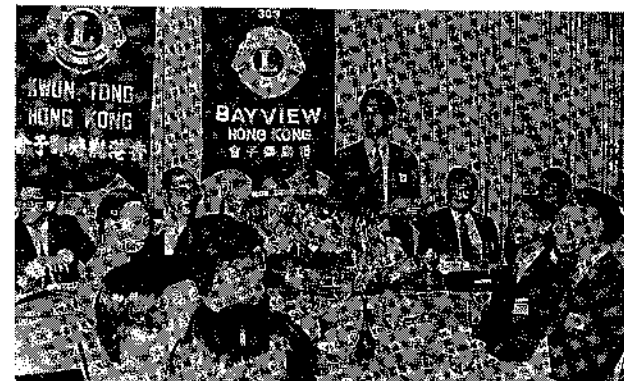
(四) 捐助中華基督教青年會主辦之青年營房舍修理費四萬元，該營為一永久性青年活動中心，值得我們大家協助。

兩會獅子兄弟，一堂聚首，言笑晏晏，暢談甚歡，氣氛愉快，情況熱烈。

隨由九龍民政專員黎家驊作專題演講：指出認為獅子會需要設立個別的座談會，每個座談會負責深入研究一項獨特的問題，並且在一個規定的期間內提出報告，並建議本會注意培植青年，彙集社會意見，轉達政府。

香島與觀塘

兩獅子會聯合舉行餐會誌慶



香島獅子會鄭建衡會長致詞時的神態。

「人生以服務為目的」

捫心自問·服務人羣·快樂之本



蔡準獅兄承邀檢閱九龍東區

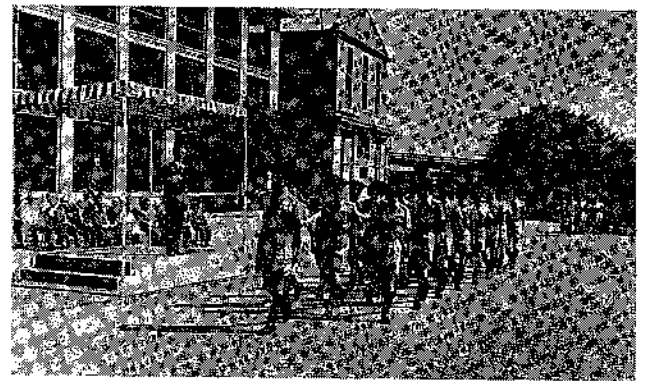
皇家香港警察輔助隊

特勤組警員

本會熱心社會服務蔡準獅兄，現任慈雲山新區街坊會會長，去月底，在中區金鐘道皇家香港警察輔助隊總部，檢閱一批人數一百零一名的九龍東區輔警特勤組警員，梁等係修畢為期一週之週年集訓，檢閱時有一隊警察樂隊在場奏樂。

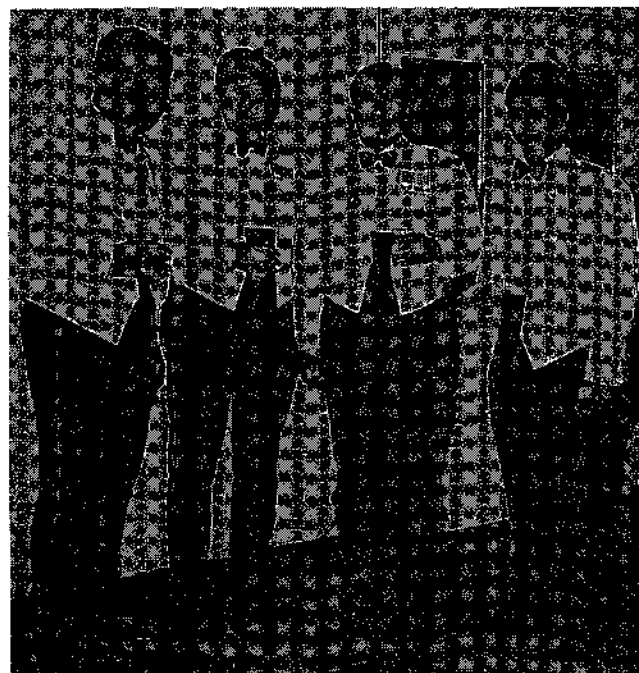
蔡氏為全港水上安全運動會主席，他在致詞中稱：「香港警察在國際上享有崇高聲譽，是值得驕傲的，正規警察與輔助警察，在制度上雖然有職業與業餘之分別，惟是在執行法律上所賦與之權力，維持治安職責，並無差別，尤其是輔警本身把業餘時間，獻給社會，實屬難能可貴。」

他又指出「社會愈文明，人類罪惡亦愈多，今日警察應付環境，已非簡單，他們必須具有智識，正義感，及不畏任何艱苦，方可勝任，各位都是社會上優秀人材，及經過嚴格訓練，將來替社會服務，定必有良好表現。」



蔡準獅兄在檢閱台上，接受皇家香港警察輔助隊九龍東區特勤組警員列隊致敬。

獅兄們的獅子服務精神
發揚到皇家香港警察輔助隊



左起：獅兄：鄧軒（輔警督察 Inspector(Aux.))，莫慶榮（輔警名譽高級警司 Honorary Superintendent of Police(Aux.))，盧家興（輔警名譽警司 Honorary Superintendent of Police(Aux.))，鄺建衡（輔警督察 Inspector(Aux.))。

Mr. T. G. Garner, Acting Commissioner of Prisons, Prisons Department addressing with an interesting topic "Drugs and Society" to Members of Lions Club of Bayview and Lions Club of Tai Ping Shan at their October Joint Luncheon at the Mandarin Hotel.



L. to R.: Lion Mok Hing Wing, Charter President(Bayview), Lion Kinson Kwong, President (Bayview), Mr. T. G. Garner, Acting Commissioner of Prisons (Guest Speaker), Lion Chan Pak Keung, President (Tai Ping Shan).

Mr. T. G. Garner, Acting Commissioner of Prisons receiving a Souvenir Bannerette from the hands of Lion Yeung Shiu Tso, First Vice President of Lions Club of Bayview.



L. to R.: Mr. T. G. Garner, Acting Commissioner of Prisons, Lion Kinson Kwong, President of Bayview, Lion Yeung Shiu Tso, 1st Vice President of Bayview.

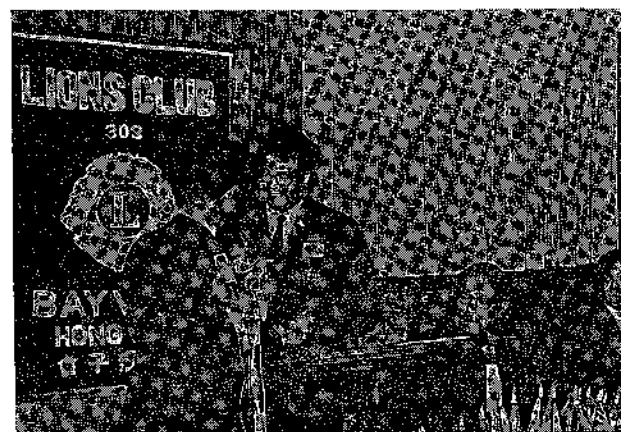
造福青年
六千元贊助明德青年中心
擴展無線電修理技術訓練班

香港香島獅子會會員為培育一般青年，獲得無線電專門學識起見，年前曾捐出鉅款，贊助明德青年中心，創設無線電技術訓練班，已舉辦八期，修業完畢，出為社會服務學員，不下六百餘人。

本會有鑑於該中心辦理成績卓著，及青年在一般社會活動的需要，可發展青年的工作技能，貢獻給社會，乃經董事會議決，再由會款項下，撥支港幣六千元，為擴展該無線電技術訓練班購置儀器，廣為容納更多有志青年之士參加研究。

十月七日在香港獅子會與太平山獅子會聯合舉行午餐例會時，由本會會長鄺建衡獅兄代表會員頒贈六千元支票與明德青年中心張威麟主席接受。

張主席對本會各熱心會員，多方贊助熱誠慷慨的獅子精神，實為感佩。



香島獅子會會長鄺建衡獅兄（左）頒贈六千元支票與明德青年中心張威麟主席（左二），陳百強會長（太平山獅子會）（左三），李文彬（太平山獅子會前任會長）（左四）

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