

遠東第一座瑞士製巨型花鐘

雷達表花鐘

雄踞

馬尼刺·黎薩公園

一九六七年十二月十五日永新律家德氏司斯夫人
親臨揭幕代表美國人民接授此項瑞士雷達表廠贈禮

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可以建築到。請到各鐘表店一觀便知。



雷達表

精美設計與先進製錶的巧妙結合

Your Magazine and You

THE HONG KONG LION has now made its fourth issue. As amateurs and voluntary editors, we have made a reasonably valiant effort. Experience gained over the past four months has brought to light a number of reckonings, the observance or corrections of which may build up our magazine into a prouder publication. We cannot say we have succeeded but we have made a beginning.

The Editors welcome views from all Lions on our Lion's organization and activities and on Lionism as a whole. Some Lions are too shy to write. Why not talk to the Club Editors? They will jot down your thoughts and help to write up a paragraph or two. We would encourage them to do so.

1. Not many Lions gave their time and enough

5. Our magazine makes an excellent personalized souvenir for friends and visitors to Hong Kong.



WELCOME TO ALL

The members of the Club and the members of the President of the Club and the members of the Board of Directors of the HONG KONG LION Club are all very glad to see you and wish you a happy and prosperous New Year.

禧新賀恭

Editor: New Year's Day
January 20, 1968

We are happy to announce that commencing with the March issue, 1968, Lion Buddy Butt has kindly consented to serve as Editor and Lion Chau-Po Cheung as Managing Editor.

FRANCIS K. PAN
Chairman, Publications Committee

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1. Not many Lions gave their time and enough time to supply news items, snapshots, reports and articles. The Editors had to do most of the writing with dwindling originality and variety.
2. Manuscripts were served on irregular papers and prints and they did not reach the Editors' Office according to agreed time-table with the inevitable result of hasty editing, proof-reading and a delayed publication.
3. The Editors regret very much that occasionally they had to withhold certain articles by contributors on account of undue length or irrelevant subject matter. They would appreciate the fullest co-operation on the Club level to exercise first-round judgment and selection.
4. A magazine will only come to life when its contents are lively, timely and interesting.

The Editors welcome views from all Lions on our Lion's organization and activities and on Lionism as a whole. Some Lions are too shy to write. Why not talk to the Club Editors? They will jot down your thoughts and help to write up a paragraph or two. We would encourage them to do so.

5. Our magazine makes an excellent personalized souvenir for friends and visitors to Hong Kong. Let us buy more copies to be given away or ask the Publication Office to mail them to your friends overseas.
6. As from the January Issue, we have launched upon accepting advertisements. This will help finance a part of the cost of publication. Currently, we must budget around \$2,300 to \$3,000 per issue or per month. An effective financing must be sought.

So here we are, having mounted the "tiger's back" in this venture of a monthly magazine. Due warning had been given of the need of general participation, the unavoidable expense to be borne and the imperative spirit of dedication. If the Magazine be the "tiger" and we being Lions, then ride on, afraid not and, above all, do not kill the "tiger".

The Editors

We are happy to announce that commencing with the March issue, 1968, Lion Buddy Butt has kindly consented to serve as Editor and Lion Chau-Po Cheung as Managing Editor.

FRANCIS K. PAN
Chairman, Publications Committee

THE Lion

IN HONG KONG

Official publication of Lions International District 303, published by authority of the District Cabinet in English and Chinese texts.

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We gratefully acknowledge the courtesy of the Hong Kong Government Information Service for the photograph reproduced on the cover. The Editors.

World Peace

CHAN FAN TAK
Winning Essay, District 303
Peace Essay Contest, Lions International, 1967-68



War has always been the curse of civilization. Always proud of his achievements, his wisdom, man is nothing but a fool who seeks after suffering, pain and self-destruction instead of harmony, peace and prosperity. His historical past shows nothing but aggression, greed, vindictiveness, selfishness, jealousy and belligerence. He loves freedom, equality. When given these, he misuses them to satisfy his own wickedness and greed. His gregariousness is a product of self-interest rather than of instinct. His self-impulses outweigh the herd-impulses. Might and force are his favourite means of solving problems, and so war leads to war. "The fittest survive" becomes his slogan. With the perfection of scientific skill and techniques, bacteriological and nuclear warfare become not only destructive, but annihilating. In fact, the "balance of terror" is now replacing the balance of power. The only counter-move to annihilation by one side is annihilation of the other!

Many serious contemporary problems are the result of human nature. Of these, difference in creeds and ideologies, racial prejudice and economic strife are perhaps the most important ones which need detailed analysis, because they account for the greatest sorrow of mankind!

Although difference of creed is not necessarily a cause of strife, it is if fanatical intolerance is involved. Religion is the best example here. Christianity is theologically the most exclusive religion of the world. When another exclusive religion—Mohammedanism—arose, the two clashed; and we read of cruel religious wars throughout the Middle Ages. God creates men to live peacefully side by side; but men achieve the opposite. In England, the struggle between Protestants and Roman Catholics provoked Guy Fawkes' attempt to destroy the whole cabinet, and also cost Charles I's head. This religious conflict persisted until the French Revolution, after which political passions took its place. Then this political fanaticism took various forms, such as seen in the Russian Revolution of

1917; in Fascism; and now, in Communism.

Communism is perhaps the strongest single force nowadays. Marx's ideas of class-conflict as a force to bring about social changes, of the rise of capitalists and their defeat, and of the ultimate triumph of the proletariat, have great appeal to workers and peasants all over the world (perhaps with the exceptions of the United States and Great Britain), especially in undeveloped countries where peasants are tied to their land. And Marx claimed that this would be the final stage of the class-conflict when every man is equal and there will be no cause for strife. But Marx seemed to have forgotten man's nature—his thirst for power. Even today, in spite of its apparent success, Communism faces the danger of disintegration. The friction within the communist world between Russia and Eastern Europe, and the new cold war between the two communist giants are signs of the widening schism.

Racial prejudice is another source of conflict in the present world. In former times, prejudice was due rather to religion than to race. As regards colour prejudice, the 'white' men are much more sensitive than the non-whites. In America, the former attitude to the Red Indians was "The only good Indian is a dead Indian." And the irrational terrorism practiced by the Ku Klux Klan had become the darkest side of the American history. Even today, after living with the Americans for over a hundred years, the Negroes do not acquire equal social status. The noble goal of Lincoln "with malice toward none, with charity for all" is perhaps long forgotten. Great Britain is now facing a big crisis over the Rhodesian problem. In Europe, Germany in particular, prejudice against the Jews is not very much abated; and the Jews view with horror to the seeming reawakening of the Nazi movement shown in the recent election in Germany. The deep-cutting experience of the Second World War was not easy to forget. In Asia, racial prejudice also exists. The Chinese still hold contemptuous view of an Indian. The conflict between the Chinese and the Malayan natives constitutes the great trouble of the newly formed Malaysian government. Racial prejudice also accounts for the conflict between the Chinese and the natives of Indonesia.

Psychologists have analysed the causes of racial prejudice and they attribute them to one instinct—FEAR! Bertrand Russell declares that the "distinctive root of colour prejudice is mainly fear of

subjection to alien power."* We fear what is strange to us, though we may not admit it. Habits and customs of other races are different from ours, and therefore (in our opinion) worse than ours. On the one hand, we have the wish to feel superior, and on the other hand, we have the fear of being inferior. This was the case in the United States and in Africa when slaves were still owned. When the slaves were contented with their inferior status, the masters could view them with kindness; but if they demanded equality, the masters became alarmed. This was also the case with the Nazi's hatred of the Jews. The Jews were most successful and wealthy. The fear of them by Hitler led to their massacre. Had Hitler been a brave man, he would not have done what he did to the Jews!

There are other causes besides fear. Ignorance is the most obvious one. Many Europeans assume that a darker skin is connected with inferior mental and even moral standards, and this assumption easily leads to the argument that blacks must be inferior. Perhaps they make this assumption by merely pointing to the material advances made by Europeans. But these differences in level are entirely due to the physical environment and to the inequality of opportunity, particularly the lack of educational facilities. Evidence shows that the academic ability of a negro child is as good as a European or Chinese one. Again, some people suggest that miscegenation produces degenerate half-castes. But there is no evidence whatever. Mr. J. P. Cole rightly points out that "the degeneration is psychological rather than physical."** Objection to the mixing of people of different skin colour is as invalid as to marriage between people with different shaped heads, types of hair and types of blood. Moreover, there is only one race of mankind—the human species. There are as many races as individuals, and no two persons are exactly identical!

Economic problems constitute another main cause war. To a certain extent, Marx was right in saying that man's political opinions express the economic interest of the class. Trade in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was responsible for the spread of imperialism. Following this were Britain's conflict with China in the 1839-42 and 1858-60 wars, and the French war with China in 1884 over Indo-China, leading to the semi-disintegration of China in the "scramble for concessions" in 1898. Africa shared the same fate in even an earlier period, and the confused state of that continent nowadays is the legacy of that imperialistic period. Socialists will no doubt lay the blame on the capitalists. J. D. Bernal writes that "many of the troubles of the world today, as

well as strains that lead to war, have been brought by the extreme instability of the capitalist form of production, by the danger of slumps and unemployment."*** How far is it true I do not know. But judging from the Great Slump of 1929, there is some truth in it. However, nowadays, the zone of friction around the Communist bloc arising from economic causes is even more complicated than just a struggle between East and West. Friction is apparent between the Comecon (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) and China. As time goes on, larger economic unions in the world will engulf the smaller ones, and members of the larger economic unions will disintegrate finally through pursuit of self-interest if the present form of economic competition is allowed to go on.

Perhaps included in these economic problems is the growth of population. Ever since the beginning of the nineteenth century, the population of the world has been growing in big strides, and is now growing at the rate of 1.7% each year. By the end of this century, it is estimated that there will be 6000 million people. According to Malthus' Law of Diminishing Returns, which states that after a certain amount of labour and capital has been applied to a piece of land, an increase in the labour and capital will not yield a proportionate return, it follows that any increase in population in a given piece of land beyond a certain point entails increase of poverty, and ultimately reaches a maximum beyond which further increase is rendered impossible by starvation. This rise in population, in association with the food problem, is now another great threat to mankind. As living-space decreases, strifes and quarrels will naturally increase.

Up to this point, it seems as though man is facing a hopeless, cruel and dark situation, the end of which is total destruction. Yet man is master of his own fate. What he suffers, he suffers because of his own folly. If only he would change entirely from the way of life he is now leading, a bright future is not altogether impossible. The most important thing, therefore, is a change of man's character which can only be done through EDUCATION!

Education is emphasised here because it is the only means of curing the cause of all kinds of conflict. H. G. Wells argues that "The future of mankind depends on the outcome of a race between education and catastrophe." Personally, I think the gloomy destiny of mankind foreseen by Huxley as "a vulgar civilization of semi-educated people, enslaved by inhuman forms of anonymous tyranny and agglomerated in cities of interminable monotones, of

***"World without War"—J. D. Bernal.

hopeless dreariness and suffocating oppression" can be at least be mitigated through educating the young, starting from infancy, as suggested by Russell. This is not idealism. By allowing the young children of one 'race' to mix with the other 'races' in their childhood when they are free from the influence of any biased ideas, it is quite possible to eliminate racial prejudice. The minds of young children are also free from evil thoughts. Through early teaching of how all people are born to be friends; how all people should love each other, soon there will be a younger generation who knows, who loves and understands. When the children grow older, school subjects should be as wide as possible, allowing and encouraging students to pursue their favourite subjects. History especially should be taught by foreign teachers, using text-books written by authors of other nations, thus avoiding much of the prejudiced ideas that arouse blind nationalism. In still higher educational levels, the exchange of students should be encouraged, or even made compulsory, thus leading to a much wider understanding between students of different states. If these are carried through with determination and with good will, then the 'Happy Man', as Mr. Russell sees it, "learning while he is young the economies and politics of co-operation and the habit of regarding the human family as one, without instinctively thinking of foreign nations as enemies,"* will come in the near future!

In association with education to alleviate racial prejudice and to develop wider understanding between nations, the importance of establishing a 'world language' should be stressed. Language-barrier has always been the chief handicap to developing friendship and unity among mankind. A 'world language' serves to eliminate this obstacle. This 'world language' should now be taught to the students, at least as a compulsory second language if immediate adoption of it as an international dialect cannot be achieved. As people gradually get used to it and regard it as their native language, the unity of mankind had moved one gigantic step forward. In fact, 'world language' is already a reality! Sir Isaac Newton, realizing its importance, even set aside his scientific research and tried to mould a world language, though he never could finish. In 1887, Mr. Zemenhof of Poland had invented a type of world language, through which he hoped to establish perpetual world peace. Tolstoy supported the idea with enthusiasm. This language consists of about 5000 basic vocabularies which are quite easy to learn and pronounce. Today, this language is taught in some universities and about eight million people now know it. But comparing with the present population of 3200 million, this

* "New Ideas for a Changing World"—
Bertrand Russell.

number is too small!

Other things needing immediate remedy are the social and economic problems. Social and economic inequalities are the basic causes of discontent and jealousy. The schism between the technologically advanced states, such as the United States and other European states, and the 'backward' ones, such as the Latin American states, countries in Asia (especially India) and Africa is growing wider and wider. "We are living in one world with Russians, Chinese, Indians and Africans. . . . but we are non-contemporary. . . . our standard of living ranges from sophisticated right back to the Bronze Age,"** declares Dennis Gabor. In alleviating the growing discontent and hatred arising from differences in living standards, the work falls mainly to the technologically advanced states. The 'backward' countries, on the other hand, must consent to being helped. The 'helping' must be carried through on the recognition of sovereign equality, not just as alms given to beggars. This 'helping' must also be done purely for altruistic purposes and good will. No vulgar political intrigue should be involved. At present, the Peace Corps of the United States, brought into existence by President Kennedy, is providing a very good example for this kind of benevolent work. Thousands of these 'Peace Ambassadors', qualified for much higher professions, are willing to work for extremely low pay and be sent to poverty-stricken countries such as Colombia, Nigeria, Ghana, Tanganyika, the Far East, Pakistan and India, where they work under the harshest conditions, building schools, clinics, helping to improve the economic conditions of these countries, and most important, bringing a deeper understanding and friendliness between individual nations. In fact, this example should be followed by other wealthier nations. Unless this social inequality be abolished, discontent and restlessness continue to exist.

On the one hand abolishing the social inequalities and improving the living standard of the poorer countries, it is also important to turn economic competition into co-operation. Once again the deadlock between Communists and 'Capitalists' is crucial to the problem. Nowadays, Russia is realizing the impossibility of a world-communist state, and is therefore seeking after a 'softer' line of peaceful co-existence. We hope that China, though a bit more dogmatic, will soon be following the same line. Therefore, to encourage a more friendly state between the two blocs, to encourage free trade and economic co-operation is the only possible way of solving the problem.

The checking of the growing pressure on the land by the rapidly growing population is also im-

** "Inventing the Future"—Dennis Gabor.

* "New ideas for a Changing World"—
Bertrand Russell

*** "Geography of World Affairs"—J. P. Cole.

portant in alleviating poverty and unrest. Birth-control is at present the only possible way with any effective results. It is usually in countries with low educational standard that population growth is rapid. India is now on the edge of starvation. People opposing birth-control on religious grounds must be made to realize the danger. A large population not only lowers the standard of living, but also threatens the human race with starvation. In Japan, the positive result of birthcontrol is becoming apparent. On the other hand, other solutions to over-population should be found. From the advances made in technology, it seems possible to turn at least a part of the earth's 'useless' land into arable and fertile areas through advanced irrigation techniques and the appliance of fertilizers. In densely populated countries, emigration to these newly acquired lands should be encouraged. In this way, a possible solution may be found, though it may be a slow process!

Finally, the establishment of a single world-wide authority on the lines of the United Nations is essential. All those solutions for world peace discussed above need supervision in their implementation, and this can only be possible by a single international authority where all nations are represented. People always criticise the weakness of the League of Nations between the two World Wars, and also the present United Nations. However, these people only approach the subject from a political point of view. They neglect the other achievements of these two international organizations. It was true that the League of Nations achieved very little in the prevention of war, and this was mainly due to the lack of a powerful armed force. Even the army of the United Nations was not very effective in the Congo affair. Therefore, it is not enough to have an army for the use of the 'World Government'!

Bertrand Russell further suggests that the 'World Government' must have a monopoly of all the major weapons of war. The army, consisting of soldiers from all countries, must be loyal to this central government, not to their particular mother country. When any dispute arises, nations concerned must submit to the decision of the World Government; and any aggressive state will be punished. Personally, I do not know how far this method is workable, and it is undeniable that the scheme depends on how far are the powers willing to surrender their weapons which perhaps will be employed against them by the central authority. Also, Mr. Russell's suggestion implies the using of force to end war, which is unlikely to be successful without arousing resentment from the nation punished, and so the threat of war would remain.

Rather, I think, gradual disarmament is a more

workable solution. The present arms race is due mainly to the fear of being attacked, and therefore the piling of nuclear weapons serves only to mean a counter-attack on the enemies. So any unilateral disarmament would be impossible! However, if these countries realize the fact that the force of any one country cannot oppose the world as a whole, that if any war should occur, the aggressive nation suffers most, and that 'defence' has now lost its meaning because of the destructiveness of nuclear warfare and of the limitlessness of the range of modern missiles: if only every nation becomes aware of this danger, she will not depend so much on the strength of her armament. Once one country starts to withdraw a bit from the arms race, others follow, and gradual disarmament will be attained. Then scientific knowledge and techniques will be used for peaceful purposes instead of seeking self-destruction.

Besides this gradual disarmament movement and restriction of nuclear experiments, the World Government has other important duties to perform in attaining world-wide friendliness and finally peace. This work will be similar to the function of the various branches of the United Nations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization—attending the food problem of the world; the World Health Organization/United Nations Children's Fund—attending the health condition of the world and supervising the non-nationalistic-type education and also eliminating world illiteracy; the International Labour Organization—attending the welfare and improving the general conditions of the labouring section of the community; and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—dealing with the important function of mixing eastern and western culture, and the exchanging of ideas and information about new advances made in the scientific and cultural realms. This World Government, serving as a Workshop for the whole world, will gradually achieve the ultimate goal of world peace!

Indeed modern war has now lost all justification. It has become an insane form of suicide. In any future world war, there will be no victors, but total destruction. It must be stressed again that man must decide for himself whether to live or to die. There are only two alternatives; The destructive use of science in war, or the constructive use of science for peace. If man is wise enough to choose the latter, it is not enough for a handful of men to endeavour. All human beings must be of one mind, body and soul to achieve that happy day when all shall live peacefully side by side.

— THE END —

Random Thoughts

BY LION P. C. CHAU

Annual Membership Subscription:

Lions International requires an annual due of US\$5.50 from each member but leaves the decision on the amount of Annual Membership Subscription to the individual clubs. This democratic ruling can be readily understood in consideration of the vast area, the different countries and the different monetary systems involved. Some clubs may be operating at a place where the climate, the customs, the way of living and the kind of membership differ considerably from other clubs. Therefore to have one fixed sum of Annual Subscription for the thousands of clubs spread all over the world may be impractical. But what about our own District, District 303? We have nine clubs all situated within a few square miles. In fact the boundaries of the areas under which some of our clubs are named cannot be easily distinguished from one another as in the case of Kowloon and Peninsula, Victoria and Tai Ping Shan. Our clubs even have the venues of their regular meetings at the same place, like Kowloon and Peninsula at the Peninsula Hotel, Host and Victoria at the Hong Kong Hilton, Bay View and Tai Ping Shan at the Mandarin Hotel. The type of membership is also reasonably uniform and all clubs are operating under very similar conditions. Then why can't we adopt the policy of making the Annual Subscription for membership uniform in all clubs? Though we are allowed the liberty of deciding the amount of Subscription individually by the various clubs, we would be actually abusing this privilege if we permit wide difference in Annual Subscription in a District so small in area and for clubs situated so closely together. I do not believe we should take advantage of this freedom accorded us because it would only create irregularity within the District. In my opinion, as far as possible, we should try to make our rulings uniform within the District so that all clubs will act as one integral body. We have done so with our membership forms and procedure and I suggest we apply the same policy to Annual Subscription. If the District Governor would advocate this policy I am sure he will have the support of all the Clubs.

In view of the recent devaluation and the general shortage of administration funds (as distinct from charity funds) in the various Clubs it may be necessary to consider the amount of Subscription according to actual conditions. Perhaps \$180.00 per annum is a

more realistic figure.

Contribution Towards the Charity Ball:

In recognition of the recent local economic condition it has been decided by the Charity Ball Committee to slightly lower the quota of Donation Tickets allocated to each member. This year each member is expected to sell or absorb a minimum of \$300-worth of Raffle Tickets as against \$400- in previous years. I think the Charity Ball Committee has been very considerate in this respect and I am sure it will be appreciated by all members.

As far as contribution by the members towards Lionism in the form of services to the community I believe that it can be in one or a combination of 3 forms, namely time, work and money. Ours is a service club and our purpose is service to the community. Let us explore our possibility of rendering services in one or more of the 3 forms mentioned.

One of the distinguished characteristics of our District is that the type of membership is fairly uniform by which it is meant that nearly all members belong to the category of proprietors, share-holders, employers, professional men, senior executives and the like. These are the people who cannot afford the time to personally organise bazaars and sales to raise funds or the time to personally help out in night schools, youth camps and students activities like other Lions elsewhere. Nor can they personally work with the villagers to help them to build a road or a bridge. By logical deduction therefore the remaining form for them to serve the community is by way of financial contribution. This is a very convenient form and a form I believe most suitable for the type of membership in our District provided of course the contribution is within reasonable limits.

Apart from one or two minor functions such as Ladies Nights in some clubs the Joint Charity Ball is the only occasion each year whereby members are expected to make a contribution. When we first made up our minds to become a Lion we must have been fully aware of what was expected of us. On these grounds I predict a very successful sale of Donation Tickets and Advertisements, surpassing, perhaps, previous years record. I sincerely hope so.

The Asoka Lion

FRANCIS K. PAN

We Lions are proud of our Lions' Emblem showing two Lions' profiles facing East and West or left and right. It is being interpreted to mean that we are observant and alert. We stop, look and listen on both sides before we speak or before we act. We take pride in wearing this emblem, an identity and a sense of belonging to the world's largest and most progressive service organization.

While travelling in India last December, my attention was attracted to the existence of another emblem, that of the Asoka Lion. It is formed by a cluster of four lions facing four directions. I saw the figure on top of the beautiful parliamentary building in Bangalore, I saw them sculptured in wood and marble as decorations for gardens and palaces. I was told that the emblem is being revived as an emblem of new India.

Asoka was the Buddhist Emperor of India, 274-232 B.C. He was a warrior and a cruel man but did much to enlarge the vast kingdom inherited from his father. But he became a man of peace when he was converted. He has been eulogized as having given India the last big boost and for his policies of religious tolerance and non-violence. And the four face lion was said to have been adopted during his realm.

The Asoka Lion is suggesting a new dimension to our interpretation. It takes heed of what has gone by and what lies ahead. It indicates a historical viewpoint in our projections of the future. Indeed, we Lions of the 20th Century may well take a lesson from our predecessors of two thousand years ago. On top of our usual circumspect and vigilance we must possess a sense of mission, and the sense of mission comes only to a person when he realises his roots, capabilities and potentials.

Productivity Seminars in India

Lion Francis Pan returned to Hong Kong on December 30, 1967, after conducting seminars in Bangalore and New Delhi on "Diagnosis of Problems In An Industrial Enterprise" on behalf of the Asian Productivity Organisation. The following extract was taken from his Report and printed with his permission — Editor.

General Observations

1. India has everything: wisdom, talent, education, technological know-how, manpower, etc. Their management movement began soon after their Independence in 1947. They have huge buildings for learned and technical institutes and societies all over the country. Their Institute of Engineers is over a century old. What is needed is integration; how to synchronize and weld the many productive factors for a broad front advance.
2. The force of integration can only be generated by common awareness and basic disciplines in every economic activity. Individual excellencies without agreement of time, place and value factors are not conducive to effective national growth.
3. Trades training of the basic skills with special

emphasis on precision, design and quality workmanship must be introduced on a national level. A modified Training Within Industry (TWI) program may be introduced to suit the Indian pattern of life and industry.

4. The productivity problems in India are further complicated by the human factor. The Indians as a race and a people only just came to their own reckoning since 1947. Centuries of oppression and denial, plus other environmental factors are buried deep in their system. Resignation, tolerance, patience are over-rated as virtues. Make-do, getting-by, superficial remedies and solutions became a way of life. Spiritual, philosophical and religious devotions are salvation in a selfish sense but a sabotage in group effort.
5. India, if productivity is to work, needs a new breed of man, practical, urgent meticulous, responsible and trusting, individually and collectively. This comes only through a nationwide training and educational system. A period of motivated discipline must be introduced to sweep away age-old individualism and indolence, making way for a new society, rediscovery and new horizons. India's problems are with the

fundamentals and therefore sophisticated productivity and management programs could only be selective and should be introduced with care and discrimination.

6. The management group of men, such as the participants of the Seminar, must exalt themselves as new missionaries. They are the frontal force to impress on their fellow country men the need for individual fitness, for oneness in word and deed, for teamwork, mutual trust and a sense of mission and perfection. From the voluminous publications in print, Indian experts have written and said enough. It's time to go into action.
7. With regard to the Seminar, I think the theme

Joint Charity Ball - 1968

By LION P. C. CHAU, Deputy Chairman

Since the publication of the last issue of this magazine two Executive Meetings have been held in addition to a series of Sub-committee Meetings.

Theme This year's theme for the Charity Fund Raising Campaign is the construction of a Training School for Mentally Handicapped Children. This is a project of the first of its kind and fulfilling a pressing need. A lot of charity work has been done in Hong Kong to help various sections of the community but none so far has been devoted to assisting the mentally handicapped children. These are the children whose intelligence level is below average but they are not mentally defective. They usually receive less attention and less chance of education especially in not so well to do families. This is an attempt to provide them with a certain amount of training and a fair chance for them to earn their place and maintain their dignity as a human being in this world under competitive environments. Government has agreed to be responsible for the greater part of the cost of construction, allocate the land (likely to be near Braemar Road above Tin Hau Temple Road), supervise the work and eventually subsidise the school which will be managed by The Hong Kong Association for Mentally Handicapped Children & Young Persons.

The School may be in the name of the Lions Clubs and work is expected to commence in the near future. This is a Project entirely by itself and serving a very worthy cause. All members are expected to rally their support.

was too broad for successful coverage in the short 5 day duration. There is much to be said about the preparation and details, which left a great deal to be desired. The meeting place was not suitable and there was also a shortage of facilities, such as adequate lighting, ventilation, speaker stand and blackboard, participant's kit, secretarial assistance, note taking etc. All this was due, I suppose, to the short notice which handicapped everybody concerned.

8. It must be said that the level of interest was high, fellowship was excellent and the participation in the discussions was most active. There was no difficulty of communication at all.

More information about this School will be available in later issues.

Sub-committees The various Chairmen have been working hard to set their own Sub-committees in action. They are:—

LION ALBERT YEUNG (N.K.)—*Advertisement*

LION JOE WU (C.P.)—*Awards*

LION LEE MAN BAN (T.P.S.)

—*Ball Tickets & Arrangements*

LION FANTA YUEN (B.V.)—*Decorations*

LION DAVID P. W. CHAU (H.V.)

—*Donation Tickets*

LION C. C. LIAO (Pen.)—*Printing & Publication*

LION C. M. CHANG (Kln.)—*Prizes*

LION ANDREW WONG (Host)—*Programme*

LION LEE SAI NANG (Vic.)—*Public Relations*

Advertisements

There will be 3 closing dates for payments to be forwarded to the Hon. Treasurer. These dates are 23.2.68, 5.3.68 & 15.3.68. As an incentive each dollar handed in on or before the 1st closing date will be counted as 2 points, the 2nd closing date 1½ points and the last closing date 1 point. Awards will be presented to the winners securing the most points and the greatest amount on Club and individual bases.

Advertisers are to be warned that blocks for their advertisements must reach the Printer on or before the deadline specified in the Advertisement Forms.

Awards

16 awards will be presented, namely:—

Club Level	Individual Level
A. <i>Total Performance</i>	A. <i>Total Performance</i>
a. Total amount	a. Winner
b. Per capita	b. Runner-up
B. <i>Advertisement</i>	B. <i>Advertisement</i>
a. Total amount	a. Winner
b. Per capita	b. Runner-up
c. By points	
C. <i>Donation Tickets</i>	C. <i>Donation Tickets</i>
a. Total amount	a. Winner
b. Per capita	b. Runner-up
c. By points	
D. <i>Public Sale</i>	
a. Winner	
b. Runner-up	

Golden Certificates will be awarded to any one member securing \$2,500 or more.

Silver Certificates will be awarded to any one member securing \$1,000 to \$2,499.

No member shall be entitled to receive more than one award but the winner of 2 or more awards will have the preference.

It was also decided that each club should contribute a sum of \$300-towards the purchase of Awards Trophies.

Ball Tickets & Arrangement

The Grand Ball Room of the Hong Kong Hilton has been booked for the occasion.

Donation Tickets

Donation Tickets at \$2.00 each will be allocated on Club basis before the Lunar New Year. Each Lion is expected to sell or absorb a minimum of 150 tickets. It is hoped that members will be able to sell more than this amount by approaching their friends and acquaintances.

Public sales will be conducted as in previous years, probably at the Star Ferry Concourse on Hong Kong Island and other suitable places.

Again awards will be presented to winners on total amount and on points on club and individual bases.

Prizes

The 1st prize will be an OPAL REKORD Motor Car inclusive of tax. The inclusion of tax in the prize is a unique feature. In raffles conducted elsewhere the winner is invariably required to pay tax for the car before taking delivery, an item that runs to thousands of dollars.

There are many other attractive prizes which will be announced in due course. In any case the first 4 prizes will be printed on the raffle tickets as inducement.

It has been decided that each Lion should contribute \$50- to \$100- towards the purchase of prizes and each club should contribute at least 10 prizes each of a value not less than \$50-.

Public Relations

A press release regarding the Ball has been made some days ago and subsequent releases will be made at suitable intervals for the information of the public to solicit their support.

District Donation

District 303 has decided to make a contribution of H.K.\$90,000 towards renovation of two floors and equipment for the Pediatrics Department of the Maryknoll Hospital at Wong Tai Sin. A cheque will be presented at the Hospital on February 6, 1968, at 3 p.m. All Club Presidents and Chairmen of the Project Committee have been asked to attend this ceremony.

Advertising Rates

Inside Cover - Front and Back Page	\$200
Full Page	\$150
Half Page	\$80
Quarter Page	\$50
One - Sixth Page	\$30

VICTORIA

Activities Report

By LION P. C. CHAU, 1st Vice-President

1. Birthday Dinner:

On Tuesday, 20.2.68. Lions Peter C. P. Lin and Wu Yau will be Guests of Honour. Lion Irving S. C. Ma is presently in Taipei.

To Lions Peter C. P. Lin, Wu Yau and Irving S. C. Ma whose birthdays fall within the month of February we wish them long life and prosperity and many many more birthdays to come.

2. Members' Movements:

Lion Toong Ching Kee will be leaving Hong Kong for Singapore in early February to take up a higher post in his Bank. At the time of writing of this article a Farewell Party has been arranged in honour of Lion C. K. and his Lioness on Friday, 19.1.68 at the Kin Kwok Restaurant. Considering the many friends he has acquired and his popularity and leadership in the Club an enthusiastic attendance is anticipated.

It has also been arranged for Lion C. K. to speak at the Club's Regular Lunch Meeting on Wed., 24.1.68 and for a Lions Memento to be presented to him to commemorate his valuable services in the past years.

While we grieve over the impending departure of Lion C. K. we are overjoyed to have with us again Lion Yue Kwok Ting who has just returned from his trip to Canada and is now resuming active membership. To Lion K. T. we welcome him with open arms and look forward to seeing him regularly at our Lunch Meetings and other activities.

3. Ladies Night:

The Ladies Night of our Club under the able Chairmanship of Lion Wong Bing Lai was attended by many Members of the District

Cabinet including our own Lion Paul Lau, District Governor and Lion Raymond Kan, Cabinet Secretary & Treasurer, Past District Governors and Presidents of other clubs. It was a most enjoyable evening with fine food, enjoyable dancing, wonderful floor shows, a make-up demonstration by SHISEIDO and an act by our own members. It was an occasion of glitter and glamour studded with movie stars from Shaw Bros. and beautiful Japanese girls in kimonos from SHISEIDO. Valuable raffle prizes and table prizes were won by many and beautiful gifts of SHISEIDO cosmetics were distributed by courtesy of the Agents, Dah Chong Hong Ltd. It was an evening of fun and good will and thoroughly enjoyed by all. To the Chairman and his hard working Committee we tender our thanks for a job well done.

Chairman

LION WONG BING LAI

Hon. Secretary

LION WONG CHUNG YING

Hon. Treasurer

LION LEE SAI NANG

Fellowship & Attendance

LION HSU SHING LEUNG

LION FU KAM YUEN

Reception

LION P. C. CHAU

LION RAYMOND KAN

Decoration

LION LEUNG HUNG CHEE

LION PHILLIP KOH

Donation Tickets

LION WONG WAI LEUNG

LION PETER C. P. LIN

Dinner Tickets & Arrangement

LION HUNG HIN SHIU

LION SO KWOK KUEN

Prizes

LION YIU SHING FUN

LION JEFFREY T. C. LI

Printing

LION CHAN SACKIN

Ladies Committee

LIONESS RAYMOND KAN

LIONESS HUNG HIN SHIU

LIONESS HENRY T. K. WONG

LIONESS TSO HUCK ON

LIONESS LEE SAI NANG

LIONESS P. C. CHAU

Master of Ceremony

LION CHAN NAI TING

4. The following Awards were presented at the Ladies Night in the presence of a very distinguished audience:

Distinguished Service Awards to:

LION HENRY T. K. WONG

Immediate Past President

LION RAYMOND KAN

Immediate Past Secretary

LION HUNG HIN SHIU

Immediate Past Treasurer

LION PETER C. P. LIN

Immediate Past Chairman of the Constitution & By-laws Sub-committee.

LION CHUNG KAM CHUEN

Winner of Total Performance Award in the Golden Anniversary Charity Ball.

LION IRVING S. C. MA

Organiser of our Sister Club Alliance with Taipei (Overseas) Lions Club.

President's Appreciation Awards to:

LION JOHN POON

„ WONG CHUNG YING

„ CHAN NAI TING

„ WONG BING LAI
 „ YIU SHING FUN
 „ LEUNG HUNG CHEE
 „ CHAN SACKIN
 „ TONG CHUN KWOK
 „ P. C. CHAU
 „ JOHN LEUNG
 „ RONALD H. IP
 „ WONG WAI LEUNG
 „ LEE SAI NANG
 „ WU YAU
 „ LEE KING FUN
 „ FRANK WONG

Full Attendance Awards to:

LION KWAN MAN WAI)
 „ LEE SAI NANG) for
 „ SO KWOK KUEN) 1 year
 „ IRVING S. C. MA)

LION CHAN NAI TING)
 „ HUNG HIN SHIU)
 „ RAYMOND KAN)
 „ JOHN LEUNG) for
 „ LEUNG HUNG CHEE) 2 years
 „ WONG CHUNG YING)
 „ FRANK WONG)
 „ WU YAU)

LION CHAN SACKIN) for
 „ LIU HUO YEN) 3 years

LION CHAN NAM JIM)
 „ WONG BING LAI)
 „ HENRY T. K. WONG) for
 „ MA KAM MING) 4 years
 „ JOHN POON)

LION P. C. CHAU) for
 „) 5 years

LION PHILLIP KOH)
 „ NG WAI KAI)
 „ TSO HUCK ON) for
 „ PAUL LAU) 6 years
 „ TOONG CHING KEE)

To these Lions we say congratulations and hope that they would keep up their good work and maintain their continuous attendance year after year.

5. Young Lions Day:

Being on the 3rd day after the Chinese New Year, this is an occasion for members to exchange greetings and for members of their families to get together once a year.

Chairman Lion John Leung and his Committee are working very hard to provide us with a good and entertaining programme. It will be an afternoon filled with buffet snacks, entertainment, prizes and gifts. At the time of writing of this article, an attendance of 200 is expected by the Committee.

6. Club Representatives to serve in the Lions Clubs Joint Charity Ball—1968:

The following members of our Club has been appointed to serve as our representatives in the forthcoming LIONS CLUBS JOINT CHARITY BALL—1968:—

LION P. C. CHAU
Serving as Deputy Chairman

LION JOHN POON
Serving as Ex-Officio

LION CHOW HUK WING
Serving in the Awards Sub-committee

LION LI TSO CHUEN
Serving in the Advertising Sub-committee

LION YIU SHING FUN
Serving in the Ball Tickets & Arrangement Sub-committee

LION SO KWOK KUEN
Serving in the Decoration Sub-committee

LION CHAN NAI TING
Serving in the Donation Tickets Sub-committee

LION WONG WAI LEUNG
Serving in the Printing & Publications Sub-committee

LION FRANK WONG
Serving in the Programme Sub-committee

LION LAM KING

Serving in the Prizes Sub-committee

LION LEE SAI NANG

Serving in the Public Relations Sub-committee as Chairman.

To these Lions who have devoted so much of their valuable time to the services of our Club we express our sincere appreciation and admiration.

For further news of the Ball please refer to the "LIONS CLUBS JOINT CHARITY BALL—1968" column in this issue.

7. Lions Forum:

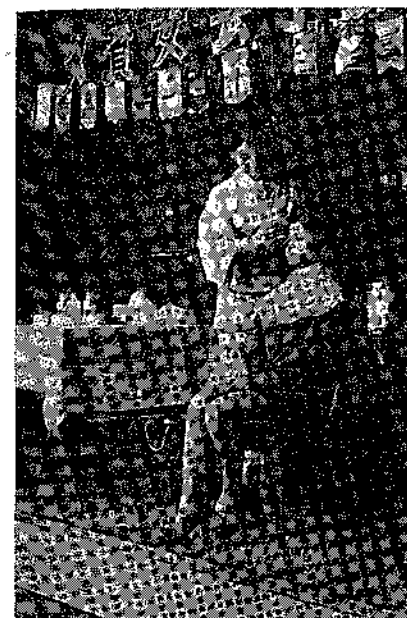
One aspect of the Directors Meeting held each month to transact the business of the Club perhaps has been overlooked by the members. Although it is a Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors and only Directors and Officers of the Club will have the power to vote, any member may attend the Meeting to take part in the discussions, make proposals or generally express his views on Club affairs. This is an excellent opportunity, in addition to the Regular Lunch Meetings, for members to bring matters to the attention of the Directors and Officers for improvement or perhaps for rectification.

Although I am only expressing my own personal opinion here I am sure the Board of Directors and Officers would welcome any suggestion and even criticism provided they are of a constructive nature. It would not achieve any purpose just to point out what is wrong but, more important, must also show what should be done to make it right. If any such suggestion and criticism may be put forward by members I am sure the Board would be only too grateful.

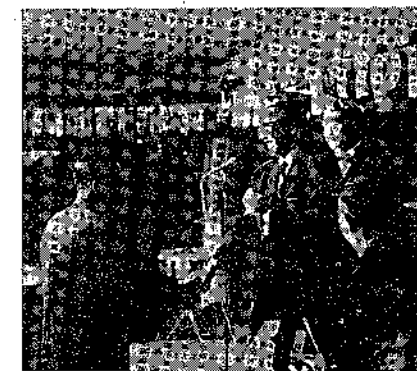
8. Appeal to Members:

Members are requested to note that the LIONS FORUM is a place for members to write in to freely express their views. The text may be in English or Chinese. Please send in your article, for without your support a man carrying on single-handedly will soon run out of material and ideas.

Ladies Night



Make-up demonstration by SHISEIDO.



Lion Toong Ching Kee receiving his 6-year Full Attendance Award from Lion John Poon. Lion Chan Nai Ting assisting.



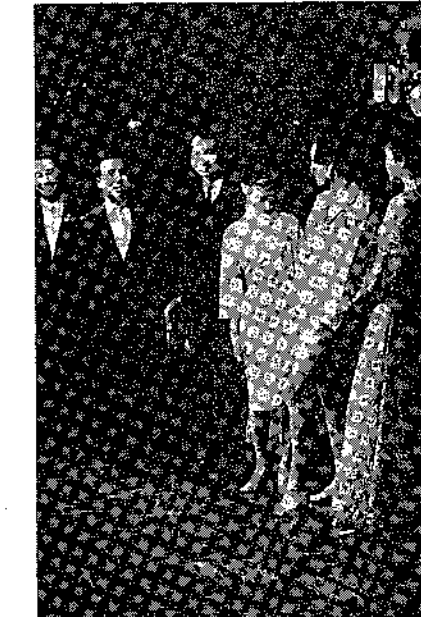
Winning Numbers of the Raffle were drawn by Shaw Bros. Movie Stars Miss Lily Ho & Margaret Ying. Lion Frank Wong assisting.



Lioness So Kwok Kuen receiving a prize.



Japanese Consul receiving a prize.



Lion Kinson Kwong of Bay View Club won the 1st Prize. Lioness Kwong next to Lion Frank Wong & Chairman Lion Wong Bing Lai at far left.

Corruption - Another Stumbling Block in Government and People's Relations

(Speech delivered by Mr. Woo Po-shing at the Club's monthly meeting on 6th December, 1967)

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I consider it a privilege to be invited to your monthly meeting and an honour to be asked to speak to you. I am afraid, however, that what I am going to say is not too soothing for consumption, particularly after a gorgeous lunch.

At the Urban Council debate on Friday last week I spoke on the subject of Government and people's relations. In this connection I emphasised on the importance of civil servants being courteous to the members of the public and suggested that any improvement in this direction would help further narrowing the gap between the Government and the people. It is indeed comforting to note that my speech has aroused the response from both the press and the various sections of the community. The Chinese Civil Servants' Association has also reacted to my speech and Mr. LAM Kwok-wah, Vice-Chairman, has issued on its behalf a statement expressing regret over what he considers a hasty and groundless accusation from me. I do not wish to avail myself of this opportunity to say anything in reply to Mr. LAM's statement. However, I would like to point out that the point I made is a perfectly valid one, representing the common grievance of the man in the street. Also, I did not, when criticising the civil servants, mean to be destructive. It is indeed regrettable that Mr. LAM has not found it possible to accept my constructive and well-meaning criticism in good spirit.

Admittedly, the courtesy of civil servants is only one of the many issues relevant to the question of how the relationship between the Government and the people can be improved. The other equally important issue is, I think, the question of corruption which is considered to be the cancer of what is basically a sound and healthy Government. I need not elaborate

on the feelings of the people about this issue and explain how disgusted the citizens feel about it. Neither is it necessary for me to explain the adverse effects of corrupt practices of civil servants on the Government and the community at large. I have chosen this subject for my speech to-day because I feel that it is important for us to look at the issue more seriously and more realistically when Hong Kong is still facing a challenge from the trouble-makers who do not miss any opportunity to exploit social grievances for their selfish and despicable ends. The Government has indeed done a marvellous job in the past 6 months in the maintenance of law and order in Hong Kong and the speedy community response and the support of the people given to the Government for its actions is something which must have surprised the trouble-makers. This response must be well sustained and nourished and hence it is the responsibility of both the Government and the people in this community to do everything possible to bridge the gap between the Government and the people.

In saying this, however, I do not suggest in any way that the Government is not aware of the problem associated with corruption. Neither do I suggest that the Government has done nothing to reduce corruption. In fact, many efforts have been made by the Government to tackle this problem, but the problem is unfortunately still there. In the consideration of this problem I can suggest the following causes:

- (a) the civic education in Hong Kong has failed to achieve its main purpose and hence the people in this community do not have pride in their work and a true spirit for public service;
- (b) corruption is a natural human

instinct;

- (c) members of the public are inclined to seek an easy way out and special treatment from Government officials when dealing with Government departments;
- (d) people who have committed offence tend to bribe officers whose duties it is to enforce the law;
- (e) most members of the public are ignorant of the various procedures and regulations of Government departments and are led to believe that their request can only be met by offering money to Government officers. They do not realise that, as a matter of fact, all citizens are entitled to equal opportunities and the services provided by Government are available to all regardless of their social status or financial resources; and
- (f) some low-paid civil servants or extravagant civil servants are unable to resist the temptation of bribery.

I can go on listing causes of this kind but I think that the root of the problem lies in the fact that in this community there are always two parties whose existence accounts for the practice of corruption. I am referring to the public on the one hand who are the giving party and the civil servants on the other hand who are the receiving party. The public offers money to the civil servants either because they want to obtain special treatment and convenience in their dealings with Government authorities or because they are ignorant of the law and regulations or because they are unaware of the rights of a citizen. On the other hand, the civil servants accept money from the public either

because they do not have pride in their job or because they do not have sufficient money to spend or they are merely greedy. In short, the problem of corruption is not one created by the civil servants alone. It needs both the offering and the accepting parties to complete the picture. Hence, we cannot, in my opinion, expect Government alone to deal with this question, unless we, as members of the public, are also making a serious effort to stamp out corruption. On our part, all we have to do is not to offer, not to seek special treatment and not to overlook our rights as citizens.

You may think, Gentlemen, that I have oversimplified the issue and wonder if in tackling the problem of corruption, all we have to do is to stop giving money to the civil servants. If you think in this way, you are not wrong at all. The matter is in fact not as complicated as it is believed to be and we, as members of the public, can help the Government if we refrain from offering bribes to the public officials even though it means prosecution or delay. In this connection, I would like to mention an incident which recently came to my attention, to illustrate the way in which we can help the Government reduce corruption. This incident was experienced by a friend of mine who is the owner of a fairly well established factory in Kowloon. One day when his factory was loading goods onto a lorry for delivery a Police constable approached him accusing his factory of causing obstruction and hinting that if he wanted to have 'convenience' he must 'buy him a cup of tea'. This friend, instead of giving some money to the Police constable, said to him determinately but politely: "To buy you a cup of tea is a trifling matter, but this will damage the good reputation of the Police Force which has earned the respect and admiration of the entire community in the past few months through its tremendous patience, restraint, courage, and loyalty in the maintenance of law and order." The Police constable, according to my friend, was deeply touched by what he said and helped him clear the obstruction from the pavement caused by the display of goods. In relating this story I am not siding with my friend who has obviously committed an offence of causing obstruction on the pavement. However, I feel that he has done the right thing by resisting the demand for money which, if given, would have amounted to bribery. As citizens we have an obligation to obey the law and also have the right to

demand that the law be reviewed. If the law is unreasonable, we should not attempt to run away from it by offering bribes to the law-enforcing officers. Instead, we should bring the matter to the attention of the Government, although in the context of Hong Kong public opinion cannot easily and effectively be channelled to the authorities. Matters of delay and grievance can be brought to the attention of Heads of Departments and the public should make more frequent use of the ward system operated by the Urban Councillors.

There are undeniably many other methods by which corruption can be reduced and I would like to suggest in the remaining part of my speech a few other points for mutual discussion. Firstly, I think a year round campaign should be constantly maintained to remind civil servants of the evils of corruption and new recruits should be seriously warned of the consequences which may arise from corrupt practices. Secondly, I notice that the reports of the Standing and Advisory Committees on corruption appointed by Government in 1960 have not been fully publicised and many of the recommendations have not been implemented. I suggest, therefore, that these reports be translated into Chinese and be given wide publicity to test public reaction. If the recommendations are well received and are considered practicable they should be implemented as soon as possible. Thirdly, I suggest that a separate body be set up to replace the Anti-Corruption Branch. This body should comprise both official and unofficial members and should be empowered to act independently and keep a close watch on all matters related to corruptions.

Despite what I have said you will agree, Gentlemen, that what is really important is the education of both the public and the civil servants. I do not in any way imply that all civil servants are corrupt. Neither do I think it is fair that the blame for corruption should be borne by the civil servants alone. The exercise of stamping out corruption requires efforts from both sides and we, as members of the public, are just as wrong as the civil servants if we offer money in consideration for services which we, as citizens, are entitled to. The word 'corruption' is not very pleasant and is often considered to be dirty and subconsciously people tend to avoid discussing it. This, in my opinion, is a wrong

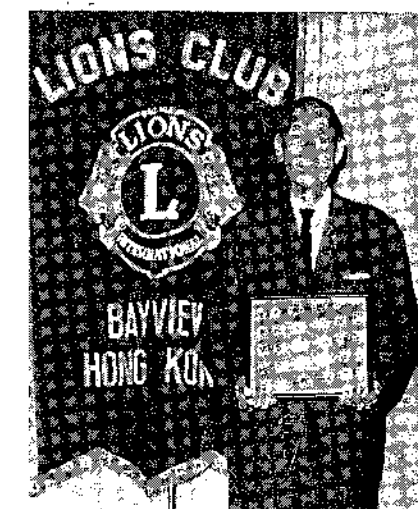
approach. We should face up squarely to reality and do whatever we can to help Government tackling the problem. I believe that if anything can be done in this direction and if through the efforts of the people and the Government corruption can be vastly reduced, if not eliminated, it will be another significant step taken in another direction towards the bridging of the gap between the Government and the people. Thank you.

**Lion CHAU Kwai-kan,
Immediate Past President**

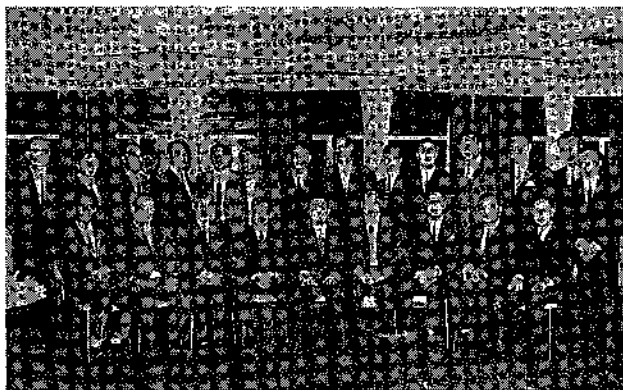
**To Receive Membership
Growth Award**

Lion CHAU Kwai-kan, Immediate Past President was leading members of Bayview Lions Club to attain a net gain of twelve or more members during the Annual Club Membership Growth Programme for 1966-1967. In appreciation of Lion CHAU's excellent leadership Lion Edward M. Lindsey, Past Immediate Past President, Lions International presented him a "BRONZE COLOURED CERTIFICATE".

Lion Paul LAU, District Governor, 303 represented Lion Edward M. Lindsey to distribute the certificate to Lion Kwai-kan at the Club's Regular Luncheon Meeting in December, 1967 at the Mandarin Hotel, Ghengis Room. At the same time Lion Peter CHAN Kai-kuen, President of our Club represented members to receive the Annual Club Membership Growth Award Plaque.



Lion Chau Kwai Kan
with the "Bronze Coloured Certificate"



The photograph taken after the dinner given by the club members of Chinese Club to welcome the return of Club delegates to U.S.A. and those Lions who has attained social achievement.



Picture shows visiting Lions from Australia and guest speaker to attend Regular Luncheon Meeting of the Lions Club of Bayview, Hong Kong on 1st November, 1967.

(L. to R.) Lion Chan Kai-uen (President), Mr. LOO Kah-chi, Guest Speaker, expert in Chinese Musical instrument, Lion Ted Parsons, Lion Dr. F. D. Fortin, Lion J. J. Johnston, Lion LO Ka-hing, Honorary Member, and Lion CHAU Kwai-kan, Immediate Past President.

本會龐大代表團 赴台北出席與 台北西區國際獅子大會 締盟結姊妹會

本會將於一九六八年二月十日(星期六)即農曆新歲十二日,派遣創立五年來規模最大的國際獅子締盟代表團,赴台北市出席二月十一晚六時三十分與第三區台北市西區國際獅子會締盟典禮。

該會代表團包括有任總領隊之創會會長莫慶榮名譽會員,上屆會長周桂根獅兄,現屆會長陳啓權獅兄,秘書:鄭建衡獅兄,及上屆秘書,本屆第三副會長是次結盟籌備委員會主席梁志峯獅兄及獅嫂等共四十八人,當為本會歷年出席國際會議活動最強大代表團。

該代表團獅兄獅嫂一行十人等將於二月十日(星期六)下午七時卅分在啟德機場轉程搭民航空運公司之超級翠華號噴射客機直赴台北,屆時本會全體獅子將往機場送行,以壯行色。

茲錄締盟儀式秩序於下:

- (一) 典禮開始:十八時三十分
- (二) 唱國歌
- (三) 唱獅子歌:「當我們在一起」
- (四) 介紹貴賓
- (五) 主席致詞:(台北西區會長)
- (六) 報告香島西區締盟姊妹會經過:(三〇〇區彭前監督令占)

- (七) 締盟典禮:(證盟人:三〇〇區許監督曉初,三〇三區劉監督邦)
 - (甲) 簽訂姊妹會締盟證書
 - (乙) 交換姊妹會締盟證書
 - (丁) 交換姊妹會締盟會旗
 - (戊) 證盟監督致詞:(三〇〇區許監督曉初,三〇三區劉監督邦)
- (八) 貴賓致詞
 - (甲) 僑務委員會高委員長信
 - (乙) 台北市高市長玉樹
 - (丙) 日本三〇二W三區代表小原副監督。
- (九) 香港香島獅子會陳會長啓權致詞
- (十) 日本行橋、台北西區、締結姊妹會三年慶典
 - (甲) 日本行橋中國會長致詞
 - (乙) 台北西區周前會長毅致詞
- (十一) 台北西區會長陳南致謝詞
- (十二) 叙餐(十九時三十分)
 - (甲) 致送傷殘職業重建捐款
 - (乙) 頒發締結姊妹會章各獅兄
 - (丙) 互贈禮品
 - (丁) 唱獅子歌:「我抱有獅子精神」
- (十三) 餘興

(家)

獅子兄弟齊捐款, 抱善與人同之心 善款千元響應, 星系年關濟貧

歲聿云暮,除符更新,年關已近,各界響應星島虎報歷年舉辦年關濟貧運動,集體捐輸,十分踴躍,共襄善舉,造福社會貧苦大眾,成績昭彰。

本會獅子兄弟對嘉惠貧黎,意義良善之義舉,表示熱烈

支持。獅子兄弟以為善最樂,善與人同之旨,豈甘後人,乃率先應,於一九六八年一月十五日以「香島獅子會」名義,去函星島虎報濟運動總部,附上支票一千元整,聊盡綿力,共襄歲晚濟貧之善舉,但願福有悠儲,得道多助為禱。(興)

周桂根報告出席經過 值得回憶全球獅子大會

港區有劉天宏等八人出席

本會會長周桂根在午餐會報告出席在芝加哥舉行之全球五十周年金禧紀念之獅子會各國代表大會此行經過,及其携眷旅遊全美及加拿大情形。周桂根與戴根象、羅家政、傅應滋,係隨隨港三〇三區前總監劉天宏,代表三〇三區獅子會出席大會,此外港區尚有張軍光及其他陳、林、羅三位,為全部香港三〇三區獅子會之成員。周會長所報導美國獅子會全球大會進行情形,亦為在港報導之第一手資料,各獅兄聽來深感趣味。

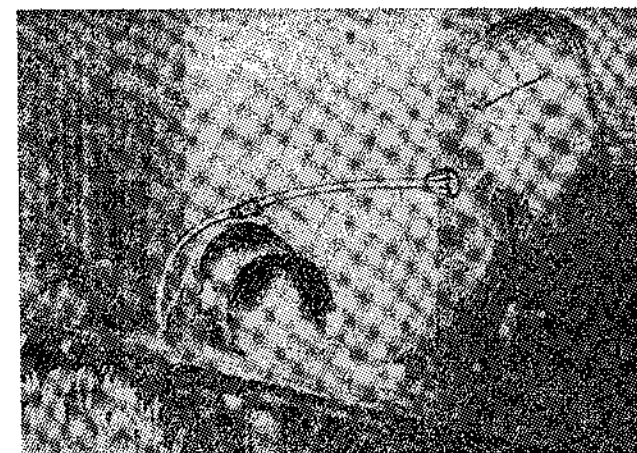
周桂根首先指出,乘夫婦之於七有三日啓程,至同月廿六號晚歸來,深得獅兄愛戴,與陳啓權會長、章尚斌、周君康、梁志峯副會長、莫慶榮、諸兆鴻及鄭建衡、陳濟民、余基樑、盧家興、陳榮基、楊乃英、甄球、胡顯利、潘廣洪及其他梁昭等獅兄之枉駕接送,至表謝忱;並指出美加旅遊之一月行程中,其主要任務,第一為參加在芝加哥舉行之獅子代表大會,其次為赴加參加滿地可當地百週年建埠紀念大會;其次為與各地親屬友好作一短期共叙。至乘離港到美過三藩市,即忽促轉芝加哥,會合香島獅子會之戴根象、羅家政、傅應滋各獅兄嫂,辦理出席登記後,在芝加哥指定為全球各代表駐宿者,分為廿一個旅店單位。香島及港區獅兄同叙一處,頗不寂寞。

翌日,即七月五號,大會首日遊行,由十時開始至下午二時始告完畢,除全球各地代表列隊遊行,其他如花車化裝,樂隊等琳琳總總,蔚為大觀。晚八時,假當地大會場舉行揭幕儀式,有全球代表向總會獻旗偉大儀式,至今人感到興奮。

第二日(七月六日)上午八時起,即在原駐旅舍餐廳,舉行交誼活動。上午九時首次大會開始,有市長及國際名望學者分別蒞臨演講,至一時散會。下午為分組會議,大會為照顧携有獅嫂赴會者,另邀獅嫂出席,專門為嘉賓舉辦之時裝表演大會。晚為一娛樂及欣賞土風舞、歌唱、及另一組旅遊名勝,在船上舉行之船遊會,各適其適,誠有賓至如歸之感。

第三日(七月八日)為大會最後一天,議程為新職員宣誓就職,大會嘉賓美國國務卿魯斯克為席上客,其他各國名卿巨賈,屈指不勝數,頗使人大開眼界。繼為頒發全球和平論文獎,首獎美金二萬五千元,由一加籍十七歲之青年所得。下午為閉幕儀式,高唱驅歌。港區同賓由劉天宏前總監領導,謁見新會長總監畢佐治及前會長林西辭行,即告完成大會秩序,各奔前程。

至在美加遊歷觀感,走馬看花,收益自屬不大,不過美國之青年活潑與加拿大之地廣人稀,皆使人感到無限生機,前途樂觀,其次所接觸親友華僑,咸對港目前動盪局面,予以無限關懷,希望在座各位如有留在外國親友,其眷念港地,人同此心,心同此理,亦盼大家立速去函告慰,說明港地環境安寧及前途趨勢,以慰遠客惦懷。娓娓道來,全場報以熱烈掌聲。



圖為周桂根報告赴美出席全球獅子代表大會經過

官民雙方合作防止貪污發生

胡寶星演講

本會六日中午一時正，假文華酒店成吉思汗廳舉行十二月份首次常會，由該會會長陳啟權、韋尚斌、周君廉主持。到者有該會前會長周桂根、名譽會員莫慶榮、盧家熾、秘書鄭建衛、總務傅應添、莫昌榮、糾察陳濟民、司庫梁昭、董事周偉健、許世杰、李耀榮、梁榮雄、羅家政、潘廣洪、鄧軒、單家傳、戴根象、謝森和、黃民建、胡顯利、吳慶塘、甄球、楊道堯、袁范達、楊乃英、楊浩、余瑞欽、嘉賓：三〇三區香港獅子會總監劉邦、議員胡寶星等數十人。

首由陳會長啟權報告：(一)本屆新入會員舉行儀式，定十二月廿日舉行。(二)美國印第安納州獅子會，已擬定將香港獅子會會長及董事名單，刊於其會報，以留紀念。此係香港獅子會中策事運有以致之。(三)本會會長，三〇三區香港獅子會會務主席周桂根，以主持香港獅子會青年黨文藝區冠軍獎，美國獅子總會發給特別獎狀，為香港殊榮。

即舉行午餐，由陳啟權會長介紹胡寶星議員作專題演講：貪污——另一個政府與市民間最大障礙。

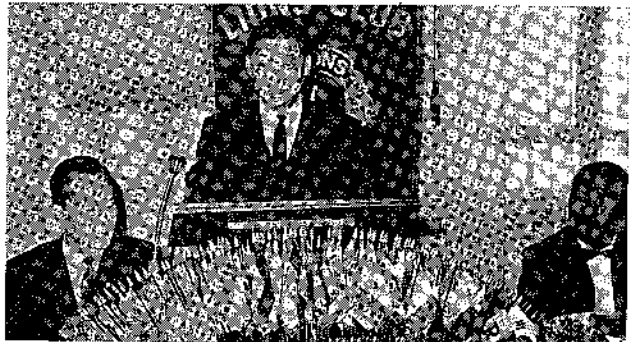
胡氏引貪污因素有幾點：(一)公民教育未能達到目標，故一般人皆缺乏公德心，及未能對自己工作引以自豪；(二)貪污是人類之天性；(三)市民貪污或特別要求優待；(四)犯事人對公務員賄賂；(五)市民不明政府部門各種手續，以為賄賂才能辦到或獲得特別要求。其實一切申請事宜都是公開的，每位公民都有平等機會；(六)有些低薪之公務員，因入不敷支，或因家庭負擔過重，或經不起社會中各種引誘。

胡氏主張市民避免賄賂，協助政府撲滅貪污問題，雖或對本身不利，例如申請之延遲，或要被檢舉，但不應逃避法律制裁，而向執行法律公務員賄賂。市民遇有不平的事情，

大可向各首長投訴，又可以通過市政局議員所主理的「市民服務處」，向有關當局投訴。

胡氏最後並提出防止貪污方法：(一)政府應經常宣傳公務員貪污之惡習，尤其對新公務員，更要使其明瞭因貪污所得嚴重後果。(二)一九六〇年起，政府已委任貪污問題常務委員會及諮詢委員會，渠提議應將其報告書譯成中文，測驗市民的反應。如市民對該會建議歡迎，則應速從施行。(三)設立一具有獨立行政之組織，代替現行之「反貪污部」，該組織應包括官方及非官方人士，賦有獨立性之執行權，密切注意一切有關貪污事件。

胡氏並稱：渠相信市民和政府同心合力之下，貪污事件雖不能完全消除，最低限度亦可以大大減少。

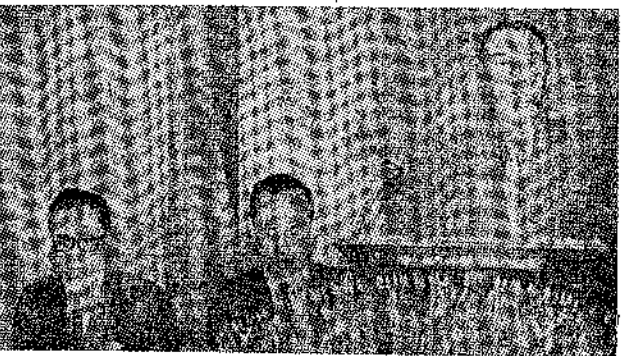


香港午餐會，市政局議員胡寶星演講，右旁為三〇三區總監劉邦，左旁為會長陳啟權。

盧家熾講

本會舉行十一月份首次月會，由正副會長陳啟權、韋尚斌、周君廉主持。出席者有前會長周桂根、莫慶榮、盧家熾、司庫梁昭、秘書鄭建衛、糾察陳濟民、總務傅應添、莫昌榮，及全體獅兄共數十人。由莫慶榮領唱獅子會會歌後並為是月生日之楊乃英、羅家政、伍耀偉、余瑞欽四獅兄，由出席人齊唱「快樂生辰」一歌為頌。隨即由會長陳啟權報告出席人數及介紹嘉賓後，即宣佈有(一)香港獅子會前任會長周桂根，因在任職成績異常美滿，獅子總會來函勉勵，並頒給金牌紀念獎。(二)三〇三區香港獅子會會刊按月編印，香港獅子會推定楊少初、盧家熾負責供給本會資料，希各獅兄協助彙集，並提供各項資料，圖片，以求充實。(三)本月十二號，世界獅子會現任會長侯傑來港訪問，十四號在希爾頓酒店與會長舉行午餐聚晤，全港各獅子會會員皆要出席參加，希香港獅兄屆時赴會，不可缺席。(四)該會與台北西區獅子會結盟，已由副會長梁志雄赴台加緊簽訂細約中，明年二月中旬組時觀禮團赴台，歡迎獅兄親友聯袂參加，希即日向秘書鄭建衛辦理手續。

續讀本港名音樂家盧家熾作專題演講「中樂洋琴之沿革」，對洋琴之來源，及在中樂合奏中之地位，有精闢獨到之見解，並演奏中樂名譜多闕示範，深得會眾讚賞，最後由副會長韋尚斌代表致謝，午餐而散。



中國樂器

盧先生演講摘要如下：

洋琴，一名揚琴，或謂發源於揚州，故名。但考其源，實為外來樂器，故當以「洋」字定名為正。翻閱 Grove 之音樂百科全書載有一種西洋樂器名 Dulcimer 者，其描述實與今日常見之洋琴無異，此樂器據云頗具悠長之歷史，即近日西洋樂器鋼琴，亦由此演變而成。此樂器於十一世紀至十三世紀十字軍東征之期間，由中東——阿拉伯，波斯等國家傳入歐洲之義大利、法、英、德等國家，在西洋音樂史而言，為一件主要之樂器，當時會有一音樂家會專為此樂器而作一首協奏曲，更有謂在希伯來文之聖經亦有記載此樂器之名稱，故可實證出於古代希伯來人云云。此樂器在西洋樂器史中實佔一重要地位。

而在我國流傳之期間，則據老相傳，謂始於明朝末葉。流行廣東沿海一帶。因在此期間之前，中國之音樂典籍，未有談及類似洋琴之樂器。根據歷史記載，明朝萬曆八年（公元一五八〇），意大利人「利瑪竇」來華傳教，在此期間內，先後來華傳教者又非僅一人，「利瑪竇」不過其中之著者。如德人之羅明堅湯若望等，西班牙之龐迪非亦為同時期之傳教士，從此等人士之來華，因而西洋文化如幾何、三角、西洋地理等，亦於此時輸入中國，而為中西文化溝通之極盛時代，此一樂器，既為當時流行於歐洲之主要樂器，是則大有可能亦在此期間流傳中國，又因廣東為中國通商之省份，故來華之傳教士多先到廣東居住，然後設法入北京等中國腹地，因而此種樂器，亦一直流行於中國沿海。

洋琴自傳入中國後，至今已普及中國各地，其音色清脆悅耳，演奏時以薄竹片製成之雙琴竹，敲打琴絃而發音。琴竹如「筷子」狀，故粵人多稱琴快。至於洋琴之發音箱（或稱琴身），本具梯形，一般為三寸半厚，中空，下底長約二尺至三尺，上底長約十三吋至十六吋，梯形之高度約一呎至一呎四吋，面板材料為梧桐木製成，以數十個釘分插左右兩便以爲絃上琴絃之用。此鋼釘即俗稱琴釘是也。左便之「琴釘」釘牢，不能轉動，而右便之琴釘，可作轉動，以便調音。琴之面板上有琴碼兩枝，平行放在板上，以琴絃，琴竹敲絃振動，藉琴碼之傳送而達琴板，因琴身中空而發生共鳴成音。洋琴之定絃以七聲音階為主，左便琴碼絃之點為金絃之五份二，故同一組琴絃兩便成爲五度之音程。以上所言，不過舉其梗概，抑亦作談話之資料而已，非敢云學術上之闡釋也。

CASTLE PEAK

設立冤情大使建議

舉例說明法律漏洞

保良局主席陳普芳於一九六八年一月四日在本會假百樂酒店舉行之常會演講，以「設立冤情大使建議」為題，其演講如下：

建議設立冤情大使

五月發生騷動以來，大部份關心香港前途的市民，包括各界領袖，官員，文化界先進，以至英國及美國的文化界，都認為香港政府與人民間之距離應盡量縮短。如果距離縮短，則政府一切行政措施，都得到民衆的了解和支持，而人民的困難，亦容易獲得政府方面的了解與協助。

關於縮短政府與市民距離問題，很多社會賢達及學者都會提出很多寶貴意見。比如有人提議政府公文應該改用中文或中英兼用，政府官員盡量接近民衆，立法局增加民選議員，擴大及加強街坊組織，增設政府與市民聯絡處，仿效北歐國家及英國設立冤情大使等等。在本人看來，設立冤情大使，或將現有的機構擴大組織，增加類似冤情大使的任務，有值得研究的地方和提倡的必要。

在中國古時，甚至清朝，我們都聽過「擲匭告狀」、「擊鼓鳴冤」的事，又聽過「狀」告不成，冤鳴不成的話，擲匭的人都要打數十大板。在一般市民來說，有冤是慘事，有冤而無路訴更慘，所以政府能夠設立一位「冤情大使」，或設立可訴「冤」的在方，那末政府與民衆之間必然能夠增加了解，減少困難，消除隔閡。

瑞典發明冤情大使

「冤情大使」並不是新的東西，在一八零九年已在瑞典設立。一九一九年芬蘭效法。一九六二年挪威、紐西蘭，六三年在丹麥，六六年在英國，現在美國也在討論設立中。冤情大使這項發明，是瑞典人比「燒炭蒸汽浴」更為驕傲的東西。聽說任何一個瑞典人出國，都一定要明瞭冤情大使的設立宗旨及任務，即如意大利人明瞭通心粉一樣普遍。

瑞典的冤情大使是由國會委任。他只對國會負責，他的任務主要是保護人身自由和公民權利，在這方面，似乎和英國及香港的法庭差不多。但是最顯著的特點，就是在瑞典冤情大使有少許權力干涉法庭的行政，雖然法庭的判決，冤情大使是沒有權去改變的。

有許多市民，有時會誤解政府機關的行政，有時政府機關行政人員犯了技術上的錯誤，或有不同的見解而令到市民感到有受委屈的在方。市民多數不想訴諸法律，他們不想在法庭上爭勝，也不想取得賠償，也不想消耗很多的律師費及訴訟費。英國的法治精神，是英國人引以為榮的，但是英國在一九六六年設立冤情大使，其中一個理由是：認為法庭大部份是處理有違法的事情，合法但是對某市民有損失的事非常多，這是法庭不能處理的。

處理法律以外問題

在這裏讓我列舉幾個實例：在某處的地方，有例規定每人自己清理自己門前的積雪，否則罰款。

(一)某甲住的街道，每戶門前都有積雪的，但是某甲被控告及被罰款。這是顯明不公的。

(二)在某處的電話是由郵政局發給的，但是某乙由外處到此地，申請很久都不能獲得。法律上郵政局有權批准或不批准，且無須聲明理由。某乙的不能獲得電話，認為這是不公平的待遇。

(三)某處保甲長，有權傳訊市民，但規定不能超過十二小時，如不能提出控訴，則必需准他回家。但假如保甲長與甲丙有私怨，每隔一日便傳訊他一次，來迫他往別處生活。

上面這三件事，除了甲丙有可能性之外，在法庭是不容理的。但有了冤情大使，甲，乙，丙三人的遭遇，都很容易獲得適當的調處和滿意的解決。

「冤情大使」還有處理法律過時而發生的不愉快事件。比如說：在某處製造麵包，是不准加進某種比較劣質的麵粉，但在戰爭的時候，原料缺乏，麵包商因而被吊銷牌照，冤情大使加以干預，事情便滿意解決，法律跟着便被正式修改。

在法律未修改前，該麵包商是沒法恢復獲得牌照的。

在香港有許多法律是適應某種特殊情況，和經濟環境而制訂的。舉一個例：比如拆樓的法律，規定業主需要向租客補償，而令他們獲得安置。危樓的法律，因恐有人做危樓而迫遷住客。立法者的動機是無懈可擊的。但當拆舊建新風氣改變時，有舊樓的業主，他的樓宇宣佈成危樓之後，可能無失所有負擔個人債務，甚至宣告破產！住在舊樓的住客，無不深切期望他住的樓宇成為危樓，蓋可能一朝「發達」，做商店只掛招牌，做樓上住客的留兩三件傢具，目的只想保留拆遷要求補償的權利。與立法者制訂法律的原意大相逕背。假如業主是一個孤兒寡婦，或無其他工作能力的人，平時靠收租為活，一旦宣佈危樓要拆，不但租今無着，且要負責補償搬遷費，在此情形之下，真是有冤無路訴了。這證明法律有時會有顯明的漏洞和不公平的地方。

國會議員兼任大使

英國的國會議員，一世紀前，是負有「冤情大使」的任務的。他的選民一切的不滿行政機構的事情，及其他認為受委屈的事情，都可在國會問話時間提出，而獲得解釋式解決。英國人對從前一個小學生無故被學校革除學籍，而在國會辯論十數天，引為驕傲。但是現時國家的事情太多，民衆私人個別的問題無暇處理，冤情大使，不特不會減少國會議員的權力，而且更能幫助他們節省時間。有些投訴，牽涉國家的政治立場的，更易於為冤情大使處理。

發生錯誤隨時修改

冤情大使執行任務時，在瑞典，他有權力要求各機關及各部門對市民的投訴解釋，他有權力調查各機關的行政，他有權力檢查任何文件，也有權力在任何法庭及議會列席，也有權力控訴任何公務人員。在英國研究設立冤情大使的時候，反對者說有冤情大使存在，可能影響行政人員的工作情緒及工作效率。其實在北歐的國家，冤情大使非常為官員尊重，因為他不只為市民辨別是非，他更能為行政人員答辯無目的或惡意的謾罵及控訴。假如法律有錯誤地方，而行政的人員不得不依法辦理，這錯誤的地方立刻便被發現而獲得修改。

接近民衆各國效法

冤情大使在北歐國家如此成功，而令英國效法。美國加拿大在制訂法律中，他主要價值在國民眼光看來，是任何人都可以接近他，有投訴時必有答覆，雖然在法律上他有權力不受理投訴。現時世界國家趨向民主，冤情大使就是民主的最佳保障。許多學者都相信在不久的將來，在一切民主的國家裏，冤情大使將會為一國家政府的標準部門。

香港設立冤情大使

在香港也會有人提及設立冤情大使，一個方法是單獨設立，第二個方法是由一些一向與市民有密切聯絡的機關，增加它們的權力而負上冤情大使一部份的任務。兩個方法究竟那一個比較適合香港的環境，有值得研究的地方。現時政府政策開明，冤情大使的問題，有待社會賢達及關心香港的市民進一步的研究檢討。我不過把我所得的資料和個人提供各位參攷，希望各位指教。



保良局主席陳普芳(左立者)於一九六八年一月四日在本會假百樂酒店舉行之常會演講「設立冤情大使建議」中坐者為本會會長司徒德麟兄，右坐者為第一副會長吳晉藩獅兄。

香港街坊研究會工作概況



保良局主席陳普芬於一九六八年一月四日在本會假百樂酒店舉行之常會演講「設立寬情大使建議」後，本會與各獅兄合攝留影。

ACTIVITIES REPORT

January 1968 has been a month of intensive and extensive activities for the Executive Committee.

With the forthcoming big events for the Lions of Hong Kong, our members have been called upon to serve in their various capacities.

Lion President Szeto, in addition to his presidential duties, has been heavily involved in keeping up with the planned programmes month to month with the great assistance of our Lion Secretary, Ho Nee Qui. Keeping in liaison with our past President, Lion Martin Chu, who is our Projects Chairman for 1967/68, he has had also time to look into the worthwhile projects for District 303 and in the recent Projects Committee meeting, he made a most appealing presentation for the project in support of the Maryknoll Hospital which is located in the Wongtatsin Resettlement Area and in a built-up neighbourhood where 500,000 needy inhabitants for want of hospital facilities reside. His telling presentation eventually won the sup-

port of the Committee which had earlier considered the several projects submitted by other clubs. The Project Chairman Lion Harold Wu of District 303 personally inspected the hospital needs and had a successful interview with the Sisters-in-charge prior to the meeting which gave support to Lion President Szeto's presentation.

When Lion Harold of the Host Club chaired the Projects Committee meeting after his inspection, the hospital project was eventually adopted as the 1968 pointer for community service which will involve in the region of HK\$90,000.00. Well done, President Szeto for the Lions Club of Castle Peak!

The Ladies Night Committee under the Chairmanship of Lion Joe Wu has been working very hard for record-breaking fund raising in order to be able to accomplish the several community projects, earmarked for the year 1967/68. The Ladies Night function will take place on 3 February 1968 at the Taiwo Hall of the Hotel

Miramar, and Lions and Lionesses confidently look forward to a great evening of gaiety and entertainment.

February proves to be an eventful month for the Lions Club of Castle Peak, as soonest the Ladies' Night Function is over, many Lions and Lionesses will jet to Taipei on 9 February 1968 to attend the Alliance Ceremony with the North-West Lions Club of Taipei.

The Alliance Ceremony will be held on 11 February 1968, and participating in this Ceremony will be the Lions Club of Bayview as well as the Lions Club of Happy Valley.

Finally we do not want to be left out of the biggest event of the current year, i.e., the Joint Charity Ball of 1968 for the target fund to be raised to $\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars, and we can assure our readers that the Castle Peak Club will play its roll in unison with the rest of the Clubs by giving our generosity and hard work to help attain the desired target.

JW

一九六七年十二月廿一日本會假百樂酒店舉行常會，邀請岑才生，以「街坊研究會工作概況」為題，詳述該會之組織與任務。岑氏為港九街坊研究會義務秘書，彼首先強調街坊研究會，並不干預各區會行政，亦不是指令任何區會，作發號施令之管理機構。祇是研究顧問性質，尊重每一個區會之獨立性，適應各區會之環境，共同討論彼此有關全港坊眾有關福利問題。

站在福利立場不講政治

講者特別指出，街坊研究會並不涉及政治性質，站在福利立場，溝通與政府機構之橋樑，使下情上達，提供建議，促使政府改善。純以民衆福利為依歸。

岑氏並力闢一般人對街坊會之誤解，以為係由政府津貼經費而成。事實上，政府對各會並無經濟支持。所以有許多區會對經費籌措倍覺吃力，往往仰賴演戲籌款。或謂街坊會既然對於市民有所貢獻，何不請求政府加強其權力。據解釋當局，意盡力予以協助，惟尚未考慮經濟之補貼。目前各區街坊會與華民司署從區事務所經常密切聯繫中。

有三大工作與四大信條

講者繼而述街坊會工作，舉筆大者，有下列三大項：（一）各區會與會員間之聯繫。（二）會與會間之聯繫。（三）研究會與政府機構之聯繫，各有不同之方式處理。

首先講述研究會奉行四大信條：（一）守望相助，（二）患難與共，（三）易風易俗，（四）憂戚相關。本此宗旨共同推進福利工作。凡各區坊會符合上述信條者，均歡迎申請參加，蓋目前研究會成員由廿八區增至卅二區，倘以慶祝街坊節共有四十四區街坊會參加，不久將來港九各區街坊會可達上述之數。其工作主要者有：

救災卹難調解家庭糾紛

（一）救濟方面救災恤難各區街坊會早已達成任務，在十年前社會福利署尚未加強時，往往本港發生火災風災，街坊會已着先鞭聞悉即馳往現場，展開照顧災民工作。然後由社會署妥為安置。其次較顯著者為港九派發麵條，由外國熱心人士捐贈麵粉後，港九兩地均設有製麵廠免費派送各貧民，據統計去年派發麵條達八十九萬磅，其次，免息貸款，施棺，贈藥診，坊眾免費義校，去年辦理廉價診病共有三十三萬餘人次。

（二）家庭糾紛工作此項工作由華民署委和事老，由今年一月至九月共達一千三百宗。

（三）街坊會各項工作繁什，如由坊眾委託向有關當局及其他社團辦理交涉案件共二千宗，其他次第舉行者，如交通安全運動，城市清潔運動，派發寒衣，利是，助學金表格，霍亂注射，助學，輔導工人就業，及一連串體育運動，青年德性運動，均與坊眾福利有關。甚至拆遷木屋，協助小販

謀生，此均與警察當局加強聯繫，此種工作倍覺困難，所以需要更多能幹之理監事以求推動順利。

替政府辦許多福利工作

說到會與會之間聯繫，研究會之重心，係由每一區會之首長出席代表組織而成，具有兩種任務：（一）政府向街坊會徵詢意見。（二）本身有問題時，向政府提出建議要求改善。所以，研究會實係溝通官民間之橋樑。

目前各區街坊會發覺財政上發生困難，故經常有演戲籌款之舉，以謀自給自足，實出於不得已者。

講者繼分析街坊會之存在價值，無形中替政府辦理許多福利工作，節省許多人力物力，照理由政府每一區會津貼一位書記經費，實不為過。無如辦理街坊福利工作各區理監事均樂意去做，只問耕耘不問收穫之精神，令人佩服。設若無街坊會之組織，政府豈不要另設其他社會福利機構，始能負荷此種艱巨繁重工作。無疑地，目前街坊會係分擔其工作，其存在價值益顯明。

任務日重至宜吸收新血

照此說來，研究會至目前仍無一個固定會址，及一位長期僱用之秘書，以推進與各區坊會之聯繫，不無缺點。目前通訊會址往往追隨當屆主席而變更，是以永恒之工作。會受到相當的阻碍。

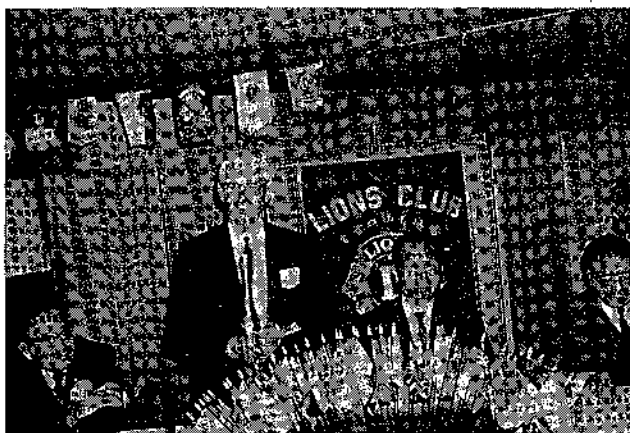
最後特別提出街坊會任務日益繁重，雖然有老成持重之街坊元老領導會務，但「後浪推前浪」，吸收人材，提拔新血為當務之急，如此街坊運動，始能發揚光大云。

熱心獅友出席甚為踴躍

出席者：會長司徒煥、第一副會長吳晉藩、第二副會長范柏豐、第三副會長陸錦生、秘書何毅貴、朱敬文、董宏英、陳錦青、李汝亮、陳文偉、陳培德、趙汝熙、程漢權、范思舜、許士芬、康清榮、陸斌生、盧永廣、呂浩、莫燕鵬、馮國雄、董達芳、鄭延福、陳平明、廖述廣等。



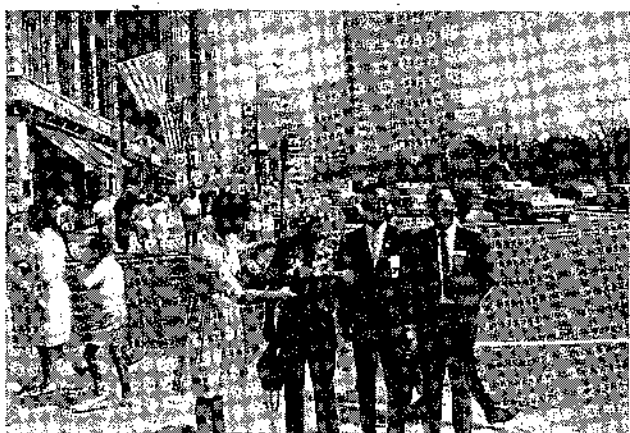
青山獅子會響應華僑日報救童助學運動，華僑日報經理岑才生接受文果後致詞，右為會長司徒煥，左為前任會長朱敬文。



籌建中之香港療養院米倫義牧師 (Mr. R. M. Milne 中立者) 於一九六八年一月四日在本會假百樂酒店舉行之常會接受本會對該院募集捐款時攝。



出席一九六七年夏在美國芝加哥城舉行之國際獅子總會五十週年紀念大會之本會獅兄何義貴、呂浩與友會獅兄嫂及前任總監劉天宏獅兄 (右起第四人) 共攝於芝城華人區。



本會何義貴及呂浩獅兄出席國際獅子會五十週年紀念大會與前任303區總監劉天宏獅兄合攝於會場外。



國際獅子總會會長伯爾德伉儷與本會獅嫂及友會獅嫂合攝於一九六七年十一月十三日晚各獅子會聯合歡宴總會長伉儷晚會內。



本會獅兄嫂八位參加第六屆東南亞獅子大會在曼谷會場門前攝。



本會一九六八年二月舉行之女賓夕籌備委員會主席吳晉藩獅兄 (右立者) 於一九六八年一月四日假百樂酒店舉行之常會報告女賓夕籌備工作與進展之經過。

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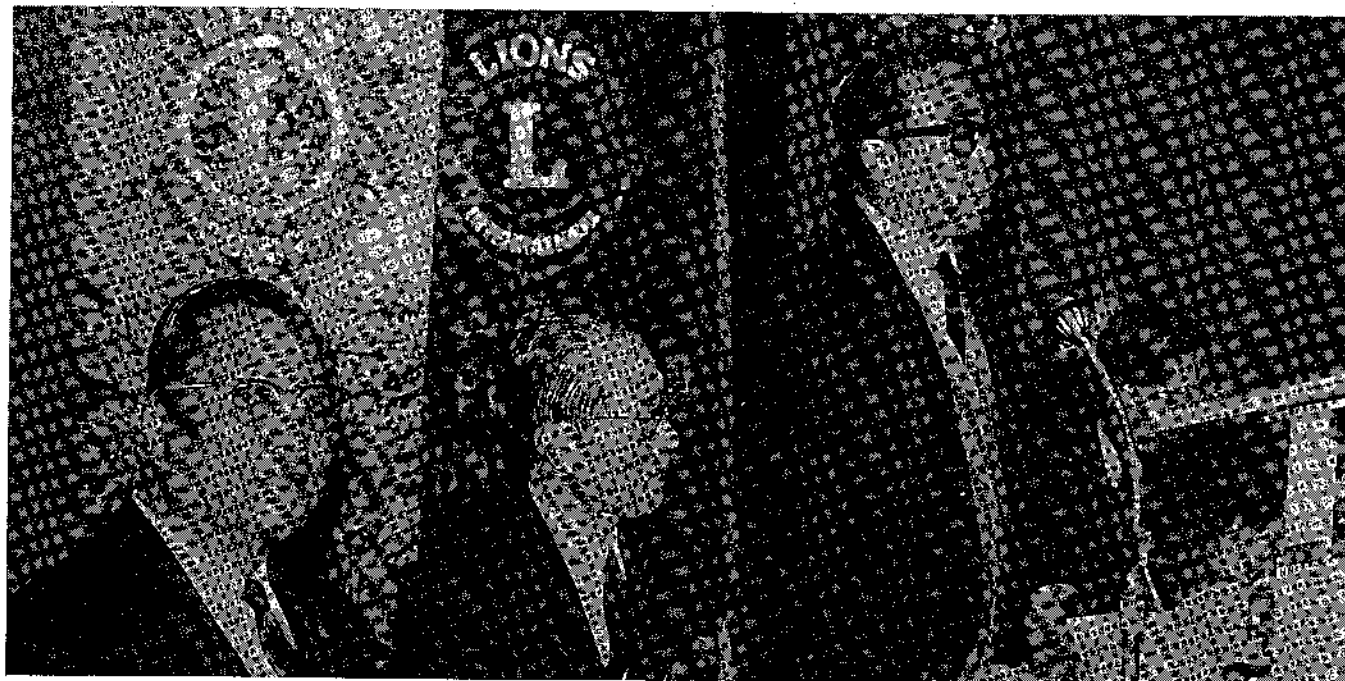
本會會訊

十二月十四日本會午餐例會邀請嶺南學院教授陳淦旋先生演講「情緒與飲食」，陳氏指出情緒與飲食之關係，並從飲食而及健康問題，結論為良好之情緒為健康之要素。各獅兄咸感獲益不淺。

本會董事會議，通過籌劃興建太平山獅子亭，現已開始進行，由計劃小組主席陳百強獅兄負責設計並向有關當局申請撥地。十二月廿四日清晨，本會陳超常會長，黃文謙副會長，王炳文副會長，司庫黃卓文獅兄總務梁陸獅兄會同陳百

強獅兄等聯袂前往太平山測勘，經選定適當地點作為興建獅子亭，一俟政府批准即行興建。

一月八日本會全體獅兄慶祝新年，於是晚假座大道中京華酒樓舉行新年團拜餐會，參加之獅兄獅嫂至為踴躍，是次餐會係由董事余緒麟獅兄作東道，邀宴全體獅兄，席間氣氛熱烈，充滿新年新氣象，各獅兄並對會務多所討論及提供意見至深夜始散。



陳淦旋教授在本會午餐例會演講：「情緒與飲食」

政府與民意

香港華民政務司署副華民政務司吳國泰先生於一九六八年一月十一日下午一時在本會午餐例會席上，以「政府與民意」為題，發表演講，對香港政府與市民間之關係，本港民意對政府政策之影響及渠本人對民意發揮之建議，多所闡釋，持論公正，措詞精闢，原文如下：

本人想提出一個與市民有關的問題，與各位討論一下，這個問題就是：「政府與民意」。各位都知道，世界上自由國家之政府，莫不關心民意，因為政府與民衆之間，必須首先彼此了解，然後始能互相合作。

就香港而論，近年來，社會上各界人士，除時常批評政府與民衆間之隔膜外，同時更指出，政府對民意，亦毫不關懷，毫不尊重。此種評論是否適當？是否中肯？頗值得研究。

事實上政府在通過其所屬之各部門，隨時隨刻都在注意民意之趨向，以作施政之方針。同時，政府在採取任何一種政策之前，亦無不將其計劃公開宣佈，廣徵民意。例如：最近有關本港華人婚姻問題之建議，即由政府公開徵求民意，以便立法施行。

但何以社會上仍然出現所謂政府忽畧民意之論調？本人以為其原因大概可以分為兩點：第一、可能係大多數市民往往忽視或者未清楚政府各部門所負之責任及工作範圍，以致投訴無門，並因此發生誤會，而埋怨政府。第二、有等所謂「民意」，只屬個人之牢騷，實在未經慎重之考慮而貿然提出，絕無代表性。故政府衡量輕重，只好割愛。關於第一點，政府老早便注意到。遠在一九六一年四月，先後由十五個政府部門之負責人，在香港廣播電台，介紹其本身部門之歷史及發展經過。又在一九六三年，繼續由政府其他各部門負責人作第二次介紹本身部門之工作。市民如果對此兩次政府各部門之介紹，加以注意，相信他們對政府之施政方針及意向，必有更大之認識。為着確保市民有相當印象，政府更將此兩次介紹資料，以中英文對照，定名為「政府與民衆」，於一九六四年出版。此外更利用報章及電台經常報導各政府部門之工作動態，如市民仍有疑問可向分佈港九各區之政府諮詢處查詢。至於第二點，政府事事尊重民意。同時，社會上發表民意之機構，實在頗多，足夠政府之參考，借鏡。例如，政府可以由立法，行政，市政三局之非官守議員諮詢民意，可以由數十個各種政府委任之委員會聽取民意；可以由具有歷史悠久之華人傳統性社團，例如，東華三院等，志願團體例如街坊，宗親，同鄉，工商業，大廈會，婦女會以及宗教團體，探討民意。凡此種種，政府莫不為「政情下達，下情上通」而努力，務求政府與民衆間能夠彼此充份了解，打成一片，以收事半功倍之效。

各位都知道本人現在服務於華民政務司署。本署主要之工作，乃係政府與民衆間之橋樑，負起政府與民衆間，溝通民意之任務。故一方面本署盡力使香港華人了解政府各部門之政策與措施，從而取得民衆之支持與合作。而另一方面，全



副華民政務司吳國泰在本會午餐例會演講：「政府與民意」

港華人亦親本署為洞悉民意之機構，能夠將市民寶貴意見，與論或建議，轉達於政府當局，務使政府對於華人之民意，加以週全及同情之考慮。然後始將任何重要之政策或措施予以決定。職是之故，本署與社會上各界人士，經常保持密切聯絡，尤其是華人領袖，華人團體。凡社會賢達，想進行有關社會與華事宜，大多數都與其商討，以期得到鼓勵與協助。各位都知道，香港華人傳統性之團體，皆致力於慈善或一般社會福利工作，與廣大市民均有直接之接觸。市民應盡量利用此等團體向政府表明其意見，此等數以百計之志願團體，可以給與政府之意見，而其中以街坊會所表達各階層人士對地方性之意見應具相當價值。現在各坊會進行擴展計劃，紛紛設立分區辦事處，深入民間，探求民隱。以本人愚見，此種計劃如能切實執行，將會成為政府與民意溝通之最佳橋樑。

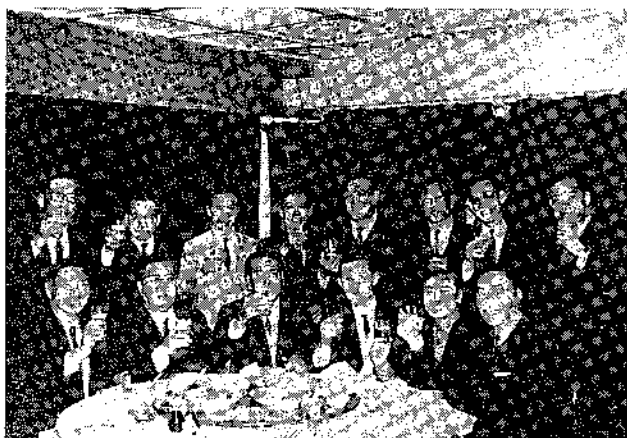
本人尚有兩點值得向各位提出：第一、本港華人各階層之婦女，亦應負起婦女界對社會之責任，除致力於坊眾之服務外，對地方上與華事宜常常提供寶貴意見，以為政府考慮。第二、文化界亦經常提出建設性之提議以供政府參考。凡此兩者，均使我們感到十分興奮。

當然，當局需要改善的地方仍多。故本人呼籲在座各位能夠與政府合作無間，提供高見，促使政府一切之措施服務，臻於至善，以應市民需求，有厚望焉。

· 吳國泰 ·

NORTH KOWLOON

Activities in Pictures



A toast to the New Year by members of the North Kowloon Club.



Celebrating New Year with Mongolian food. Photo shows some Lions partaking of the exotic dishes.



A hearty toast before the Mongolian feast.



Lion Enrique Lim, District Governor 301-A, exchanged views on Lions activities with President Samson Sun during the latter's recent visit to Manila with Lioness Greta. Photo shows the convivial meeting.



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An Ombudsman for Hong Kong?

PETER P. F. CHAN, *President*

(an English version of the talk on the subject delivered in the regular dinner meeting of the Lions Club of Castle Peak on January 4th, 1968).

Since the disturbances started in Hong Kong last May, members of the community who care for the future of the colony, including leaders, officials, members of the press considered that the gap between the government and its people should be closed and a number of measures had been suggested, namely, the use of Chinese in the official documents, the employment of Chinese in public meetings, closer association by the government officials, with the members of the community, elected members in the legislative council, strengthening of the Kaifong associations and the introduction of an ombudsman. According to my view, the introduction of an ombudsman or a grievance man or the re-organisation of an existing government department by conferring to it a number of functions normally expected of an ombudsman may be considered.

An ombudsman is not a new thing. It was first established in Sweden in 1809. Such institution was duplicated in Finland in 1919, in Norway in 1962, in New Zealand in 1962, in Denmark in 1963 and in United Kingdom in 1966. A bill is being proposed and considered in Canada and the United States. Swedens are extremely proud of their ombudsman as much as their Saunda Bath and to knowledge any Sweden travelling outside Sweden should be able to say something about their ombudsman in the same way as an Italian on his marcaroni.

The Swedish ombudsman is appointed by Parliament and is only responsible to Parliament. His main function is to guarantee human freedom and civic rights. In this regard his functions seem to be the same as those of the English courts. There is however one difference. Although the Swedish ombudsman may interfere with the administration of the counts to a very small extent, yet the ombudsman cannot change any decision already delivered by the courts.

Citizens may find themselves aggrieved by some administrative actions but most of them do not wish to bring such grievances to the courts. They do not wish to win a legal battle nor to claim damages. Further they do not want to waste a large amount of legal fees and costs. The fundamentals of the courts are to deal with illegality and unlawfulness but the courts usually do not wish to interfere with the discretionary powers vested in the government agencies.

An ombudsman may also deal with grievances arising from the out-dated legislation. A local authority forbade the use of inferior cereal in the making of bread but due to the shortage of flour during war time, a baker, using such cereal, was deprived of his license. The ombudsman stepped in and his license was restored.

In Hong Kong some legislation was

enacted to accomodate a particular economic development. For example, the regulations on the demolition of old buildings for development provide that the landlords must compensate the tenants on eviction. The regulations for dangerous buildings are similar and the designing of the regulations aimed at the protection of the tenants. However, when the building boom subsides, the owners of the old buildings may lose his buildings, incur personal liabilities and may, to say to the extreme, go bankrupt by mere owning of the buildings which are subject to the Dangerous Building order. The shopowning tenants merely hang a signboard and the upper floor tenants maintain a few articles of furniture, JUST for the purpose of waiting for the Dangerous Building Order and waiting for the magistrate to declare his share of compensation. This is the exact opposite of the original intention of the legislators. If the owner of such building is a widow, an orphan or a person without other means of earning his bread, the unfairness of the regulations can be easily and readily seen.

Members of the Parliament in the United Kingdom also perform the functions of an ombudsman. All grievances felt by their constituents arising from administrative actions or otherwise will be brought up to Parliament during question time. The most famous case was the case known as the "Winslow Bay", about a student

dismissed wrongfully by the school. English men are very proud of the case. But now as national affairs become so plentiful, private grievances do not receive the normal enthusiasm as a century ago. An ombudsman established in United Kingdom not only will not reduce the authority of an M.P. but also will save him a considerable amount of time and energy. The ombudsman is specially useful when the private grievances involves some political policy of the government.

In carrying out his functions, an ombudsman has power to demand a reply from governmental agencies on the reported grievances, to examine and investigate the operation of any governmental agencies, to have access to all documents and to have audience in any proceedings. Of course, he has power to prosecute government officials. When the establishment of an ombudsman was discussed in United Kingdom, there was a ground of objection in that civil servants would not be able to do their work properly with the threat of an outside authority. On the contrary, the ombudsman in Sweden is highly respected by the civil servants in that not only the ombudsman deals with grievances reported by citizens, but also he is in a position to clear the civil servants from reports of libelous

nature. If there is any defect in the law which must be complied with by the civil servant (possibly against his will), the defect can be immediately detected and amended.

The real value of an ombudsman contributing to his popularity and success in North European nations lies in the direct access to him by the citizens. All grievances will be dealt with although the ombudsman has power to dismiss any of the complaints. The establishment of an ombudsman is a new addition to the defensive weapons of any democracy and scholars and writers do consider that an ombudsman will become an integral part of governmental machinery

throughout the democratic world in the years to come.

A number of prominent persons in Hong Kong mentioned the ombudsman recently. There are two ways of approach—one is the establishment of the office and the other is the re-organisation of an existing governmental agency (which has been doing public liason all the time) by conferring to it some powers expected from an ombudsman. While the government is now adopting a more open policy towards its people, I hope that many of our social leaders will give the matter their comments and suggestions.

New Member Dr. Y. L. Lee 李潤鑒



Graduated from the University of Melbourne, Australia in 1958 with degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. Returned to Hong Kong in 1960 for one year and then went to the United States of America for further studies and training in Surgery. Returned to Hong Kong in September 1967 after five years in United States. Now sets up private practice in Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.

HONG KONG (HOST)

Gift of 35 mm Projector

The President of the Host Club, Bert Hope, presented a 35 MM sound projector on behalf of the Club to the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts at Shek Kwu Chau. The Chairman of the Society, Dr. the Hon. Sir Albert Rodrigues, thanked the President on behalf of the S.A.R.D.A. Committee and the correspondence between them, as well as a receipt by the beneficiaries, are printed below:—

5th January, 1968.

The President,
Lions' Club of Hong Kong (Host)
Hong Kong.

Dear Sir,

I know that Dr. Moore has already thanked you on behalf of the patients and staff for your most generous gift of a 35 M.M. sound projector for use at Shek Kwu Chau.

I would like however to add my own thanks and those of the S.A.R.D.A. Committee, for this most generous gesture. It is a gift which will be most useful, and will help greatly in our work with drug addicts.

As you will no doubt appreciate with several hundreds of patients living together on an isolated island, recreation and entertainment play a large part in their rehabilitation.

Again many thanks and best wishes for 1968.

Yours sincerely,
Hon. Sir ALBERT RODRIGUES.

10th January, 1968.

Hon. Sir ALBERT RODRIGUES,
Chairman,
The Society For The Aid & Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts,
Tak Wah Building, 12th floor,
290-296, Hennessy Road,
Hong Kong.

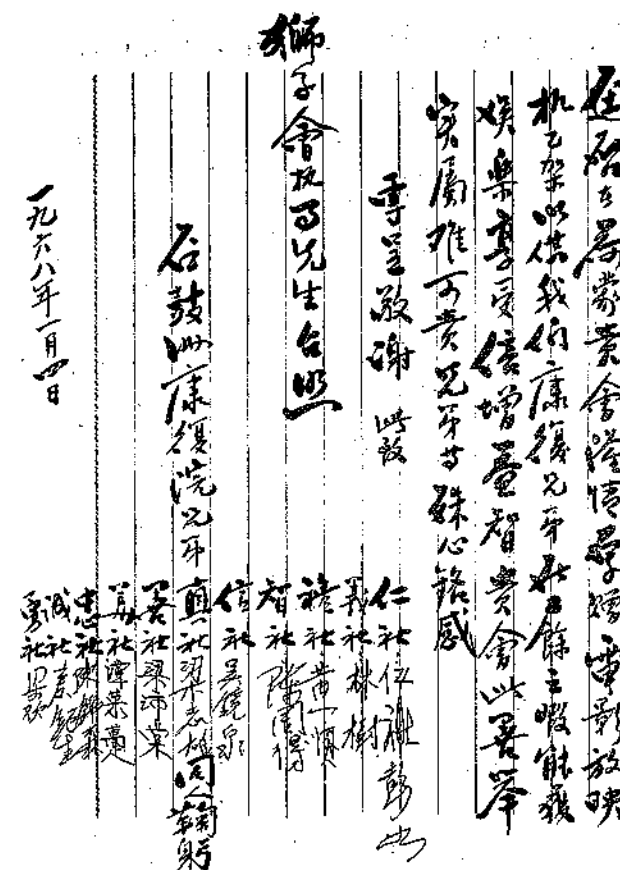
Dear Sir Albert,

I write to thank you very much for your letter of 5th January, 1968 Ref: AR. 111/20 expressing your appreciation of our gift of a 35 M.M. Sound Movie Projector to the patients and staff of S.A.R.D.A., at Shek Kwu Chau, from your Committee and in reply, please be assured that it was indeed a pleasure for the Lions Club of Hong Kong (Host) to be able to contribute, in a small measure, towards your most excellent project.

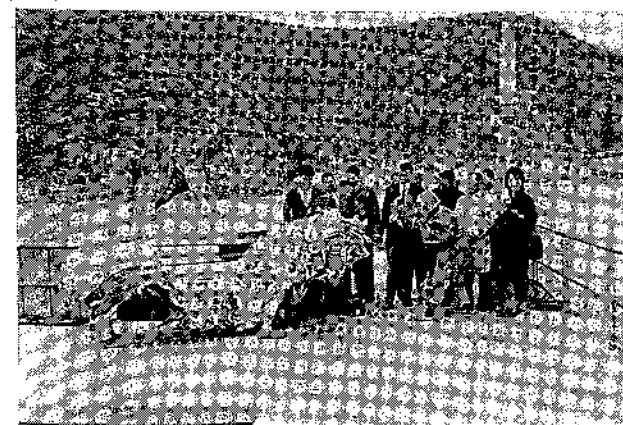
Dr. Sam Moore who is a member of my Club is very popular and well liked by us all and it goes without saying that any requests from him for the recreation, entertainment and rehabilitation of his patients, will always be most favourably considered by my Board of Directors, as we are all fully aware of your wonderful endeavours.

I will now close with the very best wishes for your continued success and may your Society grow from strength to strength throughout the New Year.

Sincerely yours,
BERT HOPE,
President.



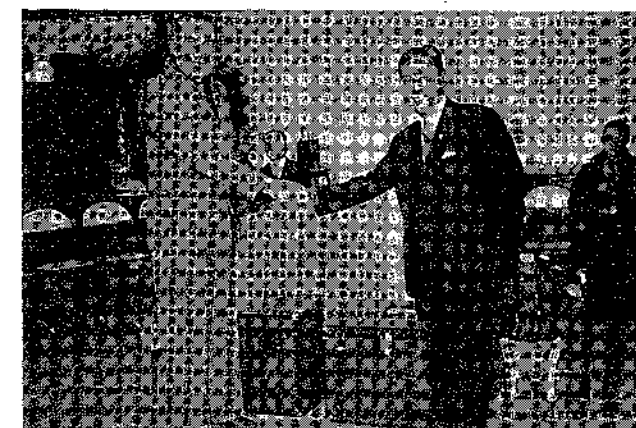
The Presentation of the 35 MM movie projector was formally made on December 23, 1967. A stalwart group of Lions, Lionesses and one "Cub" went to the island for the afternoon. The story is depicted in the following pictures.



A real live Lion greeted the group at the Pier



The group next to the assembled projector



Lion President Bert Hope making the presentation to Lion Sam Moore Medical Director of the Rehabilitation Project



Lion Club Adrian Wong, Lion Andy's Son deserves special mention for making the trip

Hong Kong and The Mentally Handicapped

Mr. S. W. Rainbird, Chairman of the Hong Kong Association for Mentally Handicapped Children and Young Persons, spoke at the Luncheon Meeting on January 5th, 1968.



Mr. Rainbird addressing the Luncheon group.

One of the major responsibilities of every civilised community is to give help to citizens with problems which become too great for them to bear alone.

Mental retardation is such a problem; it is a problem not only for the individual affected but also for his family.

I do not think there is anything special about Hong Kong which diminishes this community's responsibility to help its own mentally handicapped.

Hong Kong has many problems; how big is this particular one? Now much remains to be done? Unfortunately, no detailed survey has yet been made in Hong Kong. It is probable, however, that the number of such children who could benefit from special training and educational facilities is not far short of 100,000.

What I should like to do now is to look a little more closely at the anatomy of our problem. I must begin with the work of Dr. L. T. Hilliard who came to Hong Kong in 1960 at the invitation of the Government. He was asked: "to

investigate, advise and report on the problem of mental deficiency in Hong Kong".

In his Report he laid particular stress on the following points:

1. Firstly, it is not useful to regard mental deficiency as one distinct complaint which can be solved by a standardised form of treatment.
2. In seeking to provide for the handicapped, one must consider all aspects of their need: medical, psychiatric, social educational and economic. The objective must be to assist towards the maturing and development of the *whole person*, within his admittedly limited abilities.
3. He advised that we should think of the mentally handicapped child as falling into one of three major categories for the purposes of diagnosis and the general prescription for treatment—I mean educational and social treatment as well as medical treatment, of course.

The First Category are those having an intelligence quotient below 25.

These are the most severely defective who frequently have associated physical abnormalities and who need for their whole lives, the sort of nursing care and attention which one has to devote to a normal child until he is about 18 months to 2 years old. **The Second Category—25-50**

His second category included those with a medium degree of mental defect or handicap who require special training to develop their limited capabilities to the maximum. These are often called "the trainable".

The Third Category—55-85

The third main group was for those with a minor degree of mental retardation who need help, mainly while they are children if they are to grow up into reasonably well-adjusted, socially and economically competent adults in the community.

I should like to make two general remarks about these categories:—

- (i) Of these groups we may expect that the smallest will be the most severely defective needing continuous custodial care, while the largest will be those with a relatively slight degree of handicap, i.e. the educationally sub-normal.
- (ii) My second point is that all experienced workers in this sphere recognise the dangers to individuals in putting people into categories. The gradations of ability are infinite and complex; diagnosis and prognosis is not an exact science. There is need for continuing appraisal and revaluation of both attainment and potential.

A person cannot be classified, labelled, subjected to educational processes and pigeon-holed.

Moreover, concepts of what can be achieved are changing

rapidly. e.g. in England, some people who 20 years ago would have been firmly allocated to institutional care and a narrow, unfulfilled, parasitic life are being trained to work in factories, to make quite complicated journeys, to shop, to make phone calls, to take part in club activities with other handicapped and in general to live to the limit of their capacity.

The return to the Hong Kong scene: as a result of Hilliard's report there are three Government departments which are concerned with the mentally handicapped:—

1. *The Medical Department* is responsible for the most severely handicapped who require life-long care;
2. *The Social Welfare Department* is responsible for those with a medium degree of handicap, the "trainable";
3. *The Education Department* is responsible for the educationally sub-normal, those with a relatively slight handicap—the "educable".

Goals for the trainable and educable

Having said something about the nature and scope of the problem in Hong Kong, I think it would be useful now to state general goals for the trainable and the educable.

These goals should, in my opinion, be concerned with three areas:—

1. The mentally handicapped person's happiness as an individual of some opacity and talent for living, albeit limited;
2. His happiness as a social being, a member of several social groupings, formal and informal, large and small, recreational and occupational;
3. The third goal is economic; his

need to attain the maximum possible degree of economic self-sufficiency.

The last goal, a degree of economic self-sufficiency, is particularly important since for most people it is the basis or mainspring of personal fulfilment. It also provides a person with worthwhile social experiences in the world of responsible people and this constantly tends to increase self-confidence and to precipitate development of the general ability of being able to cope with life and the situations it presents.

But although the aims of education for mentally handicapped children are generally the same as for the normal child, the methods have to be different:—

- (a) We teach through concrete examples not abstract material;
- (b) We teach whenever we can through visual aids not auditory methods;
- (c) Our teaching is actively done through motion and participation;
- (d) Instruction is kept on simple levels and each concept is taught one at a time, never more;
- (e) Behaviour must be taught and not left to chance as every action of the child must be taught and learned.

Above all, an individual personal approach is necessary, for each child is an individual. Therefore, it is important to take each child as he is and to lead him along the path most suitable for him.

Before I close, I should like to make one more point:—

I am not one of those people who think that it is Government's job to sort out all of the social priorities of this community. Hong Kong is bursting with pressing problems. It is

impossible to do everything at once so priorities have to be established.

It is the community itself which must arrive at its own priorities. This will tend to happen in a number of ways. Let me mention just two:—

- (a) Firstly, by the work of the Hong Kong Association for Mentally Handicapped Children in forming public opinion and in bringing about co-operation with others. My Association hopes to demonstrate what can be achieved with proper professional assistance for the mentally handicapped.
- (b) Secondly, if people like you take an interest and feel inspired to participate in pioneering work which will, in some degree, show whether Hong Kong has come of age as a civilised community.

The year of the Ram has just given way to the New Year of the Monkey. I cannot help but wonder how compatible Monkeys and Lions will be. I tried to find a monkey picture but just used my last passport photo. It is my understanding that the year of the Ram was to be one of peace. As we reflect on the happenings of last year we see that the opposite transpired in our colony. Now we are told that the year of the Monkey means Long Life. I do not pretend nor aspire to be a prophet as to what will actually happen this year. I only know that things seem to be "looking up" in Hong Kong. May I take this opportunity to wish my fellow Lions a very happy and prosperous year of the Monkey.

Belmar R. Byler

KOWLOON

GREETINGS FROM FELLOW LIONS

In true keeping with the spirit of Christmas and the theme of Lions International's "World Understanding Through Lionism", the Kowloon Club received Greetings from:

LINDE AND LORENZO LO
San Francisco Host Club

MARIE AND ALBERTUS WESSELS
South Africa

JIM McLARDIE & FAMILY
Sydney, Australia

WOLFGANG HUDLER
Hamburg, L.C. of Memingen

WILLIAM MAMONLUK
Quezon City, Bayanihan L.C.

PAUL NAIDAS
Quezon City, Bayanihan L.C.

KWAN CHUL KIM
Korea, Inchon L.C.

RAY GARRETT DIST. GOV.)
Iowa, U.S.A.

GEO. AND RUTH BARRENGOIA
Manila

PAITON KONGKA
Thailand, Thorat L.C.

ALLEN AND ROS SEGAL
Vancouver

MAX AND ANNE HANSON
Vancouver

TED AND STELLE HORWOOD
Baulkham Hills, N.S.W.

PABLO FONG
Mexico City D.F.

GEN. BYUNG SUN HAHM
Seoul, (Host Club—Seoul)

BILL BALE
Lake Tabourie, N.S.W.

B. S. NARULA
Bangkok, Thailand

H. LAWRENCE-HULL
Newport, Oregon

HIDEO IZUMI
Tokyo

EUNG TAL KIM
Taegu, Korea

A beautiful coloured picture of the "NARCISSUS QUEEN of Hawaii—1967" Miss Lorna Mei-Ling Ho inscribed with Christmas Greetings was received, addressed to the President and Members of the Kowloon Club. She graced our Lunch Meeting on July 14th 1967.

Another impressive card was also received from H.E. Sir David and Lady Trench.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY DEAR LIONS

Birthdays in February:

3rd Lion Philip Sze

4th Lion Jimmy Whang

18th Lion Humberto Rodrigues

19th Lion Theodore King

20th Lion Frank T. K. Wong.

The President, Officers and Members of the Kowloon Lions Club extend birthday greetings to the above Lions. We hope that they will attend the Meeting closest to their big day so as to receive their usual present.

RETURN OF THE PRODIGALS

We are very happy to have with us again, Past President Lion Eric Li who returned after a short trip to the States, where he and his family originally intended to make a new home. Unfortunately, (fortunate for us) family affairs required his presence here, and whilst his return stay may not be a long one, we welcome him just the same, and hope that he will be with us for some time to come.

Lion Ike Doone returned from another extended trip and looked very fit and well tanned. He popped into our Board of Directors Meeting a day after his arrival, and by the eager look on his handsome face we know that

he is all geared for some more hard work—in other words—geared for the grindstone, once more.

VISITING LIONS

A group of Italian Lions and their womenfolk and relatives, staying at the Peninsula Hotel, was hosted by Mr. Peter Gautschi, Manager of the Peninsula, at the Golden Pan on Friday January 5th. Governor Paul Lau, his Cabinet and Presidents of the Clubs were invited to a cocktail party in honour of the visitors. The leader of the group was Lion Joseph Hofstetter, a German-Swiss Travel Agent from Milan, and a Member of the Lions Club of Milano. A write-up of this informal gathering appeared in the Saturday issue of the STAR on January 6th.

ANNUAL JOINT CHARITY BALL 1968

The following members of the Lions Club of Kowloon are serving in the Sub-Committees of the 1968 Charity Ball.

LION WILLIAM N. WONG
Co-Chairman

LION R. CORTE-REAL
Awards Sub-Committee, Secretary

LION H. M. WADHWANI
Advertising

LION AKITOSHI TAKAI
Ball Tickets & Arrangements

LION DARYL R. GOLDBY
Decorations

LION JIMMY WHANG
Donation Tickets

LION JOHN C. Y. LIU
Printing & Publications

LION S. T. WONG
Programme

LION C. M. CHANG
Prizes (Chairman)

LION C. C. GOH
Public Relations

LION S. K. LEE
Hon. Committee Member

LION JULIO TEMPLO
Ex-Officio

DINNER MEETING

At the time of this going to the Editor in the form of uncensored and unedited manuscripts for the February issue, the Kowloon Club will be holding their first regular Meeting for 1968 at the Hotel Fortuna on January 12th at 8 p.m. This is a departure from the usual Lunch Meeting where men are admitted. At this Dinner Meeting, wives and friends, irrespective of sex, are permitted to attend. The regular procedure of meetings will be observed, and upon the adjournment of the meeting dinner will be served. The "aftermath" of this affair will be in the March issue. Watch for it! If this one proves a success, there will be a few more like it, subject, of course to further requests.

ATTENTION

Members are invited to utilise advertising spaces in the Lions Magazine to promote their businesses. Please refer to page 10 for the rates.

Another CHARITY DRIVE around the corner.

Reproduction of "An Appeal to All Members of the Kowloon Club." Once again the drive is on. 1968's Fund raising campaign is being mapped by the Committee headed by Lion Harold Wu. Our goal this year has been slightly reduced in comparison with that of last year, but that does not mean that we are going to be complacent, and taking it easy. A view to the contrary must be adopted, and any optimism that Members may have in regard to the outcome of this year's result, would do well to work harder individually, and that purpose, collectively to produce results and to prove that our Association's motto "WE SERVE" is not just another stimulating phrase.

We must work in unison as a team to bring our Club to the enviable position we held when we had only one half the number of Clubs we have now. To bring out results worthy of the reputation we once held, we must meet the challenge which is to-day considered "the element" which makes Lionism great and outstanding. The greatness of Lionism rests within the individual, and if we cannot secure the minimum of public-spirited efforts from each of our Members, how can we achieve the successful attainment of our yearly goal—the target of our Charity Drive. District 303 depends on each and every Member to do his share, and this exhortation goes out to all our Members of the Kowloon Club to put their shoulders to the wheel, and not just to leave it to the next guy to do your share. You must be proud of your Club, otherwise you would not have become one of us. It goes without saying that we could not have a Lions Club without Lion Members, and with members who are not dedicated Lions there cannot be

a Lions Club.

The Officers and Directors of the Club expect everyone of you to give a little more of your time this year, if it will not put you to any extra or unnecessary hardship. Get 2 ads, and sell through your family and friends, your quota of donation tickets. If Jack can do it, why can't Jill?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On behalf of the Club, the President and Officers wish to thank Lion Jack Yuen for his generous contribution of HK\$100.00 towards the Club's Project Fund. Thank you Lion Jack. With or without your "timely" thought of us, we are always prepared to spread the "mat" for you,—anytime.

IMPORTANT TO LION CAR OWNERS

REMOVE THAT DECAL!

If you are getting ready to sell or trade-in your old car for this year's model—REMEMBER TO REMOVE the LIONS EMBLEM from the windshield, front or rear window, before you turn it in.

Many Lions are proud to display the Lions Emblem on their automobiles, because it signifies pride of membership and identifies you as a LION wherever you travel. But you never know who will buy your old car; it may go to somebody who will leave the decal where it is as a prestige symbol, but who may bring discredit to the Association. So before you part with the old car, spare a moment with a razor blade, or plain water, to remove that Lions decal. You may be doing your Association and your fellow Lions a big favor.

(from the Lions Magazine) but very appropriate as two or three cases have been proven that cars with the L still on the rear windows have long changed hands.

JWT



麥氏咖啡精 滴滴新鮮醇香
總代理：吉時洋行

「女賓之夜」餐舞會

衣香鬢影溢鳳樓
競投畫女輸巨款

歲暮聯歡秉燭遊
爲善最樂復何求

上面一首打油之詩，雖不能登大雅之堂，却是本會最近舉行的「女賓之夜」的一篇記實短作，簡述當晚的盛況與爲善精神，絲毫沒有誇張。

時維一九六七年除夕前晚，經朱大樑獅兄等大力籌備之一年一度的餐舞會，在九龍尖沙咀新金鳳夜總會依期舉行，地點適中，佈置堂皇，音樂佳妙，酒餚精美……總之，無一不臻理想之境，惟其如此，乃致「賓至如歸」，遠超預算（共二百廿餘人），酒樓方面人手不齊，遂不免有應接不暇，款待欠週之處，謹此再向各位貴賓致歉。

大會開始，首先由籌備會主席朱大樑致詞，所講無非歡迎嘉賓光臨及女賓之夜的意義等，不必細表，單表他提到抽獎券時，很自豪地聲稱，不必勸銷，自會有人爭購，因爲所有的獎品，皆由本屆職員理事及各籌備委員慨捐，而由籌委會精心選購，因此件件名貴實用，人見人愛，自然就顧不得荷包了，結果果如所料，但見獅嫂們不斷作「河東耳語」，而阿哥仔獅兄之口袋，則不能不掏而又掏，霎時間將有限度之獎券，搶購一空了。

節目中之最緊張者爲名畫競賣，而尤以拍賣第三張「美人出」名作時，緊張氣氛，達到高潮，想倫敦拍賣千年古畫時，亦不過如此，結果一畫所獲，已近二千元，其所以如此者，應完全「歸功」於主持司儀兼作拍賣佬之陳綱獅兄，他口若懸河，亦莊亦諧，加以有說有做，屢出絕招，吶喊助陣，遂使競投之獅兄們，不得不東吼西應，爪牙兼施，鬥得個你死我活，正是：

舞池共戰場一色，
鹹龍與血肉齊飛，

好一番緊張，熱烈，刺激，驚險氣象也！

過份緊張的前後，都有輕鬆一下的必要，以資調濟，節目組的李德輝獅兄，安排週到，所備節目，豐富而精彩，如果你是知音之人或捧星之迷，而當晚又因故未能躬與其盛，看了下面的「歌單」，包你痛悔不已，計開：

陳愛喬小姐：探情郎。

李秀麗小姐：情人的眼淚、我要你、阿里郎（唱時着韓國晚服）。

森 森小姐：天女散花（舞蹈）。

奚秀蘭小姐：香格里拉、雪裏紅。

顧 媚小姐：相思河畔、第二春、不了情。

沈殿霞小姐：夜來香。

此外，更有電視明星鄭君綿君，杜平君與森森，沈殿霞兩位小姐合演最受歡迎的「歡樂今宵」節目：花王三與俏銀姐，有做有講有唱，笑料百出，如果不是有獅嫂們鎮壓，一定有好多獅子笑作滾地葫蘆矣。

除了歌，電紅星的客串演唱之外，金鳳夜總會還另有一場南韓××肉彈的肚皮舞表演，藝術之中，兼有色香，本應是俗雅共賞，最受歡迎的節目，可惜獅兄們似乎都未能全神貫注的欣賞，因爲時時要用眼尾注意一下河東方面的動靜，以防萬一表錯了情，要負責一切嚴重的後果也。

正如大會主席大樑獅兄所說，本會今年的「女賓之夜」尚有一特別意義，即舉行六位新獅兄入會大典。六位的芳名是：

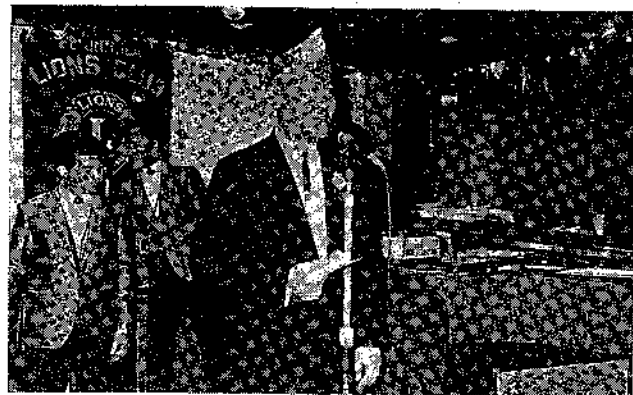
舊熊瑞 李衍善 沈大中
黃金鴻 蔡文經 彭澤棠

（六位均是學有專長，品格高尚，熱心服務，另有專文介紹）

當會長吳立予獅兄宣佈典禮開始之時，輕鬆熱鬧的會場氣氛，一變而爲莊嚴穆肅，一根獅子毛跌落地上，也聽得出聲音，好在儀式隆重而簡單，很快就過了，到新獅兄比賽「先天無功」，吸飲獅子奶之時，歡騰的氣氛馬上回復，在笑聲掌聲之中，結束了這一幕「特備節目」。

總結是晚成績，可以目下流行之「最成功」四字概之，籌款所得，不下五千元，可算是「超額完成」。輪功行賞，各位籌委獅兄應各記大功一次，時主席朱，司儀陳，及節目李三位獅兄，更不愧是大會的三「柱」，厥功尤偉，記者在此特別表揚一句，蓋存有「以勵來茲」之意云耳。

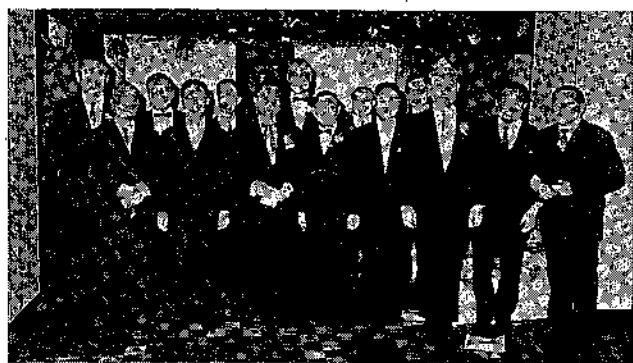
• 廖仲周簡記 •



女賓之夜主席朱大傑致歡迎詞



吳立予獅嫂及朱大傑獅嫂抽獎，後立者為大會司儀陳綱獅兄



榮獲各項獎章各獅兄



會長吳立予頒發服務獎章給前任會長李為光



六位新會員比賽「先天炁功」——飲獅子奶



三〇三區總監劉邦及女賓在貴賓席上

Do People Loathe Sex?

Address by MR. K. M. A. BARNETT, Commissioner for Census & Statistics
at the Peninsula Lions Club of Hong Kong January 12th 1968, 8 p.m.

In his letter of invitation, Mr. President, your Programme Chairman Lion David Choy mentioned the subject of "birth control" and was also kind enough to refer to my keynote address to the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Western Region, on 20th November last.

I think it probable that Lion David was referring not so much to what I said on that occasion as to what I was reported as having said. These, as you are aware, Mr. President, are often not quite the same thing. Firstly, that address was after breakfast and this one is after dinner. I am sure that you as a Lion roar quite differently before and after dinner and although no Lion, I am in other respects no exception: I roar quite differently at different times of day.

Secondly, let me disclaim any intention of talking to Lions about Birth Control. Rabbits, yes. Lions, no. An adequate supply of Lions is a most effective method of keeping down the population of lesser beasts; and, I am sure, vice versa.

As this is an after dinner speech what you really wish me to talk about is Sex. But there is a difficulty which arises because I am neither a Lion nor a Rabbit but an ordinary human, and although I do not regard myself as elderly I have reached an age seldom attained by a rabbit or a lion. Sex is something which rabbits practise with quiet efficiency; lions make rather a noise about it; humans in this respect come midway between rabbits and lions: perhaps with rather more noise than efficiency, like monkeys.

Not being an expert on this subject, but having heard a lot of chattering about it, I prefer to pick out a few clear statements made by experts and quote them to see what happens. The chief trouble about this procedure is that my quotations tend to become misquoted by being attributed to me instead of to the expert whom I quoted in the first place, no matter how careful I am to acknowledge the source. This was the fate of my after-breakfast talk on 20th November.

So let me try again.

An article in the London "Times" Saturday Review for 4th November 1967 began with the interesting state-

ment "In spite of the merry show, most people loathe sex." Now one of the most interesting things about this statement is that only one person has written to contradict it. I don't know whether the statement is true or false. Any statement which says "most people think this" asks for the retort "how on earth do you know?" To which the author may have replied "I didn't know then, but I know now." The statement was a provocative one designed to challenge dissent. Had it been greeted with a hail of dissent, I should" (the author would continue) "have been compelled to modify it: e.g. with the exception of the class of people who write to the newspapers, most people loathe sex."

My own comment on this will be brief. If most people really loathe sex, then they have put up with it for a remarkably long time.

I then followed up this quotation by another one, this time from the 23rd American Assembly at Columbia University in May 1963. But before quoting that in detail I had better say something about family limitation, though I fully appreciate that there is no case for limiting the families of Lions unless you happen to be one of the lesser beasts.

Among humans it appears to be accepted that the females bear the young but the males find the food both for the females and (except for a short period of infancy) for the young. I need not go into the origin of this specialization of function, which does not apply to rabbits, lions or monkeys. But it has this result: that when humans talk about limiting families, the females are thinking more of bearing less children, the males are thinking more of rearing less children.

Now if you are rearing rabbits and you don't want to rear any more rabbits you can just stop keeping either the doe or the buck. Or if you still wish to rear rabbits but not quite so many of them you can keep the doe but persuade one of your friends to look after the buck. This is known as "passing the buck".

For some reason this system does not seem to work with humans. Therefore a lot of people have passed the buck to the scientists and they have come up recently with some

really remarkable devices. Most of them fall into the category which I might describe as the "eat your cake and don't have it" system. But one which I saw for the first time mentioned four years ago followed a different system.

But what seems to me interesting, all the more interesting since I mentioned it last November, after which a lot of people asked me for further details which I was quite unable to give—what I find most interesting about this is the way, after NOTESTEIN, KIRK & SEGAL spilled the beans in 1963 everyone has clammed up tight. Somehow, somewhere, someone doesn't want the rest of us to know. And that is a thought I don't much like.

For this is another version of THE PILL. In plain language, it is not HERS but HIS. HE takes it. What does it do? Well, this is what I've not been able exactly to find out. Basically it does the trick—the same trick that HER PILL does, only with less margin of error. But it does a second trick at the same time and this is either a neat trick or a dirty trick according to how you answer the question "Do you loathe sex?" Because if you are one of those who do, but are rather hooked on it, this pill can, I gather, get you off the hook.

Now you see the point of what I really said to the International Planned Parenthood Federation. If the chap in the TIMES was talking through his hat after all, and most people don't loathe sex—let's face it, there must be quite a number—then by getting people to swallow the stuff, either by persuading them it will be good for their tummies or (as I hinted) by slipping it into the water supply, someone may be preparing quite a surprise, not to say a disappointment. On the other hand, if the chap in the TIMES was right, then why can't we just go to the chemist and order a supply if we happen to feel inclined—I should say, disinclined.

Whoever has the gem on this stuff should tell all. No more holding out on us. It could be important.

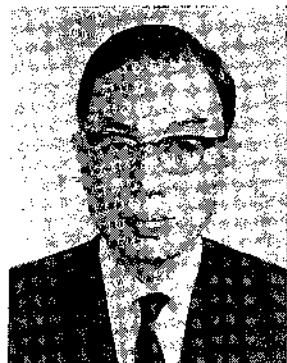
Thank you, Mr. President, for letting me roar about it.

新 會 員 簡 介

蔡文經獅兄

Lion Dr. Choi Man King, 47, was formerly Government Medical Officer in Kowloon Hospital & Queen Mary Hospital for 12 years before he started his own clinic. He graduated from Tung Chi University of Shanghai and is a member of Hong Kong Chinese Medical Association.

文經獅兄為本港名醫，其先世為南洋華僑，久居於婆羅洲之沙撈越。後負笈上海，習醫於國立同濟大學。來港後任政府醫官十二年，復考取倫敦之 L. M. S. S. A. 頭銜，乃自創診所，以仁術濟世。蔡兄已婚，膝下三千金。家庭之樂融融。為人坦誠，熱心服務，醫事之餘，喜游泳及羽毛球，惟天氣不正常時，則以雀戰消遣。



黃金鴻獅兄

Lion King Hung Hwang, 48, Barrister-at-Law, LL.B. Central Political Inst. China, and Ph.D. Cambridge University, was formerly Press-Counsellor of Chinese Embassies in Bangkok and Manila, and Director of Freichina Informationsdienst in West Germany. He is at present secretary and adviser at the Overseas Trust Bank, Hong Kong.

金鴻兄祖籍廣東，但說得一口好官話，又富辯才，故能任外交、法律及新聞事業上，盡展所長。抗戰時畢業於中央政治大學，服務外交部，旋考取公費留英，（英國文化委員會獎學金），得劍橋大學博士學位。回國後，歷任中國駐泰國大使館及駐菲律賓大使館新聞參贊，繼調任駐西德新聞處處長，政績卓著。數年卸職後復往倫敦，攻讀大律師職銜，終竟夙願。來港後，初任中文大學副教務長，現為海外信託銀行所延聘，任顧問兼秘書，黃兄文學及音樂修養甚高，加以佳嗓天賦，故能寫能說之外，更能高唱。誠本會難得之人才也。金鴻兄已婚，獅嫂賢美，現有二女一子。



With the Compliments

of

Lion JACK YUEN
PAST DISTRICT GOVERNOR
DISTRICT 303

鍾 斯 之 精 神 永 留 人 間

當我從事環球旅行時，每告獅會之兄弟們，凡獅會之一切成就，正如一座光輝之紀念碑，用以紀念獅會之創始人鍾斯以及其支持者。獅會之兄弟們，無論過去曾經是國際總會之主席，區會之總監，分會之主席，或者只是成千成萬員會之一，均曾對此一紀念碑之建造，提出了貢獻。

鍾斯之軀體雖已離我們而去，但其精神却藉着獅會之各項有益人羣之貢獻而恆存人間。

本來對於新觀念之接受是一種十分艱困之事。但獅會之宗旨却為世界上諸多國家所接受，打破了傳統，習慣，以及言語上障礙，這真是件奇蹟。惟一原因我們可以解釋者，乃各國人民認為獅會之宗旨不外於增進人們之瞭解與互助，以及為社會之需要服務。

許多人企求接受新觀念（縱使這一些新觀念，也不一定係政治性的），但結果發現每須經過數十年或數百年才能獲到成功。

我曾協助一西班牙之盲人至導行犬畜學校受訓，結果替西班牙帶來新的事例。當此一盲人帶着導行狗返西，因係第一次，立即受到報紙各方面之刊載。特別是當此盲人帶之狗不能進入酒店，巴士與公共廁所，而遭受困難時，所受到報紙之刊載更多。由於此一盲人之遭遇，政府修訂了數百年來沿用之法律。

上述之事項以及其他類似之事例之發生，可說係因鍾斯之故。因為基於鍾斯之精神，獅會之宗旨乃被接受。而基於

獅會之聲譽及成就，故府以及社會之領袖才肯出而變更立法等等。

正因鍾斯之高瞻遠矚，我們開創了新境界，我們能得各種人們之合作。他奠定了鞏固之基礎，而後繼者樹立新之壁壘。正由他帶領開拓了此一運動，所以我們能有這麼多之成就與業績。

試回顧十五或廿年前之獅會，就知我們之發展是多麼地快。有一天在波多黎各，我用汽車送鍾斯去參觀我鎮上之獅會。我問彼，獅會發展可能有多快？他答以在美國此一運動一定可以擴展。他之答覆雖然十分肯定，但我不相信彼能料想到如今日發展的快。

他從未想及在國際上也會發展如是地快。坦白而言，他雖預想獅會可能很大，但絕不是與現在存在一樣大。鍾斯以後之領導人已經帶來超過鍾斯本人所懂識者。

當我旅行世界次數愈多時，對於鍾斯愈生敬仰之意。鍾斯具遠大之眼光及堅強之毅力。在彼在生之日，則已目覩彼之夢想成真。我們之中，又有幾人能夠如此？

我們現在之工作乃在把彼之理想更推前一步，並且促進國際獅子會之組織作更佳之擴展。

國際獅子會主席

Jorge Bird

LIONS ROAR



Fat Lady at Zoo:

Tell me, is that a male or a female hippopotamus?

Overworked Zoo-keeper:

Madam, that is a question that should interest only another hippopotamus.

* * * *

Two English boys, not the best of friends, were assigned the same room at Eton. Later, at Oxford, these two boys, their association worsened to hatred, found themselves again sharing the same room.

Thirty years later, one now an Admiral in the Navy, and the other a portly Anglican bishop, found themselves waiting on the platform at Victoria Railway Station. The bishop, his hatred for his former room-mate undiminished, approached the resplendently attired Admiral and said: "Tell me, Station Master, what time does the train leave for Southampton?" Not a bit perturbed, the Admiral replied: "Very soon, Madam, very soon, but don't you think you shouldn't be travelling alone in your condition?"

* * * *

A man complained thus to his City Councillor:—

"You must help me; I am being evicted from my hut. Both my wife and daughter-in-law are pregnant. You are responsible for all this."

WRONG EXERCISE

WALKING on air
 RUNNING up bills
 JUMPING to conclusions
 PULLING people's legs
 BENDING over backwards
 SWIMMING in luxury
 SKATING in inth ice
 SKIPPING the facts
 STRETCHING . . . the truth.

* * * *

MOUTHINGS FOR THE MONKEY YEAR

1. Don't try unduly to tower over your friends. Remember, the higher a monkey climbs, the more it exposes its bottom.
2. A lecturer on evolution may be indulging in monkey business, but don't try to ape him.
3. You may be strong as a gorilla, but if you monkey around too much you may wind up looking like a chimpanzee.
4. The three monkeys who see, hear and speak no evil, are not so virtuous as they make out; they have tales, too.

SNAKE SOUP

A Lion one day went to a Zoo
 Along with a friend called Harold Wu
 They found a snake which they wanted to take
 A fine soup, cried Harold, it would make
 But the snake awoke, reared its ugly head
 Whereupon our brave Lions turned tail and fled

Harold Jr.

CLUB MEETINGS, DISTRICT 303

CLUB	LUNCHEON OR DINNER MEETING					PLACE
	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	
I First Meeting					I 12:30 III	Hong Kong Hilton
II Second Meeting					II 12:45 IV	Peninsula
					II 20:00 IV	Peninsula
			II 13:15 IV			Hong Kong Hilton
			I 13:00 III			Mandarin
				I 19:30 III		Park Hotel
				II 13:15 IV		Mandarin
		I 13:15 III 20:15				Miramar
		I 19:00 III				Lee Garden

