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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (11 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 27

January 5, 1960

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

EXPERT SPEAKS ON RECREATION

IN the last luncheon meeting of the year just gone by, we had as our speaker Mr. Sterling S. Winans, Recreation Consultant, The Asia Foundation, Hong Kong. The title of his talk was "PAY for PLAY" which was as informative as it was interesting. To people who are accustomed to more serious occupations his talk was an eye opener.

INCREASED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

"The line between leisure—opportunity for re-creation—and labor is tenuous and shifting. From the rise of the great civilizations of the East and the West up to the nineteenth century there was a certain stability in that leisure was always the prerogative of a small fraction of the free society. Christian idealism did not alter this. Aceticism opposed customary leisure activities but the nobility of the church and state generally enjoyed sports which doctrine condemned. The decay of feudalism, the rise of science and technology, a naturalistic philosophy of education, political changes in the direction of self government, and new agencies of communication and travel have brought leisure enjoyment to

masses of people.

RECREATION NOW AN ECONOMIC BUSINESS

"'Boom Year for Far East Tourism' is the headline in the 1960 Year Book of the Far Eastern Economic Review. The magazine says: 'It looks as if a good 300,000 travelers will have visited East and South East Asia during 1959 spending something like US\$250 million in the process. Japan and Hong Kong which ranks first and second in the area, expect their 1959 volume of traffic to be 22% and 30% higher respectively than the 1958 total. In Hong Kong's 130,000 visitors, 37% are American, 32% British or Commonwealth, 22% Asian and 8% Continental Europe. A 30% increase is predicted for 1960.'

THE TOURIST DOLLAR. AN OBJECT OF COMPETITION

"Governments of Asian countries are building up their tourism departments—advertising more.

"A trend toward relaxation of immigra-

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1960
Title of Film: A Film Show In Colour
By Courtesy of
Programme: Caltex Company, Ltd.

tion and visa formalities—

“Jet travel will make tourist more selective—

MEETING THE COMPETITION

“After he patronizes the shops, will the tourist ‘stay another day’ and play in Hong Kong? Possibly, some of Hong Kong’s offerings have more economic value than we think—

- (1) Art festivals, productions like the “Mikado”, a Symphony Orchestra—a museum and a library become more important—an adequate concert hall for the best in music, may be more urgent.
- (2) Beauty spots, botanic gardens, parks and swimming pools, clean and safe beaches, which Government has established, appeal to the visitor—
- (3) Hong Kong’s 45 voluntary organizations and societies which have recreation interests—may need more encouragement.

“Voluntary clubs and societies in Hong Kong with recreation interests are represented by over 45 organizations. In addition to the Amateur Sports Federation and Olympic Committee, the following sports are represented by an organization: athletics, cricket, fencing, swimming, badminton, football, hockey, fishing, softball, skin diving, lawn bowling, golf, yachting, horse racing, riding and tennis. Basketball, squash and out board motor boat racing are becoming popular.

“Several cultural activities are promoted by associations for dramatics, photography, movie making, choral singing and general music and for support of the philharmonic orchestra. The hobbies of dog rearing, philatelics and chess also have sponsoring organizations.

- (4) Possibly some one should consider some new developments which have tourist appeal—for example, and ice skating rink, indoor bowling alleys, more pleasure boat moorings, easier accessibility for tourists to golf courses.”

SPEAKER THANKED

On behalf of the Club, Rtn. Y. I. Hsi, in a short and appropriate speech, thanked the speaker and led his fellow members in giving the speaker a loud applause.

OUR LAST MEETING

BALANCE SHEET OF THE CLUB

After the routine of introducing to the audience visiting Rotarians, guests and gentlemen of the press and extending the club’s welcome to them, President Wilson referred briefly to the Balance Sheet which appeared in the bulletin lately. He called attention to the very healthy financial condition of the Club.

SEASON’S GREETING

Hon. Sec. Rtn. H. Y. Koh made it known that greetings had been received from:

Rotary Club of Pintung, Taiwan
Rotary Club of Taipei, Taiwan
Rotary Club of Taipei North, Taiwan
Rotary Club of Omiya, Japan
Rotary Club of No-Tomo, Japan
Rotary Club of Chiayi, Taiwan
Rotary Club of Hsinchu, Taiwan
Rotary Club of Keelung, Taiwan
Rotarian Alim P. Jagtiani of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong
Rotarian Wei Chung of the Rotary Club of Macau
Rotarian Ben Lee of our Club
Hong Kong Welfare Association for the Deaf & Dumb

ATTENDANCE CONTEST

In respect of the contest the Hon. Secretary said that Group III was still leading and might win the contest pending a recheck-up and reports from other club wherein absent members might have made up their attendance. Lest we forget, the Hon. Sec. said that a very nice neck tie with the Rotary insignia would be presented by the President to each member of the winning group and, as an appreciation and encouragement to good attendance, the President would also give consolation prizes to those of the members who had a 100% attendance during the period of the contest.

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The new contest for the first six months this year would begin immediately, he said. But re-grouping of teams was found necessary.

Group I:

Rtn. Y. F. Chen
.. Joe Bao
.. Robert Ling
.. Bill Nichol
.. S. L. Yuen
.. Paul Cheng
.. S. W. Zao

Group II:

Rtn. Raymond Lee
.. Anson Shah
.. John Yuen
.. K. C. Goh
.. Alex Shang
.. Y. I. Hsi
.. Jimmy Wu

Group III:

Rtn. Henry Chang
.. Edwin Tao
.. Pat Cha
.. Y. C. Fogg
.. B. W. Advani
.. Dragon Nie
.. C. L. Ong

Group IV:

Rtn. H. Y. Koh
.. K. S. Chang
.. Omar Yang
.. Franklin Koo
.. Joseph Fung
.. Harry Durrant
.. Norman Young

A DESERVING PERSON

Rotary Information Chairman Bill Nichol appealed to the members for help to a scrap man in the person of the squatter who once occupied the site on which our Victoria Park School for the Deaf now stands. The fact is the squatter was offered a sum of money for quitting the premises in favour of the school which he politely declined, seeing that he was to quit the premises in favour of a charitable project and saying that he could manage to get along elsewhere. It now appears that he cannot get along and he asked if an employment could be secured for him.

Rtn. Bill thinks he deserves help. The best solution would be a job. Will Rotarians keep this man in mind?

FINES & DONATIONS

S Arms Pat imposed a fine of \$10.00 on Rtn. Y. F. Chen for wearing another Rotarian's badge.

Rtn. S. W. Zao, arriving late, had to pay also \$10.00 for the privilege.

Rtn. Jimmy Wu voluntarily made a donation to the Community Service Fund of \$10.00 because of failure to attend the previous meeting although he had returned to the Colony from a business tour.

The Sergeant-at-Arms imposed a fine on himself for appearing without his own badge.

TOAST CLUB

Terminating the meeting, President Wilson called a toast in favour of Rotary International coupled with the name of ALL ROTARY CLUB IN THE WORLD.

PUT HEART IN YOUR PICTURES

Several months have passed since the Rotary World Photo Contest was announced. Hundreds of Rotarians are formulating their plans to place their photos in one or more of the various "classes" of entries. To help them—and you—Randall G. Satterwhite, of the Eastman Kodak Company, makes some suggestions in *The Rotarian* for January in an article on how to put your heart into your photos.

ROTARY BUILDS MORE BRIDGES

When Harold T. Thomas of Auckland, New Zealand, became president of Rotary International on July 1, he urged all Rotarians to "build bridges of friendship for a more neighborly world." Since then he has travelled in many countries and noted how members of Rotary clubs are busy carrying out the suggestion.

In *The Rotarian* for January he makes his first report to Rotarians of the world, a report titled *Rotary—Bridging the Borders*. It's enlightening, encouraging and inspiring reading.

WORLD PEACE AND THE INDIVIDUAL

The problem before us today is: Should man abandon all efforts to influence a change-over so that he can live in peace? It may be said that the external manifestations of conflicts can be traced more often than not to the Governments of the countries concerned. Most of such countries, however, follow in some form or other a system of parliamentary democracy—that is, government of the people, by the people, for the people. Who are these people? They are you and I. The simplest step that can be taken for influencing the Government of a country is for its people to assert their collective opinion. Who is better equipped to initiate and implement such action than we Rotarians, for as Rotarians we are leaders in our respective vocation and professions as also in the communities in which we live.—*From an address before the Asia Regional conference, Delhi, India.*

MEN OF ENERGY

After seeing the men of Rotary in action, I couldn't help thinking of something I happened to read a while ago. By Thomas Fuller, a 17th Century divine and author, it is very short and to the point and it typifies Rotary so much that I thought I would read it to you to show you why I relate Rotary to energy: "A strong will, a settled purpose, an invincible determination, can accomplish almost anything; and in this lies the distinction between great men and little men."—

From a Rotary Club address.

Ray Senkowski, High-School Student
Hamtramck, Michigan

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME at fellow clubs in the Colony

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Programme Unavailable

KOWLOON (Thursday)

A FORUM

Subject: Cheap Air Fare

First Speaker: Hon. Hugh D. M. Barton

Second Speaker: Rotarian H. F. Stanley

HONG KONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

A Film show: Pearl of the Gulf
by Courtesy of Mr. Lloyd Kemp.

ATTENDANCE

Twenty-four members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 30th December, 1959, representing 80% made up as follows:

Members present	.. .. .	24
" on leave	.. .. .	2
" excused	.. .. .	1
" absent	.. .. .	3
		—
		30
		—

VISITORS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Norman L. Shone	St. Pancras
" P. Y. Koo	Hong Kong

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. W. A. J. Peaker	Club
" D. N. King	Rtn. John Yuen
" Ko Kei Leuk	President Wilson
" Wong Phong Cheong	Rtn. Dragon Nie

With Compliments of

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East Wind

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ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 28

January 12, 1960

President
Wilson, Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Chu
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

BEES FOR HIRE

AT the last meeting, members and their guests were entertained by a colour film bearing the above title by courtesy of Caltex Company Ltd. It told a visual story of bees and showed them at work at close range.

To those of us whose middle school curriculum years ago included a brief course of nature study, the film version was actually a refresher course. The film, in gorgeous colour, showed most vividly many scenes of the social life of the insect such as could only be photographed by an expert with special expensive equipments. Many close-up shots could be made only with powerful telephoto lenses. The dialogue was simple and clear.

The story emphasised the importance of bees not because of their honey and other products but the marvelous work of fertilization of flowers. More and more, as time goes on, farmers and fruit growers realise how much they have to rely on bees for a good crop. While there are other insects which are also capable of pollinating flowers, they are few which appear early enough in the year to be of practical value to the fruit blossom.

THE JUICY FRUIT

All fruits to be ripe, juicy and lovely looking depend on right fertilization. Faulty fertilization means green and deformed fruits. And the bees do the fertilization by means of carrying pollen from flowers to flowers. Other species of bees do the same work as also does the wind but the honey bees are easily the most important agents in this respect.

BEEKEEPING

Keeping of bees is not a new craft or industry. Honey was known thousands of years ago. In fact the only sweetening agent known to the ancients was honey. But the method of keeping bees has undergone many changes. In the old days a large number of bee colonies had to be destroyed by suffocation before honeycombs could be removed. The ingenuity of men has produced the modern movable comb hive which makes possible for honey to be removed without the murder of bees.

WHAT A COLONY OF BEES CONSISTS

In a colony of bees there can be but one

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1960
Speaker: Mr. Harry O. Odell,
Managing Director,
International Films Ltd.
Subject: "Tolerance, 1960"

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queen bee, many thousand of workers and several hundreds of drones. The worker bees are all females like the queen bee but they are undeveloped. The drones are males, all capable of mating the queen, but only one is necessary for the purpose. The rest of the drones do nothing at all. They do not work for their livelihood and they live by being fed by the workers about six of whom take care of one drone for which nature has not provided a tongue long enough to get at the nectar of flowers and would starve to death if not fed. The only function of the queen is laying eggs—3 or 4 thousands a day. The worker bee does all the work in a hive. She is the bread earner, she keeps the hive clean and she defends it against intruders. She works as long as she lives and when she dies she does so by overwork.

THE PROCESS OF HONEY MAKING

Many people have the erroneous idea that honey is collected from flowers and deposited in the hive by the worker bees. This is not so since nectar gathered from flowers has to go through a digestive process before it become honey.

OTHER WORK

Apart from nectar, bees also collect water and pollen and bee glue. The first three are for feeding and comb building while the bee glue, obtained from young shoots of certain type of trees, is used for sealing cracks in the hive to prevent cold draughts much disliked by bees.

INTER-CITY FORUM

Word has been just received that the Rotary Clubs of China, Hong Kong Macau will hold in Hong Kong in Mid-April this year the next Inter-city Forum. Look for more details in this bulletin from time to time.

MAKE THEM GLAD THEY CAME

Every week, Rotary clubs are host to thousands of visiting Rotarians from other clubs, far and near. What impressions of our members do they carry away—that we are warm and friendly or cold and aloof?

These impressions are the result of their brief contacts with us during the meeting and the welcome they receive when they enter our meeting room. How do we rate as a host club? Do our visitors go away saying "That's my kind of a friendly club, or do they say, "They did not even know I was there?"

ROTARY IS NOT A CASUAL THING

It has a sound and serious purpose. The object of Rotary is not a mere bit of fancy language, but a clear and competent statement of the prime purposes of the organization, which merit the careful study of all Rotarians who are serious and sincere in their membership. These purposes are the signposts which point out the paths that

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Rotary is traveling in its quest for the formula of services.

—The Bulletin,
Uitdnhage, Union of South Africa.

FOUR AVENUES

The four avenues of service are the only things that Rotary has to sell and they are as simple as ABC. Let's look at them together.

Club Service—It is simply all the activities within the club that develop the individual so that he may be better able to serve in the other services.

Vocational Service—We are ambassadors from Rotary to our vocation and as such it is our job to promulgate the ideals of Rotary in our shops, offices and plants, and among our employees, customers, competitors and families.

Community Service—Because of its nature, a Rotary Club is a cross-section of the business community. It is a laboratory, by that token, for testing community ideas.

International Service—It is our passport to world understanding. It is the opportunity to follow the roads to 114 countries which Rotary opens to us.

—The Hub,
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

PROCEEDINGS OF LAST MEETING

ATTENDANCE CONTEST RESULT

Hon. Sec. Rtn. H. Y. Koh revealed the final result of the last contest which came

to an end on Wednesday, December 30, 1959 as follows:

Group III with 91.21% attendance are winners leading the second best group by only 3.84%.

100-PERCENTERS

The following Rotarians, not members of the winning group, whose attendance was 100% during the period of the contest will be awarded consolation prizes.

Rtn. Y. F. Chen
„ Joe Bao
„ K. C. Goh
„ Raymond Lee

The following Rotarians would have qualified for the consolation prizes if they had but attended one more meeting. What a pity!

Rtn. C. L. Ong
„ Pat Cha
„ Edwin Tao
„ Henry Chang
„ John Yuen
„ Franklin Koo
„ Bob Ling

BOARD MEETING

The Hon. Sec. also announced that the next Board meeting had been scheduled for Monday, January 11, 1960, at Winner House at 6 p.m. and requested the prompt attendance of members of the Board of Directors.

MAGAZINE WEEK

Magazine Chairman Rtn. Edwin Tao informed his fellow members the Magazine Week would begin from the 24th of January 1960 and asked that they give "THE RO-

TARIAN" full support by renewing its subscription—semi-annually only \$9.00. Enthusiasm was almost 100%.

SERGEANT/ARMS TELLS A SECRET

Rtn. Pat Cha let his fellow members into the secret that a boy had been born recently to President Wilson. The dissemination of the glad tidings, far from being offensive, apparently pleased Wilson very much for, of his own accord, he made a donation of \$100.00 to the Community Service Fund.

Rtn. Bob Ling was fined \$2.00 for failure to appear at the meeting without his member's badge. He was further "requested" to give away \$10.00 for the privilege of distributing calendars to the audience.

RED BOX RECEIPTS

President Wilson was given the honour of spinning the wheel. The verdict was \$3.00 from each of the attending members.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY

Past President Henry Chang was the recipient of the birthday cake amid the singing of the Birthday Song by his fellow members.

TOAST CLUB

The meeting was concluded with a toast to Rotary International coupled with the name of Aberdeen, Washington.

**THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME
at fellow clubs in the Colony**

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Rev. Atkinson
Subject: "Working Among Refugees"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: Mr. Strahan
Subject: "World University Service"

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Prize Awarding Ceremony
of
Student Story Telling Contest

ATTENDANCE

Twenty-four members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 6th January, 1960, representing 80% made up as follows:

Members present	24
.. absent	4
.. excused	—
.. on leave	2
	—
	30
	—

VISITORS

<i>Names</i>	<i>Home Club</i>
Rtn. F. G. Postek Jr.	Aberdeen, Washington
.. W. Mallet	Hong Kong
.. Frank Chan	Rangoon

VISITING ROTARIANS

<i>Names</i>	<i>Introduced by</i>
Mr. H. I. Cheng	Rtn. K. C. Goh
.. D. H. King	.. John Yuen
.. E. Wheeler	.. Paul Cheng

With Compliments of

HARRY DURRANT



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Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 29

January 19, 1960

President
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H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
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Directors
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Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

TOLERANCE 1960

by TOASTMASTER HARRY O. ODELL

AT our last meeting our speaker was no other than Mr. Harry O. Odell, Managing Director of International Films Ltd., Hong Kong, and a prominent Toastmaster. The subject of his speech was "Tolerance 1960". The subject particularly appealed to his Chinese listeners since they are, more or less, acquainted with it. In the Chinese classics and in the writings of well-known philosophers there are hundreds of instances where great emphasis is laid on tolerance and, in the old-fashioned Chinese families tolerance is inevitably taught the children in their early teens. Mr. Odell's address follows:

I truly don't know why I have been asked to speak. I have no academic background and I am not a good speaker. I suppose the inference is that as a showman I should be able to entertain you, but remember, when I entertain you I use others to do that, as I am going to do next month at the Loke Yew Hall with my Dance Jubilee. However, be that as it may, I am committed to boring you for a while.

As a toastmaster, a few months ago I attended the Toastmasters International Con-

vention in San Francisco. Whereas, up to that time our local organization was concerned with teaching us to get up and speak, to hold the interest of an audience, to become executives, to-day, with three thousand clubs and eighty thousand members, we are branching out. We are embracing worthwhile causes and bringing them to the notice of all by speaking.

In America all toastmasters are exhorted to talk about "The Cancer Society of America", "The American Boy Scouts", "The March of Dimes". They also distribute reading material about these various organizations. Here, in Hongkong, toastmasters can talk about a dozen different urgent causes—no

decision has yet been made.

To-day, as a toastmaster, I take it on myself to select a subject that during 1960 I hope I will have the opportunity to talk about often because I consider it all important in our approach to the problems of present day living. TOLERANCE is one of the things we HEAR so much about and DO so little about. Right here in Hongkong we are being aroused from a pleasant slumber. I

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1960

Speaker: Rtn. Bob Ling

Subject: (A Vocational Talk)

have slumbered here for forty years and suddenly I'm thrown off balance. Economically, civically, physically, and perhaps spiritually, rapid changes are taking place. We adjust ourselves, or let me say we try to adjust ourselves.

Following on the heels of these rapid changes we now have the garment makers fighting with one another, with Government an active participant. We are arguing as to whether we are to have a bridge or tunnel. Urban and rural planning is to be stepped up, to all intents and purposes, to improve our lot. These are all very important matters and must be approached, apart from any other consideration, with tolerance, TOLERANCE for the other man's point of view.

Here, where the distinction between rich and poor is so pronounced, here in 1960 where these changes I referred to will assume greater proportions, and perhaps fantastic proportions, it must be all important to exercise tolerance. I am now speaking as an old Hongkong hand. This will all be new to me, all new to other thousands, to other hundreds of thousands. I, and these other hundreds of thousands, must be treated with tolerance so that we, in turn, may learn to tolerate and accept the changes that are being thrust upon us. Take your labour—your servants are asking for more, will ask for more—treat them with tolerance. This is a very small place with a very large number of people entering into a very great period of activity. Learn to approach all problems with tolerance.

If I have so far spoken emotionally it is because I foresee, as probably many of you also do, things happening here that will require all our recognised talents to cope with, and tolerance is definitely a Chinese attribute.

To further exemplify the necessity for tolerance I shall take you from here to the other end of the world—America.

The New York Times, reporting on the American T.V. scandal says:—"The whole affair focussed attention on a shocking state of rotteness within the radio-television world and on the get-rich-quick schemes through which so many people were corrupted and so many millions deceived. What has been revealed is deplorable in respect to the level of public morality both in the industry and in the individual."

For the uninformed, permit me to ex-

plain this television operation. One of the principal offenders was a man called Charles van Doren who, on November 28th, 1956, appeared for the first time on N.B.C.'s "Twenty One", a rigged quiz show. He was fed questions, answers and stage directions. In fourteen weeks he won US\$129,000, but he won dishonestly.

There were others, but I have singled out van Doren because I feel his is a particularly sad case. He is a member of one of America's most honoured literary families. Mark van Doren, his father, is a Pulitzer Prize winning poet; Carl van Doren, his late uncle, a Pulitzer Prize winning biographer; Charles van Doren himself spent two years at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. went into Army Air Force in 1944. After the war he returned to St. John's for his final two years, then on to Columbia master's degree in mathematics, got his Ph.D., then to Cambridge University. In 1955 he became an instructor at Cambridge at \$3,600 a year.

1. What tempted a man with this background to do what he did?
2. Are you and I qualified to judge him?

The Rev. Charles Jackson of Tullahoma, Tenn., another offender, remarks: "Most of us have a great deal of larceny in us." Are these ethics any different to those employed so often by so-called reputable business men and their princely houses? Some of the very newspapers and magazines pillorying van Doren and his cohorts were themselves owners or part owners of T.V. net works broadcasting these dishonest quiz programmes.

Gentlemen, I don't know what tempted Charles van Doren any more than I know what tempted Nathan Leopold to kill Bobby Franks in 1924. Clarence Darrow said this of Leopold:—"He had not the slightest instinct toward what we are pleased to call crime. He had and has the most brilliant intellect that I ever met in a boy. At 18 he had acquired nine or ten languages; he was an advanced botanist; he was an authority on birds; he enjoyed good books. He was often invited to lecture before clubs and other assemblages; he was genial, kindly and likeable. His father was wealthy and this son was his great pride. Everyone prophesied an uncommon career for this gifted lad."

A few months ago I met this Nathan Leopold in San Juan, Puerto Rico. I spoke

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with him for hours at a time. I saw no traces of the murderer in him, but the others around me, particularly the women, did not think as I did. They still shunned him, and that must remain Leopold's punishment. It may be an unfair analogy, but van Doren may be facing a like future—to be shunned by society.

In mitigation, I do not agree that millions of viewers have been disillusioned. Irresponsible advertising will continue to fool the gullible. The sponsors got their viewing public, the networks made their money, and the cheater has his conscience to grapple with.

And so I repeat. EXERCISE TOLERANCE IN JUDGING YOUR FELLOW MAN.

THE LAST MEETING

INCOME EXTRA

After the usual business of introducing visiting Rotarians and guests and gentlemen of the Press, President Wilson remarked that Past President Henry Chang had with him at his table an unusual guest—a charming presswoman—and suggested from him a donation of \$5.00 for that special fortune. At this stage, President Wilson was thrown off his balance when Founder President John Yuen apprised him of the fact that he failed to call upon him to introduce his guests and “charged” him \$5.00 for this little oversight.

INTERCITY FORUM FOR ROTARY CLUBS OF CHINA, MACAU & HONG KONG

President Wilson announced that the Intercity Forum mention of which was made in the last number of this bulletin would be held for two days in April—the 16th & 17th. In this connection, he said that the expenses incurred by the forum would be borne by all the Rotary Clubs of Hong Kong and Kowloon and eventually the cost to each Rotarian would be \$5.00.

RESIGNATION OF A ROTARIAN

The President announced with regret that Rtn. Ben Lee had found it necessary to send in his resignation, his business requir-

ing his presence in various parts of the Philippines.

NEW ACTIVE MEMBER

The President further it known that Rtn. Franklin Koo, heretofore an Additional Active Member, has been approved to be an Active Member.

HON. SEC. ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. The last meeting of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong Island West will not take place on Friday, January 29, 1960 which happens to be the Lunar New Year Holiday. Instead it will be held on the following day, Saturday, January 30, 1960, at the usual time and place.

2. Official Rotary International Photo Contest entry forms are available and may be obtained on application to the Hon. Sec.

NEW ROTARY CLUBS

Rotary Information Chairman Past President Bill Nichol for the information of his fellow Rotarians said that, as of December 30, 1959, since July 1, 1959, there had been formed in 29 countries 138 new clubs. The total number of clubs was 10,398 with a membership of 482,500.

A STUPENDOUS GIFT

Past President Jimmy Wu surprised his fellow members with the information his father was ready with a check for \$6,000.00, being his personal donation towards the Club's Community Service Fund. The presentation of the check was made personally to the wild applause of the entire audience to President Wilson as soon as Rtn. Jimmy had sat down.

THE SCHOOL PROJECT

President Wilson for the information of his fellow members said that the Victoria Park School For The Deaf, costing \$280,000, would be ready for occupation sometime during Spring.

FINES

S/Arms Pat fined Founder President for “charging” earlier in the meeting President

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK
at fellow clubs in the Colony

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Dr. A. Clinchy
Subject: "Needed: Evolution of Man for New Era"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: Professor Blunden
Subject: "The Literary Life"

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Mr. Tong Pik-Chuen
Subject: (To be announced at Meeting)

for an oversight \$5.00 instead of requesting a donation.

Past President Henry Chang was fined a couple of dollars for not wearing his badge for 20 minutes and sitting at the same table with a charming lady guest.

Both Rtn. Anson and Rtn. Paul were fined for being late.

Rtn. Alex was fined for not knowing why he was given a rose to wear.

The Sergeant Arms fined himself for forgetting the wheel which, later, was spun by Mr. Wu, the generous donator. \$4.00 were what the members had to insert into the Red Box.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY

Rtn. K. C. Goh was presented a birthday cake and the usual birthday song was sung

in his honor. In appreciation of this good gesture, Rtn. K. C. gave a donation of \$30.00.

TOAST CLUB

Before calling the meeting adjourned, President proposed a toast to R.I. coupled with the name of Mackay, Queensland, Australia.

ATTENDANCE CONTEST LATEST

Group III	.. .. .	100%
" IV	.. .. .	90%
" I	.. .. .	85.72%
" II	.. .. .	85.72%

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-five members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 13th January, 1960, representing 86.2% made up as follows:

Present	.. .. .	25
Absent	.. .. .	2
On leave	.. .. .	2
		<hr/>
		29
		<hr/>

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Lucas Leone	Manila
" Leonard Chan	Hong Kong
" Lantien Zee	Taipei
" R. Y. Cheng	Hong Kong
" Francoise Sun	Hong Kong
" Y. Y. Wang	Hong Kong West

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. C. H. Wang	Rtn. Joe Bao
" Harry Odell	Club
" William Gorman	Rtn. H. Y. Goh
" D. M. King	" John Yuen
" H. M. Williamson	" " "

With the Compliments of

NEW LIFE EVENING POST



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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 30

January 26, 1960

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chung
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shiang
William Nichol
Ex-officio
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

"NEW TRENDS IN BANK OPERATION"

a talk by
Rotarian Robert Ling

ROTARIAN Robert Ling's address follows:
"President Wilson, Fellow-Rotarians and Friends: To me, to speak to you is a pleasure, and, to be asked to do so, is an honour. Sincerely, however, I do not think I deserve that honour, being conscious that I am no speaker by any standard. I may be a good talker but I certainly am a hopeless speech maker. If you expect eloquence, you will be soon disappointed. And, if boredom should be your lot during the next 10 or 15 minutes, cast your blame on Programme Chairman Rtn. Alex, for it is he, who has brought it about by selecting me, the wrong man.

"Stage fright which I have not succeeded to overcome is handicapping me in the art of public speaking. One day, forty odd years ago, as a representative of my class in college, I had to speak to a small audience in the course of a debating contest. That was my first attempt at public speaking. It was a warm day in June. There, on the platform, I stood speechless and embarrassed for many seconds which seemed eternity, forgetting what I had intended to say. My knees were knocking violently as if a severely cold freak weather had sudden-

ly descended on me.

"Today, I realize I am facing a gathering composed entirely of men of the world, intelligent and learned. This very thought is enough to chill and disconcert me. My knees are not likely to knock now because old age has made stiff my joints. If they did knock you would not see them any way, shielded from view as they now are. As any rate, I beg your tolerance such as was counselled by Toastmaster Harry Odell at our last meeting on the same rostrum.

"Rotarian Alex suggested that I speak on some subject pertaining to my vocation, and I think I cannot do better than

telling you something about banks in Hong Kong, their new ways of doing things and their new attitude vis-a-vis new situations.

"Since the end of the Second World War about 15 years ago, banks or houses engaged in full financing or partial financing have come up like mushrooms. While the exact number is not available, one cannot be too wrong in saying that it exceeds one hundred. This means competition. To keep stay-

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1960

A film show: "Control of Trachoma"

By courtesy of Mr. A. J. Steelman,

Special Representative for Far East,
Cyanamide International.

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ing in business or to go ahead, many banks have to resort to new methods. The total conformist will sooner or later be eliminated. What was good for our fathers, not to say of great grand fathers, is definitely not good enough for us now. The modern manager has to be very flexible, alert and resourceful in conducting his business. He can no longer run his bank like the motorman operates his tramcar which cannot budge an inch and yet expect success.

"Gone are the days when people who needed financing had to find ways and means to meet the manager. Today, instead of waiting in his office for clients or potential clients to call on him, he reaches out to make personal contacts and to offer the services of which his bank is capable.

EMPHASIS ON COURTESY

"In many banks, more and more attention is paid to the matter of good behaviour on the part of their employees. Those who man the counters or those who have direct contact with customers are taught to be courteous. In the case of the bank of whose management I am a member, classes are periodically conducted in which employees are lectured on the importance of courtesy, good personal appearance, the cultivation of friendship by means of pleasant conversation and the adoption of an attitude of help. They are systematically trained to answer politely questions and to give maximum accommodation to customers without jeopardizing the interest of the bank. To a novice who has little experience about the use of the cheque or about the opening of letters of credit, they are instructed to give expert advice and explicit explanations patiently.

ADVERTISING

"In the old days, it was not considered good taste by most banks to advertise their services. If they did use advertising, it was because they wanted to give deliberate support to the newspapers. In any case, they

would not include in their advertisements the various services they could offer. More often than not, they would insert in their advertising space such items as the amount of authorised and paid-up capital, the amount of different reserves, the names of branches or agencies with brief addresses, etc., etc. Now, they do advertise their services. You have only to look at the more popular newspapers and you will find advertisements originating from some old banking establishments well-known for conservatism.

DISHONoured CHEQUES

"Lest they offend their clients many banks do not dishonour their cheques for slight irregularities. Cheques drawn against insufficient funds are now returned usually with such remarks like "REFER TO DRAWER" or "NOT ARRANGED FOR". The words, "INSUFFICIENT FUNDS" on such dishonoured cheques are fast disappearing. Cheques drawn by better clients against insufficient credit balances or against uncollected items and not involving large amounts are generally honoured by many banks at the discretion of their officers and at their own risk.

SPEEDIER SERVICE

"In many banks, transactions are completed with extraordinary expedition. For instance, you may now cash a cheque in a matter of minutes. Whereas it was the practice for banks to take a long time to release shipping and other documents after payment, they now do so almost immediately upon payment. The same speed may now be expected in the case of outward bills.

SPECIAL ACCOMODATION

"In the case of loans and overdrafts or hire-purchase financing where clients fail to make payments punctually, some banks take a very lenient view. They seldom take such drastic actions like putting up collaterals to auction or repossessing articles concerned. Extensions may always be negotiated for.

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SPECIAL SERVICES

"Many banks sell gift cheques or gift coupons. This is big business involving stupendous sums annually. One bank in the Central District of Hong Kong sells approximately 100,000 such cheques a year. You can imagine the amount so involved. A service charge of only 50 cents is imposed on one such a cheque. Out of the 50 cents, the issuing bank pays 15 cents in the form stamp duty, and the cost of printing of multicoloured cheques can be easily more than 35 cents. Some banks charge their clients only 15 cents for stamp tax and nothing else. You may question why this service involving much clerical work is done free or even at a small loss. The answer is they take a long view. They know by offering such service they will attract a larger number of people to their banks, and from experience they know sooner or later those same people will bring in some other businesses.

CREATION OF NEW CLIENTS

"The more enterprising bank manager does not think of building up a greater clientele by taking clients from other banks. He now thinks in terms of creation. By educating the public, by using intelligent and judicious publicity and by showing potential clients how simple and easy it is to use its many services to the latter's advantage he hopes to create a public demand for them.

"All I have just described are only some of the ways adopted by some banks. There is a variety of other means designed to keep what customers they already have and to make new ones. But the limited time allowed me does not make it possible for me to refer to them.

"Gentlemen, I think I have encroached enough upon your time and if I have in any way bored you with my talk, I beg your pardon. Please be charitable."

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

at fellow club in the Colony

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Mr. Kamath

Subject: "Social Changes In India Today"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

No Meeting Due To Chinese New Year Holidays

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)

A Film Show: "A Story In The Rock"
by courtesy of Shell
Company of H.K. Ltd.

THE LAST MEETING

EXCHANGE OF BANNERETTES

The routine of introducing to the audience visiting Rotarians and their guests over, President Wilson made known that there was going to be an exchange of club bannerettes. Whereupon Mr. Morimatsu of the Rotary Club of Sapporo South, Japan, presented to President Wilson a bannerette of his home club. Then the President, in reciprocation, presented one of ours with his greetings to Mr. Morimatsu to be taken back home.

CLUB GUEST

Mr. Y. C. Chang was introduced to the members as club guest of the week.

SPECIAL GUESTS

Past President Henry Chang was then asked to introduce two extraordinary young guests in the persons of Mr. Kurt V. Kirkvald, 25, of Copenhagen and Mr. Theodor J. Reher, 22, of Westphalia, Germany, both of whom were university students from Europe touring the world by car, a Volkswagen. There were actually three in all in the group but the third did not turn up on account of a previous appointment.

ROTARIAN TOURING AUSTRALIA

President announced that Rtn. Henry was going the following day to Australia as guest of Qantas Empire Airways and would return here a week later, on Chinese New Year Day to be exact, January 28, 1960.

FRIENDLY EXTRACTIONS

Sergeant Arms Pat requested donation from the following members:

Name	Reason
Rtn. Henry	To visit Australia as guest of Qantas.
„ Norman Young	His wife has been made president of Chinese Women's Association.
„ Bill Nichol	One of his new Austin cars was successful in a 24-hour test run.
„ Y. I. Hsi	Late attendance plus failure to wear badge.

Both Rtn. Henry and Rtn. Jimmy donated \$10.00 each while President gave away a small sum for having been appointed to be a member of the Board of Education, Hong Kong.

RED BOX

Rtn. Henry had the honour of spinning the wheel which indicated a contribution to the Red Box of \$4.00 from each member.

TOAST CLUB

President Wilson terminated the meeting by toasting Rotary International coupled with the name of Sapporo South, Japan.

ATTENDANCE CONTEST LATEST

Group 1	92.86%
„ 2	92.86%
„ 3	92.86%
„ 4	85%

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-one members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 20th January, 1960, representing 29.72% made up as follows:

Present	21
Absent	5
Excused	0
On leave	3
	—
	29
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Sadao Morimatsu	Sapporo South, Japan
„ Wah Cho Lock	West Honolulu
„ Lucas Leone	Manila

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. B. J. Young	Rtn. Bill Nichol
„ Tom C. Haire	„ Franklin Koo
„ Theodor Reher	„ Henry Chang
„ Kirk Kirkvald	„ „ „
„ H. L. Cheng	„ K. C. Goh
„ Y. O. Chan	Club

With the Compliments of

INDIAN WELFARE SOCIETY CLINIC



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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 31

February 2, 1960

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

"CONTROL OF TRACHOMA IN TAIWAN"

A FILM

A FILM entitled, "Control of Trachoma in Taiwan", formed the main feature of our last meeting. It was shown by courtesy of Mr. A. J. Steelman, a former Rotarian and now special representative for Far East of Cyanamida International. The film is unique in that it was made in Taiwan and that its dialogue is entirely in Chinese Mandarin. It is a visual record of Taiwan's 5-year work in the prevention of Trachoma on the island. It shows the gigantic task the government, aided by specialists and other enthusiastic people voluntarily, has taken upon itself. The campaign against the dreadful disease is not confined to cities and towns but reaches out into the remotest hamlets on the island. Its co-ordinated efforts have borne fruit as cases of Trachoma become fewer and fewer year after year.

Both from the film and the brief talk which Mr. Steelman gave, we gather that Trachoma is a form of inflammation of the conjunctiva, that delicate membrane which lines the inside of both eyelids and covers the white portion of the eyeballs and the inner surface of the eyelids. The clear part of the eyeballs known in medicine as cornea is not covered. It is actually a mucous mem-

brane which, however, secretes little mucous ordinarily and depends on tear to keep itself moist.

All inflammation of the conjunctiva is called conjunctivitis but the true conjunctivitis is caused by bacteria carried by such irritant as a speck of dirt or dust. The symptoms: Discharge from the eyes and the sticking together of the lids in the morning after having been closed for the night. The eyes are bloodshot and the patient usually complains of a feeling as if caused by grit in the eyes.

Trachoma is undoubtedly a most intractable form of disease of the eyes and is extremely dangerous to the eye sight. Moreover, it is highly contagious and spreads with surpris-

ing rapidity from one individual to another in congested areas or areas where sanitation is not practiced. It is, therefore, essentially a disease of poverty. Flying dust and the common face towel are the most successful carriers of the disease. It is, however, comparatively rare among the higher class of people in the population who only get it by accidental contagion. The patient suffers from bloodshot and watering eyes and inability to bear light. The true nature of

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1960

Speaker: Mr. Eric S. H. Chu, Hong Kong Representative, Kidder, Peabody & Co., New York City, N.Y.

Subject: "American Security Investment"

Trachoma may be ascertained by turning the eyelids outwards. Its presence is unmistakable. The upper portion of the fornix is found covered with small granules like small grains of sago which, in constant contact with the cornea or the clear part of the eye would impair the transparency and may cause total opacity. Treatment calls for application of a very caustic nature to the granules or their summary removal by means of scraping. This is, of course, a very delicate operation and should be trusted only to an ophthalmic surgeon.

In very advanced cases, reasonably good treatment may result in no damage to the clear part of the eye but may cause contraction of the affected eyelids which makes closing properly difficult which in turn may mean damage to the eyes from unwanted and continued exposure.

THE LAST MEETING

EXCHANGE OF BANNERETTES

Rtn. A. F. V. Ellis of East Bourne, England, and Rtn. F. J. Wang of Dhonburi, Thailand, presented President Wilson a bannerette of their home clubs whereupon, in prociprocation, gave them each one of ours to be brought back home.

Rtn. F. I. Tseung of Rotary Club of Hong Kong, presented to the club a bannerette on behalf of the Rotary Club of Pintang which he had brought back from Taiwan.

President Wilson also presented one bannerette each to Rtn. Harold Bradley of Berkeley, California and Rtn. John Louis of Easton, Maryland, U.S.A., both of whom were first in their respective clubs to visit us.

ROTARY'S MAGAZINE WEEK

Magazine Chairman Rtn. Edwin Tao in observing the Magazine Week which falls between the 24 and 30 of January, 1960, gave a short talk on the origin of The Rotarian, official magazine of Rotary International. Rtn. Edwin quoted from The Rotarian as follows:

"49 years ago this month there came from a press in a small print shop in Chicago a little 12-page newspaper which proclaimed itself THE NATIONAL ROTARIAN. The printer who got the order to set and print 3,000 copies of this new publication was Harry L. Ruggles. Michigan-born, Harry had removed to Chicago in 1837, had been the fifth man to join the Rotary Club of Chicago in 1905, and had played a part in the formation of the National Association of Rotary Clubs in 1910. Harry went on to print an extra run of the new publication and then another issue of the magazine which became The Rotarian. The first man to print this magazine maintained a high interest in it and in Rotary all through his life and was, in fact, on his way to make a Rotary talk in Cathedral City, California, when he died (at age 83) last October."

ROTARY INFORMATION COUNCILLOR SPEAKS

Rtn. F. I. Tseung of Rotary Club of Hong Kong spoke briefly on the 1-Day Institute which had recently concluded in Taipei and in which he participated. He said that 91 members representing 13 clubs in Taiwan took part. Presidents of all the clubs were present. It was altogether a very successful institute. The main feature was a lively discussion of a Chinese Nomenclature For Rotary. Rtn. F. I. further said that at the time he suggested that proposed nomenclature be sent to The Rotary Club of Hong Kong Island West for their opinion.

HON. SEC. ANNOUNCEMENT

Hon. Sec. Rtn. H. Y. Koh announced that prizes for the attendance contest winners and consolation prizes for 100-percenters would be distributed at the following meeting.

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ROTARIAN DR. K. C. GOH THANKS
MR. STEELMAN

In thanking Mr. Steel for the showing of his film, Rtn. K. C. made a brief reference to the eye clinic sponsored by the Rotary Club of Hong Kong. He said the clinic had been most helpful to those whose income make it impossible for them to consult the individual specialists.

EXTRAORDINARY DONATION FROM THE PRESIDENT

President Wilson, seeing there was no time left for the Sergeant-at-Arms to work on account of the length of the Trachoma film, voluntarily gave \$100.00 to the Red Box.

TOAST CLUB

Proposing a toast to the Rotary International coupled with the name of East-Bourne, England, President brought the meeting to a close.

MAKING UP IS FUN

If you really want fun on your vacation, plan on making up at some Rotary club near your vacation spot; it's guaranteed to be a highlight of your trip. You might even be lucky enough to hit a ladies night or some other special event that will add to the enjoyment of good fellowship you will always find. This always present invitation to meet with other Rotarians at other Rotary clubs is one of the finest benefits of membership.

—High Gear
Teaneck, New Jersey, U.S.A.

WHAT ROTARY HAS MEANT TO ME

Fifteen years in Rotary—what have they meant to me?

They gave me many opportunities of service—to be of help, not only to fellow Rotarians but to needy youth and adults, at home and abroad.

They gave me many happy hours of fellowship with business and professional

men, helping me to understand them, and they in turn, I trust, to understand me.

They gave me many valuable programs that enlarged my vision, broadened my perspective and wideend my field of knowledge.

They gave me many local, state, national and world-wide contacts which have proved so valuable as the years have passed.

—The Observation Post
Cliffside Park, New Jersey,
U.S.A.

122 ROTARY FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED FOR 1960-61

Advance study abroad as Rotary ambassadors of good will is the assignment of 122 outstanding graduate students from 28 countries for the 1960-61 academic year.

Last month, these 83 young men and 39 young women were awarded all-expense Rotary Foundation Fellowship grants averaging \$2,600 each and totaling approximately \$315,000.

Since this program was inaugurated in 1947—as a memorial to the founder of Rotary, Paul P. Harris—Rotary Foundation Fellowships have been awarded to 1,318 students from 68 countries for study in 45 countries. Total grants for this Rotary contribution toward the promotion of international understanding now are in excess of \$3,300,000.

IN A RUT?

Of all the ruts, the deepest and hardest to get out of is that which a business man gets into by burying himself in his business to the exclusion of all outside contacts and activities. We all have to work hard these days, but we shouldn't get into such a deep rut that we can't see our friends over the rim. Take time out occasionally to serve your community, your Rotary club and your friends.

—The Lift
Peterborough, Ontario,
Canada.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

at fellow clubs in the Colony

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Rev. Fr. T. R. Sheridan,
S.J.

Subject: (To be announced at
meeting)

KOWLOON (Thursday)

A Joint Meeting of the Club and
Junior Chamber of Commerce.

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Business Meeting

ATTENDANCE CONTEST

LATEST

Group 2	. . . . .	90.82%
" 1	. . . . .	90.48%
" 4	. . . . .	90.00%
" 3	. . . . .	80.96%

LAST ATTENDANCE

Eighteen members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 27th January, 1960, representing 62.07% made up as follows:

Present	18
Absent	7
Excused	0
On leave	4

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BROADEN YOUR CONTACTS

Once a long-time member complained that his Rotary club had gotten so large that he didn't know anyone any more. Then he was shown the membership figures: the club had gone through a considerable change in membership but it was exactly the same size it had been when he joined. He just had been sitting at one table too long, and hadn't bothered to broaden his acquaintance.

Do we have any members like that? Crop rotation means better harvests—rotation at Rotary meetings yields better harvests of fellowship.

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. John Louis	Easton, Maryland, U.S.A.
" F. J. Wong	Dhonburi, Thailand
" A. F. V. Ellis	East Bourne, Eng.
" S. H. Sung	Hong Kong
" F. I. Tseung	" "
" Jack Bradley	Temora, N.S.W.
" Harold Bradley	Berkely, Cal., U.S.A.

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. Chao Quoock Chen	Rtn. John Louis
" William Voce	Club
" C. J. Steelman	" "
" H. L. Cheang	Rtn. K. C. Goh
" Gerald Goh	" "
" David	" James M. H. Wu

With the Compliments of

TUNG ON PLUMBING CO., LTD.

36 Lockhart Rd., Hong Kong

Tel. 70479
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Mr. g u i s h o friends: It is and pleas invited share a f you in A investme high re: club, as Rotary world rep members the leade profession

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday 8:15 to 9:30 p.m. at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 32

February 9, 1960

AMERICAN SECURITY INVESTMENT

a talk by

MR. ERIC S. H. CHU, HONG KONG REPRESENTATIVE,
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., OF NEW YORK

OUR last weekly luncheon meeting on February 3, 1960, was marked by an address given by Mr. Eric S. H. Chu who talked simply but unequivocally on a subject he knows thoroughly. To those who have never thought of investing in American securities, Mr. Chu's talk was a revelation and to the new investor an expert advice. Our Past President Jimmy Wu, in thanking Mr. Chu on behalf of the Club, aptly characterized his speech as informative and educational.

There was an editor of a big national magazine who made a comment once. He said that he had never done business with an investment adviser because he was afraid that he would not understand the language they talk. That made us realize that a lot of people might be feeling the same. They might like to put their surplus savings where they could earn a fair return, but they simply don't know where to start. That's why I would like to take this opportunity to discuss with you the basic mechanics of the stock and bond business.

THE SPEECH

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests and friends:

It is a great honour and pleasure for me to be invited here today, to share a few thoughts with you in American security investment. I often pay high respects to your club, as I know that Rotary Club enjoys a world reputation and the members of the club are the leaders of different professions.

Investment bank and commercial bank

I am representing an American investment banking firm, Kidder, Peabody & Company, to serve our customers in Hong Kong. Kidder, Peabody & Company is classified as an investment bank which is different from a commercial bank. We specialize in underwriting securities and trading securities for customers.

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1960
Speaker: Rtn. Henry Chang
Subject: "Australia's Chinese"

Common stock, preferred stock and bond

The stock of a company represents the ownership of that company. Suppose you own a share of stock in Company A, that means you own a piece of Company A, a part of its plant, its production, a part of everything in company A. In addition to the common

stocks, some companies have preferred stocks which carry a set of dividend rate, and almost without exception this dividend must be paid before the common stock holders get anything. As a rule, the prices of preferred stocks do not fluctuate as much as common stocks.

Then there are bonds, the most stable of all securities. People who buy a company's bond lend their money to that company, and the company agrees to pay them back at the maturity date.

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

Bondholders, unlike stockholders, are not owners of the company. They are creditors of the company, and in the event of a company's failure, the debt that it owes its bondholders must be satisfied before any of its remaining assets can be divided among the stockholders.

Bull market and bear market

The price of a stock at any given time is the collective expression of all the opinion of the people who are then buying or selling it—their opinions about its value. Many people decide to sell a stock that they think this particular stock is overpriced, and the price will probably fall, and they buy when they think the stock is selling at bargain prices. Their combined orders may cause the prices to rise or fall. You might have heard of a "bull market" and a "bear market". When a great number of people decide more or less at the same time to buy stocks, this general buying action causes the average prices of all stocks to rise. If the price rise is big and long enough, we have what is known as a "bull market". The opposite of a "bull market" is a "bear market" which occurs when the average price of all stocks drops on account of widespread selling.

Investors and speculators

It is very simple to keep track of stock prices as most newspapers publish detailed price information everyday on the most popular stocks. They also publish daily the average price of some group of key stocks and report whether they are moving up or down. The Dow Jones and Standard & Poor's Average are the best known of these indices. Day to day price fluctuations may be of interest to investors, but it should not become an item of too great concern. They are only important to speculators. A speculator is a man who buys securities, expecting the price to rise so that he will make a profit on his purchase, usually in a short period of time, or he may sell securities expecting the price to drop. The point is that he does not buy securities as investments. My advice to you is that don't speculate unless you can afford to take risks.

Scientific planning & investment objective

A successful investment involves detailed and scientific planning. The first and most important step is to get your investment purpose clearly in mind. There are three possible objectives I can think of—growth, income and safety. Growth stocks are usually of primary interest to the younger man. If you are comparatively young and can look forward to many more years of productive work, you probably will feel free to take some risk in the expectation of seeing your estate grow in value over the years. You should look into new industries, companies with new ideas.

Aggressive companies that look good for the

future often pay little or nothing in dividends, so if you are interested in steady income from stocks, you should place your emphasis on dividend of the company while deciding what to buy. Safety is the third reference point. If you are setting up a fund for some particular purpose, say the education of your children, you will have to sacrifice both growth and income for a high degree of safety. Like everything else in life, the saying, "you can't have your cake and eat it too", holds true in investment planning. There are no general rules that will guarantee successful management of your investments, but I do wish to point out the following few principles:

(1) Your objective in investment should be the guide in determining the manner in which your portfolio must be managed.

(2) Do not buy a security until you have investigated it thoroughly and judged in the light of your objective. There are two big standard services, Standard & Poor's and Moody's that publish summaries about whole industries and individual companies. Individual companies too are usually happy to send you the latest copy of their annual reports.

(3) Remind yourself that facts are the only sound basis for action, not tips, hunches or emotions.

(4) Review your holding regularly. Selling is just as important as buying. A lot of people make the mistake of buying stocks, and then forgetting about them. If you want to invest successfully, you have got to be alert to investment opportunities. What might have been a good buy last month or even last week might not be a good buy next week or next month.

Diversification of risk

Diversification is the device you can use to balance the somewhat divergent objectives. Too many people have the idea that if they own several securities they automatically have a diversified portfolio. Diversification should be considered in terms of different kinds of securities, for example, common stocks and corporate bonds. Common stocks are the best for growth because they reflect the earning power and the prospects of a company. Only the common stockholder stands to benefit in terms of increased dividends if the company grows and prospers, and on the other hand, he is the one who stands to lose most heavily if the company loses money or fails. But from another point of view common stocks can probably be considered as the safest kind of long term investment. When prices of goods go up, price of the company's own products are likely to rise too. Since a share of stock represents part ownership

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of a company, the investor could consider the company itself worth more. That is why dollars invested in common stocks are not likely to lose their purchasing power in a period of inflations. Bonds have opportunity to reflect growth because the interest rate is fixed and so is the dollar value at maturity. But income from bonds can generally be regarded as very steady. As for safety, you can sell a good bond tomorrow for approximately what you paid for it yesterday. So if an investor puts some of his money in bonds for safety and income, some of his money in stocks for growth, he is not putting all his eggs in one basket. His portfolio in a sense is balanced because safety and opportunity for growth have both been considered.

Real diversification involves investing in different industries. No one can just pick out an industry and say "this is it". Whole industries—and the companies in them—grow through various cycles of growth and decline. Like all living things, industries are subject to disease and accident. Today company A may appear to be vigorous, a new invention, a change in customer habits or inadequate management can change the outlook completely. Because there is no absolute certainty in investment, wise investors spread their investments to minimize their risks.

Dollar cost average plan

Another formula which protects investors against market fluctuations is known as the "dollar cost average". This plan involves putting the same amount of money into the same stock at regular intervals, regardless of price fluctuations. It works because you buy more shares of a stock with your fixed amount of money when the stock declines, and when it rises again, you make a profit on the greater number of shares you got at the lower price. This concept is basic to the monthly investment plans you might have heard of.

New York Stock Exchange

Before I close I would like to say a few words about the Stock Exchange. The New York Stock Exchange is located at the corner of Broad & Wall Streets. The trading floor is an area about half the size of a football field. All buying and selling on the Exchange are done between 10 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. The Exchange is a voluntary organization, consisting of over one thousand members who have bought memberships, or better known as "seat" on the Exchange. Most members of the Exchange represent investment firms whose primary business is carrying out the orders of other people, for the purchase or sales of stocks. Only members of the Stock Exchange can execute your orders. If you give an order to someone who does not belong to a stock exchange, that order must eventually be turned over to a member. In addition to New York Stock Exchange or "Big Board",

FRIENDLY VISITS TO FELLOW CLUBS

ROTARY CLUB OF KOWLOON

Members of this Club turned up in force at their meeting last Thursday, February 4, 1960. The occasion was a joint meeting—Rotarian & Jaycees. It was a most successful meeting as more than 200 Rotarians, Jaycees and guests attended. The speaker was Dr. S. F. Teele, Dean of the Harvard School of Business Administration who, in his talk, urged management training in Hong Kong to meet changing conditions. Those who attended the meeting walked away without regrets and, in fact, most of them must have left bringing with them Dr. Teele's subject of speech as food for thought.

ROTARY CLUB OF H.K. ISLAND WEST

Their regular meeting last Friday, February 5, 1960, was also attended in force by members of this Club. Led by President Wilson, visiting Rotarians included Rotarians Raymond Lee, H. Y. Koh, Pat Cha, Y. F. Chen, John Yuen, S. L. Yuen, Joe Bao and Robert Ling.

The meeting was one of business and the main topic of discussion was their project of a building for a Vocational School for Women & Girls. We were much impressed by the enthusiasm with which our fellow Rotarians went about their work.

there are American Stock Exchange, Mid-West Exchange, and the Toronto Stock Exchange, to name a few. There are stocks and bonds which are not listed on any exchange. These unlisted securities are bought and sold in the "Over-the-counter" market. All bank and insurance company stocks are sold in this market, but as a rule, an over-the-counter transaction usually involves stocks that have only local reputation.

In closing I would like to say that I appreciate very much the opportunity which is given to me today, to discuss with you investment in American securities. I will be very happy if our Hong Kong Office can be of any assistance to you. Thank you very much.

THE LAST MEETING

SPECIAL DISHES

For this particular luncheon we had Cantonese dishes. The change was welcome by both members and visitors among whom there was a sprinkle of foreigners who naturally enjoyed Chinese food as a variety.

BOARD MEETING

The Hon. Sec. announced there would be a Board meeting on Monday, February 8, 1960 at the Winner House at 6 p.m. and requested punctual attendance by members of the Board.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES FOR CONTEST WINNERS AND 100-PERCENTERS

The prizes were in the form of neck-ties bearing the Rotary wheel. President Wilson did the presenting amidst applause of members and friends. The following members were the lucky recipients.

Winners

- Rotarian Pat Cha
- .. H. Y. Koh
- .. S. W. Zao
- .. Y. I. Hsi
- .. Edwin Tao
- .. Omar Yang
- .. Norman Young

100-Percenters

- Rotarian K. C. Goh
- .. Y. F. Chen
- .. Raymond Lee
- .. Joe Bao

SERVICE RECOGNITION

The S/Arms found little cause for the imposition of fines, all members behaving well. And so the only job S/A Pat had was the awarding of a substantial sum on the occasion of the Chinese New Year to the Winner House Restaurant service personnel in recognition of their satisfactory service during the year. President Wilson took the opportunity to thank them personally and on behalf of the Club, complimenting them with a few favourable remarks.

AUCTION OF SURPLUS TIES

There were two ties too many. They were promptly put under the hammer. One fetched \$40.00 and the other \$35.00 both of which went to swell the club's Community Service Fund.

BANNERETTE FROM ROTARY CLUB OF SAN DIEGO, CAL., U.S.A.

Putting it on exhibition, President Wilson made it known that the bannerette of the Rotary Club of San Diego had only lately arrived by mail.

TOAST CLUB

There being no more business, President Wilson proposed a toast to Rotary International coupled with the name of San Diego and called the meeting adjourned.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

at fellow clubs in the Colony

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Miss C. Madge Newcombe
Subject: "Hong Kong Is Rich"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: Rtn. Sandboach
Subject: "One World or None"

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Liu Kwai Cheong
Subject: "The Swiss Watch Industry"

ATTENDANCE CONTEST LATEST

Group 4	90.42%
.. 2	87.85%
.. 1	85.72%
.. 3	77.38%

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-eight members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 3rd February, 1960, representing 96.55% made up as follows:

Present	28
Absent	1
Excused	0
On leave	0
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	29

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Lucas Leone	Manila
.. T. Sato	Osaka

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. Eric S. H. Chu	Club
.. Gerald Goh	Rtn. K. C. Goh
.. Derer King	.. John Yuen
.. D. J. Soong	.. Norman Young
.. C. Y. Young	.. " " "

With the Compliments of

Rtn. C. L. Ong

(Dental Surgeon)

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 33

February 16, 1960

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA

a speech by

ROTARIAN HENRY CHANG

WHEN Rotarian Henry Chang spoke to us last Wednesday, February 10, 1960, on the above subject, he was speaking from personal experience and from information gathered on the spot. Rotarian Henry had only returned recently from Australia where he had gone on tour as one of the three guests (newspapermen) of Qantas Empire Airways. In the following paragraphs Rotarian Henry tells us a bit of history of the early Chinese migrants and the present condition of the Australian-born Chinese.

Inter alia, Rotarian Henry said:

"The first group of Chinese migrants landed in Sydney some 110 years ago. They were dressed in jackets and trousers only; most of them were barefooted and had queues which the whites insultingly called pigtails. They were indentured coolies that Australia herself contracted from Hongkong and Singapore to help develop the new country just like the recruitment of Chinese labourers from here for North Borneo these days.

"When they discovered that their month-

ly wages of HK\$2.50 amounted to only a fraction of what their Australian counterparts received, they became discontented and disheartened, particularly through their experience of the prejudices of the Australians. Despite this, more shipments of Chinese contracted labourers arrived in subsequent years.

"The Australians had never thought that the beginning of this migration was to stir up riots, to create anti-Chinese feeling and eventually to adopt the White Australia policy.

"The gold boom in Victoria changed everything; it induced the Chinese in Sydney and other cities to rush to the goldfields there. The news reached China and the Chinese migration stepped up.

"Voluntary organised groups of Chinese left Hongkong and Singapore in the ships' holds to start their great adventure on the New Gold Mountain which name was given to Australia by the Chinese following the discovery of goldfields in Victoria. Their life

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1960

Speaker: Rotarian Bill Nichol

Subject: Rotary Anniversary

on the voyage was so bad that many had died before they could reach the new land.

"Those who could not afford to pay their passage borrowed money from loan sharks and had to work 12 hours a day for two years to pay back the loan plus exorbitant interest before they could be on their own.

"As early as 1854 when the gold mines in Victoria were just being developed, more than 2,000 Chinese were already there. From the very outset, the Australian miners objected to their presence in the fear of losing the control of the goldfields to the Chinese.

"A Royal Commission was set up in the following year to study the complaints of the Australian miners and, on whose recommendation, the Government started to impose immigration restrictions by limiting the number of Chinese any ship might carry to Victoria to one for every 10 tons of freight. On top of that, the Chinese migrants were required to pay an entrance head tax of £10 and a residence fee of £2 for every two months.

"Notwithstanding this, more Chinese than ever went to the land of the New Gold Mountain and, by 1857, some 34,000 Chinese were found in Victoria—half of them are said to have evaded the immigration restrictions.

"The Australians claimed that these Chinese must have shipped out some £500,000 worth of gold every year to China during the gold boom period.

"The attitude of the white miners grew from resentment to anger as more Chinese entered the mine fields to give tougher competition through diligence at work and thoroughness in picking up the gold. The whites held many public meetings and resolved to oust the Chinese from the goldfields.

"Organised attacks were launched on the Chinese. Some of them were stopped in time by quick military and police actions, but some grew into riots in which many Chinese were clubbed to death and their homes looted and burned. Only a few Chinese fought back with shovels and sticks. Most of them simply ran to the woods but later returned to the fields under government protection.

"The anti-Chinese feeling spread rapidly to other States in the country and State authorities were quick to impose yet stiffer restrictions against the entry of Chinese migrants. Some of the States imposed as much as £100 entrance head tax and limited each ship to carry one Chinese passenger for every 300 tons of freight.

"These measures helped to slow down

the influx of Chinese as many ships had to turn back upon reaching Australia when the Chinese could not pay the entrance head tax.

"It did not take long to turn the goldfields clashes to political conflicts in Peking, London and Australia. China wanted free entry for Chinese migrants to which Britain agreed for fear of upsetting her commercial treaty with China. But Australia which was then a British Colony had to bow to her rules in anger.

"The political conflicts went on and off until 1897, when Britain softened her attitude towards Australia. As a result, the Australians were successful in the enactment of The Immigration Act of 1901, which is the legal instrument of the White Australia policy and which today still gives the Commonwealth Government of Australia the power to bar any Asiatics, without excuse or explanation.

"But in practice, the Australians have, since 1912, permitted the entry of students, businessmen and other Chinese considered desirable. They were allowed to remain in Australia for a year and often longer to seven years with permission for renewal for another seven years.

"In other words, the White Australia policy today still remains on the book, though it is not and, indeed, need not to be enforced as a mass migration stopper.

"At a reception at Canberra, the Australian Prime Minister told me that his country's employment of certain restrictions against Chinese migrants was not motivated by the White Australia policy, but was rather enforced as a sensible regulator to allow certain type of people that Australia could afford to take in.

"The Prime Minister emphasised that in the enactment of The Immigration Act of 1901, the Australians did not and also do not today consider themselves whiter, clever or better-educated than the Asiatics. He said that the present restrictive measures have to be maintained in order to avoid the re-occurrence of unpleasant racial problems like those witnessed during the gold boom period, when the Chinese miners had actually outnumbered the Australian workers.

"The Prime Minister also believed that there is a difference in the pattern of living between the Chinese and the Australians. With this in view, he explained, his country has to take some protective measures in admitting only certain type of Chinese, whose pattern of living is more adaptable and easier to be assimilated into the Australian way of life.

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"When the goldfields conflicts were over in 1838, the Chinese population in Australia was said to have reached its peak of 50,000 --which figure is, however, only one-fourth of the estimates of the Chinese Embassy at Canberra. As the goldfields were no longer prosperous, the Chinese left the mining districts, packed up their riches and went back to China or to big cities in Australia.

"This move reduced sharply the Chinese population in Australia to 17,000 in 1921, and, according to the information given by my friends in government and by the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. C. M. Chen, the Chinese community today stands at only 12,800, most of them are Australian-born citizens.

"Those who remained behind in Australia after the gold boom became market gardeners, restaurant and store keepers, transportation operators, cabinet-makers, traders, and even artists and artisans. They worked as hard as ever before and made contributions to the cultural life of the Australians not to mention the creation of Australians' appreciation of the Chinese cuisine. They were a lot of more law-abiding citizens than even the Australians. They worked industriously to become prosperous businessmen and took up their rightful place among the Australians.

"According to surveys of the Chinese Embassy, the combined capital invested by the Chinese in different trades in Australia today amounts to £24,700,000, or HK\$321 million. In other words, each of the 12,800 Chinese in the country today has an average of HK\$25,000 to his credit.

"On the other hand, the Australians have slowly but sincerely changed their hearts when the Chinese started to show how they could work, produce and help the country's development. The Australians began to admire their industry, their honesty and their friendly ways as the Chinese gradually made their influence felt on the Australian way of life.

"The majority of the Chinese now in Australia have already been assimilated into the Australian society and are giving no cause to the Australians for discrimination. They are highly respected by the people of their adopted country.

"Generally speaking the Chinese in Australia are a happy lot, who are leading a respectful and quite comfortable life. Most of them are house and car owners. And many of them have even distinguished themselves in the communities they reside.

"Take for instance, like our former member, Rtn. Seven Shih, who is an elected member on the council which administers the affairs of the city in which he and his family live. Like Miss Irene Pang, a 21-year-old Chinese student, who has been chosen the best contralto pianist in a nation-wide contest. And also like Mr. Denis Wong and his two brothers who are well-known and respected in Sydney's social circles. They are operating a popular Chinese restaurant, a prosperous trading firm and the best night club in the country, which, in my opinion, is better than the Gaddis and the Marco Polo in Hong-kong.

"During my stay in Sydney and Canberra, I did not hear of the existence of any anti-Chinese feeling. No Australian with whom I came into contact had said anything bad about the Chinese in that country, while, on the other hand, no Chinese with whom I talked to did not speak of the good and equal treatment they receive from the Australians.

"The only complaint that I had heard of was the strict immigration policy, which does not permit Chinese merchant to bring in Chinese assistants if the annual volume of his business falls below certain sums, and which does not allow the employed Chinese to bring in his family dependents until he himself has resided in Australia for 15 years.

"I understand that the Chinese Embassy at Canberra intends to take up this issue with the Australian Government, and hopes to negotiate for a gradual relaxation of these restrictions."

OUR LAST MEETING

EXCHANGE OF BANNERETTES

Following the introduction of visiting Rotarians and guests, there was an exchange of bannerettes between Rtn. H. Noda of Funabashi, Japan, and President Wilson. As Rtn. H. Noda spoke little English Rotarian S. W. Zao interpreted for him.

BOARD RESOLUTION

The meeting on the 30th of March 1960 will be one of business. As such it will be closed to non-Rotarians.

ANNUAL BALL

Community Service Chairman Rtn. Paul Cheng announced that the annual ball would fall on Friday, April 29, 1960.

Place: Paramount Restaurant
(Atop Dairy Farm Building)
Charge: \$15.00 per head

Rtn. Paul wanted it to be specifically known that the function would not be a fund raising affair. However, he emphasized the importance of a large gathering since a small one in a spacious hall like the Paramount would look ridiculous. Members were requested to bring with them as many as possible their home folks and friends.

FELLOWSHIP PARTY

Rtn. K. S. Chang referring to this subject said that due to his recurrent absence from Hong Kong it was not possible for him to organize a fellowship party. Past President Bill Nichol, however, considered his excuse too flimsy, calling his attention to the fact that Rtn. Y. F. Chen, his collaborator, could always do something alone.

ROTARY INFORMATION

Rtn. Bill gave a brief talk on the origin of the wheel, the Rotary symbol, which now has 34 cogs and 6 spokes.

DONATIONS

Sergeant-at-Arms Rtn. Pat informed the meeting that President Wilson had been appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the United College and said that the appointment should be a cause for congratulation. The result of this little dissemination of news was a voluntary donation of \$50.00 from the president.

Rtn. Jimmy Wu also made a donation after S/A Pat had revealed that the Weatherite, a product of his, had been given good publicity in a well known paper.

RED BOX

Visiting Rtn. Noda was given the honour of spinning the wheel which extracted \$4.00 from each of the members.

SPEAKER THANKED

Rtn. K. S. Chang thanked Rtn. Henry on behalf of the Club for his informative speech. In the course of his little speech of thanks Rtn. K. S. jokingly said that he wondered who actually discovered Australia—Captain Cook or some unknown Chinese.

TOAST CLUB

Proposing a toast to Rotary International coupled with the name of Funabashi, Japan. President Wilson adjourned the meeting.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

fellow club in the Colony

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Oversea Students' Day

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: Dr. Khan

Subject: "Nacotics"

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)

The regular lunch meeting on Friday, February 19, 1960, will be replaced by Ladies' Night at Kam Loong Restaurant at 8 p.m. the same day. Attendance there will be counted as regular attendance.

**ATTENDANCE CONTEST
LATEST**

Group 4	92.33%
" 2	90.48%
" 1	88.57%
" 3	81.77%

Twenty-five members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 10th February, 1960, representing 86.2% made up as follows:

Present	25
Absent	4
Excused	0
On leave	0
	29

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. R. Y. Cheng	Hong Kong
" H. Noda	Funabashi, Japan

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. William Choy	Rtn. R. Y. Cheng
" D. Reed	" Y. F. Chen

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday 1 to 2 p.m. at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 34

February 23, 1960

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. G. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
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Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

55th ANNIVERSARY OF ROTARY

TO celebrate the 55th Anniversary of Rotary which will fall on Tuesday, February 23, 1960, one day before our next weekly meeting, Information Chairman Bill Nichol gave his audience an address on Rotary in general. Always a pleasant speaker he held the attention of his listeners throughout his speech. Tracing the growth of Rotary, Rtn. Bill said:

"55 years ago, on the 23rd February, 1905, Paul Harris, Founder of Rotary held his Rotary Meeting.

"As originally conceived by Paul Harris, Rotary was started for selfish motives.

"Paul Harris, lonely man, looking for friendship, tried to combine friendship with business by inviting men of different occupations to meet together and promote business for each other; however he quickly found that selfish motive for promoting business was not successful.

"But from this came the real strength of Rotary—its classification system. Rotary has grown from its simple beginning to its present day strength of nearly half a million

Rotarians in 114 countries and over ten thousand Rotary Clubs. This phenomenal growth could not possibly have been conceived by Paul Harris 55 years ago."

Referring to the great strength and power of Rotary, Rtn. Bill said that all Rotarians are selected men, men already leaders in their professions and representing the best in each profession of a particular town or city. These men, half a million of them in all corners of the earth, dedicated to give self, make Rotary the power it is today. Continuing, Rtn. Bill said, "Rotary has no secrets, no oaths, no promises on the part of new Rotarians to follow Rotary's motto, 'Service above Self'. By the mere selection of the right men,

Rotary continues to grow."

As an example of service, Rtn. Bill cited the Victoria-Park-School-For-The-Deaf project of this club whose membership is but 29. He said the members of the club derive considerable satisfaction from the fact that about 120 children, born deaf, will, through the efforts of the school which will open shortly, have "a chance to lead a normal and fruitful life".

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1960
Speaker: Mr. Eric Cumine, F.R.I.B.A., A.A. Dip., Authorised Architect
Subject: "Architectural Small Talk"

Giving another example, Rtn. Bill said that President Wilson, taking advantage of the T.B. X-Ray Survey sponsored by this club, arranged for his 1,500 pupils to be surveyed. 26 were found to be suffering from T.B. and were eventually treated.

Reminding his fellow members their moral obligation, Rtn. Bill had this much to say:

"On this Rotary Anniversary, it is time to think of whether each of us have done our best to follow the path of service to which we are dedicated.

"Many Rotarians plead lack of time or they are too busy with their business to give some service to the Club but can they honestly say this? If they try to arrange their affairs to leave time, if only a few hours for Rotary, even the giving up of an hour's sleep will be worth it, for the satisfaction gained in helping the Community will be far greater than the tiredness through the loss of sleep. Each of us should try to be honest with ourselves and when next time we plead too busy, ask ourselves 'Is it the truth?'

"It has been said that Rotary is an organization of rich men. This, in some ways, is true because Rotary picks only the best and therefore, having reached the top of their professions, Rotarians must be better off than most men but, it is not necessary to give money only to be a good Rotarian. Rotary calls on every member to give service and there are many ways of giving service without giving money. The donations of money only, by Rotarians, is often the lazy man's way of serving.

GLAD TIDINGS

According to information conveyed to us by Rotary Counsellor F. I. Tseung, Rotary International has approved the redistricting of this area and that beginning from July 1, 1960, all clubs in Taiwan, China, Hong Kong and Macau will be districted as District No. 345. Look for more details about this districting in the next number of this bulletin.

"On this anniversary, we can be reminded of the story told by Past Rotary International President, Clifford Randall. On his visit to Hong Kong, he told the story of the power of a snow flake; how in the mountain areas of the United States, the tiny, fragile, powerless snow flake which, held in the palm of one's hand, melts in a few seconds, helped to stop a train and marooned the 80 passengers for 3 days. It was the power of the tiny snow flake, multiplied by millions of other snow flakes which stopped this train.

"And so, in Rotary, in the years to come, the power of not 500,000 Rotarians but may be 2 million Rotarians of all nationalities, races and creeds joined together in fellowship and service, will help to spread national friendship and understanding and so prevent warring between nation and nation."

OUR LAST MEETING

OUTSTANDING GENEROSITY

Extending his welcome to visiting Rotarians, guests and gentlemen of the press at our luncheon meeting last Wednesday,

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February 17, 1960. President Wilson remarked that he was particularly pleased that day for two reasons—firstly, there was the unusual number of visiting Rotarians from other lands of whom four were from the U.S.A. and one from Australia and secondly, a member of the club was going to present a sizable sum to the club as a personal gift. There was a great deal of excitement when, amid wild applause, Rtn. Y. F. walked up to the speaker's stand to present his cheque for \$7,000.00. In thanking Rtn. Y. F. for his extraordinary generosity, the President explained that Y. F. in giving away this large amount was merely making good his pledge made some five years ago when the school—for—deaf project was first launched. Then Y. F. announced that he would make an appreciable contribution when the school became a reality. The president added that the school known as Victoria Park School For The Deaf costing some \$280,000.00 would be ready for use some time next April.

FELLOWSHIP PARTY

Rtn. K. S. Chang who at the previous meeting said it was not possible to organize a fellowship party due to his recurrent absence from Hong Kong surprised his fellow members with the announcement that a party in the form of an outing had been scheduled for Sunday, February 28, 1960.

PLACE: Horse Riding School, Shatin

TIME: 4 p.m.

DINNER: Shatin Restaurant at 7 p.m.

CHARGES: Adults \$10; Children \$5.

BOOKING: Till Wednesday, February 24, 1960.

H.K. ROTARY CLUB EXTENDS US AN INVITATION

To mark the auspicious occasion of the 55th Anniversary of Rotary which falls on Tuesday, February 23, 1960, our Rotary Club of Hong Kong has designated their weekly meeting that day Past Presidents Day. We have been invited to join them at that meeting to celebrate the Anniversary. Fellow Rotarians, please remember Tuesday then. You are assured of plenty of fellowship.

It is going to be an open air function. Those having that craving will get a lot of fun riding horses. Horse riding may be too strenuous an exercise for some people. But one may always enjoy watching what the other fellows do. Rtn. K. S. wants all members help to make the occasion a success.

FINES & DONATIONS

S Arms Rtn. Pat Cha wasted no time and as soon as the floor had been turned over to him he got Rtn. Y. C. Fogg to make a contribution for having been elected Founder Chairman of Hong Kong & Kowloon Private Chinese School Federation; Rtn. Paul Cheng for wearing a new coat and for the fact his niece, Miss Nancy Kwan, has been chosen to play the leading role in "The World Of Suzie Wong".

In addition to these fines, Rtn. Pat also received \$16.00 from Vice President Y. F. Chen, being what was left over from the purchase of a gift for President Wilson's newest baby boy.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

at fellow club in the Colony

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Past Presidents Day

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Business Meeting

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Mr. S. C. Wu

Subject: "Credit Card"

**ATTENDANCE CONTEST
LATEST**

Group 4	92.41%
.. 1	89.29%
.. 2	87.31%
.. 3	84.73%

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-three members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 17th February, 1960, representing 79.31% made up as follows:

Present	23
Absent	5
Excused	0
On leave	1
	<hr/>
	29

MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY

Rtn. S. W. Zao was the recipient of a birthday cake and, as usual, the song, "Happy Birth Day To You", was sung in his honour.

RED BOX

Rtn. S. W. spinned the wheel. Result: The lightening of each member's \$3.00.

TOAST CLUB

Before calling the meeting adjourned President Wilson proposed a toast to Rotary International coupled with the name of Dickenson, North Dakota.

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. John Louie	Easton, Maryland
.. Frank Halloman	Dickenson, North Dakota
.. Ern. Paull	South Sydney
.. Pete Schirber	James Town, North Dakota
.. Med Prescott	Fresno, Cal.
.. Kaan Se Leuk	H.K. Is. West

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. Louie Sun	Rtn. John Louie
.. William Voce	Club
.. Winston S. Edwards	Rtn. Paul Cheng
.. Ho Wing-Ke	.. Robert Ling



SPEAKING
Small architects deem superior into the After hearing meeting with architect's rewards. tion of au lengthy tal tam you:
I am today in consent of Authority.

I am one of the register of ARCHITECTS
The split up as in the other There are gineers, s practising This year of the Hon gineer. Th are and ho

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東風

香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

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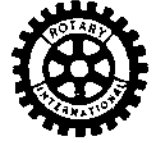
ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 35

March 1, 1960

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

AN ARCHITECT SPEAKS HIS MIND

SPEAKING on the subject of "Architectural Small Talk," Mr. Eric Cumine of the firm of architects of the same name whose introduction we deem superfluous, gave his listeners a small insight into the life of the average building designer. After hearing what he had to say, one left the meeting with a different conception about the architect's life, his work, his difficulties and his rewards. A good story teller, he held the attention of audience from beginning to end of his lengthy talk. We now leave Mr. Cumine to entertain you:

I am an architect, one of the 130 practising today in Hong Kong by consent of the Building Authority.

I am an architect, one of the 130 on the register of AUTHORISED ARCHITECTS.

The profession is split up as it is nowadays in the other professions. There are structural engineers, surveyors also practising as architects. This year the President of the Hong Kong Society of Architects is an engineer. This goes to show how broadminded we are and how wide the term actually is.

At the top of the profession are those firms carrying a large personnel of architects, assistants, artists, draftsmen, tracers, specification writers, engineers, contracts manager, typists and even down to a man who does nothing else but colour in drawings for the PWD.

It ranges down to the man who has no staff at all. He is authorised and on the register and

his name is flashed on many a building. He signs drawings for those NOT on the register, for one reason or another.

This is not illegal. He provides a service for those jobs which are simple enough to be done by those members of the profession of sufficient technical ability to deal with them.

You have all heard of our building boom and that the big money boys are the ARCHITECTS and the CONTRACTORS.

FEES

You have all heard of the amazing large fees we get for designing a job. A million dollars perhaps for making a few drawings. That's what it looks like.

And yet you will find very few rich architects. You will find richer solicitors and doctors and those engineers who turn to contracting.

Are architects spendthrifts? I don't think so.

As a secret I shall tell you what the score is:

I have calculated that you can tell what amount of work an architect has on hand by the number of people working in his office.

If he has ten on his staff, including the office boy, he will be tackling something like 7½ m. dollars worth of work. He will have a smaller staff if the work is farmed out, of course.

Next Meeting—Wednesday, March 2, 1960

Speaker: Mr. S. J. G. Burt, Principal, Technical College, H.K.

Subject: "Developments in Technical Education"

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These projects will take him something like three years to complete.

ARCHITECT'S LIVING

His overhead will average about 7,000 dollars a month, his fees about \$500,000. He will make about \$250,000 over three years or about \$6,000 per month. This will include his taxes old age, benefits, losses during lean periods.

He would be rated quite an important architect. Yet his total incomes is not so wonderful for his training and his position on our economic structure. It looks much better from the outside.

If his jobs are composed largely of complicated residences or jobs complex in detail he will be in a worse position. Residences done by good architects must be LOSERS. They are profitable only for the third rate man. There is no end to the amount of work which can go into these buildings.

It is obvious then that only volume pays.

If there is a rich architect you will find that he has made a fortune in real estate and not solely by way of his profession.

STATUS

The architect's status today has a little more glamour now. I notice in recent movies they have decided to make him a hero. Formerly the distinguished professional man was always a lawyer, artist, doctor, actor or engineer. If it carries on like this, one of these days we shall be the hero of a drama who is a quantity surveyor. In Quo Vadis the architect was a villain. Remember, he was the chap who excited Nero about Housing Schemes, beautiful Housing Schemes. Nero had to set Rome afire to get sites.

I must add quickly here that the number of squatter fires recently have no bearing on this last remark. The sites are too poor!

HISTORICAL VILLAIN

Looking at history by the way, the architect was always a villain. He was always the evil influence who would empty out the national treasury without any effort. He was the symbol for poverty for the next generation!

In ancient China ARCHITECTURE always smelt of BLOOD. When news leaked out that the Emperor was thinking of a new palace for a new consort the people knew they had it—a decade of heavy taxation was to follow.

The building of the GREAT WALL, a defence project, strictly speaking, sapped China for 20 years. It brought the rapid downfall of a brilliant but despised dynasty of CHUN SHIH HUANG TI.

The late Ching Dynasty rocked on its foundations after they had paid for the fine Summer Palace. There, I believe, were Italian architects involved.

The day the Church at Rome dreamt of the magnificent cathedral to mark the centre of Christendom that was the beginning of the groans which brought about the Reformations. Many things had to be done. The drain from the church coffers for this splendid building was enormous.

What I want to bring out in these illustrations is that the architect with CARTE BLANCHE instructions is a dangerous fellow. He is never short of ideas.

TODAY'S POPULAR INTEREST

Today the architect is not such a spell binder. He is a part of the labour force to provide economic shelter for working and living. Buildings are NOT erected to stun the beholder with their magnificence or beauty.

It is the first time that architecture has become a part of the sinews of a country, not something for the commemoration of success, achievement and display.

Architecture is now even a popular feature in the New Yorker. TIME magazine now runs regular paragraphs.

Even in Hong Kong the new crop of matrons take a special interest in the decoration of their homes. They are more inclined to entertain at home than in a restaurant.

The Architects' glamorous side is often pictured as a man behind some large sheets of drawings, already competed, whereas he is often sketching on the back of an envelope.

In popular imagination our work is something aesthetic; we appear to be concerned with appearance; in reality it is very far from the case.

The actual concept is a process of logic mixed up with aesthetics. I think the concept takes about 2% of the time involved in architectural concept work.

There is a lot of work involved in the making of working drawings. Nothing is really standard in our business; somehow the problem is always one-off.

ACTUAL

Actually our work is NOT in that direction at all. Our time is principally absorbed in dealing with the Client, Government, Contractor, Specialist, or rather preparing matters for the dealing with them.

Most of our expensive time goes on this.

I shall say a few words about the client, the Government and the Contractor, the last two generally being know nquantities.

THE GOVERNMENT—

Very difficult problems face us as a result of the pressure of population. Our space is limited although we have 300 sq. miles the land is not the right type. They are NOT sites.

When buildings are built check by jowl the question of the rights of the public is paramount.

These rights can only be protected by Building regulations which must be enforced strictly. If they not enforced strictly there will be chaos.

Things are pretty chaotic now. Illegal structure in backyards and on roofs are creating a problem. It will need an army of trained inspectors and semi-legal types to deal with this menace.

It is not always evident to both the client and the architect what effect his plans are to have on others. The plan may be abhorrent to some scheme which is on the secret list; it may affect something adversely which is underground and so on.

The collection of data for a new building is a major task in itself.

The Government requires a full statement of your intentions before they can see what you want to do. So tentative drawings are prepared and forms have to be filled to give the information in a prescribed form.

MULTIPLICITY OF FORMS

I can remember when I first started in Hong Kong, I had to fill about four forms to get a building going and finished. Now there must be at least 20 forms out of the possible 35. It is not as if they were all to be filled at one time. They come gradually.

There are seven Government's departments to deal with in most jobs.

Utility Companies	Building Ordinance Office
Drainage Office	Roads Office
Urban Council	Labour Office
	Water Authority,

Information from them is not always on tap just for the asking. They have technical problems also which may be raised by our very enquiries.

Therefore before you can discuss matters with these departments it is essential that some tentative scheme of some precision be formulated before tackling any one of those departments.

Very often the answer does not rest with one man. It may require a meeting to settle a point, such as at Land Conference.

It must be remembered that the Government departments themselves are under considerable pressure. The impact of growth of population takes measure of every phase of government. Public works and engineering problems are well ahead of the time the public can avail themselves of their use.

As you see the PLOVER COVE DAM which will be ready in 6 years or is it nine years' time has soil investigation works only started now. Without the data no scheme can be designed and submitted.

There is a lot of scientific intelligent guess-work involved also. Before the old Ferry Terminal was inadequate, Schemes were put into being to build the new Terminal. And when it was built there was a bit of a howl about the distance to walk. Can you imagine our present traffic at the Terminals being handled by our old wooden shed? The queues would stretch to the Gloucester.

CONTRACTORS

Contractors are business men. They are out to make the best they can. As their name implies they deal with contracts. The successful ones are good business men.

The Popular misconception is that they are builders. They employ builders, or as they are known today, sub-contractors and specialists.

Sometimes these are appointed or nominated by the client or architect to work under the control of the main contractor.

We have a job in the office with as many as 22 sub-contractors.

Contractors are co-operative when the drawings are good because they can plan ahead. When the drawings are inadequate they rub their hands or hold their heads.

But they are the money makers or the money losers when they miscalculate.

Contractors are seldom given the job because the clients likes his faces. He has to fight for it.

His skill in financing and job management is shown up in the price he quotes.

Tenders are called to be opened at a specified date. Those clients who hold auctions after the opening of tenders are unwise because there is no lessening of the price by any other means except by the omission of labour and materials.

Local Contractors are now working on a gross profit basis of 3%. Which can be considered rather low. They also rely on volume.

They work out the cost of building under tender with extreme care and in considerable detail. They compute the steel to the pound, every brick, every bag of cement, every ton of sand, every door, every hing, every piece of formwork.

Sometimes they group together and obtain the services of a Quantity Surveyor to do this for them. The QS itemised a detail bill taken from the architects' drawing. It would be paid for by the winning contractor, as there seems to be little point if each individual contractor prepares the same document.

The lowest price in Hong Kong generally wins the contract. There are practically no exceptions. There are some negotiated contracts also.

The nominated sub-contractors and specialists have separate tendering on the same basis.

THE CLIENT

No good building can result without a reasonable and an intelligent client. I would go so far as to say that the quality of an architect's work is in direct ratio to the quality of his client.

I don't mean the ability of his client to pay. That has nothing to do with it.

The architect must be fully briefed as to what the CLIENT is really after. The client must be sure he knows what he wants and to recognise what he wants.

He must be like the woman who goes into a department store and says, "I want something circular round" and have the salesmen show her everything from a compact to a lazy susan before she can say that what she wanted was a ball for her son.

The client must NOT be breathing down the architect's neck when he is designing fussing over small issues which his laymen friends tell him to watch out for.

It is also no use for the client to deceive the architect saying to him.

"I want an unusual artistic success to be talked about at all dinners." In reality he wanted a building which was to be a safe investment and really it didn't matter at all how it looked. He was going to sell the outside walls for advertising space anyway.

The architect and the client would never be working at cross purposes.

There are special idiosyncracies of the local client which are not to be found elsewhere.

I shall start off with FENG SHUI. The black art of GEOMANCY. It is as the scientific choosing of sites as Astrology is to Astronomy.

Since the Hong Kong population being principally Chinese, we must take cognisance of this mental facet.

I must state here I believe in FENG SHUI. Basically I must do since I am an architect. I will explain why. In the beginning Feng Shui meant what the words would indicate. Feng meaning wind or air and Shui meaning water.

It meant the ASPECT and ESSENTIAL SERVICES, whether the site had those virtues was of utmost importance. Unless it was a monument these were of prime importance to those who would inhabit the building.

The RIVER LAKE CHAPS (Hong Woo) muscled in and with their usual acracadabra mixed it up with pseudo science of astrology.

What is good FENG SHUI in relation to a site?

There is no use building a house in a pit. There may be Shui but no feng.

I never consult a feng shui doctor and you should not either. You can see for yourself without all the jargon of their profession that you must site your house properly, without discomfort, with a easy view, not one obstructed by this or that, not too open for too much feng nor too much shui in for too little, not too far away from water either by well or from the Water Authority and not to be swamped by it during a typhoon.

For instance it may be good feng shui for on site for one type of building and bad for another. It is bad Fengshui to build luxury flats on a large scale for European occupation at Shau-kiwan and or cheap Chinese tenements on Severn Road up the Peak.

There is a bit of "advice" which comes out continually. The building must be Dai Fong. It means BIG SQUARE. The two words are best translated by the Americanism—BIG TIME.

STOP PRESS

THE FELLOWSHIP PARTY

The party scheduled for Sunday, February 28, 1960, took place according to plan at the Shatin Recreation and Riding Restaurant, Shatin.

Earlier in the day the weather was rather threatening, being overcast and windy. This fact probably accounted for the presence of only 14 members at the party. But it was by no means dismal one because those 14 members took with them something like 36 guests comprising ladies and gentlemen and children. The last probably enjoyed the best since the restaurant provided a children's playground complete with all the necessary merriment provoking paraphernalia including live small ponies out of riding of which the kids got the most kick. The party ended with a dinner of Cantonese dishes at the restaurant.

The idea is that the building should not look mean that is OK in itself. It runs with much Chinese thinking. No one sees a sign board saying THE LITTLE SHOP. You will see small shops named THE GREAT ASIAN EMPORIUM.

What is generally meant is that the building and its parts should have a sense of size and possibly with a bit of vulgar display.

Also we find that the man who is concerned whether his building is Dai Fong or not is not averse to having a 100-goods shop under the stairs in his entrance.

COLOURS

There is another difficulty which will be coming up.

Never discuss colours with anyone. They have different effects on different people. I suspect we all see them a little differently.

In Hong Kong the association of ideas in colours goes a little further than it does in other countries.

When I am asked to make a colour scheme the discussion I know I am going to get into trouble. And I have done a lot of colour work. I talk from experience.

When a lady discusses colours with me I immediately look at her dress and size her up. Just as a customs officer can tell you almost accurately what sort of luggage you have I can tell what sort of person she is by the decoration of her flat. Writers will tell you by your library, doctors by your medicine cupboard.

Architect's homes are rather more deceptive because they know the art of deception in this field.

A colour scheme is produced. The objections are then forthcoming. They don't like black because it is the mourning colour of the western world. Also the Chinese character for black is a pun for opium or "bad".

Then we move to yellow. Omit that colour. Very undesirable. The colour of the robes of Buddhist monks performing at a funeral mass.

Blue also a funeral colour in the paint for character emblems on lanterns.

That leaves green—it must not be too blue. Green is good because the character is a pun for JOY. And red, yes that is the colour, it is a pun for popularity and success.

The scheme should be red red and green green or Hung Hung Look Look.

This accounts for the similarity of colour schemes for a certain class of tenement buildings, a sort of faded lucky money-paper red and what is called in the trade as Bazaar green but pastelled because it is cheaper. This green is cheap and is often used to paint railings and sold as a popular English looking colour in open market.

CONCLUSION

Now you can see what we have to deal with. It isn't only making the drawings and dealing with the technical problems. They are comparatively easy although they do take time. In other words, a good brief is what a good building stands off, with, and without that there is no target.

If the client is a committee or a co-operative the situation is further aggravated.

In the case of an average job of about a million dollars, we have to deal with about 50 persons fairly closed before you see a spade turn and break earth.

This does not include the people who are assisting us in our office, such as draftsmen, plan printers, landlords, etc.

These people are not seen only once but fairly often either in the office and or on site.

The architect co-ordinates, adjusts amends and it is no wonder he never stands in front of his building looking very happy because the building as he sees it is a lot of trouble over and a lot of things there he wished he had done differently.

OUR LAST MEETING

LACK OF GUESTS

Our last meeting was marked by the total absence of guests brought in by members or other Rotarians. If we did not have Mr. Eric Cumine, club speaker, we would have had no guest at all.

INTER-CITY FORUM

Rtn. Henry Chang, Public Information Chairman, announced that an inter-city forum in which Rotarians from Taiwan and Macau and local Rotarians will participate would be held at Peninsular Hotel, Kowloon, for two days in succession—Saturday, April 9 and Sunday, April 10, 1960. It is expected that the delegation from Taiwan will be a large one.

In this connection we may mention that Rotarians Franklin Koo and Robert Ling have consented to serve on the Reception Committee.

FELLOWSHIP PARTY

Organizer Rtn. K. S. Chang called attention to the change of time of the party. Instead of 4 p.m. February 28, 1960, the fellowship party at the Shatin Recreation and Riding Restaurant, Shatin, will begin its activities at 3.30 p.m. For those who do not know where the restaurant is he made it known that his car would be in the car park, next to Peninsular Hotel on Nathan Road, at 3 p.m. waiting to lead the way to the school. There was a good response when Rtn. K. S. wanted to know who would join the party.

DIRT & GRIT

Rotary Information Chairman Bill Nichol in his 1-minute talk said that one could expect to find dirt and grit between the cogs of the Rotary

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wheel but that lubrication in the form of Rotarian friendship would always wash them out.

WE ARE KNOWN AS DISTRICT 345

President Wilson referring to the latest decision of the Rotary International to constitute the Rotary clubs in China (Free), Hong Kong and Macau into the above district said that these clubs had the status of a district called off in the course of the last 20 years. Strictly speaking, we are only

REDISTRICTED.

Elsewhere in this bulletin is copy of a letter from R.I. pertaining to the matter. It forms interesting reading.

FINES & DONATIONS

S/Arms Rtn. Pat made several painless extractions from the following Rotarians:

Name	Reason
Rtn. S. W. Zao	Recipient of a Birthday cake.
Rtn. Dragon Nie	Recurrent absences from meetings.
Rtn. Norman Young	Having been re-elected Chairman of the Plastic Manufacturers Association.
Rtn. S. L. Yuen	Having moved into a new house of his own.
Rtn. Henry Chang	Had the privilege of speaking to the public through Commercial Radio, Hong Kong.

Rtn. Harry Hadelor of Pearl River, N.Y., was given the honour of spinning the wheel as a result of which each member of our club was relieved of \$4.00 in favour of the Red Box. Rtn. Harry showed his generosity by donating twice this amount.

TOAST CLUB

Terminating the meeting. President Wilson proposed a toast to R.I. coupled with the name of Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

WE HAVE BEEN RE-DISTRICTED

9th February, 1960

To the Presidents and Secretaries of

Rotary Clubs in China, Hong Kong and Macao

Dear fellow Rotarians:

At its meeting in January, 1960, the board of directors of Rotary International agreed to constitute the Rotary clubs in China, Hong Kong and Macao into a Rotary district, effective 1 July, 1960, to be described as follows:

District 345: CHINA—that portion including TAIWAN, HONG KONG and MACAO

It is hoped that the Rotary clubs of China, Hong Kong and Macao will become even more effective in the promotion of the Rotary program under the leadership and guidance of a district governor in the future.

Essential to making the creation of the district effective is the selection by the Rotary clubs in China, Hong Kong and Macao, as soon as possible, of a district governor nominee who can attend the international assembly at Lake Placid, New York, U.S.A., on 19-25 May, 1960. In the near future, your club secretary will be receiving information as to the procedure to be followed in making the selection.

In the meantime, in consideration of possible candidates, the qualifications of a district governor should be taken into account. The district governor nominee must be an active, senior active or past service member of a club in the district he is to serve, who is willing and able to serve and who will attend the international assembly. Enclosed is a statement of the duties and qualifications of a district governor which you, and your members, should study carefully to assist you in helping to select an especially capable and qualified Rotarian to serve as district governor during this important first year.

Sincerely,

GEORGE R. MEANS,

General Secretary

THE DISTRICT GOVERNOR

His Status, Qualifications and Duties

It is the recorded opinion of the Board of Directors of R.I. with reference to the district governor system:

- The district governor system has proved by experience to be desirable and practicable and if improvements are necessary they should be made in the method of applying this system;
- In order to assure the best possible candidates for the office of governor, the governors should be advised annually to request the clubs in their districts to make a survey of available material and propose suitable candidates for governor;
- The governors should transmit to all clubs of their districts such proposals and the records and qualifications of those proposed for the office, in advance of the district conference;

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General Secretary

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(d) Annually a statement of the status, qualifications and duties of a governor should be prepared and distributed to all clubs in order that those proposed for nomination as governors or those proposing to make such nominations, may be informed as to the obligations of the office.

In accordance with the foregoing, the following statement has been prepared:

Status

The district governor is an officer of R.I. is nominated by the clubs of his district and elected by the convention of R.I.

shall begin his term of office on 1 July and continue for one year or until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

Qualifications

The district governor should be a man of high business or professional standing, with executive ability, demonstrated in the conduct of his own business or profession;

should have his business or professional work so well organized that he can give the time necessary to carry out his Rotary work;

must be an active, or a senior active, or a past service member in good standing of a club in the district by which he is nominated. The integrity of his classification, if an active member, must be unquestioned;

should possess the esteem and confidence of his own club;

should have had a number of years of experience as a member of a Rotary club and have served on some of his club's committees, and have served as a club president or club secretary;

should agree to attend the international assembly for its full duration. It is highly desirable that he attend the international convention;

should have a knowledge of Rotary, its purposes, object, and laws, and be a Rotarian of recognized loyalty to Rotary International;

should be able to discuss any phase of Rotary in a convincing manner, and to express his thoughts publicly, as well as privately, in simple, direct, and earnest language. He need not be an orator.

Duties

The district governor has direct supervision over the clubs in his district. Under the general supervision of the board of R.I. he

further the object of R.I.;

promotes cordial relations between the several clubs in his district and between those clubs and R.I.;

supervises the organization of new clubs in his district;

plans, develops, and presides at the district conference and district assembly;

arranges, when circumstances require, for special conferences of club presidents and/or secretaries; prepares a summary of the attendance reports of the clubs in his district each month and sends this district report to the general secretary of R.I.

Among the things that the governor is expected to do, are the following:

attend the international assembly and, if possible the convention, prior to entering upon his duties; return home with a minimum of delay following his attendance at the international assembly and be in his district by 1 July;

visit every club in his district. The visit should not be hurried and it should be of sufficient length to afford the governor an opportunity to counsel with the club by holding an effective club assembly and by delivering to the club a comprehensive *Rotary* address; immediately after each visit the governor advises the Board of R.I. as to the club's condition;

help the clubs in their problems, always endeavoring to promote a healthy condition among them;

read *The Rotarian* (or *Revista Rotaria*), the *R.I. News*, the *General Secretary's Letter* and all other bulletins and literature from the R.I. secretariat, and the publications from the clubs in his district;

encourage each club to participate in at least one inter-city meeting during each year;

issue about the 15th of each month a mimeographed monthly letter to each club president and secretary in his district;

arrange for and supervise organization of additional Rotary clubs in his district;

prepare for the conference of Rotarians of his district;

promote attendance at the R.I. convention.

Attendance of

District Governor Nominee

at International Assembly

Based on long experience and in harmony with established policy and procedure, the board

considers that attendance of the district governor nominee at the international assembly is essential to efficient administration of Rotary International at the district level.

Further, the board steadfastly maintains that every district governor must have the basic experience and training resulting from participation in the international assembly if he is to function effectively as the representative of Rotary International in his district, and if he is to provide the leadership, guidance and counsel to the clubs of his district that is expected of a district governor as an officer of Rotary International.

The board requests each district governor to emphasize to all candidates for district governor, and to all clubs of his district, the requisite that the governor nominee attend the international assembly as necessary preparation for his year as district governor and that nomination not be accepted unless the candidate can and will attend the international assembly for its full duration.

If, for whatever reason, a district governor nominee finds he is unable to attend the international assembly, in fairness to himself, to the clubs of his district, and in the best interests of Rotary International world-wide, he will be expected to resign his nomination immediately in order to permit the selection of a nominee who can and will attend the international assembly for its full duration.

In the foregoing statement, the terms "district governor" and "district governor nominee" are understood to include respectively the terms "R.I. representative" and "R.I. representative nominee" in Great Britain and Ireland.

Expenses

R.I. reimburses each governor nominee for his necessary and reasonable expenses in attending the international assembly.

R.I. also allocates to each governor a sum calculated to cover his traveling expenses in making one official visit to each club in his district, expenses of correspondence, issuing a monthly letter to club offices, travel to his district assembly and district conference, etc. R.I. reimburses the governor for such expenses only to the extent of this allocation.

**PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK
at fellow club in the Colony**

- HONG KONG (Tuesday)
Speaker: Rtn. K. Barnett
Subject: "Some Say Safety In Numbers"
- KOWLOON (Thursday)
Speaker: Mr. J. D. Duncanson
Subject: "Ethiopia"
- H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)
Speaker: Rtn. C. K. Ho
Subject:

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-seven members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 24th February, 1960, representing 93.1% made up as follows:

Present	27
Absent	1
Excused	0
On leave	1
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	29
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**ATTENDANCE CONTEST
LATEST**

Group 4	90.04%
" 1	89.30%
" 2	86.72%
" 3	84.90%

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Dexter Yeh	Kowloon
" Bob Chao	H.K.
" Y. Y. Wang	H.K. Island West
" Harry Haderl	Pearl River, New York
" Fred Anderson	Ohio
" Neal Phleng	Phnom Penh, Cambodia

GUESTS

Introduced by	Name	Club
Mr. Eric Cumine,		
A.A.D.I.P., F.R.I.B.A.		



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TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 36

March 8, 1960

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

DEVELOPMENTS IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION

WE had been under the impression that Technical College, Hong Kong, had only two courses to offer—Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering. We were thus taken aback when, in his talk at our last luncheon meeting, Mr. S. J. G. Burt, Principal of the college, revealed that a number of courses had been added among which may be mentioned Commercial Art, Industrial Administration, Business Management, Accountancy and Plumbing. The college, it seems, is not contented with the present number of courses, and its ambitious scheme includes, in the future, training in the use of digital and analogue computers, nuclear reactors and other electronic devices.

Judging from the rapid development which has characterised the college, we are of the opinion that in the not distant future students in Hong Kong will have little need to go abroad to pursue their technical studies.

Mr. Burt's address follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I have divided this brief talk on "Developments in Technical Education" in Hong Kong into three parts; firstly, recent developments

which are now in progress; secondly, developments which are under active consideration and which may come to pass in the near future; and, thirdly, ideas which are less immediate possibilities.

One of the most important steps forward we have made in recent years was the introduction of part-time day-release classes for engineering students. The Technical College has a very large Evening Department with some five thousand keen and hard-working students who make wonderful progress but it is always obvious that they are studying under difficult conditions. To come to evening classes some three or four nights each week after a hard day's work makes heavy

demands on stamina and enthusiasm which is why, in other countries, part-time day-release for apprentices is strongly supported. Under this system, a young man or a woman is released by the employer for one or two days of each week for study at the local technical college. Then, the syllabus can be broader; there is more time for experimental work, and students and teachers are more awake and more successful. This type of class started at the Technical College

Next Meeting—Wednesday, March 9, 1960

Speaker: Mr. D. Black, C.A., J.P.,
Partner of Peat, Marwick,
Mitchell & Co., Chartered
Accountants

Subject: "Notes from An Accountant's Diary"

in 1955 for apprentices in Government engineering workshops but there has since been steady increase in the support from private firms and the intake was double last September. It is hoped that this increase in part-time day-release will continue and that more of the young men and women who want part-time technical education will be freed from the strain of evening classes. At the moment, because numbers permit the economy, we have combined apprentices from automobile, mechanical and electrical engineering workshops in one set of classes but, as numbers increase, it will become necessary and profitable to divide these courses more completely and provide part-time day-release courses for each of these branches of engineering.

In September of last year, two important developments occurred. The first was to parallel our existing Mechanical Engineering Diploma course with a Production Engineering course. The first-named course deals mainly with power generation whereas Production engineering concentrates on production methods and efficiency. This latter course should be of great importance to Hong Kong, concerned as it is with the production of light metal and plastic articles. The first group of students will graduate in July, 1961, when I hope that local manufacturers will welcome their arrival. If they show the same enthusiasm as the textile manufacturers have shown for the first group of textiles students to finish their Technical College course, I shall have no complaints at all. Students in this latter class have almost all been bespoken long before the end of the three-year course.

The other innovation was the opening of a Diploma course in Electrical Engineering—a three-year full-time course. The Technical College has provided courses in telecommunications for many years and also evening courses in electrical engineering but this is the first venture into full-time instruction in electrical engineering. However, there is no doubt that the demand is present and, in fact, there is a serious shortage of electrical technicians but the first group of young men will not be available until 1962. Then, they should quickly find jobs as foremen, draughtsmen, estimators, and such like with a few of them reaching professional qualifications.

We have also opened a number of new evening courses, such as Commercial Art, Industrial Administration, Business Management, Accountancy, and Plumbing. All are doing well except the Plumbing course where we meet one of our common troubles. That is, the men actually engaged on the job have a general education which is insufficient for them to absorb the technical knowledge which their lecturers try to give them. How-

ever, in Commercial Art, the lecturer has scored a real success. This class had been operating only a few weeks when I visited it last week and the results were, to me, quite outstanding. Many of the students come from local advertising agencies but, because these same agencies are responsible for the design of the packages of many locally produced articles, our aim to improve packaging is being at least partly met.

In regard to accountancy, we now have a special liaison with the Australian Society of Accountants. Possession of a Hong Kong School Certificate and a Hong Kong Technical College Certificate in Bookkeeping gives exemption from the A.S.A. preliminary examinations. Our evening course, leading to Stage 1 of the A.S.A. professional examination, was started in September last year and it is hoped to carry students right through to the Final Stage. This is a long process by evening classes and I look forward to the time when we can provide a full-time course which will lead to this qualification or, at least, to the completion of Stage 2. If this could be arranged, young people could obtain a professional qualification in accountancy without the need to go overseas and without undertaking the long and arduous task of studying by correspondence courses.

The evening course in Industrial Administration is designed to prepare people for a specific examination, namely Part III of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. It is not specifically linked to the needs of local industry although it is bound to be useful to any engineer. To provide a course with a broader syllabus and more application to the needs of local medium-size and small industries, an evening course in Business Administration opened last year, this class meets on only two evenings a week and suffers the usual limitations of part-time instruction. It is too early to say if this course will prove successful but, recently, the possibility of more comprehensive instruction in this field of business administration has been considered.

To this end, and this brings me to the second part of my talk,—developments which are hoped for the near future—the recruitment of a lecturer qualified and experienced in business administration is necessary. To get precisely the man for the job may prove difficult but what I have in mind is a lecturer who has had practical experience of engineering production in firms of small and medium size; who knows the engineering content of production and also has experience in problems of management. Such a man could, I envisage, help with teaching administration principles to students in our full-time engineering course; he could assist in short courses on productivity and he could

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organise seminars in business administration for middle management in local factories and firms. This may be taking an optimistic view of what could be done by one man but it indicates the aims we have in view. As I said earlier, a Production Engineering course was opened in 1959 and, to assist this work, Butterfield & Swire and their associates gave us HK\$200,000.00 towards the production engineering workshop. This will provide the building, about to be commenced, and Government has given nearly half a million dollars to equip it. This production engineering workshop, together with a meteorology laboratory and administration room should be available towards the end of the year and, when completed, could form a very good productivity centre. I am hopeful that, eventually, it will be possible to run short courses in productivity for middle management in local factories.

For some years now, the students who complete our full-time course in Building Construction have obtained employment very rapidly and, recently, there has never been enough of these young men to satisfy the needs of the building industry and Government departments. It seems clear, therefore, that some expansion can take place. Additional students can be recruited with employment available for them all. For this reason, it is proposed to double the annual intake into the full-time courses in this department and to take advantage of this expansion to provide a number of different streams, possibly four main streams. One will, as now, concentrate on building construction and supply draughtsmen and technicians to Government departments and building contractors. The second stream will be somewhat the same but at a higher level for the Associateship of the Institute of Builders. Two other streams also at higher academic level, will aim at professional qualifications in Quantity Surveying and Structural Engineering.

Another development is not really a development but rather an attempt to resuscitate an older course. This is our pre-sea training class which gives a general education in nautical subjects to young men before they go to sea as apprentices and cadets. We offered this course for two years in succession but some difficulty was found in providing employment for students, due partly to the lack of interest shown by some local shipping companies and partly due to the shipping depression. The depression shows some slight signs of lifting and I hope to encourage greater interest by the employers so as to justify the re-opening of this course. Coming to my third part, a course to which we have given thought recently is one in Catering and Hotel Management. With the increased popularity of the Colony as a tour-

ist centre, the demand for hotel accommodation and similar services steadily increases and it seems that there is a definite shortage of trained personnel for this kind of work. Many technical colleges in the United Kingdom offer a variety of courses linked to hotel and restaurant operation and there are many reasons why we also should consider venturing into this field. However, Hong Kong—as always—offers many more problems than other places. Here, the rewards for cooks and waiters are not high and experience teaches us that, unless remuneration is reasonably good, it is not possible to recruit students of sufficiently good general education to profit by the tuition we offer and so we are showing some caution in the matter but the idea continues under active consideration.

Our part-time day-release classes are improving in enrolment and efficiency but a development which is desirable although perhaps not practicable at present would be the introduction of "sandwich" courses. There are various kinds of sandwiches, such as the "thick" sandwich and the "thin" sandwich but the latter appears to be more popular. Students alternate six months in the workshop with six months at a technical college. This arrangement gives a practical background to study and real knowledge of industry and seems to provide excellent young men, well trained as engineers. There is some doubt as to whether it is better for the course to be college-based or industry-based. The latter used to be thought superior but is now giving way to the former system.

Another development which may come to pass is the institution of trade testing. There is an increasing body of opinion that considers five years' apprenticeship to be too long for some trades and that the period could usefully be reduced. In addition, it is thought that there should be some method of testing and certification at the end of apprenticeship so that prospective employers can tell, not only that an apprentice has been trained, but that he has also passed the final trade test and is a competent artisan. This would be superior to the present system where every young man who has served an apprenticeship is assumed to be a competent craftsman.

There are various other developments which lie just around the corner, such as training in the use of digital and analogue computers, nuclear reactors and other electronic devices, all of which we have in mind for the Technical College. Many of them are a long way distant in the future but progress is so fast in these days and co-operation from industry so generous that almost nothing is now an impossible happening at the Hong Kong Technical College.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

at fellow clubs in the Colony

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Rtn. Sandbach
Subject: "Looking Back"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Mr. Holmes will speak at the meeting to which Village Elders have been invited.

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)

A Movie Show (Name unavailable)

OUR LAST MEETING

BANNERETTE FROM THAILAND

Visiting Rtn. H. L. Sachdev of Dhonburi, Thailand, presented to President Wilson his club's bannerette. This was in reciprocation of the presentation of our bannerette to Rtn. H. L. Sachdev by us some time ago when for the first time he visited this club.

NOMINATION OF 1960-1961 OFFICERS

Hon. Sec. Rtn. H. Y. Koh announced that forms for the nomination of Directors and other officers would be sent out shortly to members and requested that the forms be completed carefully and returned promptly to him.

FOUNDER PRESIDENTS' SUGGESTION

Founder President John Yuen, in connection with the nomination of officers, advised that members exercise extreme care in the selection of members for nomination. He said: Pick the right persons with the right mind for service.

INTERCITY FORUM

Public Information Chairman Rtn. Henry Chang, referring to the Inter-City Forum which will be held here on April 9 and 10, 1960, inclusive, informed the meeting that preparations for holding the forum had been proceeding smoothly and that everything would be done to make the short stay in the colony of the delegates as pleasant as possible.

DONATIONS & FINES

Sergeant-at-Arms Rtn. Pat admitted that the behaviour of the members was excellent and regretted he had no cause to impose any fine. However, in commenting on the splendid work which Rtns. K. S. Chang and Y. F. Chen did in connection with the organizing of the last fellowship party

at Shatin, suggested that those of the members who did not participate in the party give a couple of dollars to swell the club's community service fund. The response was encouraging.

The honour of spinning the wheel fell on Rtn. Anson and the result was \$4.00 from each member.

SPEAKER THANKED

Thanking Mr. Burt, Founder President John Yuen said that the club should not only thank Mr. Burt for the speech he had given but also for the most creditable guidance he had been giving the Technical College. He said that his profession had taken him repeatedly to many parts of Asia and from actual experience he was able to say that these places actually look to Hong Kong for qualified technicians, product of the Technical College of which Mr. Burt is the soul. Rtn. John, himself, a supplier of machines and tobacco to the cigarette industry, suggested jokingly that perhaps one day the College would also include among its courses a course in tobacco blending.

TOAST CLUB

Bringing the meeting to a close, President Wilson proposed a toast in favour of Rotary International coupled with the name of Chulavista, California.

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 2nd March, 1960, representing 68.96% made up as follows:

Present	20
Absent	9
Excused	0
On leave	0
	—
	29
	—

ATTENDANCE CONTEST LATEST

Group 4	91.64%
" 1	90.18%
" 2	89.45%
" 3	86.79%

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. John Louis	Maryland, U.S.A.
" H. L. Sachdev	Dhonburi, Thailand
" John Adams	California, U.S.A.
" A. Reneau	Chulavista, Cal.
" W. Mallet	Hong Kong

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. K. P. Hoh	Rtn. Robert Ling
" S. J. G. Burt	Club



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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (11 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 316 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 37

March 15, 1960

President
Wilson Wong
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shih
Alex. Shang
William Nohol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

EIGHTH ROTARY INTER-CITY FORUM

OUR LAST MEETING

BANNERETTE PRESENTATION

Rotarian C. G. Billmeyer was the recipient of our bannerette. President Wilson presented it to him with the compliments of the club and requested that he take it back to his club at Pocatello, Idaho, U.S.S.

attention to the fact that members would be permitted to invite guests to the 2 luncheons only and that Rotaryans would be welcome at the 2 plenary sessions, cocktails and the Re-union dinner and that \$10.00 and \$15.00 would be charged for each luncheon and the re-union dinner respectively.

BOARD MEETING

Hon. Sec. Rtn. H. Y. Koh announced that:

A Board meeting would be held on Monday, March 14, 1960, at Winner House at 6 p.m.

In this connection, elsewhere in this number of the bulletin will be found the first news release from the Public Information Committee and all members are requested to pay particular attention to it.

LOW ATTENDANCE

President Wilson commented on the recent low attendance at the regular meetings and asked members present to encourage the absentees to make up their attendance at other clubs.

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Mar. 16, 1960

Speaker: Dr. J. C. Hsia, Manager, International Aluminium Co., Ltd.

Subject: "Aluminium and/or Aluminum"

BILL SPEAKS HIS MIND

Rotary Information Chairman commenting on the impending election of new directors for the Board said that it was un-Rotary for mem-

bers to decline nomination as such on the flimsy too-busy-excuse. If everybody should use the same excuse there would be no Rotary soon.

8TH ROTARY INTER-CITY FORUM

Public Information Chairman Rtn. Henry Chang referring to the Forum which will take place on April 9 and 10 inclusive called at-

FINES & DONATIONS

Rtn. Paul Cheng was fined a couple of dollars for causing his guest to make an entry in the wrong register.

Rtn. Edwin Tao was asked to make a contribution for having had the privilege of marrying off a daughter a Major-General in the absence of the latter.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY

Past President Bill Nichol's birthday fell on the 14th of March 1960 and to mark it S Arms Rtn. Pat presented him a birthday cake and the usual Happy Birthday To You was sung in his honour. As a token of appreciation Past President Bill gave a cheque for \$50.00 to swell the Community Service Fund. Meantime, he was asked to spin the wheel. Result: \$4.00.

LEAVES FROM AN ACCOUNTANT'S DIARY

The club speaker at the meeting was Mr. D. Black, C.A., J.P., Partner of Peat Marwick, Mitchel & Co., Chartered Accountants. The title of his talk was "Leaves From An Accountant's Diary". Those of us who were expecting to be taught how to balance accounts or how to show a profit when there is none were rather disappointed for he mentioned nothing of the sort. True to the title of his talk Mr. Black recounted several incidents which took place years and years ago. He told how his audit was the cause of the total disappearance of a custodian of money of a law firm, a Deacon of the Church and a wealthy man and the imprisonment of a "reliable" cashier who falsified accounts and almost succeeded to get away with ½ million dollars and the killing by his own hand in his presence of a man who was being interrogated about certain outstanding accounts.

Contrary to his own admission, Mr. Black is a gifted speaker, witty and entertaining. A loud applause greeted him as he brought his narration to a close.

Rtn. Edwin Tao thanked the speaker on behalf of the club.

TOAST CLUB

Proposing a toast to Rotary International coupled with the name of Pocatello, Idaho, President adjourned the meeting.

EIGHTH ROTARY INTER-CITY FORUM ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION FORMS

To ensure satisfactory arrangement for all the sessions and functions of the Eighth Inter-City Forum to be held at the Peninsula

Hotel on April 9-10 (Saturday-Sunday), advance registration forms will be distributed to local Rotarians through their respective clubs as of March 15.

GUESTS PERMITTED AT LUNCHEONS & ROTARYANNES AT PLENARY SESSIONS

This year's forum, which is the last one for the whole China-Hongkong-Macao area and which will be replaced by annual district conference in future years, will permit Rotarians to invite guests to the Forum's two luncheons and Rotaryannes to attend the two plenary sessions and all other functions.

NO GUESTS BUT ROTARYANNES AT COCKTAILS & RE-UNION DINNER

Due to space limitation, Rotarians are requested not to invite guests other than their Rotaryannes to Cocktails and Re-Union Dinner to be held at the Wing On Mess Hall in the evening of April 9.

CHARGES FOR LUNCHEONS & RE-UNION DINNER

Charges for each of the two luncheons will be \$10 per person and \$15 each for the Re-Union Dinner including drinks. Rotarians and Rotaryannes are not required to pay any fee for attending the Forum's two plenary sessions and will each receive a plastic souvenir brief case.

PROGRAMME

The two-day Forum will start off with a Welcome Luncheon at 1 p.m. on Saturday (April 9), at which the Forum Leader, Rtn. Dr. F. I. Tseung, will perform the official opening ceremony. The Welcome Luncheon will, however, be presided over by President Bill Anderson of the Hongkong Club, and will feature an address to be delivered by Hon. Rtn. Dr. C. T. Wang, Past Vice-President of Rotary International.

Immediately after luncheon, a group photo for all Rotarians, Rotaryannes and their guests will be taken in front of the Peninsula Hotel.

The two-hour first plenary session will commence after the group photo and will devote to a discussion on how to build more bridges of Friendship in accordance with the aims of President Harold Thomas of Rotary International.

Five separate groups will hold simultaneous meetings to discuss ways and means for building bridges of friendship through the four major avenues of Rotary service.

One of the five groups will be for Rotaryannes only. This will give Rotaryannes an opportunity to discuss among them-

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selves on the subject of "How to Build Bridges of Friendship in the Eyes of Rotaryannes". All Rotarians are earnestly requested to encourage their Rotaryannes to attend this group discussion.

The first plenary session will be adjourned at 5 p.m., but the Forum's Cocktails and Re-Union Dinner will start at 7 p.m. at the Wing On Mess Hall. An enjoyable and entertaining programme will be provided.

The two-and-a-half-hour second plenary session will start at 10 a.m. on Sunday (April 10) at which three subjects will be covered. They concern Rotary's Membership, Fellowship and "Getting better acquainted with Rotary".

The two-day Forum will come to an official close with a Fellowship Luncheon to be presided over by President O. F. Hamilton of the Kowloon Club.

Overseas delegates will then be taken on a harbour excursion and a sight-seeing tour of the New Territories, in the afternoon, after which they will be entertained at a reception given in their honour by the Forum Leader.

First Plenary Sessions

April 9, 1960

1200-1300 (60 minutes) Registration.
1300-1425 (85 minutes) Official Opening and Welcome Luncheon.

Forum Leader:

- To call upon Secretary General to report on attendance and to introduce visiting delegates.
- To call upon President C. K. Ho (HKIW) and President Wilson T. S. Wang (HKIE) to deliver Welcome Address on behalf of Host Clubs.
- To invite Leader of China Delegation to response.
- To invite Leader of Macao Delegation to response.
- To call upon President William S. Anderson (HK) to take over the chair and to preside at the Welcome Luncheon.

Speaker at the Luncheon: Honorary Ro-

tarian Dr. C. T. Wang (HK), Past Vice-President of Rotary International.

1425-1450 (25 minutes) Group Photo in front of Peninsula Hotel, Kowloon.

1450-1500 (10 minutes) Opening Address by Forum Leader.

1500-1505 (5 minutes) How to build Bridges of Friendship led by Moderator (HKIE).

1505-1535 (30 minutes) Group Discussion:

- Bridges of Friendship through Club Service led by Topic Leader (HKIW).
- Bridges of Friendship through Vocational Service led by Topic Leader (Taiwan).
- Bridges of Friendship through Community Service led by Topic Leader (Macao or HK).
- Bridges of Friendship through International Service led by Topic Leader (HK).
- Bridges of Friendship in the eyes of Rotaryannes led by Topic Leader (Kln).

1535-1550 (15 minutes) Report by Topic Leader (A) followed by open discussion.

1550-1605 (15 minutes) Report by Topic Leader (B) followed by open discussion.

1605-1620 (15 minutes) Report by Topic Leader (C) followed by open discussion.

1620-1635 (15 minutes) Report by Topic Leader (D) followed by open discussion.

1635-1650 (15 minutes) Report by Topic Leader (E) followed by open discussion.

1650-1700 (10 minutes) Summary by Moderator.

1700 Adjournment by Forum Leader
1900-2000 (60 minutes) Cocktails at Wing On Mess Hall.

2000-2400 (4 hours) Re-Union Dinner with Entertainment.

Programme at Wing On Mess Hall.

Master of Ceremony: Rtn. Dick Sadifk (Kln).

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**ATTENDANCE CONTEST
LATEST**

Group 4	89.39%
1	88.89%
2	87.46%
3	83.50%

Second Plenary Session

April 10, 1960

0930-1000 (30 minutes) Registration.
 1000-1005 (5 minutes) Call to order by Forum Leader.
 1005-1035 (30 minutes) Membership Moderator (HK) followed by open discussion.
 1035-1040 (5 minutes) Comments by Forum Leader.
 1040-1110 (30 minutes) Fellowship led by Moderator (Taiwan) followed by open discussion.
 1110-1115 (5 minutes) Comments by Forum Leader.
 1115-1145 (30 minutes) Getting better acquainted with Rotary, led by Moderator (Kln) followed by open discussion.
 1145-1150 (5 minutes) Comments by Forum Leader.
 1150-1215 (25 minutes) Resolutions.
 1215-1230 (15 minutes) Closing Address by Forum Leader.
 1230-1100 (10 minutes) Recess and Registration.
 1300-1400 (60 minutes) Fellowship Luncheon.
 Presiding Officer: President O. F. Hamilton (Kln).
 Speaker:
 1430-1800 Excursion for Overseas Delegates followed by Counsellor's Reception at Dragon Villa, Castle Peak. Residence of Rtn. Dr. F. I. Tseung.

**PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK
at fellow club in the Colony**

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Dr. Leon Forrester
 Subject: "Musical Festivals"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: Mr. Pradhan
 Subject: "Gurkhas"

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Mr. P. H. Leung
 Subject: "Cantonese Dialect As Spoken In Hong Kong"

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-five members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 9th March, 1960, representing 86.2% made up as follows:

Present	25
Absent	4
Excused	0
On leave	0
	<hr/>
	29
	<hr/>

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. John Louis	Maryland, U.S.A.
.. A. T. Wood	Hong Kong
.. C. G. Billmeyer	Pocatello, Idaho, U.S.A.

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. D. Black	Club
.. Stephen Chung	Rtn. Jimmy Wu
.. C. C. Hsi	.. Alex Shang
Dr. W. F. Han	.. K. C. Goh
Mr. Peter K. P. Hall	.. Bob Ling
.. S. M. Chu	.. Paul Cheng

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 38

March 22, 1960

AN EXPERT TALKS ON ALUMINIUM

"ALUMINIUM AND FOR ALUMINIUM"

a talk at our last meeting by

Dr. J. C. Hsia, Manager of Alcan Asia Ltd.
Hong Kong

YOU may be interested to know that there is no difference between aluminium and aluminum. They are one and the same thing. Both are English words first used in England. In fact aluminum was first chosen by an English scientist. Later on the same scientist changed it to aluminium. But in North America the word aluminum remained. Many Americans do not know that aluminium is spelled differently from aluminum.

Aluminium was discovered in the laboratory in 1825 by a Danish professor. For thirty years after aluminium was first commercially produced in 1850 it remained a laboratory curiosity, costing about US\$100 per lb. The simultaneous discovery by Charles M. Hall, an American, and Paul Heroult, a Frenchman, of the electrolysis of oxide in molten cryolite in 1886 increased the availability of aluminium to permit its use in engineering application and the cost of the metal soon fell to 20c. per lb.

The story was told about Napoleon Bonaparte and one of his state banquets. Once

Napoleon invited a number of guests to a state banquet. The ordinary guests were served with golden plates, while the very important guests were served with aluminium plates.

The King of Siam who went to the first World Fair held in Paris in 1850 wanted to buy something most outstanding and most expensive as a souvenir of his visit to Paris.

After going through the exhibits he finally settled on a piece of chain made of aluminium. No doubt that chain was given to the Queen of Siam as a piece of precious jewelry. Today you can buy an aluminium chain on the street here for one dollar Hong Kong money.

As soon as aluminium was discovered its physical and chemical properties were soon determined. It was found that aluminium possesses the following basic characteristics:—

1. Lightness or low specific gravity—1/3 of the weight of steel and 1/4 of the weight of copper.

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Vice-President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yung



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K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

Next Meeting: Wednesday, Mar. 23, 1960
WORLD UNDERSTANDING WEEK
At this particular meeting there will be 4 short speeches delivered by 4 Hong Kong "U" undergraduates, representing 4 different countries.
The Speakers: Mr. Rizalino A. Oates of the Philippines; Miss Thamsook Ratnapum of Thailand; Miss Ma Tin Sein of Burma; Mr. Goh Tuck Keng of Singapore.

2. Corrosive resistance—non-rusting
3. High mechanical strength
4. High electrical conductivity
5. High thermal conductivity
6. Workability
7. Pleasing appearance.

Most of you have already known a great

deal about this metal. Some of you may want to know where aluminium comes from, how it is made, how it can be fabricated and what are its applications in the modern times.

The mineral that contains aluminium is known as bauxite, which is plentiful in this world and is found almost everywhere. But good grade of bauxite is found only along the equator. The metal grade of bauxite contains at least 50% of alumina which is aluminium oxide. Alumina is extracted from bauxite by means of chemical process. It looks like white powder.

Alumina is then put into a cryolite bath in an iron pot charged with electric current. Aluminium is separated from oxygen and sinks to the bottom of the pot while oxygen escapes from the top. The molten aluminium is then taken to a big holding furnace where samples are taken for chemical analysis. From the furnace aluminium is cast into ingot form ready for the market.

Generally speaking 2 lbs. of bauxite makes one lb. of alumina, and 2 lbs. of alumina makes 1 lb. of aluminium.

The production of aluminium mainly depends on power. One lb. of aluminium requires approximately 8 KWH of electricity. That is the reason why aluminium is given the name of "package-of-power". That explains why a country like Canada, where hydraulic power is abundant, can produce aluminium cheaper although the sources of bauxite are thousands of miles away.

In the fabrication of aluminium practically all known metal working techniques can be employed. You know it can be rolled into sheets and foil: it can be extruded into all shapes, cast into all forms, ground into powder, drawn into wire, etc. Because aluminium is malleable and ductile it presents no serious problem in fabrication.

Let us examine briefly its applications

in modern times. As late as 1930 the major application of aluminium was in cooking utensils such as pots and pans. Fifty per cent of the world production of aluminium was for the making of cooking utensils. Now this trade does not take more than 5% of the total production. Many new uses have been developed during the past 30 years, noticeably in the building field, transportation, power transmission, and food packaging.

Building and transportation occupy the top position in the consumption of aluminium. Separately each takes up approximately 20% of the total production. In terms of consumption on percentage basis the top five categories are as follows:

1. Building	20%
2. Transportation	20%
3. Electrical	13%
4. Household & commercial	10%
5. Packaging	7%
	<hr/>
Total	70%

I would like to read you a short quotation from a well-known author:

"What do you think of a metal as white as silver, as tough as iron, which is malleable, ductile and with the singular quality of being lighter than glass. Such a metal exists and in considerable quantities on the surface of the globe. Where? From what distant region does it come?"

"There is no occasion to hunt far and wide. It is to be found everywhere and consequently in the locality which you honour with your residence. More than that, you do not want for it within doors at home. You touch it by direct and simple contact several times a day. The poorest of man tramples it under his feet and possesses at least a few samples of it. Our new found metal is aluminium. In proportion as the cheap production of aluminium becomes more and more an established fact, the more we shall find it entering into household uses for travelling purposes for instance, for which its lightness is no small merit."

Who do you think was the author of this quotation? He was no other than Charles Dickens and it was written in 1857.

Charles Dickens was not a scientist nor an engineer and he conceived the future possibilities of aluminium on the basis of its lightness alone. Modern engineers and

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scientists have developed its application and usefulness around the other basic properties as mentioned above. Seldom does a metal possess so many useful characteristics as aluminium. This makes aluminium the most versatile metal known to men. You know the reason why it is called the magic metal of the twentieth century.

Many of our modern industries are made possible on account of aluminium; so much so that should aluminium by any black magic disappear entirely from the world today the whole world economy would be shattered beyond repair. To go one step further, I do not believe that the world would be fit for us to live in without aluminium. Just imagine, you would have no electricity, no automobiles, no airplanes, no roofing over your head, nothing to cook with. This meeting could not have been held and I would have been deprived of the pleasure of talking to you.

PAST PRESIDENT JIMMY THANKS SPEAKER

Rtn. Jimmy Wu proposing the usual Rotary applause in appreciation of Dr. Hsia's speech said that he was particularly thankful to the latter, being an extensive user himself of the light wonder metal in the fabrication of a Hong Kong made air-conditioner. Additionally, he said that he could not help admiring the speaker for his ability to cover, concisely but clearly, so much ground in a matter of one quarter of an hour.

OUR LAST MEETING

EXCHANGE OF BANNERETTES

Bannerettes were exchanged between Rotarian Humbert Erico of Sao Paulo, Brazil, and President Wilson and, immediately after this exchange, the President presented one to Rotarian Roy Mitchael of Melbourne, Australia, remarking that he was the first from that part of Australia to visit the club. Rtn. Roy, in thanking the President for the bannerette, promised that he would see to it that his home club send us its bannerette in reciprocation.

THE SCHOOL PROJECT

President Wilson informed the meeting that the opening of the building for the Victoria Park School For The Deaf had been scheduled to take place on Tuesday, April 19, 1960, at 4 p.m. The opening ceremony will be officiated by H.E. The Governor Sir Robert Black. All members were requested to keep that day open and to make it a point to be present then and there. He further said that on the same day the building would be handed over officially to a body of eleven public-

spirited people for the purpose of operating a school for the deaf.

AN ANONYMOUS BENEFACTOR

In connection with our school project President Wilson revealed that through Sing Tao Pao a check for \$500.00 had been received, it being a gift from a member of the "Chien's" family who chooses to remain anonymous to help swell the school fund.

NOMINATION FORMS & REGISTRATION BLANKS

Hon. Sec. Rtn. H. Y. requested that forms for the nomination of Hon. Sec. and Hon. Treasurer and Directors of the Board, and the registration blanks for attendance at the forthcoming Inter-City Forum be promptly completed and returned to him.

INTER-CITY FORUM

Rotary Information Chairman Bill Nichol in a 2-minute talk emphasised the importance of attending the 2-day forum on the part of every Rotarian and asked that all fellow members reserve Saturday and Sunday, April 9 & 10, 1960, for the purpose. President Wilson added after his brief speech that he endorsed every word that he had chosen to say.

FINES & DONATIONS

The general good behavior of his fellow members deprived S/Arms Rtn. Pat of all chances of imposing fines. All he could do was to request Rotarians John and K. S. to give away a dollar or two for the privilege of leaving the meeting before President Wilson called it adjourned.

The wheel was spun by Rtn. Anson. Result: \$4.00 from each member for the Red Box.

INTER-CITY FORUM

Public Information Chairman Rotarian Henry, referring to the forum, informed the audience that news releases about the forum might be found within the pages of this bulletin every week until after it had been held. Rotarians are requested to watch out for these news releases.

TOAST CLUB

Before pronouncing the meeting adjourned President Wilson proposed a toast in honour of Rotary International coupled with the name of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

EIGHTH ROTARY INTER-CITY FORUM

Public Information Committee

Notice

Rotarians are requested to send their registration forms for the Eighth Inter-City Forum to be held at the Peninsula Hotel on April 9-10 to their respective club secretaries as soon as possible, but not later than the end of March.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

at fellow club in the Colony

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Mr. Robert Gregson
Subject: "General Overseas Service of the B.B.C."

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: Mr. H. E. Bullis
Subject: "Rotary Design for Living"

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Rtn. K. S. Fung
Subject: "An Introduction To Radiesthesia"

It was pointed out that co-operation of Rotarians in this connection will greatly help the Registratoim Committee to avoid last-minute rush work as badges for each of the participants, including Rotaryannes, will have to be prepared in advance.

Besides encouraging their Rotaryannes to take part in all the sessions and functions, Rotarians should also invite their non-Rotarian friends, including ladies, to attend the Forum's two luncheons.

This is a great opportunity for Rotarians to share Rotary principles and fellowship with their non-Rotarian friends for the first time at an inter-city forum. The names of invited friends are not necessarily filled in the registration form, because their badges will be prepared and issued at the Forum.

As the four separate group discussions on how to build Bridges of Friendship through the four major avenues fo Rotary service will take place simultaneously, Rotarians are requested to select only one for participation and to indicate their selection on the registration form.

Although "how to build bridges of friendship" will be the main theme for this year's Forum, the

second plenary session on Sunday (April 10) will provide ample opportunities for participants to discuss the responsibilities and privileges of Rotary membership and to explore ways and means for further promotion of Rotary fellowship.

New Rotarians, especially those inducted during this Rotary year, are specially requested to attend all the sessions and functions of the two-day Forum.

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-seven members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 16th March, 1960, representing 93.10% made up as follows:

Present	27
Absent	2
Excused	0
On leave	0
	<hr/> 29

ATTENDANCE CONTEST LATEST

Group 4	90.45%
" 1	88.57%
" 2	85.86%
" 3	83.72%

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Bert Edmiston	West Australia
" Dr. J. C. Hsia	Hong Kong
" Dexter Yeh	Kowloon
" Humbert, Erico	Sao Paulo, Brazil
" Tom Freeman	Taipei
" Roy Michael	Melbourne, Australia

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. Charles Kuo	Rtn. Dr. J. C. Hsia
" Raymond Ellison	" Roy Michael
" Hiriram Hotehan	" Dr. B. W. Avani
" Peter Hall	" Bob Ling
" I. N. Nanda	" S. V. Vani
" Teo Ponds	" Edwin Tao
Dr. P. S. Kan	" Dr. K. C. Goh

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 39

March 29, 1960



Directors

- Patrick Chu
- K. S. Chang
- Paul Cheng
- Franklin Koo
- Anson Shah
- Alex. Shang
- William Nichol
- (Ex-officio)
- Bulletin Chairman
- Robert H. Ling

WORLD UNDERSTANDING WEEK

THE preceding week being World Understanding Week, three undergraduates from University of Hong Kong were invited to our lunch meeting. They come from three different countries and are therefore qualified to tell something about their own country and impression of Hong Kong gathered during their brief sojourn.

The first speaker was Mr. Goh Tuck Keng of Singapore who spoke at length on the educational system they now have in Singapore. Mr. R. A. Oades, the second speaker, told the audience the general impression of his countrymen in the Philippines about Hong Kong the mere mention of whose name at once conjures up stories of romance and luxury which, in fact, are found in almost all cities of any importance, however, speaking from his own experience he said while there is romance and luxury. There are other things which should not be overlooked. He pointed out particularly the friendliness of the cosmopolitan population and the educational facilities of Hong Kong in which the last speaker. Miss Thamsook Ratenapum of Thailand, also concurred.

Founder President John Yuen, himself a globe trotter, thanked the speakers on behalf of the club.

OUR LAST MEETING

SMALL GATHERING

The conspicuous thing about this meeting is the entire absence of visiting Rotarians and the dismal attendance of our own members about one quarter of whom was away from the meeting.

EIGHTH ROTARY INTER-CITY FORUM

President Wilson said that the indication of enthusiasm about the Forum is rather disappointing, seeing that up to the

tion he spoke there were only two registration forms received. The President emphasized the importance of the early completion of the forms on the basis of which alone the Reception Committee can decide upon food catering.

Referring to the Forum itself, President Wilson read from a prepared sheet:

"A souvenir program of the 8th Inter-

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Mar. 30, 1960

Annual Meeting

(No Guests)

City Forum is now being prepared by the General Secretariat for distribution to Rotarians attending the annual event. Instead of ceremonial messages from Club Presidents, the program will provide factual data on the 18 Clubs in the China-Hongkong-Macao area. Its contents will include a resume of the history, growth of membership, community service projects, vocational service projects, international service projects, etc. of each Club. Through this program, Rotarians attending the Forum will get a clear picture of the development of the Rotary Movement since the charter of the first Club in our area, the Rotary Club of Hongkong, in 1930. This program will be distributed to Rotarians at the Forum together with the souvenir plastic brief case.

"Enthusiastic participation of the Rotaryannes will highlight the 8th Inter-City Forum, judging by the response received from various Clubs. It is expected that more than 30 Rotaryannes will take part in the group discussions on Bridges of Friendship in the Eyes of Rotaryannes, scheduled in the afternoon of April 9, 1960.

"The 8th Inter-City Forum will probably be the largest ever held in this area. The delegation from Taiwan will consist of some 40 Rotarians and Rotaryannes. There will be at least five Rotarians from Macao. It is hoped that members of the four Host Clubs in the Colony will turn up in good force to make it a real success."

BANNERETTES FROM CLUBS ABROAD

Hon. Sec. Rtn. H. Y. announced the receipt by mail of three bannerettes—one each from Rotary Club of Pnom-Penh, Cambodia of Berkley, California, and of Xenia, Ohio.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Hon. Sec. further announced that the next meeting to be held on Wednesday, March 30, 1960, would be our annual meeting and, as such, would be closed to guests. Members were reminded not to bring with them guests to this particular meeting.

BRIDGE OF FRIENDSHIP

Rotary Information Chairman Rtn. Bill Nichol in his usual 2-minute talk deplored the apparent lack of zeal of the members in connection with the forthcoming Inter-City Forum as indicated by merely two registration forms received. How could strong bridges of friendship be built with such cold attitude, he queried.

FELLOWSHIP PARTY

Then referring to the opening of the school building on April 19, 1960, Bill sug-

gested that we have a fellowship party the same day to celebrate the completion of the school project.

Rtn. Pat, member of the Fellowship Committee for January-April, supporting Bill's suggestion, promised the members that there would be a party that day and that the committee would go right ahead with arrangements for that party.

SEATING CARDS

Sergeant-at-Arms Pat requested that as from the next meeting members take a seating card before leaving the reception table and then display it in front of his allotted seat.

PRESIDENT WILSON A GENEROUS BENEFACTOR

S Arms Pat announced to the loud approval of the members that President Wilson had donated three thousand dollars in aid of the school project. His cheque, waved in the air, caused a second round of applause.

FINES & DONATION

Rotarian K. C. Goh and C. L. Ong were both fined for late attendance while Rtn. S. W. Zao was asked to donate a little for quitting the meeting early.

RED BOX

Rtn. Bob Ling spinned the wheel and the result was a donation of \$3.00 from each member.

TOAST CLUB

The President adjourned the meeting with a toast to Rotary Clubs the World Over.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

at fellow club in the Colony

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Mr. A. Scheinseld

Subject: "Stabilization of World Condition through Government and Business Co-operation"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Business Meeting

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Annual Meeting

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

1,600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.

March 22, 1960.

Rotary Club of Hongkong, East
P. O. Box 3084
Hong Kong

Dear Fellow Rotarians:

Rotarian K. T. Kwo, a member of the Rotary Club of Taipei, has been nominated for the office of district governor for 1960-61 of new District 345 which becomes effective on 1 July, 1960. His name will be presented for election at the 1960 international convention at Miami-Miame Beach, Florida, U.S.A.

Sincerely,

*Chairman
Special Balloting Committee*

ATTENDANCE CONTEST
LATEST

Group 4	90.02%
.. 1	88.31%
.. 2	87.14%
.. 3	85.70%

On leave	0
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	29
	<hr/>

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
N O N E	

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-two members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 23rd March, 1960, representing 75.86% made up as follows:

Present	22
Absent	7
Excused	0

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. Goh Tuck Keng	Club
.. R. A. Oades	"
Miss Thamsook Ratanapum	"
Mr. D. H. King	Rtn. John Yuen
.. Joseph Kaw	" " "
.. Peter Hall	" Bob Ling

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 319 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 40

April 5, 1960

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

OUR ANNUAL MEETING

ELECTIONS

As the Annual Meeting got under way, President Wilson called upon Past President Bill Nichol, convener of the Nominating Committee, to announce the nominations for President and Vice President for the 1960/61 Club year. The nominee for Presidency, Rtn. Y. F. Chen, was elected to the office by a majority vote of 20. (23 members were present.) Rtn. Edwin Tao, nominated for Vice President, was likewise elected by an unanimous vote.

When the time came for the election of the other officers and Directors, Past President Bill questioned the wisdom and legality of using blank paper provided by the Hon. Secretary instead of properly prepared ballot forms according to the Club's Constitution. A show of hands settled the controversy on procedure, postponing such election till the next meeting on April 6, at which proper ballot forms will be used.

ATTENDANCE

Being a closed meeting, there was no guest to be introduced. However, a repre-

sentative of the South China Morning Post, Mr. Peter Wait, came to meeting and was welcome to sit in.

One visiting Rotarian, Rtn. Jim Forrest of Sydney, South Club, was present.

23 of our own members attended the Annual Meeting.

DONATIONS

A cheque for HK\$500 was presented by Hon. Treasurer Omar Yang, being his special contribution to the Community Service Fund on the occasion of the marriage of his eldest son in Montreal last week. Instead of giving a party to his Rotarian

friends in the Chinese style, Omar preferred making a donation just referred to. How thoughtful!

Another cheque for HK\$500 in favour of the Community Service Fund was received from our Honorary Member, the Honorable Ngan Shing-Kwan to indicate his support of our worthy project.

Sergeant-at-Arms Pat Cha congratulated Founder President John Yuen on the 80th

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Apr. 6, 1960

Programme to be announced
at the meeting

birthday of his mother which was celebrated in the previous evening with none of our members invited to attend. Rtn. John contributed HK\$100 to the Red Box.

Rtn. John Yuen also had the honor of spinning the wheel which extracted HK\$3 from each Member for the Red Box.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rtn. Franklin Koo, organizer of the forthcoming fellowship function, announced that a dinner party will be held on the 3rd Floor of the Ying King Restaurant in the evening of April 19 to celebrate the completion of our first big community service project, the Victoria Park School for the Deaf. 8:00 p.m. was announced to be the time to assemble. All Rtns. and their Rotaryannes and friends are welcome. Rtn. Franklin also

announced that Rtn. Pat had offered to join him as co-organizer due to the fact that the scheduled co-organizers were either indisposed or busily engaged in other important activities.

Hon. Secretary H. Y. announced that 15 members had indicated their desire to attend the 8th Inter-City Forum to be held on April 9 and 10. Past President Henry Chang, Secretary-General of the Forum, urged that more members take advantage of the annual event to enrich their knowledge on Rotary. He hoped that more than 50% of our members would turn up.

TOAST CLUB

The meeting was adjourned with a toast to Rotary International, coupled with the name of the Rotary Club of Sydney, South.

8TH INTER-CITY FORUM

D A T E : SATURDAY, APRIL 9TH, 1960
SUNDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1960

P L A C E : PENINSULA HOTEL

All Rotarians should join this forum. It is a rare opportunity to make new friends and to learn more things Rotary.

8TH INTER-CITY FORUM

VITAL INFORMATION FOR PARTICIPATING ROTARIANS

In order to have a true record of actual attendance, all participating Rotarians and Rotaryannes will be required to sign (just initial) attendance sheets before taking part in any of the business sessions and/or social functions of the forthcoming Eighth Inter-City Forum to be held at the Peninsula Hotel on April 9-10 (Saturday-Sunday).

There will be six Registration Tables outside the Forum Hall: Table A for Rotarians of the Hongkong Club; Table B for Rotarians of the Kowloon Club; Table C for Rotarians of the Hongkong Island East and West Clubs; Table D for Rotarians from Taiwan, Macao and other territories; Table E for Rotaryannes of all Clubs; and Table F for guests and Press.

After signing the attendance sheets at their respective tables, Rotarians and Rotaryannes attending the business sessions will

each be given free of charge a plastic brief case with a Rotary emblem gold-embossed thereon, in which there will be a Programme, a badge, coupons for Luncheon and Re-Union Dinner, a ballpoint pen and a notebook—the last two items are being distributed with the compliments of Air India International. Meal coupons will be collected from the participants at each function.

Rotarians, Rotaryannes and their guests attending any of the Forum's luncheons only will each be presented with a copy of the Programme. Rotarians are requested to assist their guests to register at Table F and to "badge" them properly.

All participants are required to wear badges at each session and function. Since only one badge will be issued to each participant upon registration, the same badge is

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**ATTENDANCE CONTEST
LATEST**

Group 1	86.97
" 2	86.43
" 3	85.26
" 4	88.47

to be kept and used throughout the two-day Forum.

With the exception of the official table, there will be no fixed seating arrangement at any of the business sessions and social functions. Forum's committee chairmen and members, especially those on the Fellowship and Reception Committees, are requested to sit next to or between overseas delegates.

Hon. Rtn. Dr. C. T. Wang of the Hongkong Club, who is a Past Vice President of Rotary International, will address the gathering at the Welcome Luncheon on April 9, while Hon. Rtn. Dr. D. J. M. Mackenzie of the Hongkong Island East Club, who is the Director of Government's Medical & Health Department, will be the guest speaker at the Fellowship Luncheon on April 10.

A limited supply of plastic brief cases at \$3 each and souvenir attendance shields at \$15 each will be on sale at the Registration Tables. With a mounted bronze Rotary emblem, these specially ordered shields carry suitable inscriptions commemorating the Eighth Inter-City Forum.

The Salon Photo Supply, of No. 1 Yung Ping Road, Causeway Bay, Hongkong (Tel. 76029), has been appointed the Forum's official Photographer. They will have a table outside the Forum Hall and photos taken by them may be obtained at the following charges: postcard size at \$0.80 each, 6" x 12" at \$4 each and 7" x 15" at \$7.50 each.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

at fellow club in the Colony

HONGKONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: The Hon. Richard Lee

Subject: "The Recent Mission to Africa"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: Mr. G. R. B. Patterson, Australian Trade Commissioner

Subject: "Australian Economic Problem"

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Dr. D. Y. Ling

Subject: (To be announced at meeting)

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-three members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 30th March, 1960, representing 79.31% made up as follows:

Present	23
Absent	4
Excused	0
On leave	2

VISITING ROTARIANS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Club</i>
Rtn. Jim Forrest	Sydney North

GUESTS

Name *Introduced by*
(No guests were invited due to the meeting being an annual business meeting.)

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 41

April 12, 1960

President
Wilson Wang

Vice President
Y. F. Chen

Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh

Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors

Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

ROTARY AS A LIVING FORCE

DR. C. T. WANG, FATHER OF ROTARY IN CHINA SPEAKS

THE address given by Dr. T. C. Wang just before luncheon on the first day of the 8th Inter-City Forum formed the main feature of the session. We reproduce hereunder Dr. Wang's speech in its entirety.

The ideal of Rotary is Service. Service in four ways: to Club, to business, to community and to world brotherhood. If such service were not backed up by a Will to Serve then it would be but lip service. That Will to serve takes shape in the form of a Living Force. In other words each and every one of us must be a sort of dynamo from which a force is generated to give service. And that force is constantly increased by the addition of more Clubs.

Rotary to-day has 10,470 Clubs and a membership of 486,500 Rotarians (Statistics as of 25th February, 1960). In round figures we have nearly half-a-million Rotarians in over ten thousand Clubs throughout the world in 115 countries. We must bear in mind that every Rotarian represents the top of his business or profession in his community. So Rotarians constitute a force capable of leading the people of every country towards more active service, not only among

themselves in each Club but also to their communities and business and particularly for the advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

To-day I will only dwell upon the fourth aspect of the grand object of Rotary as I have just stated, namely, a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of Service.

This world of ours has witnessed many struggles and wars, first within the tribes or nations then between tribes and tribes, nations and nations and finally between combination of nations, even with-

in this present century we have seen two world wars. A third global warfare has been brewing ever since the end of the so-called Second World War.

Now, what are the causes which have brought about so many wars. There are many but the principal one is the lack of warm friendship between the peoples of the world. Differences in color, culture and languages have barred them from mutual

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Apr. 14, 1960—

Speaker: Dr. S. H. Pang, Secretary,
Chinese Y.M.C.A.

Subject: "Work With Boys"

understanding and sympathy. So there is a great need to produce a force to make it possible for the peoples of such differences to mingle and to have frequent intercourses with one another directed and guided by a common objective. That is exactly what the Rotary movement has been doing since the beginning of the present century.

Starting with only three friends, the Founder of the Rotary, Paul Harris, had sowed the seed of international understanding and friendship which has now become a world movement. A Rotary Club is different from any ordinary club. It is not made up of men of the same business, trade, taste and nationality. Its members are drawn from all sections of a given community and they are usually the top men of business or profession, who have the same ideal of giving service to their community, business or profession and to the world at large. They therefore form a living force in a community for service.

The question I wish to put before you to-day is: Are we actually giving the living force to our community? We are usually so engrossed in our own work that we find little time left to promote social welfare in the community. It is here where we have to exert ourselves, and our Rotary Club offers us a basis for active co-operation in the pursuit of social welfare. It then leads us on to an even higher level—to promote world brotherhood.

Rotary has various means to promote this world brotherhood. This Forum to-day is one of the means. The four Rotary Clubs in Hong Kong together with our sister Clubs in Taiwan and Macao have representatives meeting here to discuss questions concerning the different aspects of our organization. This gives us wonderful opportunities to exchange our views as how to make our Movement a Living Force in our communities for useful and constructive services.

This circle of contact between Rotarians continues to widen when sectional meetings are held. First, meetings between cities such as the Inter-city Forum and then District Conference of all Clubs in the District such as we shall have next year when our District 345 formally constituted. Finally, the world brotherhood is keenly felt when Rotarians all over the world meet at their Annual International Conventions in important cities all over the world. We will soon witness the next International Convention in

Tokyo, Japan, in 1961, the first ever to be held in Asia, when Rotarians from the Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia will gather together with their Rotary-annes. I trust our Clubs here will be well represented in the International gathering.

I wish also to bring to the attention of all Fellow Rotarians gathered here to-day the significance of having gained our District Status. It is definitely an added Privilege and Prestige to all the Clubs in this Area. It is proved that Rotary International has given due recognition of the unreserved contribution that has been made by the Members of each of the Rotary Club in this Area. However, added privilege entails added responsibility. We should therefore exert more efforts to enhance the Ideal of Service in Rotary in each and every Club in District 345.

Perhaps it may be of interest to the Honourable Guests and newly inducted Rotarians to know that in the last 8 years, the Rotary Movement in this Area has developed to greater strength every year. From 4 Clubs and 270 odd Members in 1952, we now have 18 Clubs and 800 and more Members. The magnificent contribution of time and money by all the Members and the generous support of the Government Authorities and Communities in general in the respective territories have made it possible for us to promote the Ideal of Service in Rotary. We all should be thankful for the opportunity given to us to serve for the Cause of Rotary under the "Free Institutions" with the Spirit of "Service above Self."

PAST PRESIDENT HENRY SPEAKS AT INTER-CITY FORUM

Past President Henry Chang, reviewing the work of the Rotary Clubs in this area in the second session of the 2-day inter-city forum as its Secretary-General, said.

"The 18 Rotary clubs in Hongkong, Macao and Taiwan have contributed over \$2,700,000 in community service projects and donations since the end of the Pacific War. In Hongkong alone, the four Rotary clubs have spent nearly \$1,500,000."

Mr. Chang claimed that united in the "Ideal of Service", the 18 Rotary clubs have individually and collectively made their services felt by the communities in which they function and their members have put in their time and efforts, trying sincerely to do what-

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ever they could for the betterment of the cities in which they reside.

The Rotary movement in this area, he added, has gained magnificent strength during the past eight years. From four clubs, it was now 18 which represented an increase of 450 per cent. And from 277 Rotarians the area has increased 290 per cent in membership with 805 Rotarians today.

According to Mr. Chang, Rotary's community service projects ranged from building playgrounds for under-privileged children to deaf schools and blind centres; from holidays camps to youth leaders' training institutions; from crippled children's homes to anti-cancer and anti-trachoma clinics; from Rotary evening schools to even a Rotary University (Tainan, Taiwan); from libraries to vocational training centre for women and children; and from water pumps for farmers to a complete tap-water system for an entire village in the remote area in Taiwan.

Rotarians organised traffic safety and health education campaigns; they tackled delinquency problems and offered annual scholarships; they made cash donations from time to time to anti-tuberculosis associations, street sleepers, babies' homes and fire, flood and earthquake victims.

In the field of vocational service, Rotarians have given free anti-tuberculosis protection to their employees and family dependents and initiated a one-price movement, punctuality campaigns, safety for industrial workers' programmes and courtesy-in-service campaigns among many trades and professions.

17 NATIONALITIES

Delegates attending the two-day Rotary Inter-City Forum comprised 17 nationalities—American, Australian, Brazilian, British, Burmese, Chinese, Filipino, French, German, Indian, Italian, Japanese, Malayan, New Zealand, Netherland, Pakistani and Swiss.

OUR LAST MEETING

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Our last meeting was in fact a continua-

tion of the preceding annual business meeting. Object: To finish unfinished matters. And so, as at the annual meeting, there was no speaker to entertain or to enlighten us on one subject or another. Instead, immediately after he had sounded the bell to signify the commencement of the meeting, President Wilson delved into unfinished business brought forward from the previous meeting and ordered the distribution to the members properly prepared ballot forms for the purpose of electing Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer and Directors for the next Rotary year. The job of counting and scrutinizing the ballots fell on Rotarians Anson Shah and K. S. Chang.

Balloting Result:

Hon. Secretary	—	Rtn. H. Y. Koh (2nd term)
Hon. Treasurer	—	„ Franklin Koo
Director	—	„ B. W. Avani
„	—	„ K. S. Chang
„	—	„ Raymond Lee
„	—	„ Alex Shang
„	—	„ Pat Cha
„	—	„ Bob Ling

BANNERETTES EXCHANGED & PRESENTED

Rtn. W. R. Kirby of South West Los Angeles and Rtn. Tom Gun of Laguna Beach presented their respective banners to our club whereupon President Wilson, in reciprocity, presented to each of them one of ours. President Wilson also presented Rtn. George Grimes of Oxnard, California, our bannerette with the request that the latter take it back to his home club with our sincere greetings.

VICTORIA PARK SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

The audience was reminded of the formal opening of the school building, visible evidence of the herculean efforts of our diminutive membership, and the subsequent handing of it to an authorised body on Tuesday, April 19, 1960. The President regretted that H.E. The Governor Sir Robert Black would not be able to officiate at the opening ceremony for medical reasons. However, The Hon. Mr. C. P. Burgess, Colonial

Secretary, has consented to officiate the ceremony for us.

THE INTER-CITY FORUM

President Wilson said that according to his latest information delegates to the Forum from Taiwan would land at Kai-Tak Air-drome about 10.30 a.m. Thursday, April 7, 1960. However, in view of the possibility of changes at the last minute, Rotarians Franklin Koo and Bob Ling, our members on the Reception Committee, were advised to check with the Information Office at Kai Tak before setting out to meet the incoming Rotarians.

NEWS FROM H.K. ISLAND WEST CLUB

Hon. Sec. H. Y. announced a letter had been received from the Rotary Club of H.K. Island West wherein they requested attention to the fact that their next regular meeting would be held on Thursday next instead of Friday, the latter being Good Friday. We were further informed that at their annual meeting recently held, the following Rotarians had been elected to serve during the 1960-1961 Rotary year in capacities indicated against their names.

President: Rtn. K. S. Lo
Vice-President: Rtn. Lam Man-Kit
Hon. Secretary: Rtn. Henry H. N. Tang
Hon. Assistant Secretary: Rtn. Yang Man-Sing
Hon. Treasurer: Rtn. Lau Chung
Director: Rtn. K. S. Fung
" " Wong Yung-Yu
" " Yue Lai Kwok
" " Chan Wai-Shun
" " Joseph H. Y. Fung
" " Robert K. Li
Ex-officio: Rtn. C. K. Ho

BOARD MEETING

The regular meeting for the month will be held as usual at Top Floor, Winner House, at 6 p.m. But the date will be April 11, 1960. Punctual attendance is requested.

COMBINED FELLOWSHIP PARTY

Rtn. Franklin informed his fellow members of the fellowship party which had been scheduled to take place at Ying King Restaurant in the evening of April 19, 1960, day of the official opening of the Victoria Park School For The Deaf building.

ANNUAL BALL (non fund raising)

Community Service Chairman Rtn. Paul Cheng wanted his fellow members to remem-

ber April 29 (Friday), 1960, it being the day on which the annual ball will take place atop the Windsor House—the Paramount Restaurant, to be exact. \$15.00 is still the price for a highly entertaining evening.

BIRTHDAY CAKE PRESENTED

Rtn. S. L. Yuen was presented a cake to celebrate his birthday. The usual "Happy Birth Day To You" was sung in his honor. In token of his appreciation, Rtn. S. L. made a small donation toward the Community Service Fund.

DONATIONS

President Wilson also made a contribution, worth \$50.00, to atone for a slip of memory about some Rotary matters.

RED BOX

Rtn. K. S. Chang spinned to wheel to the approval of his fellow members as it stopped at 2.

OUR DAY

Rotary Information Chairman Bill Nichol pointed out to the amazement of his listeners that the day was OUR DAY. Why? Exactly 6 years ago the Rotary Club of H.K. Island East was born, he said. Someone spinned the wheel for the second time. The result was \$4.00 more from each member for the red box.

Rtn. Bill referring to the Rotary Inter-City Forum asked that every Rotarian make an earnest effort to attend it. Dr. C. T. Wang, a Past Vice-President of Rotary International, would address the gathering at the Welcome Luncheon on Saturday and The Hon. Rtn. D. J. M. Mackenzie, Director of Medical & Health Department of Hong Kong Government, would be the guest speaker at the Fellowship Luncheon on Sunday, he said. Since both were able speakers, participants at the Forum had no need to fear boredom, he added.

Respecting the election of officers for the next Rotary year, Rtn. Bill while congratulating the elected, hoped they would strive to better the record of the previous administrations.

TOAST CLUB

Drinking to the prosperity of Rotary International coupled with name of Oxnard, California, President Wilson brought the meeting to close.

**ATTENDANCE CONTEST
LATEST**

Group 1	86.82%
" 2	84.73%
" 3	86.28%
" 4	89.36%

ON WORLD TOUR

Rtn. K. S. Chang left Hong Kong last Thursday on a world tour which will last about 4 months. We wish him unprecedented success.

TAIWAN ROTARIANS ARRIVE

When the Civil Air Transport plane landed at Kai Tak Airdrome last Thursday at 12.50 p.m., it discharged, among other passengers, an unusual group of 34 purposeful persons among whom there were 3 ladies. They are none other than Rotarians and Rotaryannes representing 13 Rotary Clubs in Taiwan at the Rotary Inter-City Forum which took place at the Peninsula Hotel during Saturday, April 9, 1960, and Sunday, April 10, 1960.

At the airdrome to meet them were, conspicuously, Dr. F. I. Tseung, Forum leader, and Rtn. Wilson, President of this Club. There were others of the Reception Committee and 5 Rotaryannes, the latter presenting bouquets to the incoming Rotaryannes.

This Club is particularly proud to note that it had the largest delegation to welcome the visitors. Led by President Wang, our group included Founder President John Yuen, Past President Henry Chang, President-Elect Y. F. Chen, International Service Chairman Rtn. Franklin Koo and Bulletin Chairman Bob Ling.

**PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK
at fellow club in the Colony**

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

"Crossroad—Europe"
a film show

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: Mr. Pradhan
Subject: "Gurkhas"

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Thursday)

Speaker: Mr. Lau Man-Kui,
Principal
Subject: "My View On Primary
Education"

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 6th April, 1960, representing 68.96% made up as follows:

Present	20
Absent	7
Excused	0
On leave	2
	—
	29
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Club</i>
Rtn. W. R. Kirby	South West Los Angeles
Rtn. George Grimes	Oxnard, California
Rtn. S. A. L. Rahman	H.K. West
Rtn. Tom Gun	Laguna Beach, Cal.

GUESTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Introduced by</i>
Mr. Peter Hall	Bob Ling

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TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 42

April 19, 1960

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

WORK with BOYS

AN ADDRESS BY

ROTARIAN DR. S. H. PANG, SECRETARY, CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

THE speaker who gave the address on the subject above captioned at our last luncheon meeting hardly needs introduction.

Dr. Pang had been known better as an energetic social worker to us but until after his speech most of us had not realized that he was also an extremely powerful orator. We thus concur in the opinion of Fellow-Rotarian Y. C. Fogg when, in thanking Dr. Pang, he remarked that the latter's speech was one of the best ever delivered in our club.

Preceding his address, Dr. Pang paid a high tribute to the club for the completion of its Victoria Park School For The Deaf building project.

The address:

WHY BOTHER ABOUT BOYS? It is time we have a declaration of the rights of the boy. All down the ages, man has struggled to be free, to determine his own destiny, and to establish individual rights to which he is entitled. All too often these rights are concerned with adult life at the political, social, economic and religious levels and too little for the millions of children in

our society. It is therefore urgent that we press for a declaration of the rights of the boy, now.

Boyhood has always been acknowledged as one of the stages of human life, but its significance has never been fully appreciated. Adults have been too much concerned with their ambitions and tasks to pay much attention to boys except as they prove helpful to them in scaling the heights of wealth and power.

A modern writer and social reformer Romain Rolland expressed his convictions in these words, "If human civilization is still to be saved, it can only be through the energetic awakening and the alliance of the Young people of

the world who sweep from the path of progress the monstrous idols of the past, the poisonous prejudices, the tyrannies, the lies. I have little hope of changing in the generation to which I belong. But my spirit and heart have always been with the young, who travel always in the forefront who never tarry, who carry in themselves faith in the future, and who want the suffering of the old world to be destroyed and the new world

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Apr. 20, 1960
Speaker: Major K. C. Harvey, Regional Director, Far East, Swissair, H.K.
Subject: "Hong Kong & The Jet Age"

oking)

happier and better arise."

Jesus proclaimed the sacredness and inestimable worth of each child when he sharply rebuked His Disciples for wanting to send the children away when their parents brought them to Him for His blessings.

The answers to the social, political and economic problems which overwhelm us will not be found alone in the system of government or code of laws, but in the quality of character of our people—integrity, honour, justice, peace, respect for all persons. Good character is not developed overnight, but is a gradual process from childhood to adulthood. Only as boys are helped to develop attitude of good will, mutual confidence and trust in their early years, can we expect them to have them fifteen or twenty years later. No person is ever too old to learn, but new character traits are not easily acquired by adults. Time and effort spent on the young generation will bring much more extensive and prominent results than working to change the adults. Men do not emerge as responsible citizens eager to serve their fellowmen and discharge the duties of public office, just because they reach the age of maturity. Good citizens are the product of a programme which affords boys ample opportunity to develop essential qualities of heart, mind and soul and have a chance to practice good citizenship as boys. If we want men who are worthy citizens in the life of our community we must provide boys with experiences of real life situations to enable them to form the habits, traits and qualities of high character.

These habits of character will not be developed if we continue to neglect boys, permitting them to make their own way in the belief that experience is the best teacher. Experience is only a good teacher when it provides training in socially useful ways of living. When boys are left to themselves they are just as likely to develop dangerous anti-social habits as acceptable and useful ones. The boys and young people who come before the criminal courts of our great cities throughout the world and in Hongkong are mostly from the ranks of those who have been making their own way. They often come from homes broken by desertion or poverty, from crowded areas where there are no wholesome recreational facilities. They come from the uneducated.

The Y.M.C.A. is helping boys grow up to become citizens with useful satisfying

lives. We are not interested in rushing boys through childhood as though it were something to be endured. Rather, the Y.M.C.A. sees boys as the "fathers of the men to be." We believe it is important to provide opportunities and leadership so that boys can develop the friendships, skills, attitudes, and ideals upon which the useful, satisfying life depends. The Y.M.C.A. is interested in more than keeping boys off the street. We are interested in keeping them busy around worthwhile purposes and activities, so they can live in their homes, schools, communities, as partners in making their cities and communities better.

What are the objectives of BOY'S WORK?

Growing up has never been easy. Today is no exception. The rapidly changing social pattern of our society makes it even more difficult for the growing boy. We believe in helping boys with this task of growing up.

The Y.M.C.A. seeks to help boys grow physically, mentally, spiritually, and socially. We recognise boys need a sense of belonging, security, recognition, adventure and achievement. Building upon essential Christian purposes of the Y.M.C.A. and recognising the needs of boys, we try to help boys:—

- i. to become healthy, well-balanced and responsible persons,
- ii. and to learn how to live together as members of our democratic society and work for the common good.

To achieve this purpose in its boys' programme, the Y.M.C.A.

- (A) employs persons as Y.M.C.A. Secretaries who meet the religious and educational standards established by the profession,
- (B) Enlists adult volunteers who are sympathetic with the purposes of the Y.M.C.A. and who have the potentiality of youth leadership,
- (C) Develops training experiences for its leaders by holding conferences, seminars, workshops, consultations, training institutes, to give them an understanding of how children and youth develop and to provide them with skills in working with groups of boys.

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- (D) Organizes small friendships as the basis for its programme in the fields of religious, social, and physical education,
- (E) Develops group activities in which attention is focussed on the individual needs of members and in which members are encouraged to make individual and group decisions and accept responsibility for their decisions,
- (F) Provides opportunities for boys to secure personal counselling and guidance on religious, educational and social problems.

LEADERSHIP IS THE NEED OF THE HOUR, not leadership of the hundreds and thousands, but leadership of the tens and twenties. Everywhere are many who would gladly be leaders of the masses, of lakhs of people, but the need is leadership for small intimate groups where reflective thinking and creative planning make life meaningful. Boys do not need leaders to do all their thinking for them. They need guidance and the opportunity to contribute their own thinking to the issues facing them in their time. We need a large number of talented men, who have caught a vision of serving their country by devoting their lives to the service of boys. Most men prefer to spend their lives to commerce, politics, or the established professions; but often the wealth they attain or the prominence they achieve are without any permanent value. "A patriot is known by the interest he takes in the education of the young" writes Horace Mann, the world renowned educator. "If I had it over, my life would be spent working primarily with young people between the ages of eleven and seventeen" says Dr. John R. Mott, World Y.M.C.A. leader and Nobel Peace Prize Winner. "I see these youths in the vision-forming years. Do not old men have visions? Yes, but when did they get them? When they were very young. I see them in the vision-forming years, in the habit-forming years, the years of determining life attitudes and tendency; in the years of surprise, in the years of awakening, in the years of dedication, in the years of adventure. Yes, I would win and save them in those incomparable years which never come back. It is the time of times. It is indeed the creative time."

It is to this task of working with boys in the formative impressionable years of their young lives that the Y.M.C.A. in Hong-kong together with Y.M.C.A. in eighty coun-

tries has dedicated itself and is active in selecting, training, and supervising leaders in their work with boys. Leadership points the way to help boys grow into useful citizens.

REMEMBER

TODAY:

Opening Ceremony of Victoria Park School For The Deaf at 4.30. Please be on the premises before 4.15 p.m., i.e. before the arrival of The Hon. C. P. Burgess, Officer Administering the Government.

TONIGHT:

Combined Fellowship Party at Ying King Restaurant at 8 p.m.

OUR LAST MEETING

BANNERETTES RECEIVED & PRESENTED

The usual business introducing visiting Rotarians and guests having been done, President Wilson exchanged bannerettes with Rtn. Huang Chi Chen representing Taipei West and Rtn. K. G. Liu representing Hsin Chu, Taiwan. The president also presented a bannerette to Rtn. Dr. Russel Decker with the request that the latter taken it to his home club at Pasadena, California, with our greetings.

OPENING OF VICTORIA PARK SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF BUILDING

Past President Bill Nichol, referring to the opening ceremony of the captioned building, asked that all members attend the ceremony, refrain from using the seats and help discourage visitors' rushing up the floors during the official inspection by The Hon. Mr. C. P. Burgess.

NO ANNUAL BALL

President Wilson made it known that there would not be an annual ball as originally planned for Friday, April 29, 1960. Instead there will a Presidents Night on June 30, 1960. The cancellation has been made necessary by the fact that before April 29 we shall have had at least two functions—the Victoria Park School For The Deaf building official opening and the Combined Fel-

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

at fellow club in the Colony

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Dr. Sczepanick

Subject: "A Proposal For A Hong Kong Economic Council"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

A Film Show

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)

A film show entitled: Prospecting of Oil and the Birth of an Oil Field.

lowship Party, scheduled to take place at Ying King Restaurant tonight.

CAKE FOR RTN. ALEX SHANG

The Sergeant-at-Arms presented a birthday cake to Rtn. Alex amid the singing of the "Happy Birthday To You" led by Rtn. Anson Shah.

DONATIONS

Both Rotarians Anson and Jimmy made a voluntary donation toward the Community Service Fund, the former for the privilege of leading the singing just referred to and the latter for absenting himself a couple of times on account of a business tour of Burma and Malaya.

TOAST CLUB

Terminating the meeting, President Wilson proposed a toast to R.I. coupled with the name of Taipei West.

ATTENDANCE CONTEST

LATEST

Group 1	87.25%
" 2	84.80%
" 3	84.45%
" 4	89.00%

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-four members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 13th April, 1960, representing 82.76% made up as follows:

Present	24
Absent	2
Excused	0
On leave	3
	—
	29
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Russel Decker	Pasadena, Cal.
" Huang Chi Chen	Taipei West
" Yiu Mu Kuei	" "
" Wang Mu Fa	" "
" K. G. Liu	Hsin Chu, Taiwan
" S. H. Pang	Hong Kong

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. Leon Kingslay	Rtn. Russel Decker
" Peter Hall	" Anson Shah
" Ishbori	" Wang Mu Fa

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TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (11 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 319 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 43

April 26, 1960

President: Wilson Wang
Vice President: Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary: H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer: H. C. Yang



Directory
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shab
Alex. Shang
William Nichol (Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

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4.80%
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9.00%

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H.E. THE O.A.G., MR. C.B. BURGESS OPENS Victoria Park School For The Deaf

"HONG KONG & THE JET AGE", AN ADDRESS BY
MAJ. K. C. HARVEY OF SWISSAIR

THE Victoria Park School for the Deaf, built by this Club as its first major community service project, was opened last Tuesday afternoon, April 19, 1960, by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. C. B. Burgess, C.M.G., O.B.E.

His Excellency said that completion of the building, situated in Hing Fat Street overlooking Victoria Park, "brings a very positive happiness to all who fear loneliness and all who are moved by compassion."

A special school for deaf and dumb children, Mr. Burgess continued, "could not perhaps command a very high priority in a place such as Hong Kong where there has been so very much to do since the war in the whole sphere of social welfare.

"But whatever its relative priority, it was undeniably a positive and pressing requirement, and I congratulate this particular club on its choice of a first project."

The following is the full text of the address by Mr. Burgess:—

"There will one day be a rather special group of young people working in Hong Kong. The girls will be busy at the domestic arts and crafts, or they will be working in our textile mills or making up the garments on whose export we depend so heavily.

"The boys will work in wood and metal with hand-tools and with machinery; they will build houses and tend gardens. They will all draw on honest wage, and each evening they will have the simplest and best of all satisfactions—a job done and a rest earned.

"But, you will say, there is nothing 'special' about such a group as this; these satisfactions are typical

of the experience of many thousands of our young people; they are no more than commonplace."

A Common Characteristic

"I am afraid, however, that there will be nothing commonplace about the particular boys and girls of whom I am speaking. They will have one characteristic in common,

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Apr. 27, 1960

Speaker: Professor Chao Mei-Pa,
Director of Crescendo
Choral Society, H.K.

Subject: "How I Met My Challenge
As A Music Teacher
in H.K."

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which mercifully enough is not common among the rest of us. They will all be deaf, and they will all have been born both deaf and dumb.

"These two afflictions together constitute the loneliest of all predicaments. It is impossible to imagine what terrors, or perhaps what compensations, blindness holds. But it is not hard to believe that the deaf-mute is the loneliest soul on earth;—a companion for animals, who cannot call a dog or hear a bird sing.

But such thoughts as these, Sir, are strangely beguiling. The splendid descriptions of suffering and affliction to which our language has lent itself through the ages, are all too often themselves an anodyne, a sop to the conscience.

"The fact that one understands suffering or describes it in sensitive terms does not, I fear, relieve it; and sympathy has been known to add to the burden which it is intended to lighten.

"How stimulating it is to pass from these speculative thoughts to our group of hard-headed, practical, Rotarians—who would regard time spent lamenting the woes of the world, as time wasted."

A Double Benefit

"The Rotarian 'drill' is carried out in three clearly defined, precise, movements. First, discover the need. Second, hand in the pocket. Third, turn over the completed project, so as to have the hand free to go into the pocket again.

"This building, the completion of which brings a very positive happiness to all who fear loneliness and all who are moved by compassion, is a project which has now passed through all stages of this 'drill'.

"Some months ago the Rotarians of Eastern Hong Kong 'discovered the need'—a need with a particular appeal which they planned to meet in a particular appropriate way.

"A special school for deaf and dumb children could not perhaps command a very high priority in a place such as Hong Kong where there has been so very much to do since the War in the whole sphere of social welfare.

"But whatever its relative priority, it was undeniably a positive and pressing requirement, and I congratulate this particular Club on its choice of a first project."

Three-Stage 'Drill'

"And the choice is appropriate because

it would be hard to imagine a better site for these children than the open spaces of Victoria Park, which itself lies within the sphere of influence of Rotary Hong Kong East.

"Your choice of a site means that, though in this school the ears must remain closed and the voices still, the eyes will be opened to beauty and the remaining senses will be compensated by the free air and the trees and the sea.

"It is well known that the loss of one sense increases the perception of other senses; and it seems to me that the happy choice of this site for the Victoria Park School for the Deaf in fact constitutes a double benefit and a double gift.

"Second, hands in the pocket. Well, that has produced the magnificent sum of \$200,000—a sum which cannot be raised by a relatively small society without much effort, much organization and much sheer charity.

"Third, the completed project is now to be handed over to Miss Cherry and her Association. So the cycle is complete and I have little doubt that the Rotary wheel is still turning in the East and that further schemes of Community Service are being discussed.

"But, if I may end where I began, when the time comes for all your effort and attention to be devoted to a *new* project, I hope that you will not neglect the satisfaction of reflecting upon those first boys and girls who may already be enjoying a reasonably full and reasonably satisfying life.

"They will be enjoying that life because you, each individual participant in this project, gave them the skills, the shelter and the security by which, and by which alone, they they could emerge from the valley of the shadow of their affliction.

"I have much pleasure in declaring open the Victoria Park School for the Deaf."

PRESIDENT WELCOMES GATHERING

Earlier during the opening ceremony, President Wilson delivered his speech of welcome followed by an address of Rtn. Bill Nichol, Chairman of the school project committee, in which the latter related the origin and history of the project.

President Wilson's speech follows:

Your Excellency, Mrs. Burgess, Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong Island East, I thank you

all for your particular His consented t mony.

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all for your presence today, and thank in particular His Excellency for having so kindly consented to officiate at this opening ceremony.

The Rotary Club of Hong Kong Island East was chartered in 1954. The motto of a Rotary Club is "Service above Self" and we try to live up to this motto through four avenues of service namely Club Service, Vocational Service, Community Service and International Service.

From the time of its inauguration, the Rotary Club of Hong Kong Island East set itself to study carefully into the needs of the community and it was not till after careful survey for some length of time that the Club formed the conclusion that a school for the deaf was what Hong Kong needed most, and this therefore became our first major project on community service.

Thanks to the government and to the generous support of the public, this building is at last, completed. However, this building will not serve its purpose, magnificent though it may be, if it is not properly staffed, equipped and managed by people who are interested in and who possess good knowledge of, the special kind of work for which it is intended.

The Hong Kong School for the Deaf which will be celebrating its first jubilee after 25 years of noble service, is an institution which is fully qualified for this kind of work. It has gained considerable knowledge and experience in the course of its 25 years of excellent service; it is controlled and managed by a Board consisting of persons who are interested in, and devoted to, the education of deaf children.

We cannot indeed entrust the management of our school to a better body of men and women than to the management of the Hong Kong School for the Deaf. We are glad that our invitation to the members to the members of its Board of Directors has been accepted and that hereforth they, together with a few representative members from our

Club, have formed the Association of the Victoria Park School for the Deaf.

It is my very pleasant duty to announce on behalf of our Club that as soon as this school is opened by His Excellency today, it will, simultaneously, be handed over to the possession of the Association of the Victoria Park School for the Deaf. We wish the Association all the success in the future.

Your Excellency, Mrs. Burgess, Ladies and Gentlemen, this building today could not have been completed had it not been for the support and co-operation of the members of our Club and the public, and had it not been for the industry and hard work of our project sub-committee. The parts they play should be appropriately acknowledged, and I shall now call upon the Chairman of the sub-committee to give us a more detailed account of the project.

PROJECT CHAIRMAN BILL NICHOL DWELLS AT LENGTH ON PROJECT

In 1954 The Rotary Club of Hong Kong Island East's Project Committee surveyed the North Point and surrounding districts of Hong Kong for the most needed service to the community and as a result, discovered that the problem of educating deaf children, who can neither hear nor speak, had been sadly neglected and decided that a school for teaching deaf children would be a worthy first project for the young Club.

Apart from The Hong Kong School for The Deaf in Kowloon, it was discovered that there were practically no facilities for the teaching of deaf children in the district, not to mention the whole Island.

The idea was discussed with the Education and Medical Departments of the Hong Kong Government as well as the Social Welfare Officer and received their most favourable comments and support.

The project was then placed before the members of the Club, who, at that time numbered only 27 and was at once accepted en-

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thusiastically as the Club's first major project. There was no doubt in the minds of any of the members that the Project Committee had performed a worth-while job in selecting this worthy project as the club's first service to the community. It was obvious that the task of raising sufficient money to pay for the school would, for a small club which was still in its infancy, call for a substantial effort on the part of all members, but nothing daunted. the project went ahead.

An approach was made to the Government for assistance in the granting of a suitable site for the school and through the sympathetic understanding of all Government Officials and particularly the Education Department, in 1957 this beautiful site in Hing Fat Street overlooking the Victoria Park was granted to the Club for the purpose of erecting a school for the teaching of deaf children.

The site on which we are now gathered, measuring approximately 5,000 sq. ft. is obviously perfectly sited for a school. Overlooking the beautiful green grass of the Victoria Park which will serve the children as playing fields, it is second to none in Hong Kong. Its central situation, served by trams and buses, will allow the children to come from all parts of the district with great ease. The site could not have been more perfectly chosen and in the years to come, those who will be benefited by the teaching of the Victoria Park School will be forever grateful for the generosity of the Government in granting such a perfect site for their benefit.

Through the united efforts of all members the community service fund of the club grew to substantial proportions. The money came from many sources, social functions, charity balls, members' birthday donations, weekly contributions from members, voluntary help from friends, dedications of classrooms, in dollars and cents, in tens and thousands, and all through the efforts of the club members and their friends—friends too numerous to mention.

It soon became necessary to prepare plans for the school, and the Club could not have been more fortunate in this matter as they were able to appoint as their Honorary Architect, Mr. W. Szeto who already has standing to his credit so many fine school buildings in Hong Kong. Under the guidance of Mr. Szeto the tedious but necessary work of preparing all the details for a building were, as far as the Club was concerned, most easily overcome, but we, who have served on

the Committee know well of the very hard work done by Mr. Szeto and his staff in preparing such fine plans. It must be remembered that the only reward Mr. Szeto and his staff get is the satisfaction of seeing this fine school completed and the knowledge that they have given to the handicapped deaf children of Hong Kong a beautiful place in which to study.

During the early planning stages of the school it became obvious that the estimate made for the cost of a school of this size was not sufficient and that the club would have to double its effort in order to raise the money required to meet its obligations and build a school worthy of the project. But the Rotarians and their friends were not perturbed and quickly increased their efforts soon making it possible to spend, as we have done, approximately \$280,000:00, \$200,000:00 from the Club and \$80,000:00 from the Government.

Again, the club must express its gratitude for the sympathetic understanding of Government which, in answer to an appeal by the Club, granted a subsidy of \$80,000:00 to assist in the payment of the building, without this subsidy the club members would have been hard pressed to meet the full sum.

The successful tender submitted by The Asia Construction Company was accepted and a contract signed in March, 1959. At that time it was hoped to have the building completed by September, but due to an unfortunate experience during the early stages of the piling work, when it was discovered that the original piling plan could not be followed owing to heavy unforeseen rock formations some 20 ft. below the foundations, the piling had to be postponed. This snag entailed the drawing up of an entirely new piling plan and the repetition of the procedure of submitting these plans to the Public Works Department for their approval, and so the whole building work was delayed for some considerable time, making it impossible to meet the completion target. However, these troubles which could not be foreseen, and not due to anyone's fault, were overcome and the Foundation Stone was laid by The Hon. Ngan Shing Kwan, O.B.E., on the 11th of December, 1959.

The building is of three storeys with provision for the erection of another two storeys when the time comes for expansion, as it undoubtedly will. The essence of the planning of the building has been to provide the accommodation of 12 classrooms with sufficient play area within the boundaries of a compara-

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tively small site; in addition, parking space has been provided along the west boundary in compliance with the special grant conditions. The ground floor houses the main staircase, sanitary facilities, caretaker's quarters and a covered playground equipped with a raised platform for assembly purposes. There are also open play areas on both sides of the covered play-ground. The covered parking space for four cars has been arranged within the boundary of the school.

The 1st floor consists of 4 classrooms, General Office, Principal's room, Staff Common Room and storage rooms, in addition, to sanitary facilities.

The 2nd and 3rd floors have a total of 8 classrooms, a special Hearing Aid Room, a Staff Room, store rooms and more toilet facilities.

The classrooms are designed to accommodate 15 to 20 pupils, conforming to the normal practice of the schools of this nature. The Architect has taken special advantage of the situation of the site to provide the classrooms with north lighting. On the roof, a small open play-ground has been provided which overlooks the Victoria Park and the Harbour.

Special mention must be made of the Architect's treatment of the front of the school. He has, as he does with all his schools, given it a very distinctive and unusual appearance, combining beauty with utility.

Victoria Park School for The Deaf is an incorporated body, and tribute must be paid to the late Rtn. Sir M. K. Lo who was responsible for advising the club and drawing up the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and in true Rotary spirit, he, of course, gave this service free-of-charge.

It is not Rotary principle to burden the club with the management of a project once it has been completed, rather it is Rotary's

aim to seek new ways of serving the community, leaving others more experienced to take up the task of permanent management. In the case of this school, the Rotary Club of Hong Kong Island East is providing the complete building but the management has been handed over to the Governing Council of the school, which has already, through the facilities offered by the Hong Kong School For The Deaf, trained teachers to take over the teaching duties.

The members of the Association under the chairmanship of Miss Cherry are experienced in the running of deaf schools as many members of the Council are already devoting much of their time to the Hong Kong School For The Deaf at Diamond Hill. The two schools, although bearing different names will be run in close co-operation, so leaning on the wide experience of the Hong Kong School For The Deaf, there is no doubt at all that The Victoria Park School will quickly gain as fine a reputation as its elder sister.

Deep gratitude should be expressed to all those who have helped in so many ways. We hope they will enjoy the pleasure of seeing the happy faces of the deaf children in this Victoria Park School For The Deaf and share with the Rotarians of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong Island East the knowledge that
"HE PROFITS MOST WHO SERVES BEST"

HONG KONG & THE JET AGE

At the luncheon meeting last held on Wednesday, April 20, 1960, Major K. C. Harvey, Swissair Regional Director, Public Relations, Far East, gave the following talk on the gradual adoption of jets by the various air lines. It is most interesting and we commend it to the attention of those who are travel minded.

Major Harvey speaks:

The conquest of the air still offers a tre-

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mendous future. Exploration is reaching out for the stars. Are there any limits? Three hundred thousand kilometres a second is the highest speed of all, the speed of light. That is perfection; is that what man seeks?

Today one often hears the expression "jet age". The way from the little 12-HP engine of the aircraft flown by the Wright Brothers to the 3,500-HP compound engine of the Douglas DC-7C and Super Constellation was covered fairly quickly.

Only twenty-five years after the first flight of the Wright Brothers, an Englishman named Frank Whittle registered the first patents for an aircraft engine which, in his opinion, was far superior to the piston engine: this was the gas turbine. On 27th. August 1939 the Heinkel HE-178 fight, equipped with a jet engine, took off from the German town of Rostock. One year later the Italians tested the Caproni N-1 jet fight. 1941 saw the first trials in Great Britain with a jet engine built by Whittle and fitted into the Gloster fighter. It is no accident that World War II helped the jet to predominance; not because the war was responsible for everything, but because money flows freely for military purposes in times of war and victory may depend on the superiority of one's own equipment.

At present, commercial air transport is going over gradually to jet propulsion. The starting signal for this veritable race between the airlines, for the "blue riband of speed and comfort", sounded in the autumn of 1955 with the announcement of Pan American World Airways (PAA) that the company had ordered, in one move, 45 jets.

Following on the decision of Pan American, further orders for jets started to be placed, especially with Boeing and Douglas. On their side, the competitors of the American aircraft industry took care not to be left too far behind in this irresistible movement.

Swissair, like other companies, could not remain inactive in the face of the coming revolution. Otherwise, sooner or later, it would have been pushed out of the market because it lacked modern aircraft. These were the considerations that prompted it to order, hardly four months after Pan American World Airways, two Douglas DC-8s, each equipped with four Pratt and Whitney turbines; the order was increased by a third unit of the same type in September 1956.

The re-equipment problem was not yet,

however, solved. The DC-8 is a high-capacity long-distance plane which cannot be operated economically over sectors of less than 5,000 km and of low traffic density. What was required was a type suitable for traffic within Europe, as well as for the routes to the Near and Far East and to South America. Then a new factor appeared: The French aircraft constructor Sud Aviation and also British and American manufacturers started to build jet planes which were smaller than the Boeing 707 or DC-8 and therefore more suited for operation on short and medium haul routes.

The Sud Aviation Caravelle, equipped with two Rolls-Royce Avon turbines, has the advantage of satisfying the requirements of the European route pattern. On the other hand, because of its limited range, it cannot, with full payload be employed on the routes to the Far East, South America, or other routes in excess of 3,000 km. Designed for these medium hauls are, among others, jet planes of the types Convair 880, and Convair 600, Boeing 720 and Comet 4. Research has shown that no single type of jet liner offered on the market can be operated economically over long, medium and short distances. Swissair, whose network comprises all these kinds of routes, found the decision of what to buy particularly difficult, because it was not financially set to order, almost simultaneously, a separate fleet for each of the three sector categories.

Scandinavian Airlines System was faced with a similar problem. SAS, comprising the carriers of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, for several years has been in close touch with Swissair, especially on technical and operational matters. Both companies already had ordered DC-8s for their long-haul routes. A joint solution regarding medium and short haul jets therefore readily suggested itself. Negotiations were started and led, on Oct. 6, 1958, to the signing in Zurich of a cooperation agreement which became a milestone in air transport history.

Under this agreement Swissair ordered five Convair 800 series jet liners, the order later being amended in favour of the more powerful Coronado series, fitted with turbo fans and not requiring silencers, such air liners to be used for *medium stage* hauls. Swissair will lease to SAS two of the five Coronados, which are each equipped with four General Electric turbo-jets. SAS in turn will lease to Swissair four *short-haul* Caravelles, of which it had ordered 16.

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The agreement enables both companies to operate from this year a modern, highly competitive jet fleet. Each will have the same three types of planes and will therefore be able to fulfil completely the requirements of a network of short, medium and long sectors. At the same time the problems of technical maintenance are being radically simplified. This joint move also means that investment in new equipment will be smaller than would be necessary if each company acted individually. All aircraft of the three types are completely standardised between the partners and therefore interchangeable.

Swissair is now putting its DC-8s into service on the North Atlantic and from May of this year, its Caravelles on the routes between Switzerland and Great Britain, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy and the Near East. Finally, towards the end of 1960 Convair Coronados will start operating to the Far East and at the beginning of 1961 to South America.

Among the advantages of the DC-8, Caravelle and Convair Coronados are—apart from their high-speed—pressurised cabins, weather radar, and all up-to-date navigational aids.

Jets exercise a strong attraction for the travelling public. At least two world airlines report load factors approaching 100 per cent for their routes flown with jets. The high capacity—up to 140 passengers per aircraft—high speed, unprecedented comfort, these are factors that will give to air travel a new and vigorous impulse.

Entirely new opportunities will be open to tourists, especially those coming from America, and also to business travellers. If the industry succeeds in lowering fares further, the aeroplane will sooner or later become a means of mass travel. A new challenge will face the tourist industries in general and the hotel industry in particular. Upon the success in solving these problems probably will depend whether traditional tourist areas, among them Switzerland and Hong Kong, will maintain the position they have held so successfully.

Before the jetliners of Swissair and SAS take the air, millions of miles of "Paper Jet" Operations will have carried these planes many times around the world—on paper.

"Paper Jet" Operations were the scientific answer to the thousand-plus problems

confronting airline operators before a jetliner can be put into service.

On Paper Jet Operations, for example, the 650 mph Coronado jetliners have flown innumerable journeys in and out of Hong Kong and other major airports throughout the Far East and elsewhere.

The jet Age has come to Hong Kong. And the great, wide world is becoming smaller. Because, through the ultra-swift jetliner of Our Era, distances are spanned in considerably less time. And the world is becoming better acquainted.

My postscript to this talk brings this jet story right up to date: this morning (Apl. 20) at 10.14 precisely, Peter Gluckmann, The Flying Watchmaker of San Francisco, used a jet thrust of 250 lbs. to catapult his grossly-overweighed single engine light aircraft into the air from Kai Tak.

The aircraft's normal maximum weight is 2,900 lbs. with fuel; however, for Gluckmann's record-breaking attempt to fly across the Pacific from Hong Kong to the United States, his tiny aircraft grossed approximately 6,300 lbs., including two tons of fuel, on take-off.

Latest reports from Kai Tak indicate that Gluckmann is on course, flying approximately at 200 ft. above sea level at 110 mph.

OUR LAST MEETING

BANNERETTES EXCHANGED

Club bannerettes were exchanged between our President and Rtn. V. G. G. Nayar of Quilon, Kerala, India, and Rtn. Louis Joel of Williamstown, Victoria, Australia.

The President then showed the members four bannerettes brought back by Mr. G. S. Stokes who had only recently returned from England on a furlough.

The banners were from:

- Rotary Club of Hoylake, Cheshire, England.
- Rotary Club of Aintree, Kirby, England.
- Rotary Club of Prescott, England.
- Rotary Club of Bootle, Lancashire, England.

**ATTENDANCE CONTEST
LATEST**

Group 1	87.15%
" 2	85.81%
" 3	84.78%
" 4	89.68%

THE PRESS THANKED

The gentlemen of the press were particularly thanked by the President for having given due publicity to the opening of our Victoria Park School For The Deaf last Tuesday, April 9, 1960.

**ROTARIANS BILL & FRANKLIN
ALSO THANKED**

President Wilson also thanked Bill and Franklin for having contributed largely to the success of the school building project and the combined fellowship party respectively.

DONATIONS & FINES

Acting S. Arms Paul Cheng fined Founder President John Yuen a couple of dollars for doing the most talking at his table.

Past President Bill was requested to make a donation for having only recently made himself known as being a M.B.E.

This time the honor of spinning the Wheel fell on Rtn. Y. F. Chen. Result: \$3 from each member for the Red Box.

There being no further business, President Wilson pronounced the meeting adjourned after having toasted the Rotary International coupled with the name of Quilon, India.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

at fellow club in the Colony

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Major Charles Harvey

Subject: "The Scientific Expansion of Public Relations"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Business Meeting

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Mr. Auyang Ho-man

Subject: "Modern Acupuncture"

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-four members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 20th April, 1960, representing 82.76% made up as follows:

Present	24
Absent	3
Excused	0
On leave	2
	<hr/>
	29

GUESTS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. V. G. G. Navar	Quilon, India
" C. B. Berggrist	Astorp, Sweden
" Louis Joel	Williamstown, Victoria, Aus.
" S. A. L. Rahman	Hong Kong West

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. Peter Hall	Bob Ling
Major K. O. Harvey	Club



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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 31A King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 44

May 3, 1960

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

EMINENT MUSIC TEACHER RELATES EXPERIENCE

GIVES SOUND ADVICE

UNTIL Professor Chao Mei-Pa, Director of Crescendo Choral Society, Hong Kong, talked to us at our last luncheon meeting under the subject, "A New Experience, And What It's Taught Me", most of us had not been aware of the fact that music forms an important subject in the curriculum of local schools and that right here in Hong Kong we have some surprisingly good talents in the field of vocal music. Mr. Maurice Jacobson, adjudicator, was credited with saying in London last year, "I wish some organization or some rich people would bring these two excellent choirs to London", the choirs referred to being those from St. Stephen's College and Ying Wah Girls' College. And, this year, Dr. Forrester, adjudicator, was quoted in his radio talk thus: "St. Stephen's Choir gave me a lasting impression. This excellent choir can be compared with any of the best girls' choir in the world".

Professor Chao's speech follows:

"Changing from a position as the director of a High Level Musical Institute, with all expert musicians, to a primary and second-

ary school teacher has been a memorable experience. It started 1949 when I undertook to teach in St. Stephen's Girls' College after my arrival in Hong Kong. I recall how I dreaded teaching the children each Thursday morning. I was afraid and nervous on Wednesday night. The primary children did not understand anything that I spoke of regarding music. The older ones would ask me to sing popular film songs. Yet today I am teaching several thousands of teen-agers and

I love them, and how sweet they are to me. I could not find a happier profession than working with them. On the streets, or during recess time in school, you find them coming up to you with a smile, calling you, "Professor", and there is genuine appreciation and good

feeling. Their love and respect have become my greatest comfort.

"I recall that in 1951, St. Stephen's entered the Musical Competition with both Junior and Senior choirs. They were very well prepared, we thought. With great enthusiasm and hope we went, but with great disappointment we came out, when the Adjudicators announced that both the choirs

Next Meeting—Wednesday, May 4, 1960

"Festival in Japan"

Courtesy: A Colour Film Show

Title: Japan Air Lines Ltd.

came last. As a musician trained in Europe, and as one of the musical leaders in China, I felt deep disappointment. Yet with the full confidence of the headmistress and her moral support, disappointment was soon replaced by enormous success. For many years, St. Stephen's has been the holder of the Marden Shield and Ruttonjee Cup, as the best choir in the Colony. In 1956 when St. Stephen's did not join in the Competition on account of their Jubilee Celebration, Ying Wah Girls' Choir, which was also taught by me won the first prize and the Ruttonjee Cup. The following year, Ying Wah was beaten by St. Stephens. Last year Ying Wah came first, and St. Stephen's came second with only one point difference. Both choirs were awarded honour certificates. These two Colleges which I have taught, have won first prizes for the last eight years. Eight years First Prize is not a matter of pure luck, for they were judged by different adjudicators from London with different view points. This year St. Stephens' again brought back the Marden Shield. To quote last year's adjudicator, Mr. Maurice Jacobson's comments in London, "I wish some organization or some rich people would bring these two excellent choirs to London". Dr. Forrester, the adjudicator this year in his Radio talk or interview said: "St. Stephen's Choir gave me a lasting impression. This excellent choir can be compared with any of the best girls' choir in the world".

"In connection with these two rival choirs, I would like to tell of a happy incident in 1959, when St. Stephen's had been the holder of the Marden Shield already for four years, they lost by one point to Ying Wah Girls. St. Stephen's choir wrote a letter of congratulation to Ying Wah and said that they would rather be beaten by Ying Wah than by any other school. It was a very sweet thought. Another instance occurred the same year, when the two choirs by coincidence gave me similar gifts: a tie pin and a pair of cuff-links. The girls were very keen to see and to admire my pin during their classes. On Wednesdays I used to go to Ying Wah in the morning and St. Stephen's in the afternoon. I had to be careful to be prepared to change my morning pin to the afternoon pin! Later I had an opportunity of presenting the two groups in a joint choir at my Crescendo Choral Concert; they united and rejoiced in singing together, and having a party together, so that any feeling of jealousy vanished. They were very friendly, and today these girls have become the

cream of the Hong Kong University Musical activities.

"The musical standard of schools in Hong Kong has been seen to be extremely high ever since visiting adjudicators have come to Hong Kong. While the motive of the competition is to arouse musical interest in schools, to reveal talent, and to raise the standard of music, yet the competition is regarded by most musical teachers as an annual public examination. Many are worried at facing it. They are afraid that their work may be publically criticized, and they will lose face and prestige. The schools or the students may hence lose confidence in their teachers, if they find out that their teachers are below standard. Year after year the teachers have to face this challenge. Their fear will not disappear unless they be better equipped with good technique. School music in Hong Kong needs to be taught by specialists, and not by the physical training teachers who teach music for a couple of periods to fill up their time table. "All through the Night" with a heavy and harsh tone will no more be adequate as an item for Speech Day. Teachers must learn improved technique, and continue to learn by their experiences and by the adjudications.

"Let me tell you what I would expect of you, if you wanted to be a school teacher of music. It is fortunate if the singing teacher possesses a good personality, a pleasant face, a pleasing voice and good physique. The students will like her or him at once, and naturally respond to what the teacher wishes them to do. It is not wise to try to force students to do anything. You must stir up their interest and enthusiasm by your tactics and your enthusiasm. Make them feel eager and the joy of song. Encourage them in natural and spontaneous response. Above all, love them. In encouraging a spontaneous and lively attitude, I do not suggest that one should overlook discipline. I know well that discipline in singing classes is a difficult problem. In many schools, music is considered an unimportant subject by the students and also by the school authorities, so the students do not take this course seriously. They do not worry whether they pass an examination or not. Some schools have no music examinations. I feel thankful that the authorities of the schools where I teach are very cooperative. They support me in every respect. Good discipline must be established first, no matter how long the battle may be.

"The psychological characteristics of young children, varying interests according

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to age, the different emotional response of boys and girls, all these should be carefully watched. Without practical knowledge and training in music, a teacher will not be able to go far. Therefore a singing teacher today, I strongly advise, should take special training. But basically it is best if the teacher has a good voice and is able to sing, for students learn mostly by imitation.

"Good breathing is the foundation of voice production. You cannot acquire a good tone, accurate intonation and artistic effect in singing without proper breathing. Good breathing is effortless and seemingly continuous. It is the natural way of breathing. The most common breathing mistake in untrained children is chest breathing. Raising the shoulders and immediately expanding the upper chest are the signs of such breathing. One should fill the lower part of the chest first, using "Diaphragm support". It is by the expansion and contraction of costal and abdominal muscles, which control inspiration and expiration, that good tones are produced.

"Correct tone production brings flexibility. A trained voice must be natural and relaxed in order to produce good musical tones. A voice, well placed, though small has enough carrying power. It will retain its freshness, resonance, and flexibility even after long periods of singing. In producing a tone, the air in the resonant area starts to vibrate in the chest, in the sinuses, and in the head, depending on the pitch of the note. It is the vibration which brings the sound. To press the air into these resonant cavities without causing any unnecessary muscular tension, and transform the air into vocal sound is the secret of good tone production.

"To develop ease and spontaneity of singing is our aim. We must never allow students to sing too loud and too high. When there are high notes, make them imagine coming down to the note instead of climbing up to it. Avoid heavy chest tones and acquire a singing quality. Ask them not to raise their shoulders in breathing and not to raise their heads, which applies particularly to boys. "Singing with a smile" is an old but still valuable piece of advice. The pupil should be relaxed, his jaws lowered, and tongue flattened against the tips of the backs of his lower teeth. Intonation can be improved by various exercises, such as simple dictation, listening to intervals, singing in parts, and practice in soft tones. Singing "A cappella" is a splendid exercise.

"The choice of suitable material with good taste is a great responsibility. We are now far away from the day when St. Stephen's students asked me to sing a hit song, for today they enjoy singing in German, Bach's "Bist du Bei Mir", and Mozart's "Voi Che Sapete" in Italian. I say thanks to the government for its wide adoption of my books "Songs Evergreen" for all schools, for the Festival competitions, and for the School-Leaving Examinations. These songs have lifted the standard of school music. I remember some years ago an examiner of the Royal College of Music, said to me that the songs in the "Songs Evergreen" were very beautiful, but he doubted whether it would be possible for Hong Kong students to sing them in class. I answered, "Yes, it is possible", and today I will add, "Not only is it possible, but also students do enjoy singing these songs, and they sing them beautifully".

"Now in conclusions, sometime ago, a Junior School music teacher came to me asking, "What is the secret of your teaching and conducting which has made your choirs so outstanding?" I answered him, "When I treat a song, I think of interior decoration; the shading, blend, balance and contrasts which are the essentials for an artistic room. A song is like a story, which carries a message, must be clearly told and understood. A musical phrase is like a flowing stream. It is smooth and continuous. To pronounce clearly and to define each consonant artistically will bring out the meaning of the words. Only unhealthy people have uneven pulse, so good music must have steady and even rhythm. Tempo is the soul of music. Extravagant gestures in beating time are not necessary. If you want me to choose the tone between a "Flute" and a "Chimney Whistle", I would naturally prefer to hear a Flute, for quality always comes first in music. There is no secret except my knowledge based upon experiences. It will be a great satisfaction to him or her, if a teacher is on the right track. Teaching school children can be a real joy and consolation."

OUR LAST MEETING

BANNERETTES EXCHANGED

The outstanding visiting Rotarian was Visez from Leopoldville, Congo, Africa. He presented to the club his club's banner and was later presented by President Wilson one of ours with the request that he take it back to his home club with our greetings.

**ATTENDANCE CONTEST
LATEST**

Group 1	87.90%
" 2	85.88%
" 3	84.00%
" 4	90.03%

LACK OF HOSPITALITY

Past President Bill Nichol in his 2-minute talk lamented the absence of an atmosphere of friendship in the club. He took exception to the fact that some members make it a habit to chat with the same men or group of men week in and week out. "Why don't they vary a little by fraternizing with visiting Rotarians or guests?", he asked.

DONATIONS & FINES

S Arms Pats fined himself \$3.00 for having absented himself from 3 meetings in succession.

Rtn. Edwin arriving late at the meeting was fined a couple of dollars.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY

S Arms Pat, upon presenting a birthday cake to President Wilson, remarked that it was unusual that his birthday should fall on the day of the meeting (April 27, 1960). The usual birthday song was subsequently sung in his honour.

THE WHEEL

At this meeting, the wheel was spinned by Past President Bill with the result that every member made a donation of \$4.00 in favour of the Red Box.

TOAST CLUB

Before terminating the meeting, President Wilson proposed a toast to R.I. coupled with the name of Leopoldville, Congo.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

at fellow clubs in the Colony

HONGKONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Rtn. John L. Marden

Subject: "Membership"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

A Film Show: "Dynamic Alcoholism"

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Major Stanley, Hong Kong Tourist Association

Subject: (To be announced at Meeting)

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-three members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 27th April, 1960, represent 79.31% made up as follows:

Present	23
Absent	4
Excused	0
On leave	2
	29

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. Richard Allen	Rtn. Bill Nichol
Prof. Chao Mei-Pa	Club

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Visez	Leopoldville, Congo
" Bill Mallet	Hong Kong
" Lucas Leone	Manila



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Our April 1960 was so g courtesy film show was so g his rescu Jimmy an being un himself other th swell the vice Fun

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TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday 11 to 2 p.m. at Winner House, 319 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 45

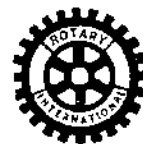
May 10, 1960

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Wilson Wang

Vice President
Y. F. Cheo

Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh

Hon. Treasurer
R. C. Yang



Directors

Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
Ex-officio
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

JAPAN AIR LINES LOANS US FILM

PAST PRESIDENT BILL NICHOL ADVISES 1961 ANNUAL CONVENTION PARTICIPANTS

OUR LAST MEETING

Our last luncheon meeting held on the 4th of April 1960 was probably the least eventful. There was no speech making and, in lieu of which, by courtesy of Japan Air Lines Co., Ltd., there was a film show. The general behavior of the members was so good that Sergeant-at-Arms Pat, in spite of his resourcefulness, could only request Rotarians Jimmy and Norman to make a small donation for being unusually fraternal. In fact, he had to fine himself \$5.00 for wearing a member's badge other than his own to swell the Community Service Fund.

100% ATTENDANCE

President Wilson commented at the beginning of the meeting the excellent attendance. He said that every member was present aside from those who were on leave. The attendance, therefore, was 100%, he added.

BANNERETTE RECEIVED

Hon. Secretary H. Y. Koh informed the audience that he had just received a bannerette from the Rotary Club of Ottawa, Canada.

BOARD MEETING

H. Y. also announced that there would be a Board meeting on Monday, May 9, 1960, at 8 p.m. at Winner House as usual.

ANNUAL R.I. CONVENTION IN JAPAN

Rotary Information Chairman Bill Nichol, referring to the 1961 Rotary International Annual Convention to be held in Japan, advised would-be participants to inform him early so hotel accommodation could be booked to avoid disappointment. Bill said that one could expect an extraordinarily large number of visitors and that he could not over-emphasize the importance of making early preparations.

THE FILM HOW

The film entitled, "Festivals in Japan", like most Japanese colour films, was highly colourful and interesting, recording as it did, many Japanese Festivals filmed in different localities. Almost all based on Japanese mythology, the film showed us some very quaint rituals and long processions complete with huge floats. It was a matter for regret, how-

ever, that the dialogue, although in English, was not distinct on account of some mechanical misadjustment. But the photography was excellent and we certainly enjoyed watching it.

TOAST CLUB

Asking all present to drink a toast to Rotary the World Over coupled with the name of the Rotary Club of Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A., President Wilson adjourned the meeting.

Next Meeting—Wednesday, May 11, 1960

Speaker: Dr. Richard R. C. Li

Subject: "Science Above Sciences"

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ATTENDANCE CONTEST

LATEST

Group 1	88.66%
„ 2	85.80%
„ 2	82.37%
„ 4	90.88%

SAN MARINO IS NUMBER 116

The admission to membership in Rotary International of the Rotary Club of San Marino raises to 116 the number of countries in which there are Rotary clubs. Current membership figures are 10,513 Rotary clubs and 487,000 Rotarians—an all-time high in number of clubs, Rotarians and countries.

San Marino is on the Italian Peninsula, near the Adriatic Sea, and is the oldest and smallest republic in the world. The city and the country in which the Rotary club is located are both named San Marino.

IT'S AN IDEA!

The editor of *The Spindle* of the Rotary Club of Lewiston-Auburn, Maine, U.S.A., asks visiting Rotarians to contribute articles describing their impressions—favorable and unfavorable—of the club, which are published without the auditor's signature.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

at fellow clubs in the Colony

HONGKONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Rev. Father Howatson, S.J.
Subject: "An Appraisal Of Youth Project"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: Mr. Laurie, British Consul
Subject: "Kenya"

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Mr. F. E. Rainbow
Subject: "Direct Taxation In Hong Kong"

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-six members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 4th May, 1960, representing 89.65% made up as follows:

Present	26
Absent	1
Excused	0
On leave	2
	<hr/>
	29

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. P. G. M. Lee	Johore Bahru, Malaya
„ Cloyd B. Fellabaum	Toledo, Ohio
„ Clyde Launder	„ „

VISITORS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. E. Thoneman	Rtn. Harry Durrant
„ R. Redel	„ Franklin Koo
„ S. Shen	„ Y. I. Hsi
„ Peter Hall	„ Bob Ling

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TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 46

May 17, 1960

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

"SCIENCE ABOVE SCIENCES"

BY DR. RICHARD LEE

AT our last luncheon meeting we had an extraordinary speaker in the person of Dr. Richard Lee, author, and professor of psychology and philosophy.

In Indonesia, Christians call him "servant of the Lord". The fact is that Dr. Lee chose to become a devoted Christian at the time when he was leading an unusually successful life. In one stroke, he gave up his military rank and changed his ordinary material way of living into that of Jesus Christ.

Since his conversion he has been zealously at work in the field of Christianity. He has helped to found several universities and is a constant preacher, taking the Gospel to all people, irrespective of colour or class. Sanitariums, hospitals, houses of leprosy and even jails are objects of his preaching. He is known to have repeatedly said, "I do not know what is fear since I found Him".

Speaking under the title of Science above Sciences, Dr. Lee defined the word, science,

as knowledge gained by systematic study and said that Chemistry, Mathematics, Astronomy, Biology, Psychology, Religion and Theology are some of the better known sciences. He stressed, however, there is a super science or a science above sciences, as he called it. He meant, of course, the Christianity. It is usually said that scientists, as a rule, do not believe in the existence of God since most of them are agnostics. He pointed out that such

belief is fallacious, calling attention to the fact that some of the great scientists of the world were Christians. For example:

Michael Faraday — Chemistry
Copernicus — Astronomy
Boyle — Physics

Isaac Newton — Physics
Nebrissensis — Mathematics
John Dalton — Molecule
John Locke — Psychology
Leonhard Euler — Mathematics
Linaens — Botany.

Whichever way you look at it, he said, there is God. Common things like a table,

Next Meeting—Wednesday, May 18, 1960

Speaker: Mr. Li Fook-Hing, A.R.P.S., Society of Hong Kong

Subject: "Hong Kong Photographers & Their Work"

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for instance, has a designer and, logically, he said, there is a designer of the universe in which we live and that designer is God.

Today there are in the world 700,000,000 people who believe in God and it is wrong to say that they are credulous people.

Finally, he advised that one was in trouble he would find peace after he believed in God.

WAY TO A BRIDGE

The Rotarians of the world must try to find a way to implement President Harold T. Thomas' injunction to "build bridges of friendship for a more neighborly, more friendly, and more orderly world" [*Rotary Bridging Borders between Men*, THE ROTARIAN for January].

Many are the means suggested to achieve this purpose: tourism, exchange of correspondence, programs, books, recordings, etc., but one of the most efficient ways would be by sending friendly "embassies" of at least five Rotarians who would visit a given country, not only with the purpose of strengthening the links of friendship with the Rotarians of the country visited, but also as ambassadors of the country which they represent, taking along the greetings from high authorities, cultural and people's institutions, universities, craft chambers, etc., and even holding roundtables with newspapermen in order to start interesting talks about their country and the purposes of the plan, as well as to outline a program for the realization of Rotary conferences in order to build sound

bridges of friendship for a more neighborly world.

Money would be needed to start this plan. I suggest a contribution from each Club of no more than 5 percent or no less than 3 percent of the Club dues. Many "embassies" of friendship could be organized during this year, and if this idea is adopted in all countries, the exchange of groups would represent another important program sponsored by Rotary International.

Once the idea has been accepted, a Committee, which could be named "Promoting the Embassies of Friendship," could be organized in each country, with a Board of Directors composed of Rotarians from all Districts which will function in accordance with a proper set of by-laws.

—Emilio Borsella, *Rotarian*

OUR LAST MEETING

ATTENDANCE AT LOW EBB

From the point of view of attendance our last meeting was easily the poorest for some time. Only two thirds of the members put in an appearance. Besides, excepting the club speaker, there was only one guest, Mr. Peter Hall. And, Rtn. P. Y. Koo of the Hong Kong Club was the only visiting Rotarian. Apparently, not everything is right with this club. Enthusiasm seems to be waning. Fellow Rotarians, do something.

SUPPER IN LIEU OF LUNCHEON

According to President Wilson, the regular weekly Wednesday luncheon meeting on June 1 next had to be scrapped in favour of a business meeting to be held in New

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Metropole Restaurant (Mezzanine Floor) on the same day at 7.30 p.m. Will all members remember this change?

OUR PROXY AT R.I. ANNUAL CONVENTION

President Wilson also announced that the club had requested Past Administrative Advisor Rtn. K. T. Kwo of the Rotary Club of Taipei, recently nominated for the office of district governor for the 1960-61 Rotary year of new District 345, to stand proxy for us at the Rotary International 51st Annual Convention to be held in Florida's renowned Miami land between May 29 and June 2.

PRESIDENT'S NIGHT

Speaking of the Presidents Night, designed to replace the annual ball, President Wilson said that it would be held as previously announced in Sunning House in the evening of June 30 and advised that, owing to the limited space at Sunning, not to bring too many friends to the gathering. It is understood that the seating capacity there is about 70.

CLASSIFICATION

Past President Rtn. Bill, now Rotary Information Chairman, in his 2-minute talk, stressed that we should have a "Classification Open" list with which every member should be acquainted. Such a list would enable members to get the right person to fill the right classification. Obviously, it is the wrong thing to do to look for the right classification to fit a person proposed for membership.

DONATIONS

Vice-President Rtn. Y. F. Chen came to the meeting one quarter of an hour too late.

MEMBERSHIP PROPOSAL

The name, address, qualification and classification of one candidate are published below for consideration by our members; recommendations for membership have been approved by the Board of Directors at its extraordinary meeting held after the regular weekly luncheon meeting, Wednesday, May 11, 1960.

If no objections are filed with the Board within 10 (ten) days by any member, the candidate will be considered elected.

Name: Peter Kam-ping Hall.

Business: Freight Shipping Agency.

Business address: Hop Kee & Company
(Head Office), 389, King's Road I. F.,
North Point, Hong Kong.

Position: Manager.

Residence: No. 2 Tak Shing Street
(Ground Flr.), Kowloon.

Proposer: Rotarian Bob Ling.

Cause: His watch had gone out of commission. Nevertheless, the Sergeant-at-Arms made no exception and requested of him a donation in favour of the Red Box. Additionally, Rtn. Y. F. was asked to spin the wheel. Amidst mild excitement the wheel stopped at 5.

CLUB TOAST

The meeting was adjourned after President Wilson had proposed a toast to R.I. coupled with the name of Sapporo South, Japan.

ATTENDANCE CONTEST

LATEST

Group 1	. . . . .	88.50%
" 2	. . . . .	86.60%
" 3	. . . . .	83.33%
" 4	. . . . .	91.40%

ROTARY CLUB OF KOWLOON

OFFICERS FOR 1960/61

- Rtn. O. R. Sadick, President
- Rtn. A. J. Stonyer, Vice-President
- Rtn. K. L. Stumpf, Hon. Secretary
- Rtn. J. W. Kima, Hon. Treasurer
- Rtn. Frank Wills, Sgt.-at-Arms

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- Community Service*—Rtn. E. E. Gates, Jr. (Chairman)
- Fellowship*—Rtn. E. J. S. Tsu (Chairman)
- International Service*—Rtn. P. W. D. Fairbarns (Chairman)
- Programme*—Rtn. Dr. D. Engel (Chairman)
- Classification*—Rtn. E. Joffe (Chairman)
- Vocational*—Rtn. H. N. Harilela (Chairman)
- Attendance*—Rtn. N. G. Rolph (Chairman)
- Bulletin*—Rtn. M. J. Anderson (Chairman)
- Rotary Information*—Rtn. O. F. Hamilton (Chairman)
- Club Service*—Rtn. A. J. Stonyer (Chairman)
- Aims and Objects*—Rtn. O. R. Sadick (Chairman)
- Ex-officio*—Rtn. O. F. Hamilton

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

at fellow clubs in the Colony

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Rtn. Sydney S. Gordon
Subject: (A Vocational Talk)

KOWLOON (Thursday), Ladies' Day

Speaker: Mrs. Matsumura
Subject: "Ikebana" (Japanese Flower Arrangement)

H.K. ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Rtn. Chiu Yiu-Wah
Subject: A vocational talk on WINE.

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 11th May, 1960, representing 68.96% made up as follows:

Present	. . . . .	20
Absent	. . . . .	7
Excused	. . . . .	0
On leave	. . . . .	2
		—
		29
		—

VISITING ROTARIANS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Club</i>
Rtn. P. Y. Koo	Hong Kong

GUESTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Introduced by</i>
Dr. Richard Lee	Club
Mr. Peter Hall	Bob Ling



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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 47

May 24, 1960

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

HONG KONG HAS PHOTOGRAPHIC TALENTS

RTN. Y. F. CHEN HOSPITALISED

HONG KONG is generally known as an important port where ships of all nations call and where thousands of tourists do their shopping. But it is not known among its own inhabitants that it is noted for its numerous talented photographers. It was up to Mr. Lee Fook Hing, President of the Hong Kong Photographic Society, to call that to our attention. In his speech before us last Wednesday at our regular weekly luncheon Mr. Lee spoke thus:

"There are many people who take pictures in Hong Kong. It is an undeniable fact that snapshot photographers form the majority of photographers in the world, and Hong Kong is no exception.

"What I particularly wish to speak to you about to-day is a group of photographers here in Hong Kong who have taken up Photography not only as a hobby but as a medium of art. Their works have travelled far and wide into the remotest corners of the globe and have been admired by millions of people all over the world. Photographers of such achievements are of course very rare. Here in this small island of Hong Kong there are some first class exhibitors of photography of international salon

ranking. There are approximately 160 international salons all over the world, to which all photographers, amateur or professional, are invited to submit entries.

"Most of the salons are in the United States of America, Canada, Great Britain, Europe, S.E. Asia, South Africa, South America, and many countries behind the iron curtain. The central body of these salon activities is the Photographic Society of America, who keep a record of all the acceptances in the PSA approved salons which number about 130-140 each year. This record has shown for the past 7 or 8 years that Hong Kong photographers have gained the most number of acceptances. In recent years the standard of

Hong Kong photographers has become so high that I would not be boasting if I said that in Pictorial Photography Hong Kong leads the world. It is a pride which Hong Kong should be quick to claim and the people of Hong Kong should be more aware of the fact that the achievements of our photographers are being admired and envied in countries abroad. They should be more aware of the fact that each time a photograph from Hong Kong is hung on the walls of a salon

Next Meeting—Wednesday, May 25, 1960
Speaker: The Hon. J. M. Fraser, CBE, ED, Commissioner for Housing, Hong Kong Housing Authority
Subject: "Low Cost Housing"

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abroad, the name of Hong Kong is being spread among the nations.

"How then have these Hong Kong photographers attained such a high degree of proficiency. The Photographic Society of Hong Kong offers good facilities for competitions and criticisms, and most of the successful photographers are our own members, who started out as beginners in our Society competing against other members in the beginners class. In time they worked themselves up to compete in the intermediate and the advance classes and finally they became honour class members in our Society. Therefore to a large extent these photographers owe much of their successes to the Photographic Society of Hong Kong."

Showing his listeners a number of representative blow-ups and causing them to be passed around for close examination, Mr. Lee added:

"Here in Hong Kong, we have the champion exhibitors of the world for the years 1953-4-5 and 6 Mr. Cheung Yu Chiu, F.R.P.S., A.P.S.A., for the year 1957 Mr. Shum Kung Sik, A.R.P.S., 1958 Mr. Ho Fan, F.R.P.S. and 1959 Dr. K. H. Wu, F.R.P.S. All these gentlemen are business and professional men like yourselves and are serious amateurs. I have brought along with me to-day the works of these photographers which they themselves consider the most successful. These prints, have won an average of 120 acceptances in 45 countries and have been awarded an average of 40 honour ribbons and 12 gold, silver or bronze medals. They are classic examples of good exhibition photographs."

MAN WITH A BIG JOB: CLUB DIRECTOR

"I can always spot a Club Director," is the half-serious claim of a long-time Rotarian. "He is the fellow you always see with the Club Constitution and By-Laws peeking out of his pocket, and in his hands is the *Manual*

of Procedure, with little slips of paper sticking out from its pages."

This description pinpoints an essential responsibility of the Club Director: he must know the rules under which his Club operates, and have a working knowledge of the policies and procedures of Rotary International. The Club Constitution and By-Laws are his sources for Club rules; the *Manual of Procedure* is his reference book for Rotary policy as established by action of the RI Board and the international Convention.

But these documents are not the only items of basic Rotary material he should have at his finger tips. The *Outline of Classifications* and *Rotary Club Attendance Rules* belong on his "must know" list.

Why this imperative need of a Club Director to know Club rules and Rotary International policies? The Standard Club Constitution provides the answer in its definition of the Board of Director of a Rotary Club: *The governing body of this Club shall be a Board of Directors to be constituted as the By-Laws of the Club may provide. As a member of his Club's governing body, a Director must be prepared to make informed decisions on any phase of his Club's operation.*

The responsibilities of Club Directors include:

- Approving the President's Committee appointments.
- Adopting the Club program for the year.
- Passing on membership proposals.
- Passing on renewal of honorary memberships.
- Approving the annual audit of Club funds and the adoption of the budget.
- Designating a bank for the deposit of Club funds.

- Deciding the time and place of regular Board meetings.
- Approving plans of Club Committees, especially those concerned with classifications, membership, attendance, and Rotary information.

Besides responsibilities discharged by participation in Board action, some Club Directors have duties assigned to them in connection with their Club's Committee organization. The Club President appoints one Director to be responsible for Club Service activities, and three other Directors to the Chairmanship of the Committees for Vocational Service, Community Service, and International Service.

The Director responsible for Club Service activities is not designated as Chairman of the Club Service Committee since this phase of Rotary activity is comprised of a number of independent activities extending into aspects of the entire Rotary program. Thus, the Club President appoints several standing Committee under Club Service—each with a Chairman. The Director in charge of Club Service activities coordinates and supervises the activities of these Committees.

Exceptions to this Committee plan are usually based on the size of the Rotary Club. In large Clubs, for example, Chairmen of the Vocational Service, Community Service, and International Service Committees are usually not Board members. Still, these Chairmen report to a Director responsible for a particular service. In this way the Club Board is brought into contact with the four main streams of Club activity.

"A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together" best describes the teamwork the Board of Directors of a Rotary Club needs to do its work—wisely and well.

OUR LAST MEETING

VISITING ROTARIAN PRESENTS BANNER

After the customary introduction of visiting Rotarians, guests and gentlemen of the press, Rtn. P. Fong presented to President Wilson a bannerette of his home club at Batu Pahat, Johore, Malaya, with a short speech in which he said he was presenting his bannerette with greetings from his fellow Rotarians of Batu Pahat.

SUPPER REMINDER

President Wilson referred once again to the supper meeting in New Metropole Restaurant at 7.30 p.m. on Wednesday, June 1, 1960. It is going to be a business meeting closed to non-Rotarians, he said. The purpose of the meeting, he added, is to let every member to have a chance to air his opinion about the way the club should be run, giving constructive criticism about this and that with a view to injecting greater vitality into the club.

PRESIDENT-ELECT GRAVELY ILL

Past President Bill Nichol announced to the surprise and dismay of all present that Rtn. Y. F. Chen was very sick at the Hong Kong Sanatorium. In fact, he divulged, Y. F. was so seriously ill that his two sons, one studying in Canada and one in U.S.A., had been summoned home. Members were advised, however, not to visit him as, in his present condition, he could not afford to be disturbed. But, sending of flowers was encouraged.

NEW CLUB DIRECTORS, ATTENTION PLEASE

Magazine Chairman Rtn. Edwin Tao read for the benefit of the incoming directors of the club a piece appearing in the May number of The Rotarian under the title of "Man

**ATTENDANCE CONTEST
LATEST**

Group 1	87.60%
" 2	85.70%
" 3	83.46%
" 4	90.00%

with a big job: Club Director". As we feel it contains very timely advice for the club directors, we reproduce the whole thing elsewhere in this bulletin.

DONATIONS & FINE

S/Arms Rtn. Pat Cha did not have much to do in the way of fines as there was only one offender. He happened to be the editor of this bulletin and his offence was failure to appear at the meeting with his membership badge. The cost of this piece of forgetfulness was \$2.00.

Rtn. Dragon Nie gave away a couple of dollars apparently for his repeated absence.

Rtn. Jimmy Wu also donated a few dollars for the privilege of leaving the meeting early.

The wheel was spun by Rtn. C. L. Ong and the result was \$5.00 for the red box from every member present.

TOAST CLUB

Toasting Rotary the world over coupled with the name of Batu Pahat, President called the meeting adjourned.

PROGRAM OF THE WEEK

at Fellow Clubs in Hong Kong & Kowloon

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Mr. Alex Wu, President, Junior Chamber of Commerce, H.K.

Subject: "Ten Years Of Training & Community Service"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Business Meeting

HONG KONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Mr. Anthony Saletan

Subject: "Folk Songs"

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-one members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 18th May, 1960, representing 72.41% made up as follows:

Present	21
Absent	5
Excused	0
On leave	3
	29

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Nguyen Thanh	Saigon
" P. Fong	Batu Pahat, Johore, Malaya
" Bill Mallet	Hong Kong

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. Peter Hall	Rtn. Bob Ling
" J. W. Ramsay	" Dragon Nie
" Lee Fook Hing	Club



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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday 11 to 2 p.m. at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 48

May 31, 1960

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

COMMISSIONER FOR HOUSING

SPEAKS ON LOW COST HOUSING

THE presence in the luncheon meeting last Wednesday of both The Hon. J. C. McDouall, J.P., Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and Dr. D. J. M. Mackenzie, Director of Medical & Health Services, and the detailed talk on low cost housing by The Hon. J. M. Fraser, C.B.E., E.D., Commissioner for Housing, Hong Kong Housing Authority, formed the highlights of the meeting. In his talk, the Commissioner covered the problem of low cost housing in the world in general and that in Hong Kong in particular. The talk was both interesting and informative and we do not hesitate to commend it to the attention of students of sociology and those who are civic minded.

The Commissioner: "About six months ago I gave a talk to the Rotary Club of Hong Kong on "Housing Round the World" in which I very rapidly skated round the conditions of housing and the efforts being made to improve it in a number of countries which I have had the privilege of visiting during the past 30 years. Today, I have been asked to talk about "Low Cost Housing", and this is a business in which I have been engaged rather intensively for well over 25 years. The term "low cost

housing" is one which has been used extensively since the 2nd World War and has become universal for what was previously called "Housing for the Working Classes". In the post-war era the term "working classes" became unpopular as I think it has been recognised now that the low income groups are not the only ones who work. I think it would be better perhaps if this talk were entitled "The Permanent Housing of the Lower Income Groups" because this is really what low cost housing means and the definition of "lower income" varies considerably in different countries of the world.

"In Hong Kong the lower income groups could probably be regarded as those who have a family income of less than

\$1,000 a month, and they comprise 90% of the population. In the United States of America eligibility for public housing extends only to those who earn less than US\$300 a month, and this group forms only a small section of the population. In the U.K. there is no limit of income for eligibility for public housing and this has been a bone of contention in British politics for some considerable time. It is a basic factor in the conception

Next Meeting—Wednesday, June 1, 1960.

Special Business Meeting

Time: 7.30 p.m.

Place: New Metropole Restaurant

of the welfare state. I think, however, it is true to say that the term "low cost housing" really applies to the housing of families who are unable to afford to pay a truly economic rent for housing accommodation regarded as being necessary to maintain a reasonable living standard. Two years income is regarded in U.S.A. as being a reasonable sum to pay for a family dwelling. At US\$300 a month this means US\$7,200, which will not purchase much of a house by U.S.A. standards. This basis is not necessarily applicable in other countries but is a fairly good guide when considering the economies of house purchase by instalments. On this basis two years income at HK\$1,000 a month is \$24,000 and this will buy a fairly good co-operative flat in Hong Kong or build a decent house in the country if a site can be found. On the other hand, \$300 (HK) a month, which is the maximum family income of about half the population at the moment, would envisage a house valued at \$7,200 (HK) which is the cost of a very simple Housing Authority flat. This of course does not mean that a family earning \$300 a month could afford to buy a flat costing \$7,200 nor could they afford to rent it on an economic basis.

"I do not intend in this talk to delve into the various arguments for or against the suitability of any types of housing which are being erected either in Hong Kong or anywhere else. I think it is sufficient to say that housing standards throughout the world have been raised considerably over the past 50 years and with the advance of modern science and techniques the population, particularly in urban areas of the world, have come to demand a better standard of housing than that which was common to their fathers and grandfathers. This demand is strongest where general living standards are rising. Where there is poverty and homelessness people are glad to almost any kind of shelter and security, (and of this we have ample evidence in Hong Kong.) The hut on the hillside may be a form of low cost housing but it does not come within the scope of this talk.

"The fact of the matter is that the world population has been increasing rapidly in the past 50 years and there has been a tremendous influx into the urban areas, mainly because of the additional amenities and opportunities which these urban areas can offer. This tremendous growth and influx has caused the creation of slums in all large cities of the world and over the past half century

the problem of slum clearance and better housing has become more and more acute in the countries of the world whose populations are becoming rapidly urbanised. Building has not been able to cope with this influx and this has been largely a matter of economics, for with the growth in the economy of a country inflation has raised wages and consequently the cost of building. Thus the demand for housing has been increasingly great from the lower income groups who have been for many years forced to live under conditions which if not insanitary and overcrowded are generally below accepted standards.

"Although standards of housing accommodation differ vastly in various countries of the world, there are certain recognised universal standards for good housing which have been written into the various housing laws and bye-laws which exist in all enlightened countries. These laws ensure that new housing is built to recognised standards of structural stability, sanitation and space. In the U.K. the recognised standard for the assessment of overcrowding is not more than two persons per room. In countries like the U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand, the standard is even higher, and in calculating the shortage of accommodation in these countries one person per living room is the standard normally used.

"Since the second world war the average family in the U.K. has been calculated at 3½, and the three bedroomed flat has been the most popular unit in public housing. This would be regarded anywhere in the Far East as being very spacious if not luxurious accommodation, and in places like Hong Kong is quite unobtainable. The standard of accommodation in Hong Kong in public housing is 35 sq. ft. per person and this allows 4 persons to be accommodated in a room of 140 sq. ft. In Singapore the standard of overcrowding is 350 cu. ft. per person, which in rooms with 8 ft. ceilings allows approximately 43 sq. ft. per person. These figures are statutory requirements for new housing but because of the overcrowded conditions which exist are not enforceable in existing accommodation. In periods of great emergency such as has existed for the past 10 years in Hong Kong and which have existed in other parts of the world, it has been necessary to build sub-standard housing so that people who had no homes at all would be able to be accommodated in a short space of time in dwellings which would at least give them protection, security and a certain

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amount of amenity and convenience, and at the same time be within the reach of what they could afford to pay in rent. Many countries, including Britain and the U.S.A., have been forced to deal with grave shortages, particularly after the two world wars, by building temporary housing. This is never an economic proposition. There are certain irreducible minimum structural standards and although temporary housing may have a low initial cost it is usually extravagant in land and services. The maintenance costs after the first few years are excessively high. Although space standards have to be reduced to meet an emergency it is always wise to retain structural standards which require a minimum of maintenance. When the happy day comes it is always possible to improve space standards in permanent buildings by conversion into larger flats, and this has been done extensively in the U.K.

"Housing needs require to be equated with the cost of building and the ability of the people to pay rents, and these three factors seldom correspond. It has, therefore, been necessary for public housing authorities throughout the world to introduce subsidies of one kind or another. The cost of building the average local authority dwelling house in the U.K. has, since the war, been approximately £1,500 and the average earnings of a family occupying this accommodation has been from £6 to £10 a week. An economic rent for such a house taking into consideration demortisation of capital, repairs, maintenance, management and other contingencies, would be approximately £2 10s. a week, but for families earnings less than £10 a week such a rent is regarded as excessive, and for many years there has been a Government subsidy of from £22 to £30 per annum on such houses, any deficit thereon having to be paid from the rate fund of local authorities. In the U.S.A. there is also in most States quite a heavy subsidy for public housing. The maximum allowable income in public housing is usually US\$300 a

BUSINESS MEETING TOMORROW EVENING

Fellow Members, please remember that there will be no luncheon meeting tomorrow. Instead there will be a business meeting in the New Metropole Restaurant, North Point. Dinner will be served at 7.30 p.m. sharp after which the business meeting will be commenced.

month and the rent, including services, is calculated at 20% of income with certain allowances for dependent children. This gives a maximum rent of \$60 a month but the average rent paid for such houses throughout the U.S.A. is probably about US\$30 a month and the houses themselves may now cost from \$8,000 to \$12,000 each, which envisages a considerable subsidy.

"The International Federation of Housing and Town Planning regards 1.6th of income as being a reasonable net rent to pay for low cost housing, and if services are included, 1.5th of income. Although this is what is commonly paid for new housing, the percentage of income paid for older housing is usually much smaller. The difficulty lies with the income group which is just beyond the allowable maximum where there is a distinct gap between what a tenant can afford and the accommodation he is able to obtain. This is one good reason why material prosperity of tenants of public housing should not be penalised. If a tenant can fulfil the initial qualifications to obtain public housing he should not be removed if his income at some stage exceeds the stipulated maximum. Particularly so if the only alternative equivalent accommodation available is beyond what he can reasonably afford. This will either drive him into debt or condemn his family to live in slum conditions again. Where sickness or unemployment renders a family incapable of paying rent for public housing there is a case for public assistance,

but it should be carried out independent of the Housing Authority, which is not a benevolent organisation, and has to balance its budget.

"I have quoted figures of the approximate cost of what is regarded as low cost housing in the U.S.A. and in the U.K. £1,500 amounts to HK\$24,000 and US\$10,000 amounts to approximately HK\$57,000. Such housing would be regarded as grossly extravagant and certainly not low cost housing in most Asian countries where the standards of accommodation, equipment and amenities are very much lower because of the inability of the lower income groups to pay for them.

"Half the population in Hong Kong is reputed to earn less than \$300 a month in family income and on the international standard this envisages a maximum rent of approximately \$50 for a family earning \$300. It is almost impossible without some form of subsidy to provide a self contained flat for a family of more than 5 adults at such a rental and if in fact reasonable amenities such as a small kitchen, bath, W.C. and drying verandah are to be provided, the rent required will be higher. A flat suitable by local standards for a family of 5 people costs a minimum of \$5,000 to build plus at least \$1,000 for the cost of land—making a total of \$6,000. This assumes the provision of land at favourable terms and not at market value, and the cost compares almost dollar for dollar with the minimum cost of a 5 person dwelling in the U.S.A. It also compares almost dollar for dollar with the cost of public housing which has been provided in Singapore over the last 15 years, so that it can be seen that standards of public housing in Hong Kong, Singapore and the U.S.A. are all geared to the local economy and in particular to the wage earning capacity of the population.

Densities.

"What I have said refers to the minimum cost of flats in multi-storey dwellings. Where land is plentiful and available at very

low cost it is possible to build single or two storey dwellings very much cheaper and also to reduce the housing densities accordingly.

Low Cost Housing Essentials.

1. Land at reasonable price with good road access.
2. Good load bearing soil.
3. Access to services—Water, Electricity, Gas, Sewage, Telephones, etc.
4. Healthy situation in a proper residential area away from excessive industrial or other noise and smoke or fumes.
5. Proximity to centre of employment.
6. Good transport services.
7. Shopping and marketing facilities available or provided.
8. Schooling close by or provided. Similarly medical facilities and entertainment.
9. Good open spaces for recreation.
10. Availability of local building materials and labour.

"Requirements differ in different countries of the world but these are the main essentials to look for in embarking on a scheme and the selection of a site. In these days of regional planning the selection of a site should be almost automatic as housing zones are usually defined and conditions of building are laid down, but where good sites are either very scarce, too expensive or non-existent and where sites have either to be created or cleared at considerable expense, involving the resettlement of squatters and others, the administrative problems in finding and making available sites for low cost public housing are very considerable and it may take years before a scheme comes to fruition or even before the *Architect* can be given his final brief.

"Some people think that low cost public housing is a very simple thing. All that is

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needed is to bring a plan out of a drawer, hand it to a few contractors to tender together with a standard specification, accept the lowest tender and get on with the job. The plans are simple and there is very little to go wrong. This is far from the truth. Few people who are not in the building business realise that to carry out a programme of urban housing for the lower income groups is a highly technical and complicated process, and many people who are in this business in a private capacity do not realise the additional complications involved when you add the word "public" to low cost housing.

"It is a mistaken idea that housing is the job of one particular profession. It does not consist only of building house or even of the letting or management of houses. There are many professions involved in the matter of public housing and to carry out the job properly it is necessary to combine the skill and technique of the architect, the planner, the builder, the surveyor, the engineer, the accountant, the housing manager and the administrator. The leader of a housing team should have a technical training and also a good administrative background, he must have a working knowledge of all the professions that I have mentioned and be able to give due weight to the considerations of each.

"Decisions to embark on a Housing Programme are taken at Govt. or Municipal level and main points of policy usually laid down in legislation. Details have then to be worked out by the Responsible Authority with the advice of the Executive who is appointed. Long before the choice of sites or types of buildings are considered, decisions have to be made on details of policy, and this has to be related to the particular housing need of the community. Due consideration has to be given to the sociological problems and the reaction of the population to the policy which is adopted, as well as to the feasibility of carrying out the particular policy decided on. At the outset social considerations are of paramount importance, and in particular the question of what the community as well as the individuals can afford—paying due regard to humanitarian principles.

"There is no country in the world which can afford to house its lower income groups without some form of subsidy, and the amount of subsidy to be provided is not only a financial but very often a political issue. The challenge is always to provide the best type of housing possible with the lowest possible subsidy, and the housing administrator is often expected to achieve the impossible. Problems of sites and buildings then come to the fore and they are also tied up with

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PRESIDENTS NIGHT

Do not forget to contact Franklin Ko about your reservations before June 1, 1960.

planning and zoning requirements and the question of road access and physical services. The architect must be called in at an early stage so that he can be given a clear brief of the requirements of the authority. What he is able to produce is largely governed by engineering considerations and a great deal of time should be spent on preliminary planning, both of the site and the buildings. The architect's brief usually throws down a further challenge which must be carefully considered, and this challenge is how to provide good permanent housing at the lowest possible cost to the standards which are required.

"The measure of success of a housing project is the extent to which these conditions are fulfilled. Eventually a scheme (sometimes many schemes) is prepared and one is eventually selected. Tenders are called and a contract is let. The architect is then only beginning the serious part of his job, which is the supervision of the building contracts. After a period of months or perhaps years, the scheme is completed, usually in stages to allow for a feasible letting programme to be carried out.

"During this time the housing management organisation comes into the picture, and in public housing it is usual for tenants to be selected on a carefully thought out points system which involves the visitation and interview of applicants and an enormous

amount of office work in the pointing and selection of tenants. In public housing this is a very necessary part of the job, and in some ways is the most difficult part of it all.

"The work is by no means finished when the houses are completed, tenants selected and estate fully occupied. For the housing management organisation it is only just beginning. It may take five or six years to reach this stage. The buildings themselves may be erected within a year, but if they are permanent buildings designed to do their job they should last for anything up to 100 years and the task of housing management is to see that they are properly maintained and continue to fulfil the purpose for which they were built. Management is perhaps the most difficult and complicated of all aspects of public housing, and it is a public service which must go on for many many years if the housing of the population is to be carried out successfully. Not only does it include the maintenance of the buildings, the collection of rents, day to day cleaning and repairs and the payment of rates and other dues: it must also deal with all tenancy problems, transfers, eviction, conversions and legal and human problems which arise. Good landlord and tenant relations is the keynote of all good public housing management and this is essential if the object of public housing is to be achieved. A great deal of the skill and effort which is put into the building of housing estates can be wasted unless good management by properly trained and experienced housing managers is carried out.

"Housing is not only a public service but a social service and the extent to which

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people and the way in which people are housed has a considerable and very important bearing on the prosperity and morale of the community. It is the duty of a public housing authority not only to build houses for its tenants, but to give them a place to live in which they can call a home.

Conclusion

"The housing of the lower income groups is a problem which faces almost every country in the world, and with the world population increasing at its present rate, this problem is increasing in intensity year by year. It is particularly acute in the City in which we live and it behoves all Rotarians to do their utmost in the service of their Community towards the alleviation of this very grave social problem."

THE LATEST ROVING ROTARIAN

In addition to Rtn. K. S. Chang who is now touring the world and Founder President John Yuen who momentarily is in Manila, we have Rtn. Pat Cha who has gone to Bangkok where he is making arrangements for holding an insurance agency convention, June 2 & 3, 1960. Thereafter, he will conduct a business survey in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh, Malaya.

OUR LAST MEETING

FIJI IS. RTN. PRESENTS BANNERETTE

Rtn. Ben Jannif of Suva, Fiji Islands, in presenting the bannerette of his home club said that his club had only a small membership of 43. That accounted, he added jokingly, for the small dimensions of its bannerette which hardly measured 3" x 7". In reciprocation, President Wilson presented one

of ours with the request that he take it back home with the compliments of this club.

ROTARIAN RETURNS HEALTHY

Rtn. Joseph Fung who had been on sick leave for three weeks came to the meeting, minus his ailments. President Wilson promptly gave him a warm welcome.

SUPPER MEETING

President Wilson once again reminded his fellow members of the cancellation of the luncheon meeting on June 1, 1960, which will be replaced by a business meeting the same day at 7.30 p.m. in New Metropole Restaurant.

PRESIDENTS NIGHT

Rtn. Pat assured his fellow Rotarians that the Presidents Night to be held on Thursday, June 30, 1960, at 8 p.m. in Champagne Room, Sunning House, was going to be a very pleasant affair. There would be wonderful music for them who have a craving for dancing. The cost per head will be \$15.00. It is a matter for regret that limited seating capacity makes it necessary to accept guests on a first-come-first-served basis. Rtn. Pat requested that Rtn. Franklin be informed before June 1, 1960, who would bring his Rotaryanne along to enable him to determine the number of seats available to guests. Please dial 73301 for Franklin.

PRESIDENT-ELECT'S CONDITION

Information Chairman Bill Nichol, in his usual 2-minute talk, said that he and Past President Henry had been inquiring after the health of Rtn. Y. F. on behalf of the Club since the latter's admission into Hong Kong Sanatorium. Rtn. Bill further informed his listeners that Y. F. had been operated upon

PROGRAMM OF THE WEEK

at

Fellow Clubs in Hong Kong & Kowloon

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Mr. Hilary Lee

Subject: "The Teachers' Lot in Hong Kong"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Subject: "If I Were Mayor Of Kowloon For 1 Year" by Several Speakers

HONG KONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Professor Jao Chung-I

Subject: "Hierographs & Chinese Wisdom"

ATTENDANCE CONTEST

LATEST

Group 1	86.58%
" 2	86.50%
" 3	83.50%
" 4	89.25%

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 25th May, 1960, representing 68.96% made up as follows:

Present	20
Absent	7
Excused	0
On leave	2
	—
	29

VISITING ROTARIANS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Club</i>
Rtn. Ben Jannif	Suva, Fiji Is.
" J. C. McDouall	H.K. Club
" R. N. Kaul	Kowloon
" D. J. M. Mackenzie	Honorary member, our club
" P. Y. Koo	Hong Kong Club

GUESTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Introduced by</i>
Major John Brown	Rtn. Harry Durrant
Mr. E. Shen	" Y. I. Hsi
" Carow Gibbs	" K. C. Goh

the day before and suggested once again that sending him flowers would be better than calling to see him at the sanatorium. Anyway, visits had been already tabooed by the sanatorium authorities, Bill added.

DONATIONS

Sergeant-at-Arms Pat announced that there had been two donations—one from Rtn. Paul for being late and one from himself for having to be absent from several subsequent meetings.

Rtn. Edwin Tao was given the honour of spinning the wheel and the result was \$5.00 from each member for the Red Box.

TOAST CLUB

After drinking a toast to Rotary the World over coupled with the name of Suva, Fiji Islands, President Wilson adjourned the meeting.



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東風

香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 56

June 7, 1960

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

PRESIDENT HAROLD T. THOMAS STRESSES BUILDING BRIDGES OF FRIENDSHIP

at

51ST ROTARY INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL CONVENTION

VETERAN NEWSPAPERMAN J. A. ABEY ELECTED

1961-1962 R.I. PRESIDENT

R.I. PRESIDENT WELCOMES DELEGATES

According to the latest cable despatches covering the 51st Rotary International Annual Convention held in Florida's famed Miami Beach between May 29 and June 2, 1960, R.I. President Harold T. Thomas on the opening day characterised the convention as being most important, seeing that "so many people

from so many countries were prepared to get together and become friends".

In his welcome address, among other things, he said, "Florida's geographical outline suggests an outstretched hand of friendship". Said he further: "In these days of world tension there is no question of Rotary's role. We concern ourselves with people, not with politics. Through relations between human beings, we hope to create an atmosphere in which governments can agree with each other".

LARGE DELEGATIONS

The number of Rotarians and guests attending the Convention was estimated at

more than 12,000 from 116 countries. CONSPICUOUS FRIENDLINESS

The Japanese delegates were easily the friendliest. They were moving Heaven and Earth to lure Rotarians the world over to their country for the next R.I. annual convention to be held in Tokyo from May 28 to June 1, 1961.

NEWSMAN ELECTED R.I. PRESIDENT

The Convention has elected Rotarian Joseph A. Abey president of Rotary International for 1961-1962. The Election Committee had made the nomination last January.

WHO IS ROTARIAN J. A. ABEY?

Rotarian Abey has been circulation director of the Reading *Eagle Times* for the past 27 years, and has served as president of two publishing companies. In Reading he has been president of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the advisory board of the Boy Scouts, and a committee member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Next Meeting—Wednesday, June 8, 1960

Speaker: Rev. P. J. Howatson, S.J.,
Hong Kong Catholic Social
Welfare Conference

Subject: "Boys & Girls Clubs in
Hong Kong"

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A Past President of the Rotary Club of Reading, he has been a member of that Club since 1936. He has served Rotary International as Director, as District Governor, and as Committee Chairman and member.

Rotarian Abey has been active in circulation managers associations and has travelled extensively in 60 countries.

PAST FOUNDATION FELLOW CONVEYS GOOD NEWS

"I am pleased to give you good news in advance of the arrival in September of two Rotary Foundation Fellows from U.S.A. who will take up studies in the Department of Economics and Political Science in the University of Hong Kong as external students for the academic year 1960-61. The names and address of these two Rotary Fellows are:

Miss Kay Crumly,
1600 Oxford,
Lawrence, Kansas,
U.S.A.

and Mr. Robert A. Gasser,
115 Linden Avenue,
Pine Beach,
New Jersey,
U.S.A.

"Mr. Gasser is a B.A. graduate of the University of Rutgers University and Miss Crumly expects to obtain her B.A. degree in June from the University of Kansas. Accommodation has been arranged for both these Fellows in the University of Hong Kong.

"As a past Rotary Foundation Fellow it gives me particular pleasure to pass on such good news to you, and to see that Hong Kong is benefitting fully from the Rotary Founda-

tion Fellowship Programme."

Yours sincerely,

Nelson Young
Rotary Foundation Fellow
1957-1958

OUR LAST MEETING

DISMAL ATTENDANCE

The meeting took the form of a dinner meeting. It was especially called by President Wilson to give an opportunity to fellow members to give vent to their feelings about the club. There was no criticism, however, as there was more urgent business to be discussed.

The attendance was most disappointing, as out of a membership of 29, only 15 members showed up.

RE-ELECTION OF NEXT PRESIDENT

The grave illness of President Elect Y. F. Chan caused a great deal of concern. The consensus opinion of the meeting was that Rtn. Y. F. would not be fit enough after his recovery to tackle the arduous task of a president and member present, therefore, authorised the existing nomination committee to hold another meeting and to report to the Club their proposals for a new president for the next Rotary year to enable the members to ballot on Wednesday, June 8, 1960, at our weekly luncheon meeting at Winner House. Members are requested not to stay away from this particular meeting.

1961 R.I. ANNUAL CONVENTION

Past President Bill Nichol asked that members try hard to attend the Convention to be held in Tokyo next year from May 28 to June 1. It is not too early now to make such preparation as booking your passage, he said.

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 210 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 50

June 14, 1960

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

FATHER HOWATSON SPEAKS

on

BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS IN HONG KONG

Father Howatson:

"Education is the result of self-activity. It is the exercise of one's own powers to acquire a fuller measure of truth, a deeper love of good, and a finer appreciation of the beautiful. It is also a social process in which society works to form the character of the individual and the individual influences those around him.

"Education is primarily the responsibility of parents whose duty it is to provide for the physical growth, moral and spiritual and cultural development of their children. The school assists in cultural development. There is the added responsibility of developing in every child a community spirit which can normally be acquired only through his association with others outside the home and school environment.

"In Hong Kong today it is estimated that there are 60,000 children who do not benefit from any of these influences. They come from the poorest families whose homes are a bed-space in an overcrowded tenement flat,

a wooden shack on a roof-top or hillside, a shelter under a stairway. The parents are away at work from dawn to dark striving to earn enough to feed their family. There is no home life and the children roam the streets, subject to the evil influences which suscrupulous adults bring to bear on them. Again, these children rarely get the opportunity to enter a school. Due to the abnormal increase in population over the past ten years it has been physically impossible to provide enough schools, and even if places were available, their parents would find it difficult to provide the small fees required and so another influence for good is lacking in their lives.

and even if places were available, their parents would find it difficult to provide the small fees required and so another influence for good is lacking in their lives.

"Boys and Girls Clubs work is an informal education

movement which endeavours not only to provide the warmth of home life and the mental and cultural development given in school but also teaches the art of community life, and makes a vital contribution to the physical, moral, social and educational welfare of its members. In a club, boys and girls meet together and engage in a variety of activities. The guiding principle is self-activity aimed at character building under

Next Meeting—Wednesday, June 15, 1960

Speaker: R. E. Lawry, Representative, The British Council, H.K.

Subject: "The British Council"

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the guidance of a leader.

"A child's nature is to do things which produce results, to strive for mastery, to succeed by using his wits, to join with others and using their combined efforts to compete with another group. This instinct is widely used in club programmes. Activities are planned according to the age, experience, interests and needs of the members, and all activities whatever they be are directed towards the development of the individual person rather than an activity for activity's sake. Through games, a group effort, the member learns to play the game for the game's sake, for his side or club rather than for himself. He learns to accept a decision in the right spirit and to be unselfish and ready to serve others. Singing, dancing and drama, require team work of a high degree and thus the club member practises loyalty, sacrifice, perseverance, unselfishness. Stories of other countries, a wall-newspaper, posters, a monthly magazine, a trip to the country to observe the beauty and perfection of leaves and flowers—a day at the seaside to collect shells, all aim at broadening his mind and providing a stimulus to think and observe. Libraries with a well-selected collection of books suitable for young people encourage them to become discriminating users of printed and audio-visual materials and they gain skills in selecting and evaluating information from various sources.

"Again, young people wish to have opportunities to express their thoughts and feelings, to achieve the fulfilment of their aspirations, to obtain recognition and acceptance by others. The club programme provides such opportunities and also an outlet for their creative ambitions. Through Arts and Crafts they use their hands and their heads. They become makers and repairers of useful articles and play equipment. The making of interesting puppets is a challenge to their fertile imaginations. Finger-painting and drawing are stimulating and satisfying. Needlework and embroidery develop their artistic skills. Members from different clubs broadcast regularly once a week on the Chinese programme of Radio Hong Kong, and there are radio sets in the clubs for members and their friends to listen-in. The contents of their programmes is always of educational value and so they attain an extensive and rich experience through their sense of learning.

"The success of a club depends largely on good relationships between its members and between the leader and the members. The corporate spirit developed in a club has a profound effect on the character and ideals of the members. Through it they learn the social virtues so vitally necessary for the well-being of the community. As members of one

club, all are united to one another in a particular group. There are certain rules and regulations made for the good of all and so they respect authority. Each individual has rights and these must be respected. But rights imply the corresponding obligations of duties to be fulfilled. They show love for one another by thinking of ways to make others happy. They work and play harmoniously together and help to prevent quarrels. They share their possessions, however small, with others. They are grateful for things done for them. They learn a respect for and a desire to earn an honest living. The work, self reliance by the use of their hands, corporate spirit breeds a sense of respect for the individual, a desire for truth, a capacity to think outside one's own interests, a willingness to learn from experience and to adjust one's attitude accordingly, and the ability to combine conviction with tolerance. It is through this power to achieve adjustments that club work makes a major contribution in solving the problems of personal relationship.

"The carrying out of a good club programme will bring with it moral and spiritual development. As the club member learns fair play, sportsmanship, friendship, to be modest in victory and generous in defeat he practises the virtues of justice, mercy, humility, love of one's neighbour, good living the ethical concept of life. As he develops a love of the good in music and art, a love of the beautiful in flowers and trees and the growing seed, a knowledge of the order in nature, his thoughts will turn to God the Creator who provided them. In his social life, the ideas of authority, duty, loyalty, love and responsibility will point to his duty, loyalty, responsibility and love due to God the Creator and summarised for him in the Ten Commandments. In this way, a well-run club through its planned programme of activities contributes to the physical, mental, social and moral development of its members and gives them an adequate preparation to play their parts as a good citizen of the community in which they live.

"The Boys and Girls Clubs Association is the central body for organising club work in Hong Kong. The Association, starting in 1936 with six clubs, had grown to twenty clubs by 1941, when all activities had to cease due to the war. It came to life again in 1946, and over the past thirteen years has experienced a phenomenal growth, so that today there are 203 clubs in Hong Kong and Kowloon with a total membership of 11,105.

"In its infancy the Association opened clubs and endeavoured to find sponsors for them who would devote their time and energy to planning the programme, raising funds, etc. for each individual club. By 1950 "The

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problem of People" had become so great that the Association was compelled to set up a large development programme and sponsor this programme itself. Of the clubs existing today, 124 are run directly by the Association and 79 by sponsoring bodies. The Association welcomes with open arms any organisation which is running clubs, and which has a genuine interest in club work and wishes to be affiliated. Affiliated clubs share in all the activities of the Association. Among these are inter-club competitions, the use of arts and crafts centres, libraries, issues of the monthly bulletin, a share in any relief goods received, a regular supply of noodles made by the Association, arrangements for holiday camps, and continued expert advice and help from the Association's staff. The Association will also make arrangements for exemption from registration with the Registrar of Societies.

"The organisation of the Association is not complicated. The Executive Committee is the highest authority with full control over all activities and making all decisions regarding policy. Its members are elected at the Annual General Meeting. The Executive is assisted by the Clubs Management Sub-Committee whose members carefully study questions of finance, personnel, possible development, solutions for routine problems etc. and make their recommendations to the Executive Committee. The day-to-day running is under the control of the executive secretary.

"Hong Kong's 'Problem of People' continues to exist. Despite the remarkable growth of the Boys and Girls Clubs Association in the past few years there are still thousands of young people who badly need what a club can provide. These young people are those who in ten years time will be the backbone of our community. It is Hong Kong's duty to see that they get now the training which will prepare them for that position."

R.I. 51ST ANNUAL CONVENTION NEWS

Of the 15,000 odd Rotarians participating in the Convention in Miami Beach which came to an end hardly a fortnight ago 6 were members of the Rotary Clubs of our District 345. Among the six was District Governor, K. T. Kwo, President of Rotary Club of Taipei West. Mrs. Kwo was also there as a guest.

They were fortunate in having the opportunity of listening to a number of well known speakers including Dr. Victor A. Belunde of Lima, Peru, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations; James P. Mitchell, U.S. Secretary of Labour; Captain Eddie Rickenbacker of New York City, Chairman of the board of directors of Eastern Air-

MAKE UP YOUR ATTENDANCE

Lately, some of our members seem rather lax in attendance. Will you make it up by visiting any of the three fellow clubs?

lines; Ben C. McGahey, chairman of the board of commissioners of Metropolitan Dade County, Florida; and Rotarians and Rotary Foundation Fellows from ten countries.

The Rotary delegation from our District 345 was especially interested in plans announced for the 1961 convention of Rotary International in Tokyo, Japan, the first Rotary convention to be held in Asia.

MEET "PETER", NEW ROTARIAN

Classification:

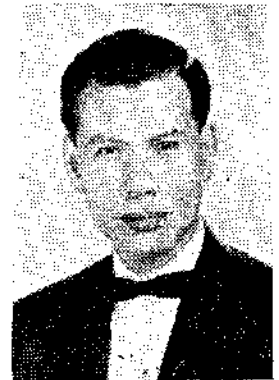
Major: Transportation
Minor: Freight Shipping Agencies

Business Address:

Hop Kee & Company
389 King's Road, 1/Flr.
North Point, H.K.

Residential Address:

No. 2 Tak Shing Street,
Gr. Fl., Kowloon



Rtn. Peter, a Chinese national and a devout Catholic, is 34 years of age. He is one of the few young men whom we can safely call brilliant. In 1941, a mere youth of 15, he was graduated at Wah Yan College. Currently, he is managing partner of the Hop Kee & Company, Chinese freight agents of the well known shipping line of Nippon Yusen Kaisha of Tokyo, Japan, and secretary and partner of Tay Kee, stevedores.

A man of many activities, Rtn. Peter is identified with a variety of organizations. One has only to witness the list hereunder to be convinced that he is going to be a highly active Rotarian.

Director: Tung Wah Group of Hospitals
Permanent Director: South China Athletic Club

Life Member: H.K. Bankers Recreation Club

Individual Life Member: Chinese General Chamber of Commerce

Life Member: Wei Yang Association

Member: Chinese Club

„ Sports Club

„ Malayan Club

His hobbies include extensive reading, tennis and picture taking. In fact, he is a good tennis player and a photographer of no mean ability.

OUR LAST MEETING

NEW NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Upon the request of President Wilson, Past President Bill Nichol reported that the Nominating Committee, previously authorised, to hold a special meeting to make proposals for a new president in view of the grave illness of Rtn. Y. F. Chen. President Elect for the next Rotary year, had selected Rtn. Edwin Tao and Rtn. Pat Cha as President and Vice President respectively.

Ballot blanks were distributed and Rtns. Jimmy and Raymond were designated as collectors for them after having been completed.

Result: Both unanimously elected.

HON SEC. ANNOUNCEMENTS

A bannerette has been received from the Rotary Club of Hurstville, N.S.W., Australia.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the club would take place on Monday, June 13, 1960, at 6.00 p.m. on the Top Floor, Winner House.

INDUCTION OF NEW MEMBER

Mr. Peter K. P. Hall, sponsored by Rtn. Bob Ling, was duly inducted as a member of this club. An introduction of Mr. Hall by Rtn. Bob appears elsewhere in this number of the bulletin.

PRESIDENT ELECT THANKS

FELLOW ROTARIANS

Rtn. Edwin personally thanked his fellow members for having elected him to the highest office of this club for the ensuing Rotary year.

DONATIONS & FINES

Acting Sergeant-at-Arms Edwin fined the President a few dollars for a minor mistake but he gave him the honor of spinning the wheel which subsequently demanded of each member present the little sum of \$5.00.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY

A birthday cake had been prepared for Rtn. C. L. Ong whose absence, however, deprived his fellow members of the pleasure of singing for him the usual birthday song.

SPEAKER THANKED

Past President Henry in a few well chosen words thanked Father Howatson for his informative speech which we have reproduced on the first page of this bulletin.

TOAST CLUB

The meeting came to an end after the President had proposed a toast to R.I. coupled with the name of Cairn West, Queensland, Australia.

PROGRAM OF THE WEEK

at

Fellow Clubs in Hong Kong & Kowloon

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Rtn. Ross Coombs

Subject: "Classification"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

A BOYSCOUT COMMISSIONER FROM

LONDON WILL SPEAK TO THE CLUB

HONG KONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Rtn. Lam Man-Kit

Subject: "Impressions—Po Leung Kuk"

LAST ATTENDANCE

Seventeen members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 8th June, 1960, representing 58.62% made up as follows:

Present	17
Absent	8
On leave	4
	29

ATTENDANCE CONTEST LATEST

Group 1	86.63%
" 2	83.94%
" 3	82.27%
" 4	87.57%

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Jack O'Sullivan	Cairn West, Queensland, Aust.
" K. B. Rathi	Jullundur City, India
" Lau Chung	H.K. Is. West

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. W. L. Quaite	Rtn. J. O'Sullivan
Father Howatson	Club
Mr. Peter Hall	Rtn. Bob Ling

OBITUARY ROTARIAN Y. F. CHEN

Death occurred at 6.15 p.m. on Sunday, June 12, 1960. Funeral service will be held at the Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley, today at 5.30 p.m. Cortege will leave the International Parlour at 5 p.m.

With the Compliments of

ROTARIAN PAUL CHENG

Tel. 70341



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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 51

June 21, 1960



President
Wilson Wang
 Vice President
Y. F. Chen
 Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
 Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang
 Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Jing

THE BRITISH COUNCIL—ITS PURPOSE & WORK

THE LATE RTN. Y. F. CHEN—A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

UNTIL Mr. R. E. Lawry talked to us we must confess we had known very little about The British Council, its aim and its achievements. The Council apparently proceeds with its work steadily and quietly without blowing its own trumpet. Mr. Lawry, a councilor himself, certainly was best qualified to speak on the subject and his address, as described by Rtn. Edwin Tao in thanking Mr. Lawry on behalf of the club for the speech, was "most illuminating".

Mr. Lawry:

"The British Council was formed in 1934 and incorporated under a Royal Charter in 1940 "for the purpose of promoting a wider knowledge of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island and the English language abroad" and developing closer cultural relations between the peoples of the United Kingdom and other overseas countries.

"To-day our work is carried out in some seventy countries, and it varies greatly in accordance with local circumstances and local demands. Geographically our main work now lies in the developing areas of the world, especially in the near and middle East, South

and South-East Asia, and the emerging countries of Africa. The Council is also represented in most of the countries of Europe and Latin America.

"In all our work we seek a mutual advantage. Before we undertake a task we must satisfy ourselves both that it will be in the long run of benefit to the United Kingdom and that it will also be welcome to the country concerned.

In other words we are neither do-gooders nor a propaganda agency. We do not aim at short-term results, whether commercial, political or any other, but we make no pretence of being wholly disinterested any more than we would seek to force our wares on

unwilling customers. Anyone who works for the British Council, whether he is sent out from Britain or locally appointed, may have the satisfaction of feeling that he is doing something for his country and at the same time helping in a modest way to increase understanding between nations.

Educational Work

"In foreign countries and the self-gov-

Next Meeting—Wednesday, June 22, 1960

Speaker: Miss T. Williams, Executive Officer & Acting Secretary, The H.K. Society of the Blind

Subject: "Rehabilitation of The Blind"

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erning Dominions where English is not the first language, much of the Council's work is educational, and has to do particularly with improving the standards of English and the supply of teachers to posts in the universities, teacher training colleges and schools. I will not enlarge upon this in the short time at my disposal now, because in a colony this work is the responsibility of the Education Department. Here in Hong Kong we have been able to make some contribution by offering a number of scholarships for teachers of English to undertake a year's specialist training in England in the teaching of English as a foreign language. We also supply on free loan a wide variety of recorded material on discs and tapes. These are borrowed mainly by the secondary schools, teacher training centres, and post-secondary colleges.

Personal Contacts

"This is the main field of personal and cultural relations on which the future peace and prosperity of the world rests. Put in simple terms, it comes to this—the more you know about a person, the better you understand him and, generally speaking, the better you like him. There are of course individual exceptions but as a general rule I think we will all admit that this is true. The British Council helps to bring people together, especially people of like interests and abilities, and tries to provide the climate and environment in which human relations can flourish.

"There are now some 50,000 overseas students in Britain, the great majority of whom come from developing countries. The United Kingdom probably receives more students from overseas for training than any other country in the world: in proportion to the population the number is certainly by far the highest. We are glad they enjoy coming to us, we are glad to make room for as many as we can in our institutions of higher education. We are also proud of the contribution that we are making in this way to

the technical and economic advancement of the less developed countries. The British Council's part is not of course to provide the education and training though we are responsible for placing many of the students in suitable universities, technical colleges and other institutions. Except for its own few scholars—two or three are sent from Hong Kong each year in addition to the English language specialists which I mentioned above—the Council provides no financial assistance. Our part is to try to ensure that on the human side the student's stay in Gt. Britain is as profitable to him and to his country as it is on the academic and technical side. This cannot be left to chance, if the student is to return eventually to his own country not only with a degree or diploma in his pocket but also with a true knowledge and as wide a knowledge as possible of Britain and the British people, our shortcomings as well as our virtues. This we believe to be the surest foundation for mutual understanding the surest safeguard against falsehood. We provide brief introductory courses to life in Britain at Council centres overseas before the students leave and in the United Kingdom (one such course is about to begin in 2 weeks' time, and some 120 students who are on the point of leaving for higher education in Britain will attend it); we meet them on their arrival by sea or air; we help them to find suitable accommodation in hostels, halls of residence, in student lodgings and with families; we run international student centres in 20 cities of the United Kingdom where the members can attend lectures, discussions, and social events of all kinds; we organise private hospitality in British homes; we arrange holiday courses, visits and tours to occupy leisure periods and weekends and during vacations. For others we organise specialist courses in literature and the arts, and in the sciences and technological subjects. These are mainly attended by teachers or visitors, specialists in their own subjects, who are on leave or on holiday in Britain.

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"In addition to its work for overseas students, the Council looks after every year some five thousand senior visitors who go to Britain to study, to observe, and to make contact with their opposite numbers. A small proportion of these visits are financed by the Council, but the majority are paid for by the visitors themselves, by their governments, or by international organisations such as the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Agencies. From Hong Kong later this year we hope to send a small group of senior educationists to see how British universities are organised and administered.

"So much for the inflow of overseas people into Britain. The Council also organises an outward flow, smaller in scale but important in kind, of British people distinguished in the professions, education, the sciences, and the arts. The aim is the same. It is to convey or exchange knowledge or information and to promote personal contacts between people of like interests from different countries and so strengthen mutual understanding and respect. The majority of these touring specialists receive little or no financial help from the British Council but are glad to take advantage of our organisation and our overseas representations.

The Printed Word

"In most of the 70 countries in which we work there is an immense and growing demand for reading matter in English. One of our main tasks is to help to meet this demand. For this purpose the Council runs over 100 lending and reference libraries all over the world, each of them adapted so far as possible to the particular needs of the local clientele. From these libraries, most of which contain fewer than 20,000 volumes, between 1½ and 2 million books are borrowed every year. Visitors to Council offices overseas will know how important, if unspectacular, a part libraries play in our activities. Here in Hong Kong the Council has maintained a library and reading room for

many years in the Gloucester Building, and eighteen months ago we opened a second one in Kowloon. Between 8 and 9 thousand people a month, most of them students, visit our libraries, to borrow books or to read the newspapers, periodicals and magazines. In this way they can learn more about Britain in any sphere of activities that may interest them and at the same time improve their knowledge of the English language.

Other Tasks

"Although in recent years the Council's grant-in-aid from public funds has been slowly but steadily increased, there is one side of our work which has benefited less than the rest from the expansion of our financial resources. This is the export of the arts, drama, music and the visual arts, in which in certain fields Britain leads the world. We hope, however, that some of the practical difficulties such as expense will be overcome in the future and not only in Hong Kong but elsewhere it will be possible to display what is being done in Britain. Now that Hong Kong will soon have a City Hall the demand for exhibition and tours of orchestras and dramatic companies may be easier to meet, especially if a large proportion of the expense in bringing them half way across the world can be met when they are here.

"I have said nothing of the programme of lectures and discussions organised in our two Centres every year for the seven months from October to April, nothing of our broadcasting activities, nothing of our films work. It is difficult to crowd everything into a short talk without making it desperately dull and factual. If it were possible to sum up the Council's work here in one short sentence, I should say that its aim is to lessen the distance between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom, and to stimulate the flow of ideas in both directions."

A MEMORY OF Y. F. CHEN

The late Rtn. Y. F. Chen was born 49 years ago in a humble painter's family in Shanghai. He had lived and learned the hard way and, in his childhood days, was often left alone and uncared for.

Notwithstanding overwhelming odds, Y. F. had somehow managed to complete his primary school education in Chinese by 14, when he had to fend for himself as an apprentice in a rice shop.

When the rice shop ceased operations, Y. F. had the opportunity at 16 to become what he aspired to be—a building contractor. He joined the Chang Sung Construction Company where he was apprenticed for three years, during which period he learned his trade well.

Always eager to learn, Y. F. worked during the day and studied English for a few years in an evening school, and carried on as a self-taught student. He constantly practised and absorbed so much that in the last few years he appeared to have mastered his English well enough to pass as a university graduate.

After his apprenticeship, Y. F. had put in splendid efforts to help his company to put up better buildings with less time and cost. Steadily and gradually winning the confidence of his boss, Y. F. was eventually invited to become a junior partner in the company.

In 1939, Y. F. was sent by his company to supervise the construction of much needed godowns and staff quarters for the Chinese Government along the famous Burma Road to house foreign supplies in the nation's fight against the Japanese. He also went into the business of transportation between Rangoon and Kunming until he was recalled to Shanghai in December 1941.

On his journey home from Rangoon, he was caught in Hongkong by the outbreak of the Pacific War. He, however, managed to return subsequently to Shanghai where, due to lack of construction work, he again went into the transportation business.

The business of his construction company was rehabilitated, however, after V-J Day, and Y. F. helped his company to finish a few fairly large-scale contracts before he came to Hongkong in September 1948 to establish the Chang Sung Construction Co. in Hongkong and to become the senior partner of the firm with which he had been connected for 33 years.

Indeed, Y. F. worked as hard as ever and became one of the most few successful and honest building contractors in Hongkong.

Deep in his heart of his childhood life, Y. F. realised perhaps more than any other person how sad a child could be without care and schooling. He had one day confided in me how pleased he was to be the first one among our members to make a substantial donation to the club's major community service project—the Victoria Park School for the Deaf.

Y. F. joined as a charter member when this club was admitted by Rotary International in 1954. He served in various capacities, as committee chairman, honorary treasurer and vice-president. He was elected President of the club for the next Rotary Year, but the club had to re-elect its President 2 weeks ago when it was apparent that Y. F. would not be able to take his post.

Cheerful and kind-hearted, Y. F. always exhibited warm fellowship and helped his friends whosoever was in need.

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his friends, associates and relatives. This was very much in evidence in his funeral when a large crowd turned up to pay their last tribute to him who was always so kind, generous and considerate to others.

Fellow Rotarians, we have lost a truly sincere friend and our club a powerful pillar.

To remember him for ever, I think the best way open to us is to render whatever assistance we can to his family. I would like to take this opportunity to assure his eldest son, Pang-Ling who is with us today that whenever and whatever advice or assistance is required, his family may approach any one of us and count on our support.

Rotarian Henry Chang

OUR LAST MEETING

SOLEMN ATMOSPHERE

On last meeting was held in a very solemn atmosphere. Despite the numerous colourful banners, the club room seemed sombre. The fact was there was sorrow in our hearts. We had gathered not only for the weekly meeting on this particular occasion but also to mourn over the loss by death of a charter member—Rtn. Y. F. Chen, a true Rotarian, a sincere friend and an honest business man.

In a solemn voice President Wilson called the meeting to order and immediately caused the observance of a 1-minute silence in memory of the departed Rotarian. Thereafter Past President Henry Chang, standing before the microphone, gave the gathering a brief biographical account of the late Rtn. Y. F. Chen. Elsewhere within the pages of this bulletin may be found Rtn. Henry's account.

CLUB DONATES \$3,000 FOR RELIEF OF TYPHOON VICTIMS

President Wilson announced that the Board had approved the donation of \$1,000 from the club funds for the relief of victims of the recent typhoon in memory of the late Vice-Pres. Y. F. Chen. The president added that this sum probably would have been voted for by Y. F. himself had he been still living. In addition to this sum there is a contribution of \$2,000 by 28 of our 29 members in lieu of wreaths on the occasion of Rtn. Y. F.'s funeral service last Tuesday in accordance with the wishes of the bereaved family.

The list hereunder shows the individual donations.

\$215 from Pres. Wilson Wang

\$100 each from Rotarians:

Pat Cha	Robert Ling
Henry Chang	Bill Nichol
Paul Cheng	Jimmy Wu
Harry Durrant	Omar Yang
Peter Hall	John Yuen
Franklin Koo	S W. Zao

\$50 each from Rotarians:

K. S. Chang	Edwin Tao
Y. C. Fogg	Norman Young
Joseph Fung	H. Y. Koh
K. C. Goh	Anson Shah
Y. I. Hsi	Alex Shang

\$25 each from Rotarians:

B. W. Advani

\$20 each from Rotarians:

Raymond Lee	C. L. Ong
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\$10 each from Rotarians:

Joe Bao	S. L. Yuen
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ATTENDANCE CONTEST LATEST

Group 1	85.76%
" 2	85.50%
" 3	85.70%
" 4	86.66%

BANNERETTES

Hon. Sec. H. Y. Koh announced the receipt from the Rotary Club of Seoul, Korea, a bannerette which he promptly put on display.

Shortly after, Pres. Wilson presented Rtn. Jimmy Woo and Rtn. Fred A. Serral one each of our bannerettes with the request that they take them back to their clubs at Watsonville, Cal. and Greeneville, Tenn., both of the U.S.A. respectively with our greetings.

DONATIONS

Acting Sergeant-at-Arms Edwin Tao asked Past President Jimmy Wu for \$5.00 for the privilege of seating at the table of the gentlemen of the press. Additionally, S A Edwin also asked, without the usual spinning of the wheel, each member to donate \$5.00 toward the Community Service Fund.

TOAST CLUB

Before adjourning the meeting, Pres. Wilson proposed a toast to R.I. coupled with the name of Watsonville, California.

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-three members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 15th June, 1960, representing 79.31% made up as follows:

PROGRAM OF THE WEEK

at

Fellow Clubs in Hong Kong & Kowloon

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Mr. J. S. Saunders

Subject: "Britain Today"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: Rtn. E. E. Gates

Subject: "Holding The World Together"

HONG KONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Prof. Lao Chuen-Yan

Subject: "Buddhism—Its Effects on Chinese Mythology"

Present	23
Absent	4
Excused	0
On leave	2
	—
	29
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Club</i>
Rtn. Norman Shone	St. Pancras
" Fred A. Serral	Greeneville, Tenn., U.S.A.
" S. L. Cham	H.K. Is. West
" Jimmy Woo	Watsonville, Cal., U.S.A.

GUESTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Introduced by</i>
Mr. R. E. Lawry	Pres. Wilson
" Pang-ling Chen	Rtn. Henry Chang
" J. C. Richardson	" John Yuen



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With the Compliments of

ROTARIAN HARRY DURRANT

Tel. 71895



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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 52

June 28, 1960

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

SCHOOLING, TRAINING & EMPLOYMENT for THE BLIND

MISS Tatiana Williams, an advisor in welfare of the blind attached to the Social Welfare Department, spoke to us at our last meeting on the problem of the blind under the title of Rehabilitation of The Blind. She traced it from ancient times and compared the attitude then taken with that now taken. The employment of the blind is, of course, the main theme and her appeal is that the problem of the employment for the blind can be solved easily in Hong Kong if industry casts away its bias against these unfortunates and take them into their factories liberally.

Miss Williams' address follows:

"I have entitled this talk "Rehabilitation of the Blind" I think perhaps this is a misnomer because the dictionary meaning of to rehabilitate is to restore to former status, and what I want to talk about is giving the blind a new status.

"For many generations the blinds of both East and West were considered to be useless—very often they were killed at birth and even Plato and Aristotle approved this practice. In Rome baskets were sold in the

market places in which malformed children could be drowned in the Tiber. In Prussia the law permitted the killing of blind children by their fathers and blind servants by their masters. It was with the advent of the great religions that blindness and deformity began to be looked at in a different light. Both Christ and Buddha preached and practiced kindness towards the disabled.

"In these early days the only means of survival of the great majority of the blind was by begging—in many countries of the world blind beggars were given preferential treatment. In Seville in Spain only blind beggars were permitted to beg in the doors of

churches. However even in the very early days the exceptional blind did manage to attain some social success, usually through their memory, by reciting the law in Palestine and Mohammedan countries, as Buddhist priests in Japan and as fortune tellers in China. It was, however, the East which provided the first gainful employment for the blind—as early as the Ninth Century, long before Europe ever thought of the blind as fit for anything but begging, the blind of Japan

Next Meeting—Wednesday, June 29, 1960

Speaker: Mr. Ma Man-Fai, The U.N. Association of Hong Kong

Subject: U.N. Association—Human Rights and Freedom of Starvation.

were being trained to earn their living as masseuse.

"It is not until the Eighteenth Century that any big step forward in blind welfare is apparent. Only then was the possibility of educating the blind taken seriously and only after the adoption of the form of embossed writing known as Braille did it really get underway.

"Louis Braille, a Frenchman, was born in Paris in 1809, at the age of 3 he was blinded through an accident and was sent to the Institute for the Young Blind to be educated. It was when, later on, he was teaching in this same Institute that he was shown a type of raised writing formed by dots which had been invented by a soldier—Charles Barbier—as a military code which could be read in the dark. Seeing the possibilities in this type of writing for the blind he set about forming his own code with the dots which resulted in the 'Braille' which is read by the blind all over the world today. The various combinations of six small dots set out like the number six on a dice.

"With education came the need for employment, but it was not until the 19th and 20th centuries that serious consideration was given to the blind as workers and only within the last twenty-five years that they have really come into their own. It took the second world war to make people see that in certain of the more repetitive jobs in factories the blind were capable of equal production with the sighted.

"Hong Kong has an estimated 4,500 blind persons—this is a higher incidence of blindness than the U.K. but a much lower one than many other parts of the world. In parts of Africa one person in every ten is blind. Blindness here is caused by Trachoma, a disease caused through dirt and infection but curable if caught in the early stages, conjunctivitis and Cataract. A very large proportion of the blindness here is preventable if people went for proper treatment—so often they go to unqualified eye doctors—it is true that in many cases these so call-

WE TAKE OUR HATS OFF

Rotarians of the club of Kowloon, we thank you for your donation of \$100 toward the Community Typhoon Relief Fund in memory of our late Vice President Y. F. Chen.

ed doctors to effect a cure but it has been proved that the cure would have been effected with or without the treatment. Sometimes the treatment can cause blindness but more often it is the non-treatment of an eye condition which causes a person to lose his sight.

"By the end of 1961 there will be school places for 280 blind children which should solve the problem of education unless very many more blind children come forward. The big problem is employment, and the prejudice which exists about blindness.

"In the U.K. blindness to many people is synonymous with mental deficiency and deafness. I've so often heard sighted people discussing a blind person in his presence blissfully unaware that the blind person hears and understands everything, and is usually rather amused.

"In Hong Kong the prejudice seems to exist in two ways, the fear that contact with a blind person will cause blindness, and the belief that the blind only exist as objects of pity—actually this last belief is one which is very widely held all over the world.

"Of course the blind need pity—so do we all—but they also need something more constructive. A blind person differs from a sighted in one very important aspect—he can't just go out and get a job, he must learn. A sighted person though perhaps hampered by lack of education can still make a living, but the blind, except in very rare cases, can't. No good sitting a blind person down at a machine and telling him to copy his neighbour—the machine and its functions must first be described and the blind taught to get the feel of it. Once he has the feel

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his worries are over. True the blind are limited to the more repetitive jobs as a rule—but they are able to do these jobs as well and as quickly as the sighted.

"I am often asked how one can tell the sort of factory work the blind would be able to do. Just lately I have seen several button-making and plastic factories—naturally someone now coming in creates a certain amount of interest—it is thinking of jobs where the workers can simultaneously see what's going on, and work at the same time that the blind can do. It is in this type of work that the blind worker can do better than the sighted as he is not disturbed through his sight, neither can he afford to slack as he doesn't know when he is being watched by the foreman.

"Hong Kong now had five totally blind persons working in a button-making factory. They are employed on equal terms with the sighted earning piece work rates. Like sighted workers, if they fail to come up to the required standard they will be sacked. They have now been working for four months and their earnings compare very favourably with their sighted companions.

"There is an estimated labour force of 1,000 blind persons in Hong Kong. At the moment the Society for the Blind in co-operation with the Social Welfare Department have 98 trainees in three vocational training centres. They are working in plastic flower assembly, brush and basket-making and machine sewing.

"Very soon now a button-making workshop will be started in which about 60 blind persons will be able to be employed in two shifts. This last workshop is to my mind the ideal form of employment for the blind who are unable to get jobs in open industry. An existing factory with a sure and stable market for its products takes a blind workshop under its wing, provides the machinery and running costs, and pays the workers at the recognised sighted piece work rate. The Blind Agency provides the premises, the overall supervision and guarantees a certain production. Everyone is at an advantage. the blind person has normal employment and the chance to *earn* a reasonable wage, the parent factory increases its production, and the Agency for the Blind has only the cost of the premises and supervision to contend with as against instructors' wages, marketing, payment of travelling expenses and a subsidy which it is necessary to provide in

PRESIDENTS NIGHT

Fellow Rotarians are reminded of the year's important function—the Presidents Night—to be held in the evening of day after tomorrow, i.e. June 30, 1960 at 8 p.m., Champagne Room, Sunning House. You are assured of plenty of fun and fellowship.

the more conventional type of blind basket-making workshop. Ideally this latter type of workshop should be eliminated but that will only come when it can be replaced by the other type, and when factories are willing to try this very new experiment.

"Employment is the field in blind welfare in which social workers for the blind are quite helpless without business men and factory owners and managers—one has only to look at the very highly subsidised and not very successful workshops for the blind which exist all over the world to find proof of the fact that unless someone or some people are at the head with financial interest or a very strong personal interest, the workshop is doomed to a state of inertia.

"As one of the most highly industrialised places in the world Hong Kong could well show both East and West how co-operation between big business and social welfare can result in the employment of the disabled with advantages or at least no disadvantages to either side. If every factory in Hong Kong employed one or two disabled workers and some factories would take disabled workshops under their wing, the problem of employment of the blind and disabled would be very largely solved."

The speaker was thanked by Rotarian B. W. Avani on behalf of the Club.

OUR LAST MEETING

WELCOME HOME

Immediately after the usual business of introducing to the audience visiting Rotarians, guests and members of the press, President Wilson extended his welcome to Rotarian Pat Cha who had only lately returned from a 3-week tour of inspection in the South West region.

BANNERETTES EXCHANGED

A bannerette from the Rotary Club of

ATTENDANCE CONTEST LATEST

Group 1	84.60%
„ 2	84.20%
„ 3	81.60%
„ 4	87.20%

Greeneville, Tennessee, U.S.A., which had been received earlier in the week was put on display. That gave signal to visiting Rotarian William Pitt Kellog to present the bannerette of his home club of San Diego, Cal., U.S.A. He was of course presented thereafter by the President a bannerette of our club to be taken back to his club.

DONATIONS AND FINES

Acting Sergeant-at-Arms Paul Cheng announced the receipt of \$5.00 from Rtn. Pat Cha for having absented himself from several consecutive meetings. Late arrivals, Rotarians S. W. Zao and Edwin, were both 'requested' to donate a couple of dollars toward the Community Service Fund.

RED BOX RECEIPTS

Rotarian Pat was given the honour of spinning the wheel and the result was the contribution of \$3.00 from each member present.

CLUB TOAST

The meeting came to a close after President had led the gathering to drink a toast to Rotary International coupled with the name of San Diego, California, U.S.A.

PROGRAM OF THE WEEK

at

Fellow Clubs in Hong Kong & Kowloon

HONG KONG (Thursday)

Business Meeting

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Business Meeting

HONG KONG ISLAND WEST

The regular meeting of the week will be held on Thursday, June 30, 1960, instead of Friday which will be a public holiday.

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-three members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 22nd June, 1960, representing 79.31% made up as follows:

Present	23
Absent	5
Excused	0
On leave	1
	—
	29
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Club</i>
Rtn. William P. Kellog	San Diego, Cal., U.S.A.
„ Norman L. Shone	St. Pancras
„ Louie Lipiu	Panay
„ P. Y. Koo	H.K.
„ Jimmy Woo	Watsonville, Cal., U.S.A.

GUESTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Introduced by</i>
Miss T. Williams	Pres. Wilson
Mr. John Knott	Rtn. Harry Durrant

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 1

July 5, 1960

President
Wilson Wang
Vice President
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
H. C. Yang



Directors
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chang
Paul Cheng
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nicho.
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF HONG KONG

and

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

THE speaker at our last luncheon meeting was no other person than Mr. Ma Man-Fai, founder and president of the United Nations of Hong Kong which came into being six years ago. Starting with a mere 100 members it now boasts of a membership of 2,538. It is a member of The World Federation of United Nations.

According to Mr. Ma, the membership of the Hong Kong association cannot be considered large as it compares miserably with that of Japan or Korea which has more than one hundred thousand members. It is a peoples' movement to seek universal human rights as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed and adopted on December 10, 1948. It is therefore reasonable to expect every body to give it his or her support. No financial assistance is sought from private individuals. The important thing is for everyone to help it build up tremendous man power.

In different countries U.N. associations

more different sources of income or support, some receiving full support from the government and others running as strictly civic bodies.

Touching the subject of Rights of Starvation, Mr. Ma asked: "If you hear of a man about to take his life, will you please get up even in the dark of the night to go to talk him out of his attempt?"

President Elect Edwin Tao thanked the speaker on behalf of the club, assuring him that the principle of Rotary was in many ways a driving force in a community for better livelihood, better understanding between peoples and a new outlook of life through better vocational training.

OUR LAST MEETING

NOT DETTERED BY TYPHOON THREAT

The typhoon threat did not dampen the enthusiasm of the members of the club in so far as attendance was concerned. Despite the No. 8 storm warning signal, more than two thirds of the members put in an appear-

Next Meeting—Wednesday, July 6, 1960.

Inauguration of Officers

ance at the meeting. More significant was the fair number of visiting Rotarians and guests.

DONATIONS

Sergeant-at-Arms Pat, always diplomatic, succeeded in extracting one dollar from each member. The technique this time: Providing all present with up-to-the-minute information on Typhoon Olive. The roulette wheel produced a further sum as it stopped at 3.

THE YEAR'S LAST FELLOWSHIP GATHERING

Rtn. Franklin Koo reminded the audience of the Presidents' Night at Sunning House which would start at 8 p.m. the following evening. There would be fun and frolic, he assured.

OUTGOING PRESIDENT THANKED

Hon. Sec. H. Y. Koh calling attention to the very efficient way with which President Wilson ran the club proposed a vote of thanks. All present showed their appreciation the usual Rotary way.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN THANKED

President Wilson thanked, in a short speech, all Committee Chairmen for the very fine co-operation which he received during the term of his office.

TOAST CLUB

The president concluded the meeting with a toast to R.I. coupled with the name of Ichinomiya, Japan.

THE PRESIDENTS' NIGHT

This last function of the Rotary year provided the participants with a very pleasant evening, June 30, 1960. The Champagne Room of Sunning House was filled to capacity. Visitors included:

Rtn. & Rotaryanne O. Hamilton of Rotary Club of Kowloon

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, PLEASE REMEMBER

ALL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN WHO HAVE NOT YET TURNED IN THEIR FILE AND REPORT FOR THE YEAR TO PRESIDENT WILSON ARE REQUESTED TO DO SO BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING.

Rtn. & Rotaryanne O. R. Sadick of Rotary Club of Kowloon

Rtn. & Rotaryanne K. S. Lo of Rotary Club of H.K. Is. West

Rtn. C. K. Ho of Rotary Club of H.K. Is. West

Rotaryanne Adrea Nichol was the outstanding entertainer, giving an exhibition of modern dancing. She showed herself to be a talented amateur dancer when she danced with a gentleman, known as a beauty expert, who had only recently arrived at the Colony from Miami, U.S.A. In addition, she proved herself to be a good magician when she performed a couple of sleight of hand tricks in collaboration with Rtn. H. Y. Koh who liberated a live bird from an apparently wine filled glass bottle.

Speech making was conspicuous by its absence which was appreciated by all. The greatest excitement came when President Wilson won 4 out of the total of 5 prizes from the raffle. He drew the first, second, third and fifth prizes. This extraordinary luck was reason for Wilson to donate \$500.00 to the Community Service Fund. Rotarian Omar Young donated \$300.00 in appreciation of the fine sleight of hand performance of Rtn. H. Y. Koh and Rotaryanne Adrea Nichol.

The proceeds from the sale of raffle tickets totalled \$400.00.

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OFFICERS

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ATTENDANCE CONTEST LATEST

Group 1	84.68%
" 2	84.00%
" 3	81.88%
" 4	87%

OFFICERS OF THE CLUB FOR THE YEAR 1960/1961

- President**—Edwin H. C. Tao.
Vice-President—Patrick Cha.
Hon. Secretary—H. Y. Koh.
Hon. Treasurer—Franklin Koo.
Directors—B. W. Advani, K. S. Chang, Y. I. Hsi, Raymond C. L. Lee, Robert H. Ling and Alex Shang.
Ex-Officio—Wilson T. S. Wang.
Aims and Objects—Edwin H. C. Tao.
Chairman, Club Service—Patrick Cha.
Chairman, Community Service—Alex Shang.
Chairman, International Service—K. S. Chang.
Chairman, Fellowship Committee—Norman Young.
Chairman, Membership Committee—Bill Nichol.
Chairman, Classification Committee—B. W. Advani.
Chairman, Programme Committee—Anson Shah.
Chairman, Bulletin Committee—Robert Ling.
Chairman, Attendance Committee—Raymond Lee.
Chairman, Public Information Committee—Henry Chang.
Chairman, Club Property Committee—Jimmy Wu.
Chairman, Magazine Committee—S. W. Zao.
Chairman, Decoration Committee—Dragon Nie.
Chairman, Food Committee—K. C. Goh.

PROGRAM OF THE WEEK

at

Fellow Clubs in Hong Kong & Kowloon

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Rtn. A. Dean-Peggs

Subject: "Isles of June"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: Mr. N. R. Rolph

Subject: "Training of the H.K. Police Force"

HONG KONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)
Inauguration of Officers

Chairman, Rotary Information Committee—
Jimmy Wu.

Chairman, Rotary Foundation Committee—
Wilson Wang.

Chairman, Sergeant-At-Arms—Paul Cheng.

Assistant Sergeant-At-Arms—C. L. Ong.

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 29th June, 1960, representing 68.62% made up as follows:

Present	20
Absent	8
Excused	0
On leave	1
	<hr/>
	29
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VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Akiyoshi Ace	Ichinomiya, Japan
" Norman L. Shone	St. Pancras
" L. G. Young	Kuala Lumpur
" Lau Chung	H.K. Is. West
" C. K. Ho	H.K. Is. West
" Ross Coombs	Hong Kong
" Lam Thian	Singapore

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. Ernst Kofod	Rtn. Edwin Tab
" Ma Man-Fai	Pres. Wilson
" Chang Ling Yun	Rtn. Akiyoshi Ace



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Wongneichung Road, H.K.

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 2

July 12, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors
B. W. Advani
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

OUTGOING PRESIDENT THANKS MEMBERS IN ANNUAL REPORT NEW PRESIDENT SEEKS COOPERATION AND CONFIDENCE IN HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OUTGOING president, Rtn. Wilson, in his end-of-his-term address said inter alia:

We lost two members by resignation and this is made up by induction of two new members. The club suffered a heavy loss on the death of our Vice-President Y. F. in June.

The late Y. F. was a Chartered Member of this club and had ever since taken a very active part in all club activities. During his term as Vice-President he rendered valuable assistance in promoting club services. His keenness in community services is characterised by his donation of \$6,000 to the school project. The late Y. F. wore with him, very appropriately, the Rotary Badge in his burial.



INAUGURATION: Picture shows Past President - Wilson Wang transferring to President Edwin Tao the Rotary sash and insignia of office.

We have often heard good comments on the extremely good fellowship of our members by visiting Rotarians. We are proud of such comments. We are indeed small in number but we remain a strong club through unity, harmony and good fellowship

among our members. The fellowship committee sponsored 5 fellowship functions plus a President's Night, all with success. The practice of arranging members to sit around small tables and at different tables in each meeting offered further opportunities for better mixing-up among members. We have never neglected to extend our fellowship to visiting Rotarians either. This has been efficiently carried out with the help of the man wearing a rose during meeting. Who is that Man? He is the one who has been appointed in turn to serve as 'an ambassador of good will'.

Rotary Information has been given to members in two-minute at each meeting by Past President Bill Nichol. Education on Rotary is further promoted by constantly reminding

members of informative articles from "The Rotarians", official Rotary magazine, to which practically all our members have subscribed.

The Programme Chairman has never

failed us by providing us with good speakers on a wide variety of topics at each meeting. His schedules were so efficiently and systematically fixed that we had only two opportunities to watch a film throughout the year. There, however, is perhaps a matter for regret that there is still a small numbers of members in our club who have not yet given us the benefit of hearing them in vocational talks on this rostrum.

In international service, the club, like other sister clubs in Hong Kong, was fortunate enough to have enjoyed visits of a big number of Rotarians from all parts of the world. We have always considered these visits important as their association with us in itself will lead to a better international understanding.

During the year the chairman of the International Service Committee has written to over 64 other clubs scattered over different countries. The committee also invited a group of American touring students to our meeting and sponsored a sight-seeing tour round the island for them. World understanding week was observed by inviting 4 university students from 4 different countries to talk to us on their respective countries in our meeting.

On community service, we cannot feel but satisfied with a sense of pride perhaps, that this worthy and yet often regarded as a daring attempt due to the size of the project in comparison with the size of our club is now completed. I refer, of course, to the completion of the building for the Victoria Park School for the Deaf which was initiated six years ago. The foundation stone was laid by Hon. S. K. Ngan in November, 1959, and we were greatly honoured by the Hon. C. B. Burgess, then the Officer Administering the Government, in opening the school in April this year. Members would be glad to know too that during the year some \$30,000 had been collected from the red box as well as from generous donors to this project. This added to the amount already collected in the past six years together with a grant of \$80,000.00 from the government has enabled us to pay off \$280,000, the cost of the project, with a surplus of some \$10,000 in our community chest.

On attendance, my comment is one of satisfaction. One must realize the difficulty of maintaining a high percentage of attendance in a small club like ours. Leave of absence due to departure from the colony from a few members is inevitable and mathematically they cut down the home club attendance as a whole very appreciably even though they all make up their attendance in other clubs while travelling abroad. The average home attendance for this year is 75 and with make-up attendances we are able to achieve an attendance record of nearly 90%.

Financially the club has been working under a very well-planned budget under the most watchful eye of our able Hon. Treasurer. In spite of the heavy burden as a result of the publication of our weekly bulletin and another big expenditure in the acquisition of a new public address system, we were able to work on a balanced budget and to carry forward to the next year's account about the same surplus that had been brought over from last year.

Fellow members, I have always been a poor writer and the one thing I find most difficult is to write an annual report. For I seldom realized how little I had achieved until I came to write an annual report on the duties of a president which had been discharged and my performance of the things fellow members who had voted me President had expected of me during my term of

office. However, I do consider myself very fortunate this time for I have been able to discharge my duties smoothly without much error through the best cooperation of every office-bearer and every member of the club. To every one of you, from the bottom of my heart, I wish to express my deepest gratitude.

There is, however, one consolation for me as, when a report, no matter how empty, has been read, the affairs of the club will be passed on to the good hands of our new President and his new Board. Rotarian Edwin has gained the esteem and respect from every one of us for his "Rotarianship" supported by a good record of service in our club. I share the same confidence with all members that with the able assistance of his Board, our new President will lead us through with nothing

but success
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President

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Next Meeting—Wednesday, July 13, 1960

Subject: Rtn. W. S. Ko

Speaker: "Alcoholic Beverages"

but success in all four avenues of service. I join you all in pledging my full support to President Edwin and his Board.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

President Edwin: Fellow Rotarians and friends, it is a great honour and privilege to me to be the president of this Club and I take this opportunity to assure you I shall endeavour to serve you and the Club to the best of my ability. I want to thank all the past presidents for their encouragement and promise of support and I will attempt to carry on and develop the splendid records of their achievement. To past president Wilson, the Club owes a great deal for his leadership and inspiration throughout the year and to his board for a year of fruitful events. Before I go on to aims and objects for this year, I must, of course, mention the fact which undoubtedly we are all aware. I refer to constituting the Rotary Clubs in China, Hong Kong and Macau into a Rotary District, now known as District 345, effective 1st of the current month and today, on this unique occasion, we have our first meeting under the District. I am sure you will all support me when I say this club will give our undivided support to the district, the district governor and its representatives, and wish him every success in the development of Rotary principles and movements.

Two weeks ago, your new board had a preliminary meeting in which I reported on the aims and objects for this year and held a discussion on my expectancy as chairman of the Board. I shall briefly outline it here for you.

The aim of the year for our club will be a two-fold one. Internal expansion and emphasis on the individual—Internal expansion to include more useful and qualified members in order to render better services to the community and emphasis on the individual so that we may become better Rotarians in interpreting the true meaning of "Service above

self" in our daily lives by translating Rotary ideals and objectives into action. With all of you and more of you, we will learn by applying the principles of Rotary individually to the basic policies and daily problems of our business and profession, by using Rotary technique and contacts to better equip ourselves to help others, by attacking each worthwhile problem in our community through methods which enlist personal service, by making our concept of service felt among employees, competitors, clients, customers and colleagues, and finally, by taking Rotary beyond the trivial, and by applying it to questions and problems whose answers and solutions may lead to peace for all mankind.

The Club Service, of course, is under Vice-President Pat who is already arranging a Club Forum to take place before the end of this month. I have seen his notes on this and I am confident his service committee will accomplish something worthwhile under his capable leadership.

On Community Service, the completion of the Victoria Park School Building marks the end of an old project, and the responsibility of embarking upon a new project falls on our new Community Service Chairman. I understand that Rtn. Alex has already started a survey in the Club's territorial area for a worthy project and will come up with his report in our coming Club Forum. His committee consists Past Presidents James Wu, Henry Chang and Wilson Wong and Rtn. Peter Hall. Take a look at this impressive list and you will have an idea of the seriousness with which he has taken this matter up.

The International service and vocational service are all in strong and well-versed hands and I have no doubt of the capability and ingenuity of Rtns. K. S. and Y. I.

Now, membership is under Past President Bill Nichol, Bulletin under Rtn. Bob Ling and Programme under Rtn. Anson. All

of these chairmen will need your help and co-operation. Fellowship for one must be enjoyed by all. In this connection I want to quote Past Administrative Revisor James Lee—"Fellowship in Rotary is like water to cement without which no strength can be built into it". This year, I know Rtn. Norman will give us all a successful year in fellowship. Other chairmen will be introduced to you shortly.

At the stage, therefore, I must stress on one point, i.e. your wholehearted support to all Club affairs and functions. The Club is ours, yours and mine, and we all share its glory and its failure. The strength of a club is only as strong as you, each individual member, wants it to be, and success may be only achieved by united efforts.

Each Rotary year presents a new challenge requiring renewed efforts, and I sincerely hope that, together and working through Rotary, we will all enjoy a pleasant and fruitful year and many happy occasions together.

Before investing or introducing officers for the year, I must sincerely thank all the visiting Rotarians and guests for their attendance here today, whose presence has given us added prestige and dignity, particularly President Ray of H.K. Club, President Sadick of Kowloon, President C. K. and President-elect K. S. of the West Club. My hearty congratulations to you and thank you all for your presence here today.

Last and certainly, by no means the least, is our friends from the press. I thank you very much for your coming to our meeting. I do hope you can all come to every one of our future meetings and share our fellowship. Your effort in the past to help report on Rotary activities has always been appreciated and I hope you will continue to give us this year your support.

I will now immediately proceed to introduce officers of the year. Please stand up when your name is called:—

Vice President and Club Service—Pat
Hon. Secretary—H. Y.
Hon. Treasurer—Franklin
Community & Director—Rtn. Alex
International Service Chairman and
Director—K. S.
Vocational Service Chairman—Y. I.
Membership Chairman—Past President
Bill
Fellowship Chairman—Rtn. Norman

Classification Chairman & Director—Rtn.
Advani
Attendance Chairman and Director—Rtn.
Raymond
Bulletin Chairman & Director—Rtn. Bob
Programme Chairman—Rtn. Anson
Public Relations Chairman—Past Presi-
dent Henry
Sergeant-at-Arms—Rtn. Paul
Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms—Rtn. C. L.
Magazine—Rtn. S. W.
Club Property—Past President Jimmy
Decoration—Rtn. Dragon
Food—Rtn. Dr. K. C.
Rotary Information—Past President
Jimmy
Rotary Foundation—Past President
Wilson

THE INAUGURAL MEETING

ROTARIAN EDWIN TAKES OFFICE

Immediately after the introduction of visiting Rotarians, guests and members of the press, Past President Wilson read his report of the year's work. Thereafter, he officially removed from his own neck the sash and insignia of the office of the president and put it around that of Rtn. Edwin, thereby making him president of the club for the 1960-1961 Rotary year. It was then the latter made his inaugural address.

NO FINES

There was no time for the Sergeant-at-Arms to find fault with his fellow members, the annual report of the past president and the inaugural address of the new president having taken up most of the time.

RED BOX GAINS

Outgoing Hon. Treasurer Omar was requested to spin the roulette wheel with the result of a 3-dollar donation by each member.

LEPEL BUTTONS PRESENTED

Past President Wilson and Past Hon. Treasurer Omar were each presented a lepel Rotary button by the new president.

ATTENDANCE CONTEST WINNERS

The Honorary Secretary announced that the attendance contest had been won by Group 4 with a percentage of 87.56. The

PAST

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Back row from
Franklin Ko
President Ec

WITH BEST WISHES TO

PAST PRESIDENT WILSON T. S. WANG & PRESIDENT EDWIN TAO

and

THEIR BOARDS OF DIRECTORS

Peter W. Y. Pang (Wah Kiu Yat Po)

Dennis Leung (S. C. Morning Post)

Golo Tung (Tiger Standard)

Director—Rtn.
 Director—Rtn.
 Director—Rtn. Bob
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 C. L.
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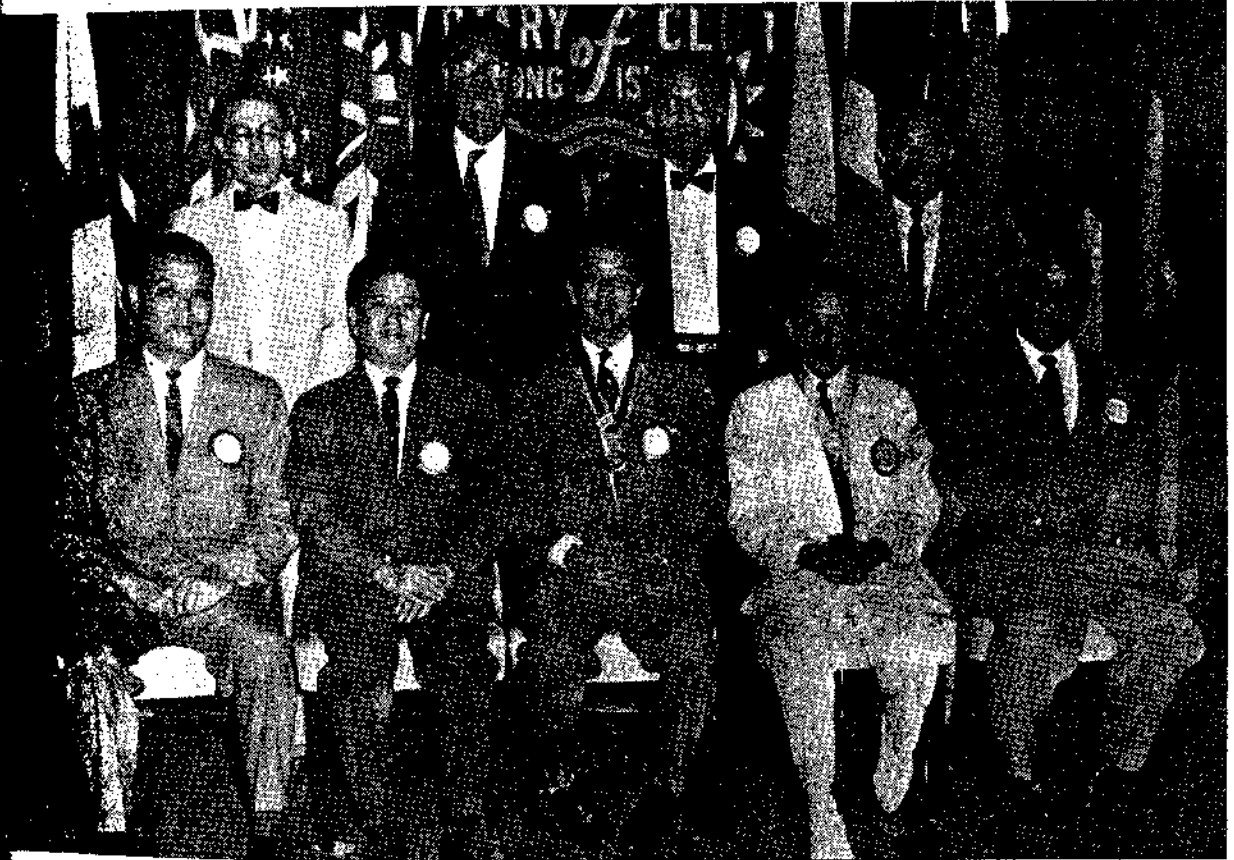
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Back row from left to right—Directors Alex Shang, Raymond Lee, B. W. Advani and Hon. Treasurer Franklin Koo. Front row from left to right—Vice President Pat Cha, Past President Wilson Wang, President Edwin Tao, Hon. Sec. H. Y. Koh and Director Robert Ling. Directors Y. I. Hsi and K. S. Chang were not available when the picture was taken.

PROGRAM OF THE WEEK

at

Fellow Clubs in Hong Kong & Kowloon

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Miss Tatiana Williams,
Secretary, Hong Kong
Society for the Blind

Subject: "The Blind in a Seeing
World"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: Dr. D. Whyte

Subject: "The University In
Today's World"

HONG KONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Rtn. Y. C. Tse

Subject: "Kai Fong Association &
Hong Kong Social Wel-
fare Service"

next best was Group 1 with the percentage
of attendance of 83.25.

ATTENDANCE 100-PERCENTERS

Rtns. Joe Bao, Raymond Lee, H. Y. Koh
and Omar Yang were the only four who never
missed one meeting during the year.

TOAST CLUB

A toast to R.I. and Rotary clubs around
the world preceded the termination of the
meeting.

BOARD PHOTOGRAPHED

After the meeting members of the Board
remained for a group picture.

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-three members were present in
our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday
last, 6th July, 1960, representing 79.31%
made up as follows:

Present	23
Absent	4
Excused	0
On Leave	2
	—
	29
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Club</i>
Rtn. Dick Sadiek	Kowloon
„ Norman Shone	St. Pancras
„ Harry Swartz	Holbrook, Arizona
„ R. J. Picciotto	Hong Kong
„ Young, L. G.	Kuala Lumpur
„ K. S. Lo	H.K. Is. West
„ Wilfred Wong	Hong Kong
„ C. K. Ho	H.K. Is. West
„ T. Y. Lo	„
„ A. A. Von Sabo	Saigon
„ S. K. Yuen	H.K. Is. West
„ Lau Chung	„
„ S. Y. Hsu	„

GUESTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Introduced by</i>
Mr. William Lay	Rtn. Edwin Tao
„ J. R. Winyard	„ „ „
„ C. M. Chang	„ „ „
„ Peter Chao	„ „ „
„ L. T. Tao	„ „ „
„ K. C. Cheng	„ Bob Ling



RTN. W. F. K was our speaker and appealed to both you and spirits and Rtn. W. F. is a provision and an expert in the subject capable to address W. F. to address

President F I wish to take inviting me to you on the subject "knowing alcoholic beverages". The subject has been a fact one. It is a fact which everybody expert or thinks he for all of the people take in the ledge of alcohol ages, very few knowledge based and for most part on a jumble of years have become

Alcoholic beverages: Whisky, Wine, Brandy at items individually term "Proof" with beverages. Actual alcohol in any popular systems

With the Compliments of

TUNG ON PLUMBING CO., LTD.

36-38 Lockhart Road, H.K.

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70479



東風

香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 3

July 19, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors

B. W. Advani
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

KNOWING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

AND ADDRESS BY ROTARIAN W. F. KO

RTN. W. F. Ko of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong was our speaker at our last meeting. His talk appealed to both those who have no use for wines and spirits and those who have a craving for them. Rtn. W. F. is a Master of Science in Agriculture and an expert in the industry of food and general provision and as such is best qualified to talk on the subject captioned above. We now leave Rtn. W. F. to address you:

beverages: the British system of "Under Proof", the American system of "U.S. Proof" and the French system of "Continental Proof". These systems can be converted from one to another. The simplest of the three is the "U.S. Proof". The proportion of alcohol is one half the stated proof. In other words, a 100 proof whiskey contains 50 percent alcohol. An 86 proof whiskey contains 43 percent alcohol.

President Edwin, Fellow Rotarians and guests, I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for inviting me to address you on the subject of "knowing alcoholic beverages". The subject of alcoholic beverages has always been a fascinating one. It is a subject on which everybody is an expert or thinks he is. Yet for all of the pride that people take in their knowledge of alcoholic beverages, very few have a knowledge based on fact, and for most part, the bulk of "Knowledge" is based on a jumble of misconceptions, that through the years have become blended into innumerable myths.

Alcoholic beverages includes generally the following items: Whiskey, Liqueur, Gin, Vodka, Rum, Wine, Brandy and Beer. Before discussing these items individually, we should first mention the term "Proof" which concerns all distilled spirit beverages. Actually it relates to the amount of alcohol in any alcoholic liquid. There are three popular systems in measuring alcohol in alcoholic

Since the US proof is the simplest, we shall use US Proof as the basis of measuring alcoholic strength in the following discussions. In order to avoid being fined for advertising specific products, no brand names and distiller companies will be mentioned.

1. Whiskey:

Whiskey is generally defined as an alcoholic distillate from a fermented mash of grain distilled at less than 190 proof and possessing the taste and aroma generally attributed to whiskey and withdrawn from the cisternroom at not more than 110 proof and not less than 80 proof and is further reduced prior to bottling to not less than 80 proof.

From the diagram, you can see that neutral spirits, whisky, and straight whiskey are all products of alcoholic distillate from a fermented mash of grain. However they differ from one another in distilled proof during the process of distillation. Grain Neutral Spirits are distilled at or above 190

Next Meeting—Wednesday, July 20, 1960

Subject: Mr. R. B. Hampton, Manager,

Speaker: Cable & Wireless Ltd. "Telegraphy"

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proof, whereas whiskey must be distilled at less than 190 proof, and Straight Whiskey distilled at less than 160 proof. Compare neutral spirits with whiskey or straight whiskey on the basis of their respective distilling proofs and you can readily understand the difference between them. Neutral spirits distilled at 190 proof, is a liquid made up of 95 percent alcohol and 5 percent water and congeners. Straight whiskey distilled at 130 proof is composed of 65 percent alcohol and 35 percent water and congeners. Since in each instance the flavor and character of the liquid is derived entirely from its congener content, it is obvious that the Straight Whiskey is rich and heavy-bodied, while Neutral Spirit with its mere 5 percent water and congeners, is as its name implies, neutral except for that 5 percent.

Simple whiskey is white and raw, and can be made in a few days. The making of Blended Whiskey takes years. The purpose of blending is to create a balanced, light-bodied whiskey. The balance is achieved by first blending various straight whiskeys, each of which complements the other and adds one or more of the characteristics desired in the finished whiskey. To these straight whiskeys, blended for body flavor, etc., neutral spirits is added for lightness.

There are many types of whiskeys in the world. However, the three main types are Scotch Whisky, American Whiskey and the Canadian Whiskey. The comparison in the making of Scotch Whisky and the U.S. Whiskey is shown in the diagram. In the case of Scotch Whisky, barley is the dominant grain; malt is dried over smoky peat fires; the pot still is the standard; and aging is done in uncharred barrels. In the case of U.S. Whiskey, corn dominates mixture of grains; malt is dried over a heated floor; continuous still is standard; and aging is done in charred oak barrels. The principal grain in making Canadian Whiskey is wheat.

Whisky is considered to be one of the two biggest consumed liquors in the Colony. In 1959, Hongkong imported 104,613 gallons of whisky of which 85,839 gallons came from Scotland. In the same period, we re-exported 31,492 gallons.

2. Gin:

Gin is a combination of neutral spirits delicately flavored with juniper berries and other herbs. The making of gin can be reduced to a few essential stages. Grain alcohol or neutral spirit passes into the still to be evaporated by heat from a steam coil. The alcohol vapor passes through a still-head containing berries and other herbs, or in some instances berries are mixed right with the alcohol in essence of the herbs, passes to a condenser, through the still. In any event the vapor, rich with the a tail box for control, and into the storage tank.

A great deal of gin is made by each individual method and redistillation is often used. However, a quality gin depends on high quality neutral spirit, good combination of juniper and other botanicals, and the general preparation. Dry gin is of course just what the name implies, it lacks

sweetness. London dry gin is the name. Holland Gin and Geneva Gin are heavy bodied, and in flavor bear a closer relation to whiskey than they do to gin. The London Dry Gin is with slightly heavier body than the ordinary dry gin. Old Tom Gin is characterized by a sweet flavor.

People started drinking gin sometime in the 17th Century. History records that it was one Professor Franciscus Dubois de la Boe of the University of Leyden who first added juniper to his still and drew out the liquid that became known as Geneva and later as Gin.

In 1959, Hong Kong imported 29,968 gallons of gin of which 29,912 gallons came from U.K. as London Dry Gin. Out of this import, 5,506 gallons were re-exported.

3. Liqueurs:

A liqueur is an alcoholic liquor containing sugar and natural flavoring. The base spirits for virtually all liqueur is grain neutral spirits or brandy. To this base, and in various ways, the flavoring materials are added. Liqueurs are generally prepared in any of the following three different ways or in varying combination of these three methods:

(1) Percolation: is a method easily described since it compares exactly with the percolating of coffee. (The percolator is a large tank. Spirits are put into the bottom of the tank and fruit is placed in a basket like container at the top of the tank, or suspended from the top of the tank in cloth bags. The spirit in the bottom of the tank is then pumped to the top where it is sprayed over the fruit and drips back to the bottom to be re-percolated over and over until all the flavor has been extracted from the fruit.)

(2) Distillation: Vaporized spirits pass through a column packed with herbs or fruit.

(3) Steeping: By this method the fruit or other flavoring is placed directly into the spirits and allowed to steep until all the flavor has been extracted from the fruit.

Liqueurs can be classified into three general groups: the fruits, herbs and Crames. The first group is the leading classification and it is usually easy to be identified, since they are plainly labeled "Blackberry", "Peach", "Cherry" etc. There are however many specialities even in this group such as Triple Sec, Cointreau, Grand Marnier, Cherry Herring etc. The herb group is perhaps the hardest to identify. The obvious reason for this is the fact that many liqueurs in this groups are made from a combination of herbs, seeds, roots, and flowers, and they are sold under some distinctive trade name such as Benedictine, Chartreuse, etc. The crames group is among the sweetest of all liqueurs and their flavors are usually identified by their names such as Crame de menthe, cocoa, coffee, vanilla etc.

In 1959, Hong Kong imported 10,986 gallons of liqueurs most of which came from France. In the same period, 4,268 gallons were re-exported.

4. Vodka:

Vodka was is a colorless, sharply from its and the liqueur spirits base. Gi tinctive type cho binations obtaine Vodka, in a co its character no by subtracting l flavor and aron Vodka has to l 190 proof to not than 80 proof by tral spirits mus: a tank or serie- pounds of charc 8 hours.

Sales of Vo increased very a friendly blens paratively less s ing. If you wis ing alcohol dur vodka is highly

We have ju items, the whisk some exceptions as base, they ar fact, whiskey a basis for most c The following c picture of the spirit.

5. Rum:

Rum is a c The use of sug basic difference ever, whiskeys blends, straight required. A fe that all rums a sugar cane pro of straight rum distiller is free he chooses from

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4. **Vodka:**

Vodka was developed by Russian distillers and is a colorless, flavorless liquor. Vodka differs sharply from its two immediate relatives, the gin and the liqueurs. They all start from a grain spirits base. Gin and liqueurs acquire their distinctive type characteristics by adding flavor combinations obtained from berries, herbs, seeds, etc. Vodka, in a completely reverse process, acquires its character not by adding flavor to spirits, but by subtracting from the spirit all traces of the flavor and aroma that it originally possessed. Vodka has to be a neutral spirit reduced from 190 proof to not more than 110 proof and not less than 80 proof by the addition of water. The neutral spirits must be made to flow slowly through a tank or series of tanks containing at least 1½ pounds of charcoal for each gallon of spirits for 8 hours.

Sales of Vodka all over the world have been increased very rapidly for the reason that it is a friendly blenser with all drinks and that comparatively less smell can be detected after drinking. If you wish not to be discovered for drinking alcohol during the day time or office hours, vodka is highly recommended for this purpose.

We have just gone through the grain spirit items, the whiskey, gin, vodka and liqueurs. With some exceptions for liqueurs where brandy is used as base, they are all called grain spirit drinks. In fact, whiskey and grain neutral spirits form the basis for most of the liquors found in the market. The following diagram will give you a very clear picture of the relationships of different grain spirit.

5. **Rum:**

Rum is a distillate of sugar cane and water. The use of sugar cane rather than grain is the basic difference between rum and whiskey. However, whiskeys are typed according to grain, age, blends, straights, etc. In rum no such typing is required. A few of the good reasons for this are that all rums are distilled from sugar cane or a sugar cane product. Virtually all rums are blends of straight rums. And on the matter of age, a distiller is free to bottle his blend at any age he chooses from one day upward.

Molasses and water are placed in the fermentation tank and fermentation is completed in from one to four days. The mash is ready for the still. Pot stills are commonly used. Usually the distillate of the first still is put through a second still and then drawn off into oak puncheons. It is

common to add caramel of rum at the time of barrelling and this is one of the reasons for the distinctive color and taste of Jamaican rum. The puncheons are stored in warehouses and aged for a period of from four to eight years, before being bottle for the market.

In 1959, a total of 12,712 gallons of rum was imported into Hongkong, and out of this amount, 1,369 gallons were re-exported.

(To be continued in our next issue)

OUR LAST MEETING

NARA ROTARY CLUB SEND US BANNERETTE

As usual our last meeting began with the introduction of visiting Rotarians, guests and gentlemen of the press. Thereafter, Rtn. Kenji Yamaguchi of Nara, Japan, presented a bannerette of his home club to President Edwin who, in reciprocation, also presented to his club through him our bannerette with greetings.

WHEN A ROTARIAN BECOMES A TRUE ROTARIAN

Rotary Information Chairman Jimmy told what proved to be an inspirational story. He referred to the conversion of a lethargic member into a highly active Rotarain. He said that this particular member for many months had come to the meetings as a matter of routine without the zeal of a Rotarian until he was made a member of the Board of Directors of Past President Wilson's regime. The Board unhesitatingly gave him wise counsel and spurred him on. This Rotarian, Alex by name, not only had since played an active part in the club but proved himself to be an exceedingly proficient program chairman during the Rotary year which just came to an end.

RTN. ANSON IS RESOURCEFUL

Neither Sergeant-at-Arms Paul nor Assistant S/A C. L. was in the meeting and so the dirty job of finding fault with his fellow Rotarians fell on Rtn. Anson. Past President Wilson was the first to be the focus of his attention. Anson said that as our last president Wilson actually never had the chance of enjoying a quiet lunch for a full year and that, it being his first club lunch without bother, P.P. Wilson would be perhaps glad to mark it with a small donation. This little suggestion cost Wilson \$10.

PROGRAM OF THE WEEK

at

Fellow Clubs in Hong Kong & Kowloon

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Dr. D. Whyte
Subject: (To be announced at meeting)

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: President Dick Sadick
Subject: "General Insurance"

HONG KONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Dr. T. Y. Li
Subject: Chinese Seals (Talk assisted by lantern slides)

Focus of attention was shifted to P.P. Henry as Anson drew attention to the fact that Henry had achieved 100% success in the Beauty Contest (Final contest on July 16, 1960) which brought in something like \$25,000.00 to swell the Refugee Year Fund. Somebody suggested that Henry celebrate his success by donating \$1.00 for each contestant he had in the contest. Henry raised no objection and gave away \$28.00 accordingly.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY

Rtn. B. W. Avani was the recipient of the birthday cake which was presented to him amid the singing of the usual song of Happy Birthday To You.

RED BOX GAINS

B. W. spun the roulette wheel with the result that every member present inserted into the

Red Box \$4.00.

Acting as S/A in the absence of both Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistant could be costly. Anson in his hurry to don the sash of the Sergeant-at-Arms forgot to wear his own badge and was himself fined \$2.00.

OFFICE BEARERS RECEIVE FILES

The distribution to office bearers of the relative files by Vice President Pat Cha was the last business of the meeting which was adjourned after a toast to Rotary International coupled with name of Nara, Japan.

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-two members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 13th July, 1960, representing 75.86% made up as follows:

Present	22
Absent	5
On leave	2
	—
	29
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Club</i>
Rtn. Dexter Yeh	Kowloon
„ Ko Wing Tung	Hong Kong
„ Kenji Yamaguchi	Nara, Japan
„ Jimmy Woo	Watsonville, Cal., U.S.A.

GUESTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Introduced by</i>
Mr. K. C. Cheng	Rtn. Bob Ling
„ H. Wada	„ Kenji Yamaguchi
„ Fred Hsi	„ Y. I. Hsi
„ E. K. H. Lui	„ K. C. Goh



Mr. Hampton:

"Communications, so perhaps I can give a very brief idea of things that have happened and then something for the future."

"Before World War II, telegraphy was in vogue between the continents. It was found for insulating marine cables was a purpose. It was discovered in Malaysia, a latex known as Percha which served as an answer in the late last century. The first time it was not used was with this object."

"It is interesting to note that until the growth of the rubber industry just before World War II, Gutta Percha had been used exclusively for telegraphy. It has however become brittle because of its length of time in use in deep-sea fishing. In spite of this, the last century saw ever cables are used in deep-sea trawls of fishing due to their strength such a long or..."

With the Compliments of

ROTARIAN PETER HALL



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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 4

July 26, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors
B. W. Advani
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

TELEGRAPHY & ITS DEVELOPMENT

A TALK BY

MR. R. B. HAMPTON, MANAGER OF CABLE & WIRELESS

Mr. Hampton:

"Communications today cover a very wide field, so perhaps I can best entertain you by giving you a very brief idea of its history with a bias to the things that have held my own interests in the past and then something about what there is in mind for the future.

"Before Wireless was invented, world-wide telegraphy was initially hampered by the distances between the continents and some solution had to be found for insulating submarine cables for this purpose. It was the discovery in Malaya of a latex known as Gutta Percha which supplied the answer in the middle of the last century, though at first it was not exploited with this object in mind.

"It is interesting to note that until the rapid growth of the plastics industry just before the last war, that Gutta Percha had been used almost exclusively for the insulation of submarine cables. It has however one serious disadvantage in that it becomes brittle and cracks if exposed to air for any length of time and has to be stored in water. In spite of this there are still many miles of it in use in deep ocean waters, some of it laid in the last century. In shallower coastal areas however cables are more vulnerable to damage by the trawls of fishing vessels, ships anchors or from friction due to tidal currents and their life is not such a long one.

"Commonwealth telegraphic communications can perhaps be dated from 1869 with the formation of the Associated Cable Companies. These Companies were formed in London but each operated to different parts of the world, linking up where common purposes were served. Within two years, in 1871, the first cable reached Hong Kong where it was operated by the Eastern Extension Telegraph which then served this area.

"Sending signals through a long submarine cable was at that time a very slow business. By keeping a cable as short as possible, the sending speed could be increased very considerably and for that reason you will find that along any cable route a number of isolated islands are used as relay stations. Ascension Island and St. Helena in the Atlantic, Rodriguez and Cocos in the Indian Ocean are examples. In fact for a great number of years, Ascension Island which has no local inhabitants of its

own was occupied solely as a cable relay station. Today it also has Wireless Plant to supplement possible cable interruptions and to provide relay services on difficult routes.

"In the early days of submarine cables highly skilled operators were needed as all signals had to be sent by hand from station to station. On long sections the sending had to be slow and regular to be readable at the distant end. Reception was achieved by fixing a mirror to the moving coil

Next Meeting—Wednesday, July 27, 1960

Speaker: Rtn. Franklin S. T. Koo

Subject: "Hotel", a vocational talk

of a galvanometer on which a beam of light was focused. Signals were then read from the reflected light moving backwards and forwards across the wall.

"Recording machines and automatic means of signalling from prepared tape later helped to improve matters but the first big advance came with the introduction of duplex balancing. This is a system based on the principle of the Wheatstone Bridge which enables messages to be sent simultaneously from both ends of a cable and thereby doubles its traffic carrying capacity.

"Another step forward occurred in the early 'twenties with the introduction of a system known as the Regenerator. Signals become distorted in their journey through a cable which it is necessary to correct before passing the signals on as received into another cable. The Regenerator System ensured that a perfect signal was automatically sent on into the next cable and did away for the need of an operator where a relay only was required. It then became possible to link up a series of cables to give important traffic centres direct communication with one another. Means were supplied for these centres to select any station along a chain of cables to drop off any accumulation of traffic at a desired place.

"Whilst these cable techniques were evolving, Wireless Telegraphy was also developing very rapidly and the growing trade depression which finally assumed such grave proportions after the first world war brought about a merger of these interests in the United Kingdom. Marconi Wireless and the Associated Cable Companies came together and also took over by agreement the four powerful beamed wireless circuits to Australia, India, South Africa and Canada which had been opened in competition by the United Kingdom Government. This proved to be most beneficial as the two services are complementary to one another and allow much greater scope in times of emergency. Wireless can help cover any cable interruption which can be a lengthy business if there is no cables in the vicinity. Cables on the other hand can reciprocate in times of sunspot activities when wireless conditions are likely to be poor.

"The coming of fast and efficient airmail services was at one time thought to be a direct economic threat to telegraph companies in general, but this has not proved to be the case. It is true that its introduction did away with the necessity for one type of business letter telegram which was popular at the time, but the growth of the various air com-

pany services created a demand of its own and the faster the aeroplanes travel, the better the communications that are required. It is becoming common practice these days for the airlines to lease communication channels of their own so that they can handle their own traffic from their own offices.

"Wireless developments have forged ahead and the present methods of using teleprinters for automatic working together with various devices for error detection and correction are a far cry from the days of morse keys and headphones. Whilst Radiotelephony and photo-telegraphy are now expected services between major cities of the world. However it is only by constant improvements such as providing more channels on transmitters, greater selectivity of receivers and careful control of frequencies in use that it is possible to meet ever increasing demands for new services.

"In this respect investigations into repeated coaxial cables promise to give new life to communications both in the number of available services and in stability. The success of the Transatlantic Telephone Cable has been proved beyond a doubt. The provision of two-way repeaters about every forty miles along a submarine coaxial cable permit the transmission of very high frequencies and enable up to 60 simultaneous telephone conversations. In the place of each or any of the telephone channels it is possible to substitute some 48 telegraph circuits. When this is compared with the original slow one-way transmission by the hand of a trained operator, progress over the years can be readily appreciated.

"Plans are going ahead for a round-the-world cable of this type linking up all the Commonwealth Countries enroute. An additional transatlantic telephone cable is planned for the immediate future in view of the popularity of the present one. This is to be extended by another one across the Pacific from Canada to Australasia, thence to Malaya, India, Pakistan, East and South Africa and back to the United Kingdom.

"It will of course take some little time to complete this system and there is no doubt that further expansion will follow. Its completion should give a big boost to communications in general, providing a great many additional channels and should cover requirements for a number of years to come. The data collected by cables over the years, together with modern echo sounding devices should ensure the best possible routes, avoiding places that the survey and experience have proved to be troublesome.

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the resulting wine will be dry, and have a natural alcoholic strength of from 10 to 14 percent. If a sweet wine is desired, fermentation is arrested before completion by the addition of grape brandy. By this means, some natural sugar is left in the wine, and the finished wine is naturally sweet. After fermentation all wines are aged. Time allowed for aging varies all the way from 2 months to 4 or more years. The age of a wine is not necessarily an indication of its quality. As a rule, the best wines are old wines, but all old wines are by no means the best. Sometimes these bottled wines are held for months or years until peak maturity is reached. Sediment may be developed in the bottle. This sediment in a bottle of wine, although it is sought for and recognized as an indication of quality by those who know wine best, is widely misunderstood by the general public who look upon sediment as foreign matter.

Wines can be divided into 5 major classifications:

1. *Appetizer wines:* Appetizer wines are those wines that sharpen the appetite and are best suited to before meal use. Sherry, Vermouth and Dubonnet are best known appetizer wines.

2. *Red Table Wine:* Red table wine is the most natural of all wines. Because red wines are fermented with the skins of grapes, they have their characteristic red color and a marked tart flavor. Due to the fact that red wines are fully fermented, virtually all of their natural grape sugar content is converted into grape alcohol, hence they lack sweetness and are dry. Best known red table wines are Claret and Burgundy. They are served with game, red meat and other full-flavored dishes.

3. *White Table Wine:* White table wines are made the same as red table wines with the exception that the skin of the grape is removed before the juice is fermented and as a result, the white

wines are less tart and more delicately flavored. Best known white wines are Sauterne and Rhine. They are served with white meat, eggs and other dishes that are not highly seasoned.

4. *Dessert Wines:* Dessert wines differ from Table Wines by virtue of their being sweet, and having a higher alcoholic content—usually about 20%. They are all full-bodied, and range in color from golden to red. In the making of Dessert wines, grape is allowed to ripen longer and fermentation is arrested midway before all of the grape sugar has been converted. The best known Dessert Wines are Port and Muscatel. They are served with cakes and sweet desserts.

5. *Sparkling Wines:* Champagne and Sparkling Burgundy are the best known wines in this group, and each is made in the same manner. For Burgundy, a good Burgundy wine is the starting point. For champagne, a choice blend of white table wines marks the beginning. These wines are aged for several months, after which small amounts of sugar and Champagne yeast are added and the wine is promptly bottle and corked, with the cork clamped down. The bottles are then laid away, and a second fermentation takes place in the sealed bottle; but in the bottle the bubbles cannot escape, as a result, they are absorbed in the wine, in fact, they actually dissolve in it. It is the usual practice, after fermentation is complete, to stack these bottles in such a manner that their corks point downward. The bottles remain in this position for some months, and with time, the natural sediment of the wine slowly settles in the neck of the bottle. When the champagne has fully matured, the next problem is to get the sediment out of the neck of the bottle. This process called "disgorging" is commonly done by putting the neck of the bottle in a cold brine and freezing the sediment. With the sediment frozen, the cork is released, and the pressure with

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ROTARIAN ANSON SHAH

Tel. 71341

"Whilst a variety of codes and methods of signalling have been used in the past, modern development all centres around the teleprinter and every endeavour is being made to standardise both speeds and signalling codes of these instruments. The progress that has already been made in this direction has enabled the introduction of International Telex. As the Telegraph Carrier supplies the channel linking up the internal telephone networks of two different countries to provide a radio-telephone connection, so in Telex he provides a similar service in joining up the teleprinter systems.

"In place of a telephone the business firm uses a special teleprinter console by which connection can be made directly to an associate in a distant country. The Telegraph Carrier merely arranges the correct connection and ensures a good circuit. The business firms may then exchange their information direct from their own office and both parties are provided with a typed copy of their exchanges. Telex directories of the various countries show which business firms in their area have these facilities. An advantage worth noting, where there is a big time differential between places, is that machines can be left joined up overnight and any inward messages received are readily available on opening up the office in the morning.

"The installation of Telex is naturally an initial expense as the necessary apparatus has to be obtained and connection to the Telegraph Carrier arranged. It is not difficult to train Staff for this work as it comes very naturally to anyone who has been taught to use a typewriter properly. Once this is done it will be found by those with a large telegraph account that they are now in a position to benefit from the cheaper rates which Telegraph Carriers and Administrations allow for this service.

"As interest in Telex grows and more firms introduce teleprinters into their offices, it will become increasingly difficult to provide instantaneous connections unless more channels are made available. It is not only in this connection that the

RTN. F. I. TSEUNG OF HONG KONG CLUB

We send you our sincere congratulations on having been again appointed Rotary Information & Extension Counselor for the current Rotary year by the president of Rotary International.

development of the round-the-world cable should prove most welcome but also to all the other telecommunication services which continue to grow and help to bring people in different parts of the world closer together."

Rotarian Peter Hall thanked the speaker for his illuminating talk.

KNOWING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

(continued from our last issue)

6. Wine:

Wine is the naturally fermented juice of grapes or fruit. From nature's endless variety, the wine-maker achieves his hundreds of wine types. With all wines, the foundation for quality is laid in the vineyard. Care of the vines: care in picking; and care in selecting only such grapes that have reached just the right balance of maturity is all important in the making of good wine. The grapes are picked when their sugar content has reached 22-24%, and grapes are crushed and the grape juice is pumped into fermenting tanks where fermentation takes its natural course, aided sometimes but not always, by the addition of cultured wine yeast. Fermentation picks up and merely continues a process that began with the natural ripening of the grape on the vine. If fermentation is permitted to run its course, virtually all the grape sugar is turned to alcohol and, in the absence of sugar,

the bottle put a little sweet wine are added a while

In 1959, of still wines In the same and 3,320 gal.

7. Brandy:

Brandy is fruit, but produces wine. The product is brandy grape brandy France which of Bordeaux. There are also producing distillates small grape generally in. The juice is fermentation. own distilling pot stills. first distillation about 30 per and the residue 68 to 70 per at this strength of strength is casks used for oak. The far brandy for generally it is so most of which. The brandy is basis of taste Cognacs include duce well state

Brandy is er in this Country among Chinese 81,881 gallons from France. 7,003 gallons.

8. Beer:

The word "Liber" means fermented malt. The wine of beer used in the process converted into kettles. Care

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the bottle pushes out the cork and sediment. Next a little sweetening and a small amount of aged wine are added to the bottle. It is then re-sealed, aged a while longer, and ready for marketing.

In 1959, Hong Kong imported 79,792 gallons of still wines and 8,197 gallons of sparkling wines. In the same period, 19,862 gallons of still wines and 3,320 gallons sparkling wines were re-exported.

7. Brandy:

Brandy is a distillate of fermented fruit, any fruit, but principally grapes. Grapes are used to produce wines. Distill the wine and distilled product is brandy. The term Cognac is applied when grape brandy distilled in the Cognac region of France which is an area in western France North of Bordeaux and bordering the Atlantic Ocean. There are almost no big vine-yards nor any big producing distillers in the Cognac region. The small grape grower harvests his grapes in the fall, generally in October, crushes and presses them. The juice is allowed to become wine by natural fermentation. The same farmer usually does his own distilling of the new wine in small simple pot stills. Distillations require two steps. The first distillation produces a low wine containing about 30 per cent alcohol. This is distilled again and the resulting product is brandy. It is about 68 to 70 per cent alcohol and is filled into casks at this strength. During aging about 1 per cent of strength is lost per year by evaporation. The casks used for aging are made of native Limousin oak. The farmer may keep some of his newly made brandy for aging in his own warehouse but generally it is sold early to the large merchant houses, most of whom are located in the city of Cognac. The brandy is bought by the shipping firm on the basis of taste. The steps in producing the bottled Cognacs involve careful blending of stocks to produce well standardized types.

Brandy is the second biggest liquors consumer in this Colony or the most popular liquor drink among Chinese. In 1959, Hong Kong importer 81,881 gallons of Brandy, of which 73,970 came from France. In the same period we re-exported 7,003 gallons.

8. Beer:

The word Beer comes from the Latin word "Libere" meaning to drink. Beer is defined as a fermented malt beverage. It is also described as "the wine of barley." Barley is the basic ingredient used in the making of beer. Barley must first be converted into malt before it is ready for the brew-kettles. Cereal grains such as corn, rice or wheat

are sometimes used as additions to the malt. The brewing process may be said to start with the grinding of the malt and the additions. These are placed in a mashing tank. Water is then added and the heat of the mash is brought to the exact temperature dictated by the brewmaster. The exact mashing temperature is one of the most important factors in giving character to beer. A sweet liquid called "Wort" results from the mashing process. This is drawn from the mash tank, the spent grains are left behind. This wort is then pumped into huge copper kettles. Now hops are added. Hops are a twining plant (Herb), the ripened cones of which are used to give beer a distinctive aroma and tart tanginess. The wort and hops are then boiled for a sufficient time in which to extract the flavor from the hops. The wort is next filtered and cooled almost to the freezing point. This wort is now passed on to starting tubs where specially cultured yeast is added. This stage is known as the first fermentation and usually lasts from seven to twelve days. It is here that time and temperature are also determining factors for the desired type of beer and its character. The next stage takes the beer to the lagering room where a second fermentation is permitted at a slow pace for from two to six weeks. This final aging takes place under carefully controlled refrigeration. When this aging period is completed, the beer is ready for filtering and packaging into bottles or barrels. Beer in bottle does not improve by aging. As time is limited, it is not possible for me to include this discussion the makings and classifications of Chinese wines and spirits.

In conclusion, I wish to give you the Government Statistics of duty-paid wines and spirits consumed in Hong Kong during the year of 1959: 181,110 gallons of liquors, 68,337 gallons of wines, 3,173,511 gallons of beer and 1,900,668 gallons of Chinese liquor.

OUR LAST MEETING

VISITING ROTARIANS RECEIVE BANNERETTES

Rotarian C. T. Fruin of Normal, Ill., U.S.A., and Rotarian Azizul Huq of Dacca, East Pakistan, were the recipients of our club bannerettes. President Edwin in presenting them the bannerettes requested that they take them back to their home clubs with our greetings. Both visiting Rotarians upon request by the president went up the rostrum and gave a brief account of the respective home clubs and, while thanking the president for the bannerettes, assured him that they would see to it that their club banners be sent us by post.

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CLUB ASSEMBLY IS SET FOR AUGUST 5

Club Service Chairman Pat Cha announced the club assembly scheduled for Friday, August 5, 1960, would take place in the social hall of The Bank of Canton, Ltd., The Canton Bank Building, No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Central (1st floor), Victoria. Pat acquainted his fellow Rotarians with the whys and wherefores of the assembly and encouraged all members to attend it. For the office bearers the attendance is a must, he said.

DISTRICT GOVERNOR'S OFFICIAL VISITS HERE

Hon. Sec. H. Y. informed the meeting that District Governor K. T. Kwo would pay his official visits to clubs of this area after attending the Rotary Institute at Calcutta, July 25-27, 1960. His schedule of visits here follows:

Sept. 6, 1960	Hong Kong Club
" 7, "	H.K. Island East
" 8, "	Kowloon Club
" 9, "	H.K. Island West
" 12, "	Macau Club (subject to suitable sailings)

NO NOMINATION FOR DISTRICT GOVERNOR (1961-1962) FROM US

President Edwin told the meeting that we would abstain from nominating a District Governor for the next Rotary year. This, he said, is quite in order according to R.I. regulations.

FOUNDER PRESIDENT SPEAKS

In the absence of P.P. Jimmy, Rotary Information Chairman, Founder Pres. John gave a 2-minute talk in which he stressed the importance of friendship and fellowship in Rotary Clubs.

DONATIONS & FINES

Sergeant-at-Arms Paul proved himself to be a very fair fault finder when he, before going about his job, fined himself a couple of dollars for having come to the meeting several minutes too late. Then he fined P.P. Henry for failing to appear with his badge which he had unconsciously dislodged.

The honour of spinning the roulette wheel fell on Rtn. Joseph Fung and the result was a donation of \$3.00 for every member present.

CLUB TOAST

The meeting was adjourned not before members and visitors drank a toast to R.I. coupled with the name of Normal, Illinois.

PROGRAM OF THE WEEK

at

Fellow Clubs in Hong Kong & Kowloon

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Dr. Tom Dooley of Laos

Subject: (Probably a talk on medical work among the Laotians)

KOWLOON (Thursday)

A Closed Meeting

HONG KONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

A Closed Meeting

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-one members were present at our regular weeply meeting on Wednesday last, 20th July, 1960, representing 72.41% made up as follows:

Present	21
Absent	7
Excused	0
On leave	0
	—
	29

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Norman A. Shone	St. Pancras
" C. T. Fruin	Normal, Ill., USA
" Azizul Huq	Dacca, East Pagistant
" A. T. Wood	H.K. Club
" Jimmy Woo	Watsonville, Cal., U.S.A.
" Dexter Yeh	Kowloon

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. Allan Fruin	Rtn. C. T. Fruin
" R. B. Hampton	Club
" K. C. Cheng	Rtn. Franklin Koo



This international talk b. January, and welcome. Rt

"Preside. Guests. For I shall not be tional talk. Chairman ap my vocationa. I tried to pers to postpone this time he persuade me postpone it er because s later I would make it. S am standing you now.

"I choos of my talk to "Hotel". As very old trad ed by history We all perha lonely and ti or a roadside overnight hi Chinese leger Inns where t murdered an

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 5

Aug. 2, 1960

President
 Edwin H. C. Tao
 Vice-President
 Patrick Cha
 Hon. Secretary
 H. Y. Koh
 Hon. Treasurer
 Franklin Koo



Directors
 B. W. Advani
 K. S. Chang
 Y. I. Hsi
 Raymond C. L. Lee
 Robert H. Ling
 Alex Shang
 Bulletin Chairman
 Robert H. Ling

"HOTEL"

A VOCATIONAL TALK BY RTN. FRANKLIN KOO

THIS interesting talk, vocational, is the first one in 6 months. The last vocational talk by Rtn. Bob was sometime last January, and so Rtn. Franklin's talk was most welcome. Rtn. Franklin said:

"President Edwin, Fellow Members and Guests. For the next fifteen minutes I hope I shall not bore you too much with my vocational talk. In the past, our Programme Chairman approached me several times for my vocational talk and I tried to persuade him to postpone it. But this time he tried to persuade me not to postpone it any longer because sooner or later I would have to make it. So here I am standing before you now.

"I choose as topic of my talk to day none other than the word "Hotel". As you know, hotel business is a very old trade. This is true and can be proved by history of any country in the world. We all perhaps have read from novels how lonely and tired travellers went to a hotel, or a roadside inn after sunset to stay there overnight himself as well as his horse. In Chinese legends, we even learned about Black Inns where travellers went in to be poisoned, murdered and then robbed. These black inns,

of course, no longer exist nowadays so it is not my wish to tell you about them.

"During the second world war, I was with China Travel Service, or better known as CTS. The CTS, itself a travel agent, the biggest in China, owned and managed over forty hotels and restaurants in China. These included luxurious hotels like the Metropolitan Hotel in Nanking, Sian Guest House in Sian, Shensi, and the Hotel de Commerce in Kunming. Among these few, the Sian Guest House had won a big name on account of the "double 12th" accident in 1936. As a result of the Coup d'etat of General Chang Hsiang Liang's army, all top-ranking officers of the Nanking Government were trapped en bloc in the

Hotel.

For the small hotels, the CTS invented a new name for them. They were called guest houses. With Kweiyang in Kweichow as the centre, guest houses were established all along the highways stretching South to Kweilin, East to Changsha, West to Kunming and Burma and North to Chungking and Lanchow. The guest houses or hotels, not luxurious at all, set cleanliness, quiet and decency

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1960

Speaker: Mr. Charles Hulse,
 Marine Officer

Subject: "Local Masters"

as their standard of service. I do not mean to give publicity to the CTS but those who had experienced travelling in Interior China during the war years could convince you of the important role these guest houses played to travellers of those days.

"Now let us come back to Hongkong. Certain organizations, including the Hongkong Tourist Association, have voiced again and again that Hongkong is lacking first class hotels. Perhaps as an answer to the outcry, three fairly large hotels with a total of 1,000 odd rooms will be completed and ready for service soon. During the past two years, tourists did have difficulties in finding hotel accommodation. Hotels here did have good business. It seems this is a right place for you to invest your money. But unless you are already in this trade, you can hardly understand whether or not Hongkong is still lacking hotels. I am not going to voice my own opinion toward this but for the benefit of those prospective hotel owners, the following points may be of interest and help to them.

1. Perhaps you have heard that hotels in Hongkong and Kowloon are doing very good business. Business is so good in certain hotels that their rooms are booked up to December. Please do not be misled into believing that those particular hotels have been fully booked until December. That is not the case. It only means that they have bookings made for Mr. so-and-so or for a certain party in the month of December. Broadly speaking, for a hotel of about 300 rooms, 80% occupancy all year round should make any hotel operator happy.
2. The return from investments in hotels are small and slow. It is not like putting up a tall building in Hongkong. In this case, you can sell the building, flat by flat, before the completion of the building itself or even before the actual construction work starts. In the case of hotels it is different. The hotel must be completed thoroughly, equipped satisfactorily and decorated properly, if not luxuriously, before you can collect rental. Besides, unlike any other business, the maintenance of the place and renewal of equipments eat deep into the hotel income. Sometimes the expenses cannot be controlled by the budget. That is why the net profit is usually very small.
3. The operating expenses, or the overhead is high. It is high because one has to maintain a 24-hour service. This means a 3-shift system. The requirements and requests from hotel residents are never-ending and sometimes unreasonable. For instance, some guests would ask for a drink when the licensed hours have expired. At 3 o'clock in the morning, they would telephone you for the service of a masseur.

At 8:30 in the evening, they might hand over to you their dinner jackets for pressing, informing you that they were going to a party in fifteen minutes. Requests like these must be complied with in a limited time or else they would voice their dissatisfaction and call your service lousy. All these services need more hands, extra hands and ready hands. And in many cases, you don't and can't ask for extra payments.

4. The hotel business is perhaps the business which receives most complaints. Quite a number of hotel residents like to find faults with the Management, intentionally or otherwise. They may complain such small items as toilet paper as being too soft or too hard or not absorbent enough. One who likes a big room may say that your small room is even too small for his dog. One who prefers to have a small room may laugh at those big-room occupants. They say, "after all, we are tourists, we only stay in the room in the evening and why should we pay a high rental just for a few hours during the night?" Air-conditioning is also a favorite target of criticism. Someone may call it too powerful and at the same time some other people may ask you: "Have you put on your air-conditioning? I can't even feel it." In the dining room, if the table knife is not sharp, they may say that the steak is too tough. If the knife is sharp, they may again complain that the knife cuts their finger and that they may sue you for murder. Someone ordered a fish. But when he was served the fish, he did not like the fish. Why? The fish is fresh, well cooked, properly served. On being asked, he replied: "I don't know. It's not like my wife's cooking. I just don't like it." What would you do if you were a hotel manager?
5. The Hongkong market is a very sensitive one. Anything unpleasant happens nearby would scare the tourists and make them cancel their travelling plans at least for a short while. The Korean war ten years ago struck a deadly blow on the Hongkong market. Hotels suffered badly. Again, the tension in the Taiwan straits 2 years ago prevented people from coming here from Europe and America. The recent Japanese riots in Tokyo again put a stop signboard to the prospective tourists to the Orient. Every political action effects the tourist trade, directly or indirectly, and, in turn, the hotels, big or small, suffer tremendously.

"Lastly I can tell you that a hotel manager or owner can hardly have peace in his heart. Even when he is enjoying a holiday he still feels a strong sense of responsibility. He always has to warn himself that anything could happen anytime. Will any guest burn his bed? Will the air-conditioning go out of order? Is there any guest who is suspected of committing suicide? Is the water in the tanks enough for the use of the next morning? He keeps thinking about all these things and the likelihood is he can not enjoy fully his holiday.

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"To close my vocational talk, I like to tell you one incident which I can't believe could have happened to anyone of you, except for you who belong to the medical fraternity. It was back in 1946 when I was stationed in Calcutta and was in charge of a fairly large hotel there. In August of that year, the Indian and Moslem communities in Calcutta started to murder each other. Hundreds of people were killed. Whole streets were burned. Children were thrown out of the windows from tall buildings. The riot lasted a few days and finally the British Authority enforced the curfew law. As soon as it was dark, nobody was allowed to appear in the streets. British soldiers hid themselves in street corners to shoot at whatever shadow they could see. So it was quite a dead city. One day at 2 o'clock in the morning, I was awakened by one resident of the hotel. He looked so worried telling that his wife was having a severe pain in her stomach. At that time, I had only one Chinese assistant, father of five children. So we went together to the guest room and found the woman indeed in great pain. She breathed heavily. Her face was deadly pale and her whole body was perspiring profusely. My assistant was so experienced that immediately he said that the woman was about to give birth to a baby. His remarks frightened me. Then what to do? I tried to contact doctors nearby but none of them would risk his or her life to come out. I phoned hospitals. They promised to take care of the woman but insisted that we send the woman to them. That precisely was what we could not do. I called the fire brigade but they were too busy fighting fires all around the city. We could not go out and no help could come to us. The woman was labouring badly. Her labours which first came at 10-minute intervals, now came at 7-minute and then 5-minute intervals. At about 4 o'clock in the morning, I gave up hope of securing any help. I told my assistant: "Whether we can or we cannot, we must do something ourselves. As father of 5 children, at least you know something about childbirth. So while I make a last attempt to appeal to the British Military Authority, you please make all the necessary preparations." He complied with my request at once. He put a kettle on the gas cooker, took out the scissors, bandages, cotton, towels and soap and worked like a trained nurse. It seemed that we had no choice but to perform the job of a midwife.

"But we thanked God as we were relieved of the tough job at the last minute. Just at 4:30 in the morning, an ambulance arrived. It was led and followed by two British armored cars. The woman and her husband were rushed to the hospital immediately and in less than 30 minutes after their arrival in the hospital, a baby boy was born. "Fellow Rotarians, such is the life of a hotel manager. How do you like it?"

Founder President John led the audience to thank the speaker for his interesting talk. In the course of his short speech of thanks, Founder Pres. John said that, being a habitual traveller himself, hotels constituted his second home. His ex-

Rotarian D. W. Patterson
WELCOME
to
HONG KONG

tensive travelling enabled him to endorse what Rtn. Franklin had to say about the hotel business. He agreed that it was the lot of the hotel manager to receive constantly complaints, often quite unreasonable. He added that for the conscientious manager, finding new ways to provide for the comfort of the hotel users never ends.

OUR LAST MEETING

ONE THIRD STAYS AWAY

President Edwin wasn't particularly happy as he surveyed with his eyes the partially deserted tables and recorded in his mind the number of members present at the meeting and, as soon as the meeting had been called to order, he drew attention to the matter of attendance which was only 66.66%, fully one third of the members having stayed away. The extraordinary sweltering weather might have something to do with it, he said jokingly.

3 CLUBS SEND US BANNERETTES

Hon. Sec. H. Y. displayed 3 bannerettes which he had recently received from the following clubs:

- Rotary Club of Baguio, P.I.
- " " " Vientiane, Vietnam
- " " " Takayama, Japan

**R.I. EASTERN HEMISPHERE DEPT.
HEAD WILL ATTEND MEETING**

According to word just received, Rotarian D. W. Patterson will visit our club tomorrow, expecting to meet all members and, particularly, chairmen of all the committees.

**DISTRICT GOVERNOR SCHEDULED
TO SEE US SEPT. 7, 1960**

Governor Keh-ti Kwok, District 345, will visit us officially at our lunch meeting on Wednesday, 7th September, 1960. In the evening of the same day, a special function will be fixed in which the Governor will discuss club affairs with our members. Immediately, information regarding the exact time and place is not available. But chairmen of all committees are requested to keep the evening open for the particular function.

CLUB ASSEMBLY ON AUGUST 5

Club Service Chairman Pat called attention once again to the club assembly scheduled for August 5, 1960, in the Social Hall of The Bank of Canton, Ltd., 1st Floor, Bank of Canton Build-

ing, No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Central, H.K. Said he, "The purpose of the Club Assembly is to enable each Committee Chairman to present, discuss and finalize the plans of his Committee for the year ahead."

HON. SEC. URGES PROMPT RETURN OF ROSTER FORMS

Hon. Secretary H.Y.: "If you have not already returned me your form or your photograph please do so at once to enable me to place an order for the new club roster at an early date".

INTERNAL EXPANSION & THE 14 STEPS

Rotary Information Chairman Jimmy in his short talk stressed the importance of internal expansion—recruiting more members. He wished every member to consider it his own concern to get more people interested in club affairs and to get them eventually to be members. In this connection, he read the 14 steps under "Method of Electing Members" in Article 11 of By-Laws of the Rotary Club.

DONATIONS & FINES

S/Arms Paul Cheng singled out Rotarians Anson and Raymond for attention. He said both arrived late and should give to the Red Box whatever sum they think it fit for their little offence. Rtn. Anson promptly retaliated by declaring the Sergeant-at-Arms negligent of duty in failing to adjust the club clock which was many minutes too fast. Checking the clock, he said, was among the duties of the S/Arms.

Past President Jimmy spinned the roulette wheel to extract \$5.00 from each member present in favour of the Red Box.

TOAST CLUB

All business transacted, Pres. Edwin adjourned the meeting. Before that, however, he proposed a toast to Rotary International coupled with the name of Quezon City, Philippines.

PROGRAM OF THE WEEK

at

Fellow Clubs in Hong Kong & Kowloon

HONG ONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Mrs. Aileen Dekker
Subject: "Hong Kong Arts Festival, 1960"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: Mr. G. J. T. Carey
Subject: "Shipping in Hong Kong"

HONG KONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: President K. S. Lo
Subject: "Vocational Service"



LAST ATTENDANCE

Eighteen members were present at our regular meeting on Wednesday, 27th July, 1960, representing 66.66% made up as follows:

Present	18
Absent	9
On leave	2
	—
	29
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. P. Fairbarns	Kowloon
„ W. L. Scarborough	Quezon City, Philippines

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. K. C. Cheng	Rtn. Peter Hall
„ B. W. Fleming	„ Jimmy Wu

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Mr. Hu land, where whose histo. During the served in a tankers and ships. Cur Hulse is Ser Officer of a partment of Kong C where he is of Marine Section. T ter's Handb result of years of e.

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 6

Aug. 9, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors
B. W. Advani
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

LOCAL MASTER'S HANDBOOK

NOTED SEAFARER DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF LOCAL MASTERS

WE had as our speaker at our last lunch meeting Mr. Charles Hulse, Master Mariner. "The Local Master's Handbook & Problems of Local Masters" formed the subject of his talk.

Mr. Hulse came from Aberdeen, Scotland, where the Hulse are known as seafarers whose history dates from the last century. During the Second World War Mr. Hulse served in a variety of vessels including oil tankers and merchant ships. Currently, Mr. Hulse is Senior Marine Officer of Marine Department of Hong Kong Government where he is in charge of Marine Licensing Section. The Master's Handbook is the result of his many years of experience.

Mr. Hulse: Gentleman, I am most grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak about my book and about local masters.

The object of my book is to promote a high standard of skill and efficiency in the handling of mechanised craft, in particular by our local masters.

Who are the local masters? Well, they

are the persons in charge of what we may call local vessels. There are now about 30,000 local type craft operating in and out of Hong Kong waters with a population of about 187,000 people. The craft vary from small sampans to large junks of native type construction and from small launches to large ferries of European type. The native craft are mainly family-operated with families living on board, generation after generation being born and bred aboard these craft, having no school education and needing none as long as they are able to earn a living mainly by fishing. However, this quiet backward existence cannot compete with modern development, and the installation of an engine is the apparent interpretation of keeping pace with

progress; but this could have a diverse effect in some trades, for example, in the fishing industry, dangerous consequences of uncontrolled fishing could be hastened by the mechanisation of boats, which, by speeding up delivery also speeds up the pace of over-fishing. Unless the meshes in fishing nets are made large enough to allow small fish to escape grow and breed or some other protective measure is adopted, there will be no fish to catch inshore and fishermen will have to

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1960

Speaker: Dr. Cornel Filipovitch,
Professor of University
of Sarabaya, Sarabaya

Subject: "The Relations Between
International Law and
State Law"

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seek new grounds further afield. It follows that larger vessels will be required with greater expenses, necessitating the introduction of more economical methods and the preservation of fishing grounds; but the mechanised fishing fleet is still growing, there are now almost 3,000 of them.

There are about 1,500 cargo-boats working solely within Hong Kong Harbour where junks and lighters form the basic transport facility of our port system in loading and discharging ships at buoys. Approximately 300,000 tons of cargo per month is carried between ships and shore, and in this trade, mechanised propulsion speeds up delivery either by towing or by self propelled cargo-carriers; the latter is beginning to develop from the family operated type of craft.

Junks and lighters also trade to and from China carrying about 100,000 tons of cargo per month as compared with about 10,000 tons 7 to 8 years ago. They also ply to and from the New Territories where the native craft prove their practicability. They trade between villages in the N.T. where they approach or beach with little or berthing facilities and in doing so provide much needed transport services which help to develop the communities and pioneer future ferries. The development of our cross-harbour services is well known and our district ferries continue to grow.

Can you imagine congested waterways like Queen's Road during peak periods but with the traffic running in all directions?

Yes, mechanisation of local craft and colony development present some problems for local masters. They must learn the high-way code of the sea—Rules of the Road officially called Rules for Preventing Collisions at Sea; they must learn the handling qualities of powered craft with skill and efficiency and be up to date with new methods of working; prepare for navigating further afield; and in respect of family operated native craft, leave families behind. Unfortunately, most of those are left in houseboats, adding to the boat-squatters which congest typhoon shelters and help to create shortage of anchorage space and further problems for local masters.

Observing the need for tuition and preparation, I endeavoured to produce a guide reference to teach our boat-people and promote a high standard of efficiency to prepare our local masters for forthcoming development, and to promote an efficient Hong Kong local marine of which we and they can be proud. In this aim I have borne in mind our growing pleasure craft fleet in respect of which I hope my book will instill a sense of responsibility in some of the scallywag operators who are not only a public nuisance but also a danger to themselves and others when needlessly careering off bathing

beaches. I hope they learn to appreciate the international understanding and goodwill which exists between seamen regardless of race or creed and help to preserve it by observing the Rules even when pleasure bent.

Well, there it is, "The Local Master's Handbook". I shall not dwell on the labours involved in producing it or the will required to complete it; a book in three languages as it were, English, Chinese and the language of visual aid.

Book I deals with Rules or the Road. The Rules, normally quoted word for word, are difficult for a lot of people to understand and unless they are understood, accidents will occur. I have therefore given illustrated interpretation with explanations. Apart from lights and signals to distinguish types of craft and their occupations, and fog and distress signals, the rules are mainly a system of establishing rights of way between vessels approaching each other with risk of collision, or, a system of preventing risk of collision. They require the co-operation and compliance of every vessel involved in the rules to be applied in any particular case. For example observe these models:—

Here are some examples of risk of collision and taking actions; arcs of visibility and their importance.

Book II deals with Shiphandling, and for some boat-people the skill may come naturally, but in any case to gain a high standard of efficiency the basic principles will have to be taught (and learned from experience) together with the specialized handling of tugs, ferries and trawlers. These I have fully illustrated so that any budding seaman can accomplish a workmanlike style and be capable of handling modern ship-types. The basic essential is the ability to become part of a vessel as if the handler and his vessel are as on unit, i.e., the handler feels the vessel to be a part of himself so that his ship's actions become his actions as it were.

For example, a propeller not only produces ahead and astern power but also side effects: a right-hand screw going astern will swing the stern to port. This transverse thrust is important when stopping a vessel especially in emergency, when berthing and turning. When swinging, a vessel will skid, the major part of the skid developing at the stern. A vessel is also affected by wind, and allowances must be made for tidal streams, carrying way through the water when heavy and light, or as required by circumstances. For specialization and development, there are illustrated descriptions of the activities of double-ended ferries, tugs and towing, work, and for fishermen of the future (in the absence of ultra-modern equipment) there are illustrations and explanations of the handling and operation of single vessel trawling. For

the benefit of to the gunwar away with it, tion of why th

To prepare ther afield, Boo tion, descriptio ing by charts in seamen may o ing of navigat: their way in t time it will in in our local wa know that our and ebb to an

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the benefit of those who load almost down to the gunwales and more if they could get away with it, there is an illustrated description of why they can't.

To prepare local masters for going further afield, Book III gives illustrated information, descriptions and examples for navigating by charts in such a manner that our local seamen may obtain a practical understanding of navigation and enable them to find their way in the open seas. At the same time it will improve their skill of pilotage in our local waters. It may interest you to know that our tidal streams generally flood and ebb to and from the Pearl River.

Flags and signals have been included in the Port Information and Local Knowledge section to further improve efficiency within the Harbour, and a section on weather has been included to improve the standard of safety and understanding of approaching typhoons and weather charts.

Finding positions from celestial bodies is included for fishermen and others who may wish to wander farther afield and find it necessary to establish their positions on a chart by more advanced methods, and also for those who wish to study for trawler master examinations.

After cramming all that into 20 minutes, my position is thirsty and exhausted. However, I must mention that my book cannot solve the house-boat problems for local masters, but fortunately they have the Oriental Boat mission people who perform sterling service in organising floating schools, clinics and churches.

It is however inevitable that these congested floating cities must remove from our anchorages and resettle elsewhere or be crushed out by the overbearing presence of larger craft during typhoons or be eliminated by other hazards. But I do hope that my book will foster a spirit of goodwill on their behalf.

Thank You.

AUTHOR PRESENTS CLUB HIS BOOK

Immediately after his address, Mr. Hulse presented a copy of Local Master's Handbook of which he is author.

Past President Bill Nichol thanked the speaker for his book as well as his speech. Bill commented that he had bought many books on operating boats but that he found Mr. Hulse's books the most educational and practical.

OUR LAST MEETING

BIG GATHERING

President Edwin beamed with delight as he mounted the rostrum. Cause: Good attendance and good number of visiting Rotarians and guests. Said the president, "We are particularly pleased because we have today an unusually large gathering. We feel

greatly honoured by the presence of so many distinguished visitors including Rtn. D. W. Patterson, Chief of the Eastern Hemisphere Department, Rotary International, Pres. Dick Sadik, Pres. Ray Piccioto, Pres. K. S. Lo, Rotarians F. I. Tseung, Ken Barnett, P. F. Fung and Past Pres. C. H. Ho."

PRES. EDWIN PRESENTS BANNERETTE & SALVER

Rtn. D. W. Patterson was the recipient of a bannerette of our club and a salver presented by Pres. Edwin, both to mark his first official visit to our club as chief of the Eastern Hemisphere Department, R.I.

BOARD MEETING

Hon. Sec. announced that the Board meeting for the month would be held on Thursday, August 11, 1960, in Winner House at 6 p.m. Members of the Board are requested to attend the meeting.

"YOU ARE ROTARY"

These three words form the theme of R.I. President J. Edd McLaughlin's first message to his fellow Rotarians the world over: Vice-President Pat read the whole message:

"The progress of the program of Rotary is based on continuity and expansion, and finding new ways to capture the imagination of men. We build on the past—on the simple plan of our founder, Paul Harris. We build on the faith and vision of men who established our Rotary clubs, and on the dynamic energy that has brought Rotary to the daily lives of Rotarians in 116 lands. We build on the devoted efforts of club members and committee of past years. Through us, the fruits of their labors are harvested.

Therefore, let us make continuity a keynote of our year, building on the experience and accomplishments of the past. Let us continue to think boldly about how we can help shape our futures and how we can build more bridges of friendship.

You, my fellow Rotarians, are Rotary. Our world fellowship is depending on you to carry forward its ideal of service by *living* Rotary. If you express in thought and action today, tomorrow, and next week—and expand it throughout 1960-61—this will be another significant year for Rotary. I am counting on you to do it!"

P.P. HENRY PRESENTS P.P. WILSON MEMENTO

P.P. Henry, in the course of his annual report as chairman of the Public Information Committee, said, among other things, "On the whole the Press gave us 4,881½ sq. ins. of space. To my knowledge no other fellow club has ever been given so much publicity by the Press during the year under review".

A heavy file containing all the clippings taken from the newspapers in connection with the club's activities was shown to the audience. After which, the file was presented to Past Pres. Wilson as a memento in ap-

PROGRAM OF THE WEEK

at
Fellow Clubs in Hong Kong & Kowloon

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Mr. Sam P. Gilstrap, Executive Officer, American Consulate-General, H.K.

Subject: "American Presidential Election"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Mr. C. M. Forsyth-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, will give a commentary on a film to be shown at the meeting.

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: President K. S. Lo

Subject: "Putting Rotary Principles In Practice To Vocational Service"

preciation of which the past president donated \$100.00 to the Community Service Fund.

DONATION & FINES

The first thing S/Arms Paul did was to request Mr. Ben Lee, former member of the club, better known as Roaring Tiger, just back from Manila, to collect from each member \$1.00 as a small gift to the boys of the Winner House on the occasion of its 10th anniversary.

President Edwin was fined a couple of dollars for failing to introduce Mr. Ben Lee to the audience. Then Past Pres. Henry was also fined for addressing Pres. Edwin Pres. Wilson.

Mr. Ben Lee spinned the roulette wheel to extract \$3.00 from each member in favour of the Red Box.

CLUB TOAST

Drinking a toast to Rotary International coupled with the name of Wadsworth, Ohio, President called the meeting adjourned.

CLUB ASSEMBLY HELD

The first club assembly of the year took place in the Social Hall of The Bank of Canton, Ltd.

Significantly, almost two thirds of the members, participated in the assembly. Vice-President Pat was in the chair. There was very lively discussion of various phases of club activity which lasted practically 4 hours. The most welcome feature of the assembly was a very good dinner prepared by the bank's cuisine at the cost of the vice-president.

PAST PRES. HENRY VISITS U.S.

When this bulletin comes off the press, P.P. Henry will have landed America. It is rumoured one of his ambitions while in America is to kiss some contestants of Long Beach Beauty Contest. May he be successful!

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-four members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 3rd August, 1960, representing 88.88% made up as follows:

Present	24
Absent	3
Excused	0
On leave	2
	<hr/> 29

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Patterson	Wadsworth, Ohio
" Ted Uren	Christchurch, N.Z.
" Edgar Johnston	Melbourne
" Keizo Furuta	Osaka, Japan
" Jack Eng	Hong Kong
" Dick Sadiek	Kowloon
" Fung Ping Fan	Hong Kong
" R. J. Piccioto	" "
" Ken Barnett	" "
" F. I. Tseung	" "
" Jimmy Woo	Watsonville, Cal.
" Henry To	H.K. Is. West
" K. S. Lo	" "
" H. C. Fung	" "
" C. H. Ho	" "

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. K. Sillet	Rtn. Edgar Johnson
" Antony J. Eng	" Jack Eng
" B. J. Yang	" Bill Nichol
" K. C. Cheng	" Anson Shah
" D. Y. Lee	" Bob Ling
" Gabriel Assely	" Li Fung
" T. H. Kung	" Omar Yang
" D. S. Armstrong	" " "
" J. A. Fallington	" Ed. Tao "
" W. Y. Mekay	" " "
" Ben Lee	" Franklin Koo
" Bruce Fleming	" Jimmy Wu



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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 7

Aug. 16, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors
B. W. Advani
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

NOTED PROFESSOR DISCUSSES

THE RELATION BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL LAW & STATE LAW

OFFICIAL VISIT OF DISTRICT GOVERNOR, DISTRICT 345

UNDER the title of "The Relation Between International Law and State Law" Professor Cornel Filipovitch, Doctor of Law, member of the faculty of University of Surabaya, Indonesia, and member of Research Staff of Institute of Higher International Science, now on home leave, gave us a very technical but interesting talk.

After a very polite introduction Professor Pilipovitch said:

"There are two principal doctrines which explain the relation between International and State (Municipal) Law; they are *Monism* and *Dualism*. There is between them disagreement on the question whether International Law and various national systems form a unity, that is a universal system of law, or whether International Law forms an independent system of Law side by side with the other systems. From the practical point of view, it is important to know to what extent State Courts may give effect within the municipal sphere to rules of International Law and, on the other hand, it is important to know how far International Tribunals can apply a rule of Municipal (in-

ternal) law which is invoked by a party before the Tribunal.

a) *Monism*:

"The monists (Scelle, Verdross, Kelsen, Mirkine-Guetzevitch, Kunz, Brierly, Lauterpacht, myself and others) consider that International Law and State (Municipal, internal) Law to be concomitant aspects of the only system, namely the Law as such. Law is a single unity composed of legal rules having binding force upon the subjects whose relations they are regulating. Legal science is one, and State and International Laws are but branches of that science; the two branches are inter-

related parts of the one legal structure. International and State Laws are both part of universal body of legal rules, binding all human beings collectively or singly. Both internal and international societies are composed of individual human beings, and the legal rules of both of them are applied to these human beings. It is, consequently, the individual who really lies at the root of the unity of all Law. It is therefore false to

Next Meeting: Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1960

"The Little Giant"

(A Story Of The Transistor)

By courtesy of the U.S. Cultural Center

maintain (as the dualists do) that the subjects of State law and of International Law are essentially different, because in both systems it is ultimately the conduct of individuals which is regulated by Law. Moreover, in both spheres, Law is a command binding upon the subjects of law independently of their will. The various systems of State laws are derived from a superior legal order by way of delegation. The jurisdictional limits of the personal and territorial competence of State Governments are determined by International Law (e.g. an individual finding himself in the territory of a foreign State is not subject to the laws on military conscription of that State).

b) *Dualism:*

"The dualists (Triepel, Anzilotti, Walz, Jellinek, and others) consider International and State Laws as two absolutely different systems of law of different character. Their view is the result of the doctrines of "State sovereignty", of "State will", and of the consensual conception of International Law. According to them, there are three essential points on which International and State Laws differ: 1. as regards their sources, 2. concerning the relations they regulate, and 3. with regard to the substance of their laws. Here are some explanations given by the dualists:

"The subjects of State law are individuals, whereas the subjects of International Law are States. Although the first part of this statement is correct, its second part is from the scientific point of view wrong. The State is a human creation with the purpose of achieving certain aims; to reach these aims there must exist certain rules regulating human inter-relations. The broader, Universal Human Society also has its rules, which are embodied in the Law of Nations. This Law cannot be binding upon such abstractions as are States, but only upon human beings who compose every known human (political or other) society. International Law protects interests, for instance, of slaves, of minorities, etc.; by its prescriptions the individuals who commit acts of piracy on the open sea are concerned as enemies of mankind and as such are punishable by any apprehending State authority. Thus we see that in the ultimate analysis it is the individual human being alone who can be subject of every law, including the Law of Nations. The State and its legal order exist only for human beings on a determined territory, whereas International Law embraces the whole of mankind. All duties and rights resting upon a State in International Law are, in their final

consequence, duties and rights concerning individuals. Thus there may be no real distinction between State law and International Law, or in other words, there is no dualistic conception. It is something else to say that in the wording of international Conventions and the like, the term "State" is used, on which rights are bestowed or obligations are imposed; but here also is not a general rule. So for instance, the Brussels Slavery Convention of 1890 says: 'Any fugitive slave . . . will be treated as free, and will have the right to claim a certificate of freedom . . .'. There are many other similar examples showing that the individual is the subject of International Law and that he is directly affected by its rules. The most recent examples are the prosecutions of the war criminals of the II World War. The International Tribunals of Nuremberg and Tokyo punished the highest rulers—i.e. *persons*—of States on behalf of the International Community and its Law, for initiating the war and authorizing perpetration of atrocities and crimes. They were found guilty and individually responsible under International Law. Thus it has been clarified that International Law can reach and prevent guilty individuals from sheltering behind the abstract notion of State. The Nuremberg Tribunal said that: 'Crimes against International Law are committed by *men* and not by abstract entities . . . and only by punishing these men can International Law be enforced.' Under the Genocide Convention, persons committing the crime of genocide, be they constitutional rulers, public officials or private individuals, are punishable by International Law. Thus, International Law binds *individuals* and not such abstract notions as States are. The source of every law is social necessity and not any "will" of individuals or States; the rule of law exists independently of the will of the parties concerned.—Although the supremacy of International Law is an incontestable fact, the dualists ascribe superiority to State Law, basing their theory on sovereignty and State will. Sovereignty is supreme authority which implies independence within and without the borders of the State. As there are over 80 "sovereign" States today, there would be as many sovereignties. As sovereignty means absolute power, States cannot at the same time be subjected to any law, because subjection or submission to law means a restrained will limited by law. Thus the two notions are contradictory: If the State is a subject of International Law, it cannot be sovereign; or if it is sovereign, there is no International Legal Order. The attempt by Jellinek (*Allgemeine Staatslehre*) to say that States, although sover-

eign, can limit theory of "sovereignty", because moment when. The incompleteness and International Law is irrefutable. Scelle and others say that International Law is not a number of symbols of what the jurists would not accept as International Law of disputes subject to an International

A DISTINGUISHED

President of the audience has been honored and distinguished by the presence of Dr. Art Hong Kong

HONORARY

Hon. S. letters had Ping-Fan a ing to be

BOARD MEMBERS

Members H. Y. of following

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sign, can limit their sovereignty (this is the theory of "self-limitation") cannot be accepted, because this self-limitation ceases at the moment when States "will" to withdraw it. The incompatibility of national sovereignty and International Order demonstrated with irrefutable logic by the monists (Kelsen, Scelle and others). There is either an International Law superior to national legal orders, or a number of "sovereign" States, the very symbol of international anarchy. This is what the jurists proved but what politicians would not accept. As long as there are international relations, there is also possibility of disputes and conflicts, which must be subject to an International Legal Order."

(To be concluded)

OUR LAST MEETING

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

President Edwin drew the attention of the audience to the fact that the club had been honored by the presence of a very distinguished Rotarian. He referred, of course, to Dr. Arthur Woo of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP ACCEPTED

Hon. Sec. H. Y. Koh let it be known that letters had been received from both Mr. Fung Ping-Fan and Mr. Ngan Shing-Kwan consenting to be our honorary members.

BOARD MEETING

Members of the Board were reminded by H. Y. of the Board meeting to be held the following day.

A ROTARIANS SERVES IN FOUR FIELDS

Rotary Information Committee Chairman Jimmy Wu in his weekly short talk read a part of an address delivered by Past President of Rotary International Maurice Duperry of Paris, France, at the 1957 Rotary International Convention held in Lucerne, Switzerland, in which Jimmy participated. Hereunder is the excerpt of the address selected and read by Jimmy:

"You have been often asked 'What is Rotary?' In answering this question, I think the most simple reply you could give would be the following: 'Rotary is a world association of men of good will of all professions, of all religions, of all opinions, who are moved by a desire to do good and who are all united in the pursuit of this double ideal; namely, to avoid everything that can divide men and to seek fervently for everything that can bring them together'.

"You will then be asked 'But what does one do in Rotary?' You may reply: 'In Rotary we pursue objectives that have been purposely limited

THE CLUB ROSTER

Fellow members, please do not help to hold up the printing of the roster by failing to send to the Hon. Secretary your photographs with your completed forms. If you do not cooperate, the Sergeant-at-Arms will collect them from you with an extra cost to you.

in order that they may be applied in every climate and every latitude. Our motto is "to serve", to serve in the highest sense of the word. The Rotarian serves in four fields. First of all, he serves his club, that is to say his friends, whose number he seeks to increase, not for selfish reasons but, on the contrary, in order to be more useful himself. One does not make use of the Rotarian, one is useful to him, and I might even add that if one uses him one is not being useful to him. That is what we call Club Service.

"He will serve his profession honorably and honestly—liking that profession makes it easy to bear the burdens that go with it, and will make it respected by those around him. That is Vocational Service, about which we spoke yesterday.

"A Rotarian should also serve his city and his country by taking an active part in all activities whose aim it is to improve the conditions of life of his fellow citizens, and this is what we call Community Service.

"Finally, in the fourth place, is the highest aim of Rotary: a Rotarian will serve the cause of peace by attaching himself to this immense phalanx of 400,000 men of good will spread out all over the world and in more than a hundred countries. There has never been anything esoteric about Rotary. I believe that it is necessary to know the aims of Rotary and to disseminate them. Rotary is not a secret society, but rather a discreet society!"

FELLOWSHIP PARTY AT NEW RITZ SWIMMING POOL

Rtn. Norman Young, Chairman of Fellowship Committee, announced that his committee had organized a party for the evening of August 25, 1960, at the New Ritz Swimming Pool, 893-899 King's Road. Please look for details about this function in the next two numbers of this bulletin.

DISTRICT GOVERNOR'S VISIT

Before turning the floor over to the Sergeant-at-Arms, President Edwin informed the meeting that there would be a dinner in honour of District Governor Rotarian K. T. Kwo on the 5th of September 1960. Details of this particular dinner are not yet available but all Rotarians of this area are requested to keep this day open and to make a serious attempt to join this dinner.

DONATION ONLY

Acting S/Arms Rtn. Jimmy admitted the behaviour of his fellow members was excellent

DINNER FOR DISTRICT GOVERNOR

As a result of the 4-club meeting yesterday a welcome dinner has been arranged by the 4 clubs in Hong Kong for Rtn. K. T. Kwo, the District Governor, District 345 in honor of his first official visit to Hong Kong. The dinner will take place on Monday, 5th September, 1960, at Cafe de China, Building, Queen's Road, Central. Fellowship: 7.30 p.m. Dinner: 8.30 p.m. Charges: \$15.00 per head.

1-DAY INSTITUTE

The 1-Day Institute for this Rotary year will be held on Saturday, 10th September, 1960, at Wing On Mess Hall, Wing On Bank Building, Des Voeux Road, Central. Meeting: 2.30 p.m. sharp. Tea will be served between buzz sessions and in the evening there will be a fellowship dinner. Charges: Registration & Tea \$5.00 per head and dinner \$10.00 per head. Chairmen of various committees and members, especially new ones, are expected to attend this institute.

WE ASK YOUR SUPPORT

Fellow members, we need your support to help make both functions successful. In the past this club has been always known as reliable supporters of such Rotary functions as these. Please keep it that way. Register with the Hon. Sec. your participation.

There will be full details later on. Look out for them at future meetings or watch for announcements to appear in this bulletin now and then.

and so he had only to rely on the roulette wheel for an extra income for the Red Box. Vice President Pat Cha spinned the wheel and the result was a painless extraction of \$3.00 from each member present.

CLUB TOAST

President Edwin led the audience to drink a toast to Rotary International coupled with the name of Surabaya, Indonesia and then called the meeting adjourned.

With the Compliments of

Fook Woo Construction Co.

509 Marina House, H.K.

Tel. 36032
37446

PROGRAM OF THE WEEK

at

Fellow Clubs in Hong Kong & Kowloon

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Rtn. Ken Barnett

Subject: "International Standard & The Census"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

A demonstration of oil painting and and finished paintings

HONG KONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

"The Changing American Market"
(A film show by courtesy of U.S. Cultural Center)

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-one members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 10th August, 1960, representing 87.69% made up as follows:

Present	21
Absent	5
Excused	0
On leave	3
	29

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Dr. Arthur Woo	H.K.
„ Jimmy Wu	Watsonville, Cal., U.S.A.

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. H. Rofe	Rtn. H. Y. Koh
„ Y. L. Young	„
Dr. Cornel Filpovitch	Club



VOCAT

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 8

Aug. 23, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors
B. W. Advani
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

VOCATIONAL SERVICE COMMITTEE MAKES GOOD SUGGESTION SWIMMING, DINNER & DANCE PARTY

PROFESSOR FILIPOVITCH'S LAW TALK CONTINUED

GROUP VISITS

"Good as fellowship is in our club, should it be better and can it be better?"

"We think so and all members present at the Club Assembly held on 5th August thought so.

"There is a way, a very simply way that we should try and if only all members who could, would help, we could make it a success.

"At the Assembly, an idea was suggested which won unanimous support and now your Vocational Service Committee asks you to translate your verbal support into action.

The idea is: "Group Visits".

"Together, we have dinner parties; together, we dance at balls; together, we go on launch and other picnics and together, we do many other things. But one thing we have never tried is to cultivate, promote, enliven and deepen fellowship by visiting together. Therefore, our idea is to visit the

places where fellow members operate their business in GROUP.

"Many of these places are worth visiting, worth knowing more about because they are formed, patterned or even created by our fellow members. To know these places is to know our fellow members better; to be at their places is to feel the impact and imprint he has been making on the people who are with them, including us, their fellow members.

"We now ask you to act on the suggestion Fellow members, please come forward and tell your Vocational Service Committee when will it be suitable and convenient for fellow members to invade

your places en masse. It does not have to be today or next week; any day during the current Rotary Year will do.

"Your Vocational Service Committee will try to organise it in such a way as to make it convenient to Rotarians visiting and to be visited."

Rtn. Y. I. Hsi, Chairman,
Vocational Service Committee

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1960

Speaker: President Edwin Tao

Subject: A Vocational Talk

36032
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THE RELATION BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL LAW & STATE LAW

(Continuation of an address by
Dr. Cornel Pilipovitch)

"There is no possibility of compromise between national and international sovereignty. If International Law is binding upon States, it can be binding only as a sum of norms and legal rules put by an International Legal Order superior to the legal authority of the States. But this is far from being generally accepted. The Soviet internationalists accept a limitation of the use of force as means of preventing wars of aggression, but reject any restriction of Soviet's sovereignty 'as long as the Soviet Union is encircled by antagonistic capitalism'. Professor Korovin says that: 'To drop sovereignty . . . in a world where there are exploiters and exploited . . . will serve the interests of the strong and never those of the weak.—For the monists, the International Legal Order conditions all State orders, which are subjacent to it. Professor Scelle bases his doctrine of the supremacy of International Law over State laws on the fact, that there is a hierarchy of legal orders, which are under the supreme or the highest of them—that is under International Law, which dominates all State legal orders. How could International Law depend upon more than 80 State Constitutions? Where would arrive International Law if one or more Constitutions are changed? If International Law depends upon State laws, what would be the case if a State disappeared and with it its Constitution? It is a known fact that International Law remains in operation even in cases of changes and abolitions of Constitutions and even in cases of revolutions. Neither does the appearance of a new State influence International Law, but on the contrary, the new State has no choice between acceptance or refusal of the rules of International Law, which it has to respect and by which it is bound without any consideration of its 'will'. Although

the Governments have a wide field of autonomous activity, the exercise of governmental competences is limited by International Law. The best way of understanding the primacy of International Law is the example of federalism. In federalism the Constitutions of the federated States are conditioned by, and cannot be contrary to, the Federal Constitution. This is a clear example of the hierarchy of legal orders. Although the member States of a federation enjoy a large freedom of action, the legal supremacy of the Federal Constitution is incontestable. The member States have as much freedom of action as they have received from the Federal Constitution. Similarly, International Law states that certain questions (e.g. that of nationality) are left to the competence of the respective State legal orders.

"There are two main theories concerning the application of International Law within the State sphere:

1. *The Transformation Theory:*

"The positivists ascertain that the rules of International Law cannot directly be applied in the State sphere, but that they have first to be allowed by the constitutional machinery of the State to be incorporated in it. In the case of an international treaty, it must be transformed into State law, and it is only through this transformation that there might be an application of the treaty to the individuals, citizens of that State. That is so, the positivists ascertain, because the treaties are of the nature of promises, whereas State law with its statutes represents commands. Yet this manner of consideration is artificial and has no juridical basis, because the real function of both, treaties and statutes is to stipulate, that certain situations of fact involve certain legal consequences.

2. *The Delegation Theory:*

"This theory may be explained as follows: The functional norms of International

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Law delegate to each State law the right to determine at what time the provisions of an international treaty are to come into force, and the manner how they are to be embodied into State law. Thus there is no transformation or creation of new rules of State law. The new, modern conception of International Society with its legal order leads to capital consequences. Monism implies a hierarchy of legal orders, and the neo-positivists pretend to realise the limitation of the State power by law. Although the International Legal Order has not yet arrived at such an institutional stage as the State legal order, the process of its perfection is in full development. Monism logically leads to a *supra-State system*, which dominates and conditions the subjacent State orders, without absorbing them. 'Voelkerrecht bricht Staatsrecht' is a rule recognised by all the Governments of the civilised world; this rule has entered into the positive laws of several States.

"International law is subject to international control, and in case of conflict between an internal and an international norm, it is International Law that prevails. Great Britain considers International Law as part of British Law and—as Professor Brierly puts it—for a British Court it 'is not a foreign law'. The Constitutions of several States declare that the general rules of International Law are binding parts of the respective Constitutions (e.g. the Austrian Constitution; the German Weimar Constitution; the Spanish Constitution of 1931; the French Constitution of 1946; Article 25 of the Constitution of the German Federal Republic reads as follows: 'Die allgemeinen Regeln des Voelkerrechtes

sind Bestandteile des Bundesrechtes. Sie gehen den Gesetzen vor und erzeugen Rechte und Pflichten unmittelbar fuer die Bewohner des Bundesgebietes'; the position of Switzerland and many other countries is similar.

"In cases which are brought before International Courts, it is the rules of Internal Law that are applied; the rule is that International Law nullifies States law. Before an International Tribunal, a respondent State cannot plead that its Municipal Law or Constitution contain rules conflicting with International Law. In the 'Finnish Ships Arbitration' case it was stated that Municipal Law must be such as to give effect to all international obligations of the State".

Yet all this does not mean that the rules of State law are irrelevant before an International Tribunal; in a case before it, this Tribunal has frequently to interpret and also to apply and ascertain municipal rules, e.g. when it is claimed that there has been a case of denial of justice by a municipal tribunal, or when the interpretation of a treaty is to be made by reference to State law. Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice says that in its decisions the Court shall apply 'the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations'; this is a reference to State law.

"At the end of this lecture I would like to say this:

"The more and more frequent contacts between peoples leads to an ever increasing friendship, interdependence and closer ties among them, thus creating a real International

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Tel 37555

Society. Everywhere where there is a society, there must also exist a law regulating the relationship of its members. 'Ubi societates, ibi jus'—said the old Roman jurists—consults. Friendship must be governed by the rule of law if it is to be lasting: 'AMICITIA PER JURE!'

INITIATIVE COUNTS MOST

A Short Talk By
Vice President Pat Cha

Rotarians are business and professional leaders in their community. What they do and what they believe often have far-reaching effects.

At our weekly meeting last Wednesday, August 17, Vice President Pat Cha told members how the admirable endeavor of a certain Rotarian in Thailand won international support and nationwide acclaim. He was referring to Rtn. Adam W. Aitken, Hon. Treasurer of the Bangkok Rotary Club, who visited Hong Kong last week.

Vice Pres. PAT:

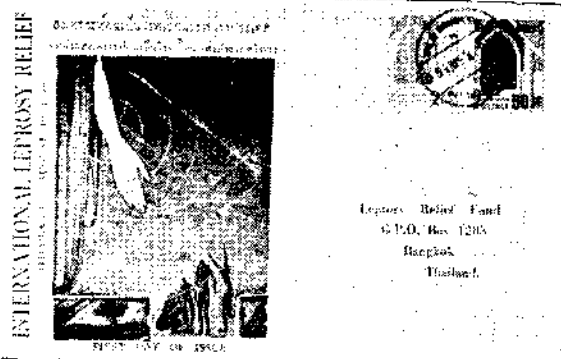
"Rtn. Adam has been a keen advocate for leprosy relief since the Ministry of Health in Thailand launched the campaign against the dread disease in 1957. He was the Founder President of the Leprosy Relief Fund, of which he is now Vice President.

"While working in the United States two years ago, he got 14 Junior Chamber of Commerce in the State of Delaware interested in leprosy relief. The Jaycees went all out to collect drugs for leprosy treatment from doctors, dentists and pharmacists throughout the state. They succeeded in collecting some US\$150,000 worth of drugs last year and getting the help of a big shipping firm to deliver the drugs in Thailand free of charge.

"Rtn. Adam returned to Thailand in 1959 as Regional Vice President of the American International Assurance Co. and continued his efforts in aid of the lepers. Showing

its support to the worthy cause, the Government of Thailand officially advocated for international leprosy relief on August 10, 1960, by issuing two special postage stamps. It was the first time in history that a country issued special stamps in recognition of the efforts made by doctors, chemists, nurses and public bodies in the fight against leprosy. Appearing on this page is a specially designed envelope on which the new stamps bear the postmark of Bangkok on the first day of issue."

The story points to the fact that what Rotarians can contribute to community welfare is not necessarily measured in dollars and cents from their own pockets. Taking the initiative in a good cause often leads to multiplying results.



OUR LAST MEETING

LOW ATTENDANCE LAMENTED

President Edwin did not disguise his unpleasant feelings as he looked at the sparsely occupied tables. Any president would get discouraged when he found 10 out of 28 members had stayed away from the meeting. President Edwin asked if fellow members present would be kind enough as to talk the frequent absentees into better attendance and said he would welcome any advice or suggestion which would help create enthusiasm for meetings.

WELCOME DISTRICT

Pres. E. Kwo, District September first official welcome dinner arranged to take place at the Building, Q. evening, September is requested to function to dinner: \$15

1-DAY INST

The on held on. On Mess. Voeux Road men and please attention & Tea

ATTENDAN

The Ho whose attendance year was 10 numerals held by at our first meeting on September 7, 1960. Joe Bao (3), (6), S. W. Yang (3) numeral attendance number of 100%.

ATTENDAN

The Ho prizes for the contest was the ending of the meeting on the 27th.

HON. DR. I

Dr. Ma written to membership

WELCOME DINNER FOR DISTRICT GOVERNOR

Pres. Edwin disclosed that Rtn. K. T. Kwo, District 345, would arrive on Sunday, September 4, 1960, from Taiwan to pay his first official visits to clubs of this area. A welcome dinner in his honour has been arranged to take place at Cafe de Chine, China Building, Queen's Road, Central, Monday evening, September 5, 1960. Every member is requested to make an effort to attend this function to show his Rotarian spirit. Cost of dinner: \$15.00.

1-DAY INSTITUTE

The one-day institute for this year will be held on Saturday, Sept. 10, 1960, at Wing On Mess Hall, Wing On Bank Building, Des Voeux Road, Central. All committee chairmen and members, especially new ones, please attend this institute. Costs: Registration & Tea \$5.00, Dinner & 10.00 per head.

ATTENDANCE 100-PERCENTERS

The Hon. Sec. announced that Rotarians whose attendance during the last Rotary year was 100% would be awarded pins and numerals by the District Governor personally at our first weekly meeting on September 7, 1960. 100-Percenters include Rtns. Joe Bao (3), Raymond Lee (1), Henry Chang (6), S. W. Zao (5), H. Y. Koh (4), Omar Yang (3) and Wilson Wang (1). The numeral after each name indicates the number of years during which attendance was 100%.

ATTENDANCE CONTEST PRIZES

The Hon. Sec. also announced that the prizes for the winners of the last attendance contest would be presented on the last meeting of the month of September—Wednesday, the 27th.

HON. DR. D. M. G. MACKENZIE WRITES

Dr. Mackenzie, now on furlough, has written to the club accepting our honorary membership.

Past President Henry also wrote from Honolulu enroute to U.S.A.

FELLOWSHIP COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ANNOUNCES FELLOWSHIP PARTY

The Fellowship Party previously announced at meetings and in this bulletin will be held at the Ritz Swimming Pool, New Ritz Hotel, Tsat Tse Mui, Thursday, August 25, 1960. Cost: \$10.00 for adults and \$5.00 for children. These do not include cost of drinks.

The club will have the exclusive use of the pool from 7.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. when dinner will be served. The hotel has one of the best sites on the island and offers excellent amenities to tourists and pleasure seekers. For dancing lovers there is a fine floor.

OUR COMMUNITY PROJECT

The community project in the form of a van for the Medical Services has been approved by the members. The van will cost in the vicinity of \$50,000. Details for securing this large sum will be announced later. Community Service Chairman Rtn. Alex Shang is congratulated for having selected the van as our project.

ROTARY INFORMATION

Vice President spoke for a few minutes by way of Rotary information in the absence of P.P. Jimmy. Pat's little talk appears somewhere within the pages of this bulletin.

AN INSTRUCTIVE FILM

By courtesy of United States Cultural Center the members were shown a film entitled "The Little Giant". It was a story of the transistor which has largely displaced the old tubes or valves used in radio apparatus and other electronic machines. The film told us that the transistor used an extraordinary metallic element called GERMANIUM. The advantages of the transistor include the saving of electrical power and extremely small size.

PROGRAM OF THE WEEK

at

Fellow Clubs in Hong Kong & Kowloon

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

"Land Under The Sea"
a film

By courtesy of Caltex

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Closed Business Meeting

HONG KONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

LADIES' DAY

Speaker: Miss S. W. Ko

Subject: "Some Problems Of
Hong Kong's Youths"

Rtn. Anson thanked the U.S. Cultural Center for loaning the film.

DONATIONS & FINES

Rtn. Dragon gave a voluntary donation because of his repeated absences at meetings.

Rtn. Y. C. Fogg was requested to give a little in view of his son's leaving for America to pursue further studies.

Visiting Rotarian Jimmy Woo of Wat-

sonville was given the honor of spinning the roulette wheel. The result was a donation of \$4.00 from each member present.

CLUB TOAST

There being no further business, President Edwin adjourned the meeting but not before he had caused the gathering to drink a toast to R.I. coupled with the name of Charlettown, Canada.

LAST ATTENDANCE

Eighteen members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 17th August, 1960, representing 72% made up as follows:

Present	18
Absent	7
Excused	0
On leave	3
	—
	28
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Jimmy Wu	Watsonville, Cal., U.S.A.

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by Club
Mr. Chui Yew Lung	
„ Kam Kwok-Wah	„

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15A Kennedy Road, H.K.

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 9

Aug. 30, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors
B. W. Advant
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

PRESIDENT EDWIN GIVES TALK ON REFRIGERATION & AIR CONDITIONING

SUCCESSFUL FELLOWSHIP PARTY HELD

PAST PRESIDENT INVITES ALL TO SCHOOL OPENING

It was the president himself who was the speaker at our last meeting. The talk was a vocational one and the subject was "Refrigeration & Air Conditioning". It was interesting and informative and his listeners left the meeting wiser as far as air conditioning was concerned.

"Fellow Rotarians and Guests:

"My topic today is on 'Refrigeration and Air Conditioning', and I will begin by relating the story of a man rushing to the doctor and saying, 'Doctor, please take out the silver dollar which I swallowed six months ago.' The doctor was surprised and asked why he wasn't here six months ago. 'Ah', said the man, 'but I had plenty of silver dollars then.'

"Throughout history, man has always been trying to get things at a time which is not naturally available. The mere thought of resting in fireless warmth or obtaining ice in hot weather was unthinkable less than a hundred years ago. Yet today, we gather here in rooms 10 or 12 degrees below outside, drinking wine from Europe, eating beef from Australia or fruits from the U.S.A. In fact, I hardly think it possible for any of us to live without having something to do with refrigeration and air conditioning. But like all good things, these, too, had a humble beginning.

"Men first learned to build shelter and to make fire to keep warm. Then, they learned to preserve ice in pits for summer use. The ancient Chinese poet Chi-ching had references of ice cellars in 1000 B.C. The Greeks and Romans are known to have constructed snow cellars but it was not until after 1880 when man started to make ice artificially.

"In 'London Practical Mechanics Journal' of 1863, the following paragraph is printed:—

'One hundred years ago, the notion of making ice by a machine would have seemed as preposterous an attempt as to call down fire from heaven. By the popular masses, even the most civilized in Europe would have deemed it an impossible but highly impious attempt to usurp or travesty the supposed special powers of Diety alone. But to the best informed, the ice making would have seemed more impractical than even calling or diverting the lightnings of heaven. The latter, had, in fact, already been done.'

"However, as early as 1790, the earliest recorded patent for a refrigeration machine was issued to Thomas Harris and John Long in Britain. A few years later, Jacob Perkins, an American, designed a hand operated machine using ether to produce ice. In 1851, Dr. John Gorrie of Florida obtained

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1960

Speaker: Mr. C. J. Lovett, Manager, H. M. Hodges, Ltd.

Subject: "Argentina"

the first American patent of an ice machine using compressed air. In 1881, Douglas Kirk of England produced ice in a cold-air machine. It is said that his machine consumed one pound of coal for each 4 pounds of ice produced.

"Today, air conditioning as we know it, is the simultaneous control of temperature, humidity, cleanliness and distribution of air and it has associated itself with almost every type of industry, business, social and private life of mankind. In the U.S. alone, the Sales of refrigeration and air conditioning industry in 1937 were 375 millions, last year the total sales of the industry was close to 6 billions.

"The application of air conditioning and refrigeration can be classified in 3 categories:—

- 1) An aid to some other process
- 2) A means of preservation
- 3) A factor in comfort improvement.

"Industries and manufacturers have long learned the importance of applying controlled temperature and humidity to their processes.

"Central station large air conditioning and refrigeration systems as well as household year around units will be more and more popular and it is within reason to predict that almost all industries will have the use of refrigeration or air conditioning within the next five years. Just to mention a few the new blast furnaces uses dehumidified air to increase production. Synthetic rubber cannot be produced without access to temperature of -100°F . Textile, printing, optical factories, radio and electronic productions all depend on the control of temperature and humidity. medical profession has found increased use of refrigeration while modern food industry simply cannot go without it.

"The primary purpose of food refrigeration is to arrest the growth and to inhibit the action of the micro biological enzymic agencies in the food.

"Chilling of a fruit for instance retards its rate of maturing and thus may prolong its life. Low temperature also retards the spread of bacteria. This reminds me of the saying which was quoted popularly in the trade of frozen food industry that despite the growing popularity in frozen juice, people still prefer to squeeze their own tomatoes.

"Now to keep human beings in comfort, the engineering societies concerned had made many tests with actual persons and they came up with the comfort zone chart showing what are the most desirable conditions for human comfort in winter and in summer. This is how we base our designed conditions, in Hong Kong, it is generally assumed that outside is 92°F , dry bulb and 82° wet bulb and to maintain an inside condition of say 77°F . and 55% relative humidity.

"To produce the required chilling effect, many systems have been devised, the reciprocating compressor system, the air cycle refrigeration as used in missiles and aircrafts.

"The centrifugal compression, the steam-jet, water vapour system and the heat pump as well as the absorption of refrigeration and chemical dehumidification.

"For refrigerant or heat transfer media, we have steam, methyl chloride, sulphur dioxide, car-

bon dioxide, hydrocarbon and, lately, halogenated hydrocarbons such as Freon etc. has been used.

"The use of air conditioned coaches, buses and automobiles has become increasingly popular. A 35-40 passenger bus may require a $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 tons unit, an automobile will require a 2-3 ton plant. An air-plane in flight can be cooled by a 5-7 ton high speed system while a 1 h.p. room unit can generally cool a space of 150-200 sq. ft.

"A psychrometric chart and special fan and coil charts are the weapons with which an air conditioning and refrigeration engineer calculates his load conditions.

"I must mention here the purity of air has been strongly emphasized because of the availability of electronic air cleaners. This is no more than two sets of electrically charged plates through which air is passed. Particles in the air would be ionized by the high voltage potential in one set of plates and is attracted to precipitate on the 2nd set of plates in negative charge. In this manner, particles of sizes as small as $1/2.5$ millionth of an inch would be caught and precipitated. Smoke and air borne bacteria or straptococcus all come within this range and there is indeed no limit to its ability to purify air. You may probably remember in black fog in London, October 1949, in Pittsburg in December 1952. These are caused by factory discharges plus moisture and pollution in air forming a foggy mass existing in suspension of air. As a result, many people died and regulations requiring electronic precipitators were subsequently passed.

"I have here a latest invention of smoke stop filters called absolute filters. The inventor claims that it can filter particles sized 0.3 micro at 99.97% efficiency.

"So far, I have spoken on the history and services that air conditioning and refrigeration can render. I have touched a bit on the method and type of equipment used to do the work. Suffice to say that according to the law of energy, nothing can be created or destroyed, therefore, to produce coolness, heat must be ejected and to run a machine or to do work, power or energy must be added.

"We used to think of cold terms of a positive value and measure with an ordinary dry bulb thermometer. In fact, there is no such thing as cold air in the absence of heat just as darkness is absence of light.

"In removing heat, we have cold. The coldest known temperature is -459.6°F . Theoretically, this temperature is the absolute zero and is never reached. To raise one lb. of water one degree Fahrenheit requires 1 British Thermal Unit of thermal energy and it is this term B.T.U. that is most commonly used to rate the capacity of a refrigeration system.

"In order to tell how big a machine is needed for a job, we generally add up all the heat produced in B.T.U. Everything is a source of heat, the light, the food, human beings for instance, also give off heat. Like me, making a speech will shoot off hot air at the rate of probably 450 BTU/min. You fellows sitting there may give off slightly less.

"The walls are sources of heat on the inside.

"To reduce the friction and reduce friction and

"Humidity is Relative humidity or density of wet saturation.

"Air movement fort also depends terminal velocity be between 100: ture of human speed.

"Since man so much energy sudden release truction, it is, t such processes of absorption of er ing a whole tow tests and rescue air molecules ar ture and humid

"Refrigerati vice to man and allowance has to comfort and no all items about same room pers 'too cold' and ' hell with you w the compressor we always say higher price. Y shop which kee When asked how ing at a loss, h in the repairs.

"Before th only 3-4 build bank and two consider any pl tioning as suit and other indu conditioning w pitals, theatres electronic air

"We live ir industry and l stance, electrici last 10 years r of air conditio

"Restauran slack season is good season. factories has I could probab the recent hot

"So, fellow the comfort zo bring the conc you still do n you might jus to be different

OUR LAST MEETING

WELCOME BACK

President Edwin officially welcome the return to Hong Kong of both Rtn. K. S. Chang and Founder President John Yuen, the former having had a round-the-world tour and the latter a business inspection trip in Manila.

DISTRICT 345 GOVERNOR

President Edwin again made reference to the coming official visit of District Governor Rtn. K. T. Kwo who is expected to arrive from Taiwan on Sunday, September 4, 1960, and the welcome dinner in the evening of the following day, September 5, 1960, at Cafe de Chine, China Building, Queen's Road, Central.

YEAR'S 1-DAY INSTITUTE

Similarly, reference was made of the 1-day institute to take place on Saturday, September 10, 1960, at the Wing On Mess Hall, Top Floor, Wing On Bank Building.

P.P. WILSON PRESENTS ATTENDANCE CONTEST PRIZES

Winners of the Attendance Contest Rtns. K. S. Chang, Harry Durrant, Joseph Fung, Franklin Koo, H. Y. Koh, Omar Yang and Norman Young were each presented a prize in the form of a blue miniature plastic plaque on stand with The 4-Way Test inscribed on it in gold.

Attendance 100-percenters in the same period were also presented one of these plaques. They included Rtns. Jose Bao and Raymond Lee.

BANNERETTE RECEIVED

The Hon. Sec. disclosed that a bannerette of the Rotary Club of Pakistan had been received.

ROTARY CLUB H.K. HOLDS MEETING 1 DAY EARLIER

On account of the next public holiday falling on Tuesday, August 30, 1960, the regular weekly meeting of the club was held one day earlier—that is yesterday, August 29, 1960, at the usual place.

FELLOWSHIP FUNCTION

Fellowship Committee Chairman Rtn. Norman reminded his fellow members of the fellowship party to take place on Thursday, August 25, 1960, at the Ritz Swimming Pool where there would be an exhibition of diving by amateurs. The function would take place as scheduled, rain or shine, he said.

DONATION & FINES

No fines were imposed on anyone. But Rtn. K. S. gave away \$10.00 on account of his prolonged absence. Afterwards, he was given the honour of spinning the roulette wheel with the result of a 5-dollar donation from every member present.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS!

A birthday cake was presented to Rtn. Dragon amid the singing of the usual song of "Happy Birthday To You".

"The walls, furniture and windows all are sources of heat gained by transmission from outside.

"To reduce humidity requires certain amount of cooling and air movement in ducts again produces friction and thus heat.

"Humidity is the measure of moisture in air. Relative humidity is the ratio of actual pressure or density of water vapour in air and those at saturation.

"Air movement is also important since comfort also depends on air motion. The standard terminal velocity of air in a confined space should be between 100-300 r.p.m. The effective temperature of human comfort generally varies with air speed.

"Since man has already learned to compress so much energy into a small hydrogen bomb, the sudden release of which could cause world destruction, it is, therefore, fit to say that one day such processes can well be reversed and gradual absorption of energy, thus heat can result in cooling a whole town or country. Already, laboratory tests and researches are going on the charges of air molecules and the effect of changing temperature and humidity has on it.

"Refrigeration and air conditioning is a service to man and as such, I must say that certain allowance has to be made. We are selling human comfort and no two human beings will agree on all items about comfort. Thus, you find in the same room persons complaining simultaneously of 'too cold' and 'too warm'. You find people raising hell with you when he had forgotten to switch on the compressor thermostatic control. In business, we always say buy a reliable equipment even at higher price. You all know about the story of the shop which keeps on advertising sale below cost. When asked how he expects to do business, by selling at a loss, he replied he would count on profits in the repairs of goods sold.

"Before the war in Hong Kong, there were only 3-4 buildings air conditioned including one bank and two theatres. Today, one can hardly consider any place of business without air conditioning as suitable. More textile mills, factories and other industries have adopted the use of air conditioning while many building including hospitals, theatres and restaurants have even installed electronic air cleaners.

"We live in a fast changing atomic age. Every industry and business is inter-connected, for instance, electricity consumption almost tripled in the last 10 years mostly contributed to the application of air conditioning.

"Restaurants and theatres usually have their slack season in hot weather, but now it is their good season. Increase of efficiency of workers in factories has added to production rate. You and I could probably sleep in better relaxation during the recent hot spells.

"So, fellow Rotarians, go back and check with the comfort zone chart if your air conditioning can bring the conditions to the comfort zone and yet you still do not feel comfortable. Don't worry, you might just be one of a million who happens to be different."

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The Supervisor & Staff
of
New Method College
request the pleasure of the company of
ALL ROTARIANS & FRIENDS

at the Opening of the Kowloon Branch School
at 219-223 Prince Edward Road, Kowloon
on Friday, 9th September, 1960 at 5.30 p.m.

by
Hon. D. J. S. Crozier, C.M.G.
Director of Education

Refreshments will be served after the ceremony.

CLUB TOAST

All business transacted, the meeting was adjourned with a toast to Rotary International coupled with the name of the Rotary Club of Singapore.

RITZ FELLOWSHIP PARTY A SUCCESS

The fellowship party at Ritz in the evening of Thursday was highly successful. Fellowship Committee Chairman Norman had reason to feel pleased when, in spite of "It rained cats and dogs", there were at the party over 70 fellowship seekers. The biggest attraction was the splendid swimming pool where the younger set and the kids spent about 2 hours of the pleasant evening. A 4-course well prepared dinner at the Ritz spacious dining hall brought the party to an end.

PAST PRESIDENT WILSON INVITES ALL ROTARIANS

Somewhere within the pages of this bulletin will be found a paid advertisement in the form of an invitation to the opening of the Kowloon Branch School of New Method College at 219 Prince Edward Road, Kowloon. P.P. Wilson wants to convey his apology through this bulletin to any Rotarian here in Hong Kong and any of his friends who have not received his card due to wrong addressing or oversight.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

at

Fellow Club in Hong Kong & Kowloon

HONG KONG (Monday)

Speaker: Mr. R. Winship,
Deputy Director, Civil Aviation

Subject: "Development of Civil Aviation in the Colony"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: Rtn. Ken Barnett

Subject: "Planning of a Census"

HONG KONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Program to be announced at meeting.

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-two members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 24th August, 1960, representing 81.48% made up as follows:

Present	22
Absent	4
Excused	1
On leave	1
	<hr/>
	28
	<hr/>

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Alex Eu	Singapore
" Robert Choa	Hong Kong
" Henry To	H.K. Is. West

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. D. M. King	Rtn. John Yuen



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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 10

Sept. 6, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Chu
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors

B. W. Advani
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

DISTRICT GOVERNOR TO ADDRESS OUR CLUB

THERE will be a large gathering at our next regular meeting on the 7th September, 1960, because this is the day when Rtn. K. T. Kwo, our first District Governor will address the Club. This is the big day we have been waiting for, particularly when Rtn. K. T. had come from a long distance away.

The District Governor on his first official visit here will have a tight schedule. Besides addressing the four Rotary Clubs in Hongkong and Kowloon, he will also attend and conduct the One Day Institute on September 10 as well as several welcome parties and other functions.

A visit to Macau is also planned to be made on September 12. All members are urged to make use of this opportunity to know more about Rotary by attending the One Day Institute. Register with your Hon. Secretary now!

GROUP DISCUSSION IN REGULAR MEETING PROVED A GREAT SUCCESS

Our last meeting was filled with fun and

fellowship while Club affairs and Rotary information were being discussed. Due to unavoidable circumstances when our regular scheduled speaker could not be present, President Edwin took the bull by the horn and declared the meeting to be held as a group discussion. His introductory words are as follows:—

"Fellow Rotarians and friends,—You have had rain for the last full week. Some people started to complain of too much rain. In the past six years, this Club has been conducting in meetings in much the same manner, it is possible that some of you may feel getting tired of the same old

routine every Wednesday. So today, the meeting will be conducted in a different manner and it is hoped that more of us will find it instructive and refreshing. Do not lose sight of the fact that while we complain of rain, water is essential to Hongkong and therefore while the procedure of a meeting may be different it is important and essential that our Club should be a happy and healthy one.

WELCOME TO YOU, RTN. K. T. KWO
DISTRICT GOVERNOR,
DISTRICT 345
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

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Because of the unavoidable detain of the speaker for today, your programme chairman and myself have thought it best to utilize this golden opportunity in arranging an impromptu discussion on matters relating to Rotary movement and principles in general and to our club in particular.

I am sure all of us must have, at one time or another, thought of Rotary, of your club and your relation with it.

For example, have you ever read or thought of the Constitution of your club or classification or membership? Have you ever asked yourself what have you done for Rotary so far and perhaps vice versa or what has Rotary done to you?

Have you given Rotary principles a place in your business or vocation? Or, have you been fair to Rotary and your Rotary Club? R.I. President Edd McLaughlin had emphasized on the work of individuals and advised us to have more of these discussions and I recall of no previous case where we had such a meeting. Let us, therefore, feel free and unload what is on your mind and thus help us to know each other better and to make us all a better Rotarian.

To start the ball rolling, I think we should ask Rtn. K. S. Chang, our International service chairman, to tell us of his plans and perhaps relate a few interesting adventures of his recent round-the-world trip."

After Rtn. K. S. Chang's presentation of plans for the year's international service committee, President Edwin called on past president Bill Nichol to relate his ideas about club constitution and by-laws. This is followed by Rtn. Y. I. chairman of vocational service committee who again called for support from members to his scheme of group visiting.

This meeting proved to be a great success. It was easy to note that every one listened with attention and those participated spoke with earnest and conviction. The response of members after each discussion was overwhelming, aided by the intermediate participation of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

President Edwin made the following closing remark: "I need hardly say more than just how pleased I am to note the way today's meeting is responded by you. It just goes to show that members of this Club do consider seriously about Rotary. I wish to thank all those who participated for their sincere efforts and the members for their warm res-

ponse. We shall try to have more of this if possible. Remember we judge us by what we are capable of doing, others judge us by what we had done."

A 100 Dollar Support

Past President Wilson in one of the closing moment challenged past President Bill and Rtn. Harry to pronounce his name in Chinese for 100 dollars. Rtn. Wilson still has his 100 dollars but I'll bet he would not dare to try it on Bill or Harry again next time.

International Service Plan

Rtn. K. S. in his presentation to the Club last week said that he realized all the more the importance of international understanding, after his recent round the world trip. A three-folded plan was made. Firstly, to organize together between the clubs in Hongkong and Kowloon an information centre to assist touring or visiting Rotarians and to provide for other necessary assistance. Secondly, to stress on personal attention on visiting Rotarians to our club meetings and thirdly, to establish personal contacts between members of this club and overseas clubs. This can be done by personal correspondence and Rtn. K. S. asked the support of the members.

Club Constitution

Past President Bill made a very important point standing out when he remarked about observance of Club constitution. A constitution is made to guide the administration of running a club and if it is not observed and adhered to, then the whole function of a club and of Rotary will fail. Several items of interest were also mentioned.

On leading a follow-up after this talk, President Edwin asked past President James Wu to name the types of membership in a Rotary Club. This was answered together with qualifications required although the Sergeant-at-Arms was still able to obtain a few dollars from P.P. James Wu.

Vocational Service Appeal

Rtn. Y. I. gave the following talk:—
"You have all read the last issue of *Tung Feng*. You have all noted the appeal I have made on behalf of the vocational service committee.

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PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

District Governor's official visit and address to the
Hongkong club Sept. 6th 1960
Our club Sept. 7th 1960
Kowloon club Sept. 8th 1960
Hongkong Island West Club Sept. 9th 1960
Macau club Sept. 12th 1960

While so far, I have received no reply, I presume that you may have to think it over regarding my proposal of group visiting. Remember this plan was first presented to you at our Club Assembly and met with your approval. So, fellow Rotarians, please reply immediately and I must count on your 100% support.

I want to serve and I sincerely hope that you will join in so that I can serve you and the Club better."

Club Toast

President Edwin closed the meeting and led the gathering with a toast to Rotary International coupled with the Rotary Club of Bangkok.

THE OBJECT OF ROTARY

is to encourage and foster the ideal of Service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster

First, the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.

Second, high ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupation and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

Third, the application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life.

Fourth, the advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

WHY HOLD A CLUB FORUM?

In ancient Roman cities the forum was an open place, usually large and rectangular, for holding public meetings on vital judicial and political matters. The forum of the city of Rome covered a flat area on Capitoline

ROTARY 1961 CONVENTION

Tokyo Japan

28 May — 1 June 1961

Hill, its vast open-air auditorium encircled by shops and galleries for spectators. These Roman forums helped build a system of laws termed a "rich legacy to the world" by political scientists.

Another example of the forum type of meeting within the framework of government is the *landsgemeinde* in Switzerland. Dating back to the 13th Century, it is an "open-air parliament" to which voters come to discuss issues and vote.

The New England town meetings in America, in the 17th Century, provide another example of the effectiveness of open discussion of matters of common concern. Also, in ancient India the *panchayat* brought villagers together to discuss community problems, and is today still used in the smaller communities.

These and other similar meetings established long ago the importance of the forum as a method of facilitating open, informed discussion on specific topics. Rotary Clubs in all parts of the world use this type of meeting to help members become better informed on all avenues of Rotary service, and to spotlight what can be done in each field of service on the community level.

How do Rotary Clubs get the most out of the forums they hold? First, they proceed on the basis that a Club forum is beneficial to all members, but especially so to the newer ones. To encourage attendance, Club Presidents often invite each member to a forum by personal letter. Secondly, forums are held, if at all possible, in the evening as a dinner meeting, though some Clubs have held successful forums at their regular meeting time.

The key man in the success of the Club forum is the leader, the one chosen to guide the meeting in keeping with the principles

LATEST ROTARY STATISTICS

10,712 Rotary Clubs with a membership of 497,000 Rotarians in 119 countries.

HOW DO YOU RATE?

(Rotarian from Tacoma Washington,
U.S.A.)

Do you consider yourself a Rotarian or are you just a member of a Rotary Club?

Do you arrive early enough or one who barely make it by one o'clock.

Are you a mere 60 percenter or is your attendance regular?

Do you infer that you are a "very busy guy" and others are not?

of full, free, and informed discussion. He should be the member best qualified to handle the particular field of service to be discussed, and he should be able to steer the proceedings with fairness, firmness, and tact. When the discussion is on, he should be able to gauge its progress, keeping alert to avoid an undue concern with the less important points and any tendency to stray from the subject.

To get the discussion off to a fast start, many leaders talk with two or three participants before the meeting begins, asking them to be prepared to make some observation or to ask questions. Then, with the discussion under way, the skilful leader keeps his comments to a minimum, speaking only to inject a fresh point, or to correct mis-statements due to lack of information.

Other important aspects of the Club forum include the seating of participants (a semi-circular arrangement around the leader is effective), the allotting of sufficient time for adequate consideration of the subject, and strict adherence to the scheduled starting and closing times. It is also helpful to have on hand reference material relating to the subject, so that the leader might quote from authoritative sources whenever he feels

LAST ATTENDANCE

Twenty-three members were present at our regular meeting on Wednesday, 31st August, 1960, representing 85.18% made up as follows:—

Present	23
Absent	4
Excused	0
On Leave	1
	—
	28
	—

it necessary.*

The Club forum is one of the most effective "tools" used to develop a better understanding of the Rotary program among Rotarians. Quiz programs and panel discussions, classification talks and fireside meetings are other tools to promote understanding of Rotary-related topics, as are such publications of Rotary International as *Adventure in Service*, *Service Is My Business*, *Seven Paths to Peace*, and *The Rotarian Magazine*.†

* Rotary Clubs planning to hold a Club forum should write to the Central Office for gratis reference material.

† *Adventure in Service*, *Service Is My Business* and *Seven Paths to Peace* are available at the Central Office, each \$1 a copy.

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. K. M. A. Barnett	Hongkong club
Rtn. Henry To	H.K.I.W. club
Rtn. Jimmy Woo	Watsonville, Calif.

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. Raymond Chao	Rtn. Pat Cha
Mr. Ressel Fok	Rtn. Edwin Tao
Mr. D. H. King	Rtn. John Yuen



DISTRICT a packed regular meeting compromise

Beginnings said,

"First of all, we want to welcome all new members from K. M. A. Barnett, and the other members of the International. We are glad to see you in Evanston. We hope they all ask you to be sure to bring greetings to the club. I wish you a full share of the club. The members of the club have done well in the Rotary printing fellowship community project and I hope you will do a splendid job."

A club active, the club has done and all contributions. "The club that all club members are furthering."

With the Compliments of

AMERICAN ENGINEERING CORPORATION

FED. INC. U.S.A.

310 Edinburgh House
Tel. 35966

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 11

Sept. 13, 1960



President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo

Directors
B. W. Advant
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. I. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

Never Compromise on Rotary Principles

DISTRICT Governor K. T. Kwo spoke to a packed audience during our last regular meeting and urged Rotarians not to compromise on Rotary principles.

Beginning on a very cheerful note, he said,

"First of all, I want to bring you greetings from Rtn. Edd MacLaughlin, R.I. President, and many officers of Rotary International. When I left Evanston last June, they all asked me to be sure to bring their greetings to you and to this I wish to add a full share of my own. The members of your Club have done very well in promoting Rotary principles and fellowship and your community service project and your Bulletin have been very well done and I must congratulate you all for such splendid achievements."

A club must be happy, healthy and active, the District Governor said as he related the duties a club president, his officers and all committee chairmen are expected to fulfil. "The Duty of the D.G. is to see that all clubs under his district do their share in furthering the practice and promotion of

Rotary ideals."

One of the requirements for eligibility of election to District Governor is that he must be able to spare the time required and it is almost a full time job. Of course, the other requirements include that he should be an active member of a Rotary Club, he must have served Rotary and his club in several capacities such as President, Director, Chairman etc. He must have a thorough knowledge of Rotary principles, movement and activities and be familiar with R.I. constitutions and by-laws. He must also have a good knowledge of the clubs in his area and is well-versed in the local conditions,

"When I went to Lake Placid to attend the R.I. assembly last June," said Rtn. K. T., "I noticed the big sign on the hall entrance ENTER TO LEARN and another sign at the exit GO FORTH TO SERVE. This R.I. assembly is a must for all incoming District Governors. If you cannot make it, you must resign and let another nominee take over. I learned a great deal at this assembly not only by attending discussions and lectures but also by exchanging ideas and methods of operation. Every one attending this as-

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1960

Speaker: Mr. John Mackenzie

Subject: Hong Kong's Introduction to Management Training

sembly has to attend to every one of the lectures and discussions and I must say that after 28 years with Rotary, I still have a great deal to learn."

District Governor K. T. went on to say that while membership and internal extension are not the all-important factors of a club, they should nevertheless be emphasized. "In order to enjoy the full privilege of Rotary, I urge you all to practise Rotary in your daily life, live it and expand it."

"In closing, I want to thank you all for your splendid hospitality shown me by your members and for this splendid opportunity to be with you today."

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETING

The Four Aces

For the first time this year, our meeting last week was honored with the presence of the Presidents of all three sister Clubs in the Colony: President Ray Picciotto of Hong Kong, President Dick Sadick of Kowloon and President K. S. Lo of Hongkong Island West. Together with our own President Edwin, they were described as the Four Aces by a Rotarian with plenty of card sense.

100% Attendance Awards

100% attendance scorers during the last Rotary year, Rtns. Wilson Wang, H. Y. Koh, Omar Yang, Raymond Lee, Joe Bao and S. W. Zao were presented with pins or numericals by District Governor K. T. Kwo for their wonderful achievement. Another Hundred Percenter, Past President Henry Chang, who is now touring the United States, will receive the award on his return sometime in October.

Memento to the District Governor

Rtn. K. T. Kwo was delighted to receive a memento from members to mark his official visit to our Club as District Governor. The memento came in the form of a silver platter,

FIRST MEETING OF OCTOBER

Wednesday, October 5th, 1960, will be a public holiday. The Board of Directors has decided that our meeting for that week will be held on Tuesday, October 4th, at 12.45 p.m., at the Winner House.

Mark it on your calendar, so that you won't miss the meeting.

and Vice President Pat Cha made the presentation.

Many Happy Returns!

Members, visiting Rotarians and guests joined in singing the Happy Birthday song to President Edwin, whose birthday falls on September 11th. The celebration was complete with a cake and a donation to the Red Box from the celebrant.

Congratulations!

Sergeant-at-Arms Paul Cheng led the members in congratulating Past President Wilson Wang on the forthcoming opening of the Kowloon Branch School of the New Method College. The opening was to take place on Friday, September 9th, 1960, at 5.30 p.m.

Wheel Spinner

A spinning of the roulette wheel by Rtn. Joe Bao recommended \$2 from each member to the Community Service Fund.

Vote of Thanks

Rtn. Peter K. P. Hall thanked the distinguished speaker for the enlightening talk. His words were magnified with a round of warm applause by the members.

Toast Club

The meeting was adjourned with a toast to Rotary International, coupled with the

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PREVIEW

Dynamite in

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name of the Rotary Club of Taipei, from which District Governor K. T. hails.

PREVIEWING "THE ROTARIAN" FOR SEPTEMBER

Dynamite in Books

He doesn't say that they are all great books, and he doesn't say the world is better for all of them, but in "The Rotarian" for September, Robert B. Downs lists *Sixteen Books That Changed the World*.

Curious about them? We'll reveal that the list starts with *De Revolutionibus Orbium Collestium* by Nicolus Copernicus and ends with *Mein Kampf* by Adolph Hitler. Read the whole list in our magazine. See if you agree with it.

The Fisherman Remembered

To thousands of fishermen from many countries, St. John's, Newfoundland, means safe harbor. There they come to escape Atlantic storms, to reoutfit their ships, to prepare for the journey home.

Seeing throngs of fishermen with nothing to do in their city, Rotarians of St. John's established a Fishermen's Center filled with recreational facilities and extending the heartiest kind of welcome. The story is told in "The Rotarian" for September.

Headliners—

in "The Rotarian" for September

"Japan as I just saw It" by J. Edd McLaughlin. The president of Rotary International reports on a trip he made in July to the country that will be host to Rotary's 1961 convention. (*International Service*)

"Sixteen Books That Changed the World" by Robert B. Downs. Books are an "explosive force." Some of these proved to be. (*Club Service*)

"Portugal: A Painter's Paradise" by John S. Walsh. A Canadian artist shares

A PROUD FATHER

Our hearty congratulations this week go to Rtn. S. W. Zao, whose eldest son, William, will be leaving Hong Kong on September 17th by BOAC for further studies in England.

Happy Landing, William!

some thoughts and sketches with you. (*International Service*)

"Packing Back with John and Jos" by William J. Miller. A father reports, with photographs, on an adventure with his sons. (*Youth Service*)

"Little Lessons in Japanese." The first installment in a series designed to give English-speaking people going to Rotary's 1961 convention a little start with the language. (*International Service*)

Chile Has Friends. A brief report on the aid the world has mustered and sent to Chile stricken by earthquake disaster. (*International Service*)

448 NEW ROTARY CLUBS

During the 1959-60 Rotary year, 448 Rotary clubs were organized in 47 countries, bringing Rotary's membership to an all-time high of 10,701 Rotary clubs in 116 countries, with nearly half a million Rotarians.

Largest number of new clubs was in Asia with 134. In Continental Europe, North Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean region there were 87. In the United States of America, Canada and Bermuda there were 86. In Australia, New Zealand, Africa and other places not included in any other region, there were 58. In South America, Central America, Mexico and the Antilles, there were also 58. In Great Britain and Ireland, 25 new Rotary clubs were organized.

During the fiscal year, five new geo-

PROGRAMS FOR THIS WEEK

at

Fellow Clubs in the Colony

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Rtn. Norman Woolley

Subject: The Growth of Travel

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Occasion: Ladies' Day

Program: A Musical Interlude by the Radio People under the direction of Major K. C. Harvey

HONGKONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Rtn. Henry H. N. Tang

Subject: A Brief Explanation of Our Club's Constitution and By-laws

graphical regions were added to Rotary's membership roster—Aden, French Polynesia, New Guinea, Ryukyu Islands and San Marino.

Rotary International has no professional staff organizers in the field. All new Rotary clubs are organized by existing clubs whose members desire to share Rotary's ideal of service with business and professional leaders in other communities.

THE GRACIOUS HOST

Are you a friendly Rotarian? Do you make it a point to sit and visit with our visitors? Do you shake their hands at the end of the meeting and ask them to be sure to come back? There should be a spontane-

ous demonstration of cordial friendliness which every member extends to the visitors.

Many of our members never take advantage of the opportunity to meet and talk with visitors. If you wish to enjoy Rotary friendship and acquaintance, in their fullest sense, you should acquire this habit. Make our visitors leave with a desire to "make up" again at our club.

—The Journalette
Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.

ATTENDANCE

Twenty-six members were present at our weekly meeting last Wednesday, September 7th, 1960, representing 96.29% of our members then in the Colony as follows:

Members Present	26
" On Leave	1
" Excused	1
	28

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Keh-Ti Kwo	Taipei
Rtn. K. S. Lo	H.K. Island West
Rtn. R. J. Picciotto	Hong Kong
Rtn. Dick Sadick	Kowloon
Rtn. R. Y. Cheng	Hong Kong
Rtn. Johann Young	Taipei
Rtn. Yue Lai Kwok	H.K. Island West
Rtn. Cham Siu Lam	H.K. Island West
Rtn. John K. H. Kam	H.K. Island West

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. Deon Coetzee	Rotary Club of Springs, S. Africa
Mr. M. R. S. Ayres	Rtn. John Yuen
Mr. J. R. Lamb	Rtn. John Yuen
Mr. Derek King	Rtn. John Yuen
Mr. Peter Chan	Rtn. Paul Cheng



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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 12

Sept. 20, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors
B. W. Advant
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

WHAT IS MANAGEMENT

&

WHY MANAGEMENT TRAINING

THE enthusiasm in learning was greatly rejuvenated in the minds of our members last Wednesday, when Mr. John Mackenzie, Chairman of the Organizing Committee for the First Advanced Management Programme Hong Kong 1960, made a candid appraisal of the programme in his talk entitled "Hong Kong's Introduction to Management Training." The speaker, Immediate Past President of the Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce which sponsored the Advanced Management Programme, shared his first-hand information with our members on the organization, implementation and implications of the praiseworthy effort.

Mr. Mackenzie said, "I think that too few of us in administrative positions take time to think on the nature and functions of management. I was reading recently some papers presented at the Twelfth International Congress of Scientific Management held in Australia at the beginning this year and I came across a definition of management which I consider worth repeating. 'Management', said the paper, 'is the science and the art of employing material means and directing the action of men whose functions are different and specialised but who co-operate within the same enterprise for the purpose of attaining a common objective.' We might supplement this definition by quoting Professor Folts who said in his talk at the opening of the Hong Kong

Advanced Management Programme that 'Working through others, being responsible for the work of others, is the car-mark of administration'

"Until quite recent times the success attained by industrial and commercial leaders could be attributed almost entirely to natural aptitude and ability, and experience passed from generation to generation. In more recent times there has emerged an appreciation that this 'science' of management, this 'art' of management, can be imparted to men through training, and that such training has become vitally essential owing to the great growth of industrial and commercial ventures, the rising tempo of international trade and competition, and the specialisation demanded by modern technologies and techniques. In almost every developing economy in the world today there are facilities

available for improving national productivity and for training the country's management to higher levels of efficiency.

"From these premises, and from the knowledge that we in Hong Kong are lagging behind much of the world, including parts of Asia, in our approach to the need for planned economic development of both men and resources, the Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce has sought to introduce Management Training to the Hong Kong busi-

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1960

A General Discussion

on the

Accomplishment of the

One-Day District Institute 1960-61

by Members

ness community. We moved into this field in 1959. Early last year we introduced a limited series of weekly business lectures which were an immediate success. Subsequently, I attended an eight-weeks Advanced Management Programme conducted by Professors of Harvard Business School at Baguio in the Philippines. Some of you may have been present at the Jaycee Luncheon in August last year when Professors Hansen and Folts spoke to Hong Kong business leaders on the meaning of management training, or at the later meeting of the Hong Kong Rotary Club when I gave an account of the Baguio Programme and indicated the possible development of a Harvard Seminar in Hong Kong. Finally in the early part of this year Professor Stanley F. Teele, Dean of Harvard Business School came here at the Jaycee's invitation to sound out the possibility of bringing a Harvard Seminar to Hong Kong.

"In deciding to introduce a residential training programme designed for top management personnel the Jaycees were breaking new ground in Hong Kong. In every pioneering venture there are moments of doubt and indecision, and the credit for the decision to proceed with the First Advanced Management Programme rests with the present Board of Directors of the Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce, and their capable President, Mr Alex S. C. Wu. Dean Teele's visit had shown that, in achieving what we were planning to achieve, that is to convince top management of the importance of management training, the first major obstacle to be overcome was that of local scepticism. In the first place, doubt was expressed as to whether top management would be interested in any form of training programme or, being interested, could spare the time to attend even a seven day residential programme. The language difficulty was held as a serious barrier and again, concern was expressed that in offering an American programme with an unusual method of tuition—the case study method—the Jaycees would meet with local opposition.

"Despite these qualms the decision was made to go ahead and the first meeting of the Jaycee Organising Committee was held on the 20th May. The Committee had to move with considerable speed. The Jaycees did not wish to commit themselves irrevocably until they knew exactly what local response there would be to their appeal; also the Harvard Professors who were coming to Hong Kong required confirmation of the arrangements before the end of June. Therefore, in the course of something less than six weeks we had to undertake an energetic promotional campaign involving the distribution of more than 2,000 letters, leaflets, and booklets, the receiving and processing of applications, and the collection of programme fees of \$900 per individual. Success was assured when the initial few and scattered applications became a steady flow and, by the time our deadline had been reached, we had more than 90 potential students with other enquiries being turned away.

"Ultimately, sixty persons representative of top administration in commerce, industry, and Government were selected by an impartial, non-Jaycee Committee and attended University Hall for a week of study under two Harvard Professors. More than

50% of the group were in their late thirties or forties; 40 were Chinese with the balance mainly British; 31 represented some 18 local industries; 24 were from banking and other commercial enterprises, and 5 were senior Government Officers.

"Time does not permit that I deal at length with the curriculum or the method of tuition. Most of you are already familiar with the descriptive booklet we have published and I have brought some further copies with me which you can have if you are interested. Suffice to say that the participant's day was strenuously filled from breakfast at 7.30 a.m. until the evening study groups from 8 to 10 p.m., and that during the week something like 20 business cases, illustrating top management situations and problems, were discussed in class.

"I would like to pass now to a general appraisal of the programme and to offer some comment of its significance to the business community. There is no doubt that the programme was extremely successful. This is confirmed by the participants themselves from the questionnaire issued at the end of the course. Of 46 completed questionnaires returned to the Organising Committee, all expressed satisfaction with the programme. The majority approved of the case-study method of tuition, although opinion was more mixed regarding the applicability of the cases to local conditions. It was generally conceded that this type of programme should be residential as its intensity is such that the participant must divorce himself completely from his business environment. Many who attended expressed the view that the programme had been useful to them because

- (i) it had stimulated their thinking on managerial functions.
- (ii) it brought into focus the administrative strengths and weaknesses of their own organisations.
- (iii) it introduced new ideas adaptable to their own business.
- (iv) it permitted, probably for the first time in Hong Kong, an opportunity for the exchange of views and experiences between businessmen of diverse background.
- (v) it enabled the participants to widen their circle of business friends and acquaintances.

"It is my own feeling that the programme was too short. There is a need for a settling in period in any residential course and there is no doubt that some of the participants were confused in the first two or three days by the case-study method of tuition. For any future programmes, and I believe that the Junior Chamber of Commerce will organize a further programme next year, I would recommend a similar project but of ten days or two weeks duration. Further, I would press the Harvard Professors to present a number of cases of Asian and British background, and suggest that they offer to the participants more detailed guidance regarding further study. At this point, however, I would add a note of warning. It is an expensive business to bring professors to Hong Kong from U.S.A. or other overseas areas and a longer programme will involve additional expense. If we also provide air-conditioned premises as some have suggested, this will add again to the cost to participants.

"Personal of this First We now have of businessmen, value of mana are interested of modern ma ential organiza appreciate the bo projects and a veloping our The primary of ber of Commer public and go management t achieved.

"The grou now come to t management t ous considera and new facil a short-term Management tion. I think draw assistance both in prepara the scope of it cannot be r trained speci bership, if it to managem this respect l of the Austr with an indiv staff of 13 an various panel Production, agement. I not least in ists are as in dentists, tea and long-terr able with all expense."

OTHER BIRTHDAY C

By happy Joe Bao, Chairman same day—S about to ad September cakes drew at our last n will receive

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Special Bill Nichol tend the 190 May-1 June. to secure co charges for requirement heavy dema tion time, R plause for t

"Personally, I am very satisfied with the results of this First Advanced Management Programme. We now have in Hong Kong an influential group of businessmen who are fully convinced of the value of management training and who, I believe, are interested in furthering their own knowledge of modern management techniques. Several influential organizations and groups have come to appreciate the benefit that can be obtained from such projects and are looking to the possibility of developing our own local facilities and resources. The primary object of the Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce, which was to stimulate business, public and government opinion to the need for management training in the community, has been achieved.

"The ground work has been laid and we have now come to the brink of real development in the management training field. We need to give serious consideration to the development of existing and new facilities for training managers, both on a short-term and long-term basis. A Hong Kong Management Association is now in process of formation. I think it would be wise for this group to draw assistance and advice from overseas sources, both in preparing its constitution and in planning the scope of its future activities. To be effective, it cannot be run on a part-time basis and will need trained specialist staff and an enthusiastic membership, if it is to make any effective contribution to management development in Hong Kong. In this respect I would point to the Sydney Division of the Australian Institute of Management which, with an individual membership of 1,500, has a paid staff of 13 and has 180 of its members serving on various panels concerned with General, Financial, Production, Marketing, Office and Personnel Management. There is need for wider appreciation, not least in Government, that management specialists are as important to the community as doctors, dentists, teachers or policemen, and that short-term and long-term training facilities must be made available with all urgency and, if necessary, at the public expense."

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETING

Birthday Celebrants

By happy coincidence, the birthdays of Rtns. Joe Bao, Chang Kuo-sin and Omar Yang fall on the same day—September 18th. Rtn. Y. C. Fogg is about to add one more year to his ripe age on September 20th. Musical honors and birthday cakes drew substantial donations to the Red Box at our last meeting. Rtn. Omar, who was on leave, will receive his birthday cake by special delivery.

R.I. Convention in Tokyo

Special service was offered by Past President Bill Nichol to members who are planning to attend the 1961 Rotary International Convention, 28 May-1 June, in Tokyo, Japan. Rtn. Bill promised to secure comfortable accommodation at reasonable charges for those who would let him know their requirements before September 21. In view of the heavy demand for hotel accommodation at convention time, Rtn. Bill deserves a round of warm applause for his thoughtful offer.

Rotary Foundation Fund

Immediate Past President Wilson Wang, Chairman of the Rotary Foundation Committee, appealed to the members for continued support to the Rotary Foundation Fund. He also disclosed that another Rotary Foundation Fellow will be chosen from the candidates in Hongkong in 1962/63.

Our Club acquired the status of One Hundred Percent Club several years ago, after all its members made a donation of US\$10 each to the Rotary Foundation Fund. Rtn. Wilson urged newer members, who have not made the donation, to do the same immediately. He also suggested that US\$1 be donated by each member each year to signify our support to the worthy cause.

More Donations

\$100 was donated to the Club's Community Service Fund by Rtn. Wilson Wang, who was warmly congratulated by fellow members on the opening of the Kowloon Branch School of the New Method College on Friday, September 9th, 1960.

Another donation came from Rtn. S. W. Zao to indicate his appreciation of the good wishes from fellow members on the impending departure of his son, William, for further studies in England.

Rotarian Quarterly in Chinese

All Rotarians in District 345 can rightfully be proud of the publication of the Rotarian Quarterly in Chinese, admirably edited and financed by Rotarians in Taiwan. We are happy to note from the Editorial Page of the August 1960 issue of "The Rotarian" that the Chinese magazine has been officially acknowledged by Rotary International with favourable comments as the 23rd kind of the World Rotary Press.

Rtn. S. W. Zao, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, urged our members last Wednesday to justify our pride with action. He recommended that each member should subscribe to at least one copy of the "Rotarian Quarterly", which costs only HK\$4 a year. He will contact the members individually to collect subscription fees for the current year.

Island East Rotarians in Macao

Hon. Secretary H. Y. Koh told the members that three Rotarians from Island East, Past President John Yuen and Wilson Wang and himself, accompanied District Governor K. T. Kwo to visit the Macao Club on September 13. They conveyed the greetings of our members to the Macao Rotarians, who turned up in full force to welcome the visitors.

Weekly Donation

Rtn. Joe Bao, being the oldest member in our Club, again had the pleasure of spinning the wheel last week. Members followed his recommendation by each donating HK\$3 to the Community Service Fund.

Vote of Thanks

Past President Bill Nichol voiced the sentiments of all members last Wednesday, when he thanked Mr. John Mackenzie for his excellent speech on Hong Kong's Introduction to Management Training. He also wished the Hongkong Chapter of the Junior

Chamber of Commerce continued success in its admirable endeavor of sponsoring the program.

Toast Club

President Edwin Tao adjourned the meeting with a toast to Rotary International, coupled with the name of the Rotary Club of Macao.

ONE-DAY DISTRICT INSTITUTE 1960-61

It was a big occasion on September 10th, 1960 when our District Governor, Rtn. K. T. Kwok, conducted the One-Day District Institute at the Wing On Mess Hall, attended by Rotarians from the four clubs in the Colony as well as Vice President Wei Chung from the Rotary Club of Macao. The meeting started from 1430 hours and adjourned by 2015 hours, followed by cocktails and a delicious Chinese dinner. We are glad to note that no less than nine of our members were present, registering an impressive 36% attendance.

During the meeting, Rotarians exchanged their ideas on Rotary activities, especially on the subject of classification. Of all the items discussed, we were delighted to hear from President Dick Sadick of the Kowloon Club that the organizing of a "Rotary Club of Kowloon North" will soon get under way.

Other subjects discussed during the meeting included the following:

- The Club Bulletin (technique for improving it and methods for making it more effective);
- The Rotarian Magazine (how its proper use will result in making more active and better-informed Rotarians);

Rotary Information (how to make every Rotarian better informed about Rotary);

Classification and Membership (a thorough examination of the constitutional provisions regarding these important subjects);

A review of pertinent provisions as set forth in your Club's constitution and in the recommended club by-laws;

How we may strengthen Rotary in our district by internal and external extension;

How we can extend further the influence of Rotary by giving the Ideal of Service an even more active expression through our own lives and the lives of others.

Due to limitation of space in this bulletin, we give below an extract of the District Governor's speech outlining the purpose of the District Institute.

- The purpose of the District Institute is:
- To provide the basis for an intensified program of Rotary information for all club members,
 - To develop plans for fully effective assimilation of all new members into the club,
 - To develop plans for implementing the R.I. President's programme to express and expand Rotary,
 - To maintain membership growth by taking in new members into existing clubs, i.e., internal extension and by sponsoring more new clubs, i.e., external extension.

PROGRAMS FOR THIS WEEK
at
Fellow Club in the Colony

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Rtn. Sam Smith
Subject: A Story or Two

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Program: A Film by Courtesy of U.S.I.S.
Title: Changes in the World Markets

HONGKONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Professor T. C. Lai
Subject: Extra Mural Work in H.K.

ATTENDANCE

Twenty-one members were present at our weekly meeting last Wednesday, September 14th, 1960, representing 84% of our members then in the Colony as follows:

Present	21
Absent	3
Excused	1
On Leave	3
	28

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. John MacKenzie	Club
Mr. D. King	Rtn. John Yuen
Mr. W. Zao	Rtn. S. W. Zao



WHILE the Day District Institute is fresh in the memories of Rotarians, members take the next action. In a day, those who were introduced to the District Institute ideas exchanged with those who were introduced to the R.I. President's program. Mr. McLaughlin's speech for his year was "Are Rotary-Express It, It!"

First to floor was President John who reported following programs were thorough Institute:

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 13

Sept. 27, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors
B. W. Advant
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

THE NEXT STEP

WHILE pleasant memories of the One-Day District Institute 1960-61 were still fresh in the minds of many Hongkong Rotarians, members of our Club got ready to take the next step by putting ideas into action. In a lively discussion last Wednesday, those who participated in the recent District Institute recalled the many excellent ideas exchanged for the information of those who were unable to attend. President Edwin Tao wound up the discussion by urging all members to follow R.I. President Edd McLaughlin's theme for his year—"You Are Rotary—Live It, Express It, Expand It!"

First to take the floor was Founder President John Yuen, who reported on the following points which were thoroughly discussed in the District Institute:

Club Constitution and by-laws While the club constitution and by-laws principally correspond to that adopted by Rotary International, the Club's by-laws could be adjusted to meet the local needs. It would be helpful to make a comparative study of various club's by-laws against R.I. Standard by-laws.

The duty of club officers is to keep the Club's by-laws up-to-date, and all members should study the by-laws and send in their suggestions, if any revision is deemed necessary.

Judging from the Club's by-laws among local clubs, the tradition of having a nomination committee to elect the club president and vice president is a departure from R.I. Standard by-laws, according to Past President T. Y. Lo of Island West.

In the interest of continuity and efficiency of a club, Past President Lo also suggested the local club's by-laws be revised according to that of R.I. in the respect of having one member of classification committee serve for a term of three years instead

of one year which is the present practice among local clubs.

Membership and classification We are often confronted with the problem of membership and classification. The committee chairman should constantly remind members of the rules and regulations as well as the privileges and responsibilities. Try to balance the membership by not exceeding

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1960

Speaker: Mr. H. M. Howell

Subject: Work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

10% membership under one major classification over the total membership of a club.

To acquire internal extension of a club, it is advisable to get more Additional Active members and promote members to Senior Active Status members as soon as they are qualified.

Each club should compile an up-to-date roster of classifications filled by members and announce from time to time unfilled classifications open to candidates.

Club Bulletin While it is the duty of the bulletin editor to make club bulletin informative and interesting, it is also the duty of every member to read it. Various committee chairmen should use the bulletin as a common medium to report their activities. When they make a report at regular meetings, it is a good idea to provide typed copies to the Bulletin editor. As far as possible, the Bulletin editor should do individual write-ups on the accomplishments and activities of the members to inspire acquaintance and fellowship.

Rotary Information It was reported by Kowloon delegates that a communal Rotary library will be installed in Peninsula Hotel. I hope there will also be one in Hong Kong.

To give all members adequate understanding of the privileges and responsibilities, it is suggested to include in the program of regular meetings talks of two to five minutes on Rotary Information, preferably encouraging young members to speak instead by the Rotary Information chairman or senior members as we are doing now.

Try to inject Rotary ideals either in English or Chinese in local newspapers. Distribute "Rotarian" magazine in English and "Rotary Quarterly" in Chinese to local schools and public libraries. Rotary program should also be conducted, if possible, on radio and television.

Organization of New Clubs It is most gratifying to learn from President Dick Sadick of Kowloon Club that a new club will soon be organized in Kowloon. According to R.I. by-laws, once the new club is formed, members of the mother club of Kowloon whose business is in the territory of the new club may still retain their membership of Kowloon club. The Kowloon Club can also continue to draw members from that territory.

Past President Wilson Wang then stepped forward to offer some of his ideas to promote more effective circulation of Rotary information. He suggested that our Club should have a shelf made to display Rotary literature now in our possession. Thus, our members would get better informed of the activities of Rotary Clubs throughout the world.

Rtn. Wilson also suggested more short talks on Rotary information by our own members and more space for similar topics in the Club Bulletin.

On membership and classification, Past President Bill Nichol reiterated the consensus of opinion at the District Institute that quality, rather than quantity, should be emphasized in the election of new members. Not only should the candidates for Rotary membership be men of high standing in the society, they should also be keen in rendering service through Rotary.

Rtn. Bill said, "The first thing we should bear in mind is that we have an obligation to the club in finding new members, yet it is up to the club to elect the member. Another thing to be remembered is that the proposed candidate must be personally and actively engaged in business within the territorial limits of the club. If these two points are made known to every member, we will have a much easier task in electing members and our club will then truly grow in strength."

In the words of R.I. Counsellor Dr. F. I. Tseung, the classification of a Rotarian must be that "COVERS PRINCIPAL RECOGNIZED & CONNECTED ACTIVITY."

Rtn. Patrick Cha, speaking on behalf of Bulletin Chairman Bob Ling, who was temporarily indisposed, observed that the bulletin chairmen of all four Clubs in Hongkong this year are relatively new members. Rotarians present at the District Institute agreed that it was a good idea because such an assignment would enable them to learn more about Rotary through actual work.

Rtn. Pat made a quick check on the percentage of members who make it a point to read the bulletin before they come to the meeting and those who read it afterwards. He urged all members to recognize the work of the Bulletin Chairman by reading it each week as well as by contributing articles to

the publication concerned, if one man,"

In conclusion, members for the bulletin. "It is of all members become a live he added.

Expounding discussions, Pre remark of I the One-Day

"I have and many openers to meeting we ing and wide principles of informative this afternoon a new and the Rotary understanding. understanding your club a more active Hongkong v movement."

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Happy Birth

Birthday: geant-at-Am Rotarians an mond Chow- Young who and Sept. were joyful and after given to the

Lady Guest

Recomr John Yuen. lady guest. Crumly, a came from applause aft

the publication. "It would not be fair to all concerned, if members left the entire task to one man," he said.

In conclusion, Rtn. Pat appealed to all members for constructive criticism on the bulletin. "It is only with the active support of all members that your bulletin can truly become a lively and informative publication," he added.

Expounding the importance of open discussions, President Edwin quoted the closing remark of District Governor K. T. Kwo at the One-Day District Institute:

"I have profitted a great deal from you and many of the points discussed are eye-openers to me. I am sure that after this meeting we will have a deeper understanding and wider appreciation of the work and principles of Rotary. Our very fruitful and informative as well as inspiring discussion this afternoon, no doubt, has given all of us a new and deeper sense of appreciation of the Rotary ideal and the importance of understanding. It is only with this great understanding of Rotary that you can make your club a good one, a healthier one and a more active one. I hope that the clubs in Hongkong will continue to lead in the Rotary movement."

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETING

Happy Birthdays

LEAD
Birthday carol was ~~lead~~ by Acting Sergeant-at-Arms, joined by members, visiting Rotarians and guests in celebrating Rtn. Raymond Chow-Lam Lee and Rtn. Norman S. K. Young whose birthdays fall on Sept. 25th and Sept. 26th respectively. Both of them were joyfully receiving the Birthday Cake and after which, generous donations were given to the Red Box.

Lady Guest

Recommended by Founder President John Yuen, we have an unusual charming lady guest at our last meeting, Miss Kay Crumly, a Rotarian Foundation Fellow who came from the U.S.A. She gained a good applause after having delivered a few words.

Exchange of Bannerette

One more bannerette was added to our Club when Rtn. Lewis Woodward presented with greetings a bannerette of his home club from Woodstock, Virginia. President Edwin reciprocated by handing over to him our club bannerette and asked him to bring back to his home club our hearty wishes.

Community Service Fund

As usual, the roulette wheel decided a donation of \$3.00 from each member present.

Fines

Acting Sergeant-at-Arms, Rtn. Anson fined the Sergeant-at-Arms, Rtn. Paul \$10.00 with reason that he was making a profitable business deal which caused him no time to be present in the meeting. The Treasurer, Rtn. Franklin Koo was requested to collect this fine.

Toast Club

The meeting was adjourned with a toast to Rotary International, coupled with the name of Rotary Club of Ping Shan, Taiwan.

Latest Rotary Statistics: 10,712 Rotary clubs with a membership of 497,000 Rotarians in 119 countries.

ARTICLES FROM THE CLIPSHEET

How Do You Rate?

Do you consider yourself a Rotarian, or are you just a member of a Rotary club? Don't answer until you check up a little.

1. Do you arrive early enough to enjoy a little gab and fellowship before lunch? Or are you one of the "60 per cent" boys who barely make it by 12:15?

2. Are you one of those who duck out early? Next time, look back and see the Rotarians with more business than you have.

3. Do you infer that you are a "very busy guy" by leaving when the speaker is introduced? Any speaker finds it harder to talk to vacant chairs than to vacant minds.

4. Do you jump and run when the speaker finishes, or do you wait for the bell, as a Rotarian should? Those who leave early cause a commotion that makes it difficult for the President to thank the speaker and close the meeting courteously and properly.

Sure, you are a busy man! If you were not, it is doubtful if you would be a Rotarian. But, do you act like a Rotarian? Read 'em again, and if you are an offender—just don't do it again!

—The Gear Shift
Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.

**You Are Rotary —
Live It!
Express It!
Expand It!**

Boundaries Moved Back

Every time a man joins a Rotary club, the boundaries of human misunderstanding are moved back a span. And in this world of wrath and folly in which we are now living, every man with the ideal of service in his heart is needed.—London (England) Rotarian.

Our Fine Fellows!

This year, all of our 10,700 Rotary clubs together have, through our Rotary Foundation, provided fellowships for 124 fine young men and women from 30 countries. They are, of course, our Rotary Foundation Fellows.

We ought to know who they are, what ones are going from our nation to study elsewhere, and what ones are coming to our area. All this you may learn by opening *The Rotarian* for October to see portraits of and information about all of the Fellows.

With the Compliments of

ORIENTAL THEATRE

Fleming Road, Hongkong

Tel. 74907 for booking

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PROGRAMS FOR THE WEEK at Fellow Clubs in the Colony

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Dr. Siu Chu Leung

Subject: Refugee Problem

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Closed Meeting

HONGKONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Mr. Lo Sai-ping

Subject: Chung Chi College
& Its Students

ATTENDANCE

Twenty-three members were present at our weekly meeting last Wednesday, September 21st, 1960, representing 88.46% of our members then in the Colony as follows:

Members present	23
Absent	1
Excused	2
On Leave	2
	—
	28
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Cyril Stevens	Sydney
" S. Y. Lam	Hongkong
" Rover Levi	Hongkong
" Lewis Woodward	Woodstock, Virginia

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Miss Kay Crumly	John Yuen
Mr. Robert Gasser	— do —
Mr. D. H. King	— do —
Mr. Chan Sum	Bill Nichol
Mr. Raymond Chao	S. Y. Lam



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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 14

Oct. 3, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Kou



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PROMOTION OF CARE TO ANIMALS

S.P.C.A. stands for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, although some people think we should switch to the positive approach and interpret the initials as the Society for the Promotion of Care to Animals. Mr. H. M. Howell, Secretary of the Society in Hongkong, told our members last Wednesday.

Giving a thorough description of the humane activities of the Society, Mr. Howell also recalled how the worldwide movement started more than 135 years ago. He said:

"It started in England where it is known as the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and it is the oldest and largest Protection Society in the world, and there are many hundreds of such Animal Welfare groups all over the World. The founder was a Church of England clergyman, Rev. Arthur Broom, and it was started by a meeting held in the Old Slaughter Coffee House; somewhat a suitable name, I think, in St. Martins Lane, London in 1824.

"With the ruling monarch as its Patron a then young Princess called Victoria, to her present Majesty Queen Elizabeth in our day,

the Royal Society has its affiliations in many countries, in fact, at its centenary celebration in 1924, came the delegates from over seventy Foreign or Colonial Societies from 23 countries. The comparatively newly-formed World Federation for the Protection of Animals, of which Hongkong S.P.C.A. is a member, has representatives in forty countries.

"The policy of the S.P.C.A. embraces, firstly, the Promotion of Kindness, and secondly, with the sting in the tail, (by means of the legislation it has prompted) the prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Animals besides the Mammals, includes Birds, Fish and Reptiles, while insects are not specifically men-

tioned.

"First and foremost the policy is promoted by humane education and that is a tall order.

"Secondly by obtaining fresh legislation. Here, we find fortunately that the lead given by the House of Parliament is very often automatically followed by the Colonies and generally the Dominions and other Countries.

Next Meeting—Tuesday, Oct. 4th, 1960.

Speaker: Mr. Francis Wu

Subject: Colour Photography

In fact, in some cases now, for instance Sweden, the laws regarding the care of animals are more advanced than they are in England.

"Thirdly by providing animal clinics for the poor and that applies to the United Kingdom. Here in Hongkong, we make a compromise, by guaranteeing to the Veterinary Surgeons concerned, that, if for instance they are unable to obtain the name of the owner of a dog, the Society will stand behind any necessary charges made in connection with its cure or humane destruction.

"Fourthly by cautioning, warning and in prosecuting in flagrant cases of cruelty. Notice the order.

assisting animal protection is no doubt by their examination, the Royal Society in tremendously overseas, not Commonwealth, but the world Hongkong we, of course, have our plate without, though

do so, being able for financial reasons, to help in work overseas. We have however given assistance in suggested localized legislation to the Philippine Animal Welfare Society and are trying to help the proposed Taiwan Society get underway.

"The sixth item is giving instruction in animal first-aid. This is not at present undertaken by the S.P.C.A. in Hongkong, but The St. John Ambulance Association have classes for the younger members of the general public who are interested.

"Cats and kittens to the number of over 20,000 a year, make their way into our office in the most extraordinary containers, anything from a paper bag to a carton or a Hongkong-Basket, or a flour sack. One of the most original I have seen was when a little shoe-black boy brought a kitten into the Office inside his foot-rest so that it would not get wet. Well, that was consideration from a busy little person very often maligned as a thoughtless type.

"The same day we had a report of a youngster just about the same age who, from the steps of a waterfront jetty was dipping a cat, tied by the neck with a thin fishing-thread, in and out of the waters of the harbour. What is it that makes the treatment of a helpless animal so different between two Chinese youngsters both presumably of little or scanty education?

"While cats by their sheer weight of numbers seem to predominate in one's life, if you work in the S.P.C.A. that is,—it is surprising what dramatic changes suddenly occur. At a recent committee-meeting, it was decided that in principle the Society must guarantee any veterinary fees incurred by any

INSTANT ROTARY?

Our modern living has brought us many "instant" products—instant coffee, instant tea, instant cereals and numerous others—but we cannot create instant Rotarians. Rotary is neither absorbed nor understood by the mere signing of a membership application; understanding Rotary comes from the experience of serving with fellowship.

injured or sick animal in Hongkong found by the police or the public.

"This could prove to be a pretty drastic drain on our somewhat scanty funds, but as a matter of principle there is nothing else we could do.

"Shortly after this guarantee had been advised to the Police, they telephoned to advise that there was an injured elephant in North Point. As I said "You never know what is coming next". In point of fact, the elephant belongs to a visiting circus, and while in its stall under a cliff-face a boulder weighing about 300 lbs. had dropped through the canvas covering making a large hole and had fallen on the elephants back. To whom should they refer the matter in the case of suspected injury. The answer was that our leading veterinary surgeon spent several years during the war in Burma and knew all about elephants.

"Fortunately, the owner of the elephant was easily identifiable and we advised the circus to contact him, and happily, as we were advised later, there was no serious damage, though 300 lbs. of rock landing on anything else would have been pretty damaging! As in fact was the case the other day with a pig in its sty on the hill-side, when a small landslide occurred.

"Quot homines, tot sententiae' as you learnt in your school days means: 'So many people, so many minds'. This account that I have given you, will reveal that you have a certain responsibility in how you think about these things, you are not babies acting on instinct as all animals do, but that species of Mammal known as Homo Sapiens, not perhaps so 'sapiens' sometimes, but still—a man who has acquired a God-given domination over animals, but who was also given a soul and an intellect to use, or to fritter away. Well, use part of that intellect for the benefit of a lower creation who, as regards the dog, serves you more faithfully than any human does; in cattle, feeds you; in sheep, clothes you. Man like the Editor of the Times (Lon-

don) are not for cruelty to animals on earth, cruelty to be done with it'.

"Animals in kind also. But how to speak a traditional passage which is why we ever, tied to a development and with his cultural inclinations no lotions of human to the wild and being can no longer because many of to the demand individual, and a

"The voice of an animal can often it always speak a particular animal of man, very often more dangerous gauge of stirring

"We must cruelty is as it is as it is harmful must foster an appreciation of animals and dependent scholarship emphasise the in terms of sentiment respect the individuality of animals

"We have different people awareness as animal protection may say in these matters alike on any We do not think that people in a manner which and we put it lived, but we to all intentions though born as wide apart if there were days. Also, victims or the shape of our and upbringing: a theist who has that all life that conviction his surround

don) are not fools, and he has written: 'When cruelty to animals has disappeared from the earth, cruelty to man would have disappeared with it'.

"Animals in a wider sense includes mankind also. But man, because he has learned how to speak and write, has accumulated a traditional passing on of common knowledge, which is why we got a school. Man is, however, tied to a much slower rate of physical development and is often unable to keep pace with his cultural development. *Natural* inclinations no longer quite fit in with conditions of human culture. That is in contrast to the wild animal, the cultivated human being can no longer rely blindly on instinct because many of these are obviously opposed to the demands made by society on the individual, and are anti-cultural and anti-social.

"The voice of instinct which the wild animal can often obey unrestrainedly, since it always speaks for the good of that particular animal or its species, has become for man, very often, a destructive whispering, the more dangerous, since it speaks the old language of stirring impulses.

"We must encourage the conviction that cruelty is as degrading to those who inflict it as it is harmful to those who suffer it. We must foster in every possible way a wider appreciation of the useful part played by animals and birds in an essentially interdependent scheme of things. We must emphasise the underlying kinship and unity, in terms of sentience, of all creatures, and to respect the incipient, but undoubted, individuality of animals and birds.

"We have to recognise, however, that different people are in different stages of awareness as regards animal exploitation, animal protection and animal welfare—some may say in different stages of development in these matters. No two persons will think alike on any particular subject, we admit. We do not consider it in any way strange that people in the Middle Ages acted in a manner which we now hold to be inhuman, and we put it down to the age in which they lived, but we do not generally realise that to all intents and purposes, two persons, though born in the same year, may be just as wide apart in individual development as if there were 500 years between their birthdays. Also, we are all to a great extent the victims or results of circumstances in the shape of our forefathers, our surroundings and upbringing. It may be that to a Buddhist who has been taught from his childhood that all life is sacred, and who lives up to that conviction, the European who appears in his surroundings and spreads slaughter

REMINDER

WEDNESDAY, the 5th Oct., 1960
being a Public Holiday, our next meeting will be held on Tuesday, 4th Oct., 1960 at the same time and place.

wherever he goes, may seem to be a barbarian, while to the European the Buddhist seems a misguided fanatic.

"To those who think some of us do not go far enough in our advocacy of the claims of animals, we may say that no one is more ready than we are to do all we can in order to reach the stage when all life is respected as a matter of course, but we realise that time has a way of limping and dragging its feet. To those who feel, on the other hand, that we already go too far, we ask them to consider whether they are quite sure, in these days of extraordinary change and advance in so many ways, that they have reached the utmost limits of what they regard as just and right where the animals are concerned.

"We do not ourselves—if we may say so—like to place any limit to the growth and extension of humaneness, which is another name for love, and we prefer to be a little in advance rather than a little behind the times," he concluded.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETING

Bon Voyage

Past President Jimmy Wu and Rtn. Alex Shang announced their business trip during our last meeting. The former will leave for the U.S.A. and the latter for Japan by JAL on the 4th Oct., 1960. We wish them both a pleasant trip and return with great success. During the absence of Rtn. Jimmy, Past President Wilson Wang will take over the work as Chairman of Rotary Information on his behalf.

Contribution

Rtn. Omar Yang thanked the club members for the Birthday Cake delivered to him promptly on the 21st Sept., 1960 when he was absent during the meeting. We have to thank him too for his generous donation of HK\$200.00 to the Community Service Fund.

A strange sight occurred in our last meeting when we saw our Sgt.-at-Arms, Paul enjoying his lunch while Rtn. Franklin Koo took over the insignia as Acting Sgt.-at-Arms. Finally, we were informed that this reshuffle

PROGRAMS FOR THE WEEK
at
FELLOW CLUBS IN THE COLONY

HONGKONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Mrs. M. H. Nelson
Subject: Post Master International

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: Miss T. Williams
Subject: Seeing by Touch

HONGKONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Mr. Lo Sai Ping
Subject: Chung Chi College & Its Students

caused Rtn. Paul \$10.00 to the Red Box before he was permitted to leave earlier.

Wheel Spinner

Being an infant member of the Club, Rtn. Peter was much delighted to be asked by the Acting Sgt.-at-Arms to spin the Roulette Wheel for the first time since he joined the Club. \$3.00 was derived from each member present.

Vote of Thanks

Rtn. K. G. Goh was requested to thank the speaker, Mr. H. M. Howell for his interesting talk on the subject of the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The audience broke into laughter when he added a short story of his own pet dog bit his servant who ill-treated the animal.

Toast Club

President Edwin closed the meeting with a toast to Rotary International, coupled with the name of the Rotary Club of Taipei, North-West, Taipei.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Our Board Meeting will be changed to Thursday, 6th Oct., 1960 at 6.00 p.m. in Winner House, Hongkong.

THE GRACIOUS HOST

Are you a friendly Rotarian? Do you make it a point to sit and visit with our visitors? Do you shake their hands at the end of the meeting and ask them to be sure to come back? There should be a spontaneous demonstration of cordial friendliness which every member extends to the visitors.

Many of our members never take advantage of the opportunity to meet and talk with visitors. If you wish to enjoy Rotary friendship and acquaintance, in their fullest sense, you should acquire this habit. Make our visitors leave with a desire to "make up" again at our club.

—The Journalette
Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.

ATTENDANCE

Nineteen members were present at our weekly meeting last Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1960, representing 73.07% of our members then in the Colony as follows:

Members Present	19
„ On leave	2
„ Absent	7
	—
	28
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Club</i>
Rtn. S. V. Mani	Hongkong Island West
Rtn. C. K. Ho	— do —

GUESTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Introduced by</i>
Mr. K. G. Barth	Rtn. Edwin Tao
Mr. Chan Sum	Rtn. Bill Nichol
Mr. H. M. Howell	(Speaker)



THE first of colour s produced by FIBP, FRSA. last Tuesday, mentary by tional as well with stereoph into each sce: been careful the show. A lowing point garded a fo to colour graphy:—
Colour Phot A New M In Photograp Colour graphy, a c new medium graphy, is fascinating more averag photographe get practical working in terms of col switching fr necessitates colour film exposure is ment.

With the Compliments of

FUNG KEONG RUBBER MANUFACTORY LTD.

409 Shaukiwan Road, Hongkong

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 15

Oct. 11, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors

B. W. Advani
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hst
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang

Ex-Officio

Wilson T. S. Wang
Robert H. Ling
Bulletin Chairman

SUCCESSFUL COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY

THE first of its kind in the world to use colour slides and stereophonic sound, is produced by Mr. Francis Wu, FPSA, FROS, FIBP, FRSA, who demonstrated for our club last Tuesday, a colour slide-show with commentary by Miss Linda Ann Wu. Educational as well as entertaining, has been done with stereophonic sound to bring atmosphere into each scene. The background music has been carefully recorded in order to liven up the show. As explained by Mr. Wu, the following points are regarded a foundation to colour photography:—

Colour Photography A New Medium In Photography

Colour photography, a completely new medium in photography, is gradually fascinating more and more average amateur photographers. The photographer must forget practically everything he learned while working in black and white and think in terms of colour. Any one who believes that switching from black and white to colour necessitates no more than putting a roll of colour film in the camera and adjusting the exposure is bound to experience disappointment.

Psychological Difference

Black and white photography is essentially an abstract medium, while colour photography is primarily realistic. In black and white, a photographer is limited to two dimensions—perspective and contrast—whereas in colour there are three:—perspective, contrast and colour.

Photo Message

Photography, whether done in monochrome or in colour, should convey a clear and concise interpretation of what the photographer has in his mind. Therefore, if a dominant point of interest is lacking, or if the scene is overcrowded with distracting details or colour, the personal message which the photographer wants to express cannot be transferred to the person who is looking

at his picture.

Qualities of a Good Colour Photograph

The qualities which make up a good colour photograph are:

- simplicity
- order
- clarity
- pattern
- rhythm repetition
- form and silhouette that are strong, clean and suggestive

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1960

Speaker: Mr. Mok Hing Sung
(President of Amateur Fencing Association)

Subject: The Art of Fencing

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g) contrast which is strong, but not excessive, and

h) detail that is sharply defined.

Unusual Subject

Subjects that are alive, unusual, or surprising because of certain "uncommon qualities, will always make a more interesting picture than subjects that are inanimate, common, or too often seen in the average photograph. As for composition, the principles for selection or rejection remain the same in both black and white and colour.

Colour photographers should learn to select their subjects critically. A colourful subject does not form a colour photograph. Many people think that the more thick colour is accumulated in one shot the better it will be.

Skill and Imagination

You may ask: "Why can't I get colour photographs like those of famous photographers? Do they use different equipment or different colour film? Are their colour film developed in a special way, or is their choice of subject matter unlike ours?" The answer is NO. They use the same equipment as you and I and expose their film according to set formulae and rules. The secret lies in skill and imagination, making a world of difference between your pictures and theirs.

Overexposure

The exposure latitude of colour film is much more restricted than that of black and white film. As a result, colour film is much more sensitive to overexposure than black and white film. Erroneous exposure in black and white photography can be overlooked, but minor errors in exposure in colour can easily ruin a good shot. Over-exposure produces transparencies in which light colours are highly diluted or are rendered white, and shadows appear unnaturally weak.

Under-Exposure

An under-exposed transparency results

in dense, clogged up shadows, the loss of all detail, and dark and dull colours.

Out of Focus

After making pictures of fully-exposed and over-exposed shots, the minds of many photographers will be in a whirl for a while. They might even forget to focus correctly!

Backlight for Portraiture

Have you ever tried back-lighting your subject? Skilled and daring back-lighting result in more beautiful and unusual lighting than that produced by any other type of lighting. The beauty of back-lighting lies in the stark contrast of dark and light. The shadows extending towards the foreground increases the illusion of depth. In portraiture, backlighting serves as an auxiliary illumination to add sparkle to every feature of the model, and besides that, serves as a rim light.

Backlight in Landscapes

In landscape or seascape, photography, backlighting is unrivalled in the production of unusual and stunning effects. To use back-lighting successfully, one must bear in mind the following points:

Firstly) The subject must be suitable for rendition which emphasizes outline and silhouette, exaggerate contrast, and minimizes shadow details.

Secondly) Be sure to use a lens hood for your back-light pictures to avoid flare and ghost images.

Thirdly) The exposure must be carefully calculated. Wrong exposure will ruin your effect.

Electric Light Signs at Night

In night photographs, daylight-type film produces warmer transparencies which is more compatible with the character of electric lights, in contrast with the colder, more bluish results of tungsten-light colour film.

Rainy Night

The best at night are the reflection of the existing umbrella to shade should the rain-drops your camera at F2, or sev

From Peak

One can Victoria Peak ing the light in the harbor 10 minutes travelled by Kowloon and

Night From

By just at the Star I get unexpected travelling m of all kinds

Fireworks

Working most reward camera on ing to time corded on t ing at F5.6 try to get t exposures v

Flowers

Close-up able to phot super close naturally le of the pict flowers, so be disappo from a dist

Rainy Night View

The best results of colour photography at night are obtained on rainy nights, when the reflections on the wet pavement double the existing colours. Be sure to bring an umbrella to protect your camera, and a lens shade should be used to protect the lens from the rain-drops. For a short exposure, set your camera from 1/25 to 1/5th of a second at F2, or several minute at F11 or F16.

From Peak at Night

One can make beautiful pictures from Victoria Peak at night, especially in recording the lights of travelling boats and ferries in the harbour. A longer exposure of 5 to 10 minutes is required to record the distance travelled by the ferries from Hong Kong to Kowloon and vice-versa.

Night From Kowloon

By just setting your camera on a tripod at the Star Ferry Wharf, in Kowloon, you will get unexpected satisfaction and joy. The travelling motor boats and ferries form lines of all kinds of colour and variety.

Fireworks

Working with fireworks at night is also most rewarding. For best results, put your camera on a tripod and set your lens opening to time exposure. Several bursts are recorded on the same film. Set your lens opening at F5.6 or F8. Don't be too greedy and try to get too much in one picture! Over exposures will burn out the colours.

Flowers

Close-ups of flowers are always preferable to photographing the whole garden. The super close-up of a colourful flower in an unnaturally large size, filling the entire frame of the picture, can be stunning. Masses of flowers, so beautiful to see, can turn out to be disappointing photographs when taken from a distance.

Dragon Flies

Close-ups can be applied not only to flowers, but also to other objects such as butterflies and dragonflies. Strong direct sunlight illumination gives best results. Add a flash for side-light to render texture, or backlight to bring out the delicate translucency of certain kinds of insects.

Person in a Garden

When you visit the fabulous TIGER BALM GARDENS with your girl-friend, do not try to include her with all the beautiful things there. Everything will look so beautiful that your girl-friend will be lost among the rocks and statues. When you view your transparency, you will need an extra powerful magnifying glass before you will be able to find her!

Close View

The formula for photographing flowers and insects may be applied here too. Move your subject closer to the camera, thus forming the foreground, and use the scenic view as background.

Beach

During the summer, most amateur photographers make the mistake of taking pictures in over-crowded areas. Why not take your girl-friend away from the crowd? By using a simple background, make the person more dominating.

Spontaneity

The most important quality in photographing people is spontaneity. If a person appears self-conscious and posed, the photograph is a failure, no matter how good the colour is. Most photographers make the mistake of paying too much attention to technical points and too little to the subject. A quick decision can catch spontaneous gestures. Liveliness is a quality which must be expressed in a photograph, and not suppressed by a command: anyone who asks his sub-

ject to "hold it" deserves to get a static picture.

Portraits

Accurate rendition of flesh tones is vital for the natural appearance of the portrait. A natural pose is also important to the general impression of the Portrait. Above all, never try to force a smile. It simply cannot be done. A natural, relaxed pose is preferable to any kind of forced animation.

Sunset and Sunrise

Colour photographs of sunrise and sunset skies can be breathtakingly lovely. Landscape of sunrise and sunset photographs are usually rendered in the form of a silhouette, more or less black. Be sure you have enough film when you shoot sunset skies. The colour display changes constantly, so always be on the lookout. Cloud formation also changes constantly. Some of the most remarkable effects may occur a few minutes after the sun has disappeared below the horizon. Often, the whole sky flames up in bursts of pink and red before it changes to mauve and purple and finally fades into dark blue.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETING

Club Roster

During our last weekly meeting, every member received with surprise a thick and heavy envelope from our Hon. Secretary, Rtn. H. Y. Koh. When unwrapped, we found a beautifully bound pocket-size roster made of imitation leather filed with loose leaf informations and details of each member. It also described a brief history of our club. Our Hon. Secretary was highly praised on his fine work to compile such a handy Roster, while members were requested to pay \$5.00 for the booklet.

Sgt.-at-Arms

Acting Sgt.-at-Arms, Rtn. K. S. Chang started his duty to impose a fine on our Hon.

Secretary for a few minor mistakes made in the Club Roster. Immediately, we have a reaction from Past President Bill Nichol who expressed his fair judgment to oppose the inapposite fine. Instead, all members should be fined \$1.00 he declared. This was greeted with unanimous applause.

Bannerette

A gorgeous bannerette from the Club of Nedlands, Western Australia was received by our Hon. Secretary who displayed same among other bannerettes.

Community Service Fund

Past President Bill Nichol raised \$5.00 from each member present when the Roulette Wheel stopped at five.

Vote of Thanks

Very unusual, we have a visiting Rotarian to thank the speaker, Mr. Francis Wu for his colour slides projection during our last meeting. Rtn. Royal Haulman from Alameda, Calif., U.S.A. expressed his appreciation on the fine work of colour photography and was later supported by the audience's applause in thanking the speaker.

Toast Club

There being no further discussion, President Edwin closed the meeting with a toast to Rotary International, coupled with the name of the Rotary Club of Alameda, California, U.S.A.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Past President Henry Chang will return to Hongkong via Japan in the middle of this month when he completes his inspection trip from the U.S.A. We have missed our chairman of Public Informations for a long time and we are all anxiously waiting for his return to give us more informations he collected.

"CARE" For

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"CARE" Food Parcels

After our next weekly meeting on the 12th October, 1960, President Edwin and fellow members will proceed to Maryknoll Fathers' Free Clinic, Chaiwan to distribute a total of 121 packages of Food Parcels to the poor people in the Chaiwan District. Each parcel contains 10-lb. rice, some salted fish and preserved vegetables.

WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY 'ROTARY'?

Ask a dozen Rotarians to define "Rotary" for you and you are likely to get a dozen different answers. Their differences, however, will be mainly in terminology, not in concept. Here are some examples:

"Rotary is an ideal in action."

"Rotary is thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to others."

"Rotary is the unified spirit of the service of Rotarians to humanity everywhere."

"Rotary is a maker of friendships and a builder of men."

"Rotary is a state of mind and its strength is the attitude of the individual Rotarian."

To these definitions could be added many others, since Rotary is not definable in the precise terms applicable to a plan, a program, or a blueprint for action. Still, there is common understanding about its meaning in the several ways it is used.

As a noun it is most frequently used to designate the organized body of Rotary Clubs everywhere. This meaning is inherent in the sentence "He is the oldest man in Rotary,"

or "Rotary is an association of business and professional men."

Another meaning is implicit in the statement "Rotary enlarged my opportunity to serve others." Or "Rotary made me a better citizen." In this sense it refers to the ideals and principles of the organization, the goals it sets in the four avenues of service. "Rotary" is also used to express the spirit that animates Rotary Clubs and Rotarians to serve others without thought of personal gain. "It's the Rotary way," someone will say, referring to the motivating force of friendship and understanding.

Outside the sphere of Rotary the word is used to convey its dictionary meaning: to turn, as a wheel on its axis, or having parts that rotate. In the printing field there is the rotary press, and all users of power tools in a home workshop are familiar with rotary saws and other rotating equipment. The Rotary name was taken from this dictionary meaning in 1905, when meetings were held in rotation at members' places of business.

Though this dictionary usage prevents Rotary International from appropriating the word for its exclusive use, it is generally recognized that a new and special meaning has been given the word by Rotary International. When use of the word "Rotary" for commercial purposes, as in trademarks and advertising copy, appears to be in conflict with its special interest in the word. Rotary International acts to oppose such use to protect its name.

Another use of the word that is misleading is its inclusion in names given certain

PROGRAMS FOR THE WEEK

at
Fellow Clubs in the Colony

HONGKONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: The Hon. Kwok Chan,
O.B.E., J.P.

Subject: Bits and Pieces

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: Mr. L. Holt Kentwell

Subject: Shanghai Street
Boys' Camp

HONGKONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Rtn. S. K. Yuen

Subject: A Talk on Classification

local activities of Rotary Clubs or Rotary Districts. A boys' camp, for example, sponsored by a Rotary Club, should be given a name that relates it unmistakably to the sponsoring Club, and not directly or indirectly to Rotary International. Thus, such a camp is better identified by calling it the "Boys' Camp of the Rotary Club of Blankville," instead of just the "Rotary Boys' Camp."

This use of the word "Rotary" also applies to the naming of foundations, buildings, medical and dental clinics, Summer camps, and other projects sponsored by any group

of Rotarians, a group of Rotary Clubs, or any Rotary District. Whenever there is a doubt about the proper use of the Rotary name, inquiry should be made through the Central Office of the Secretariat for information concerning pertinent established policy.

What do you mean by "Rotary"? Your Rotary Club? Or Rotary world-wide? Or the principles and practices of the organization? These distinctions merit careful usage of the name by every Rotarian.

ATTENDANCE

Seventeen members were present at our weekly meeting last Tuesday, 4th October, 1960, representing 70.83% of our members then in the Colony as follows:

Members Present	17
„ Absent	6
„ Excused	1
„ On Leave	4
	—
	28
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Club</i>
Rtn. Royal Haulman	Alameda, Calif., U.S.A.

GUESTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Introduced by</i>
Mr. D. M. King	Rtn. John Yuen

With the Compliments of

RTN. PATRICK CHA



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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 16

Oct. 18, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors
B. W. Advant
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Ex-Officio
Wilson T. S. Wang
Robert H. Ling
Bulletin Chairman

THE ART OF FENCING

SKILFUL and manly sport—Fencing, was described fully in our last meeting by Mr. Mok Hing-sung, President of the Amateur Fencing Association. He added that history of the sword would be a history of humanity. An extract of the speech about the Art of Fencing is reproduced hereunder:

The sword is now truly a thing of the past, and elaborate swordsmanship can only be regarded as an intelligent and superior kind of a pastime. It is happily true that in this civilized world of ours we no longer curb the indiscreet utterance of undisciplined lips with cold steel, nor adopt the crude method of letting in light upon the mind through a hole in the body.

It has been said many a time that a history of the sword would be a history of humanity, since the latter has ever been a chain of struggles between nations and men ultimately decided by violence. Similarly, it will be found that the changes in modes of fencing at different periods correspond in a general way to the changes in manners.

The uncouth fighting of the Middle Ages represented faithfully the reign of brute force in social life as well as in politics. The stoutest arm and the weightiest sword won the day, even as did the sturdiest baron or the most warlike king. Those were the days of crushing blows with mace or glaive, when a knight's superiority in action

depended on his power of wearing heavier armour and dealing heavier blows than his opponent, when strength was lauded more than skill, and minstrels sang of enchanted blades that nought could break.

Later on, after the Renaissance, when life was taken more easily, the depressing armour was discarded in the private walks of life. The discovery of a greater variety of interests and pleasures induced men to lead a more active existence, and they began to walk where before they had ridden in state, reduced the dimensions of their ancestor's sword, and, as the harness of war was now only worn in the camps, came to rely on their ability and cunning to make up for the scantier protection of cloak or hand buckler. Instead of "down right blows", they devised a multitude of wily attacks and, as in the absence of any definite mode of self-defence (which had yet to be in-

vented), everyone indulged in as much fantasy in his sword play as his individual energy allowed him to carry out. The prevailing ideal was the discovery of a "botte secrete" and a "universal parry". Those were the days of the "Rapier" and of the companion of its infancy, the dagger. The rapier was elegant and vicious as its ancestor was sturdy and brutal, its practice as fantastic as the prevailing taste in speech and literature and notions of the outer world.

Afterwards when, in private life, the habit of fighting gradually diminished, and in war firearms

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1960

Speaker: Mr. K. C. Johnson-Hill

Subject: Episodes of Tobacco

came into more general use, the sword lost much of its importance. In the days of the "Grand Monarque," and after the Restoration, it became chiefly an article of dress, for gentlemen only—like the periwig—and swordsmanship a courtly accomplishment ranking much in the same category as dancing. A gentleman was then no longer of necessity a soldier, consequently his sword was essentially a dress sword. From this period dates the absolute distinction between the court and the military sword, both deriving from the rapier, while during the process of evolution many leading principles of fencing, applicable to either weapon, were discovered and practically tested.

Through the whole of the Eighteenth Century, the use of the small sword was carefully and almost exclusively cultivated, and the refinements introduced were in due course applied to the other weapons. That was the birth-time of our modern swordsmanship, correct, precise, and elegant, and none the less effective for being less flowery than the rapier play.

Here, again, it is noticeable how the manner of wielding the sword in that century reflects some of its chief features. The light, elegant small sword, managed by wrist and with a comparatively small expenditure of strength, though, at the same time, if anything, even more deadly than the rapier, seems, in truth, a fit weapon wherewith to settle quarrels between bewigged, beruffled, and powdered gentlemen, in a courteous and highly refined manner.

Small sword fencing, with its simplified guards, correct attitudes, and regular movements, is obviously characteristic of the age which appreciated the polished and precise style of Addison, Pope and Hume, just as the wild, impulsive, and imaginative rapier and dagger play, tallies, in our minds, with the involved and hyperbolic speech of Elizabeth and James' courtiers.

The habit of wearing the sword in private life, which had become common throughout Europe since the beginning of the wars of religion, went out soon after the French Revolution. The consequence was a very rapid diminution in the number of duels with the sword. The fashion went out first in England, and one may say that such a thing as a duel with swords has not taken place between Englishmen since the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. On the continent the practice is still kept up, but in a very desultory manner, and even in France, the once classical land of duellists, fencing is now looked upon chiefly as a national sport.

The art of fencing labours under the disadvantage of having survived the uses which called it into being, and it is, therefore, put on its trial to justify its continued existence. Apart from its ethical value as the enforcer of good manners, the art of fencing has every reason to hold its own at an inquiry into the validity of the claim which it advances to secure a high and an individual place in the world of sport.

In the days gone by it was a vital part of the training of every gentleman, it has now sunk to be the pastime of a few. But those who do, at any time, devote serious attention to fencing, never seem to lose their taste for it. It is one of those exercises which depend on the cultivation of exact principles from the beginning. Old age may creep on the fencer and diminish the vigour

of his limbs and the elasticity of his wrist, but that is amply compensated for, and in most cases, by the increased coolness and precision which come of long years of practice.

Sports deserve to rank in order of precedence in proportion as they bring into play the qualities of the mind as well as those of the body. Fencing to be first-rate, calls for, and puts into play many valuable qualifications—intelligence, temper, patience, quickness, conditions, and balance. The technique can only be acquired by long and arduous practice.

The theory of fencing has been developed to such a pitch of perfection that its form and substance are merged in one another and have become indistinguishable. If a master could say of a pupil that his form was perfect, in this art he could do no more for him, as it would imply that he was also effective; for in fencing, the term "form" and "effectiveness" are practically synonymous, and it is not possible to possess the one without the other. The beauty of fencing is that it teaches control of the physical powers and rapid concentration on one point; foot, hand, and eye working together harmoniously.

Moreover, the duellers in towns, who cannot always at short notice summon together ten or fourteen other spirits better or worse than themselves for cricket or football, may well bear in mind that fencing makes much lighter demands in the matter of numbers, time, and space, and that the exercise which it furnishes is severe without being violent, and of a kind to call into action and develop all parts of the body.

The principles and actions of fencing appear simple and obvious to the laymen, but nearly four hundred years of practical experiments were required for their reduction to a complete system. Though it has lost its sinister employment, it has not parted with any of good qualities which recommend it as a skilful, manly sport.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETING

Welcome Home

It added joy and happiness to every member when Past President Henry Chang appeared in the meeting. Shake-hand ceremony immediately started, making Rtn. Henry busy for at least ten minutes to accept the warm welcome from all members. We were exceedingly happy to see him return with a bright and fit appearance. Having no sign of fatigue after his long tour, he gave a short talk of his trip and meantime handed over to the Hon. Secretary, Rtn. H. Y. Koh a bunch of bannerettes which he brought back from many Rotary Clubs abroad. A few of the bannerettes were identified from the Rotary Clubs of Evanston (Illinois), Gentilly (New Orleans), San Francisco (Calif.), Tokyo-Ginza (Japan), Hawaii (Honolulu) and Albuquerque (New Mexico). Rtn. Henry also promised to give a talk of his trip in a later date.

The Four-Way Test

Past President Wilson T. S. Wang was given one minute by President Edwin to talk something about Rotary Information. He picked up a suitable subject—the 4-way test and explained fully the original source of the test. Rtn. Wilson said, "Founded and directed by Rtn. Herbert J. Taylor,

President of Rotary Club, year 1932, he carried out before Later he found he spread this method was la cerns." Rtn. W our Club, Rtn. Test which is r members to ex

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Fines & Cont

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Rtn. Y. I. Speaker by ad hearing Mr. M He was signa his appreciat near to 2.00 y diverted his w join him in th manner.

Toast Club

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President of Rotary International (1954-55) in the year 1932, he first adopted this test only to himself by placing the test words on the right corner of his desk. A thorough study of the test will be carried out before he started any work or scheme. Later he found this test workable and useful, so he spread this practice to all his staff. This method was later adopted by many other concerns." Rtn. Wilson asked the oldest member of our Club, Rtn. Joe Bao to read out the Four-Way Test which is reprinted here below to remind all members to exercise this test frequently:

1. Is it the TRUTH?
2. Is it FAIR to all concerned?
3. Will it build GOODWILL and BETTER FRIENDSHIP?
4. Will it be BENEFICIAL to all concerned?

Fines & Contributions

Sgt.-at-Arms, Rtn. Paul Cheng was counting precisely the time during the meeting. He recorded the time required by Rtn. Wilson for his talk exceeded three minutes against the allocation of one minute.

He also studied every page of the local newspaper about the publicity of our members, so the photo of Rtn. Peter caught his eyes. A few dollars were extracted from Rtn. Wilson and Rtn. Peter.

There was no escape for Vice President Patrick Cha when he omitted two members from the Press during his introduction. Therefore, the Community Service Fund was replenished by these fines plus the usual weekly contribution by each member present. Our wheel spinner last week was old man. Rtn. Joe who announced \$3.00 according to the Roulette.

Vote of Thanks

Rtn. Y. I. Hsi expressed much thanks to the Speaker by adding a lengthy idea he gathered after hearing Mr. Mok's talk about the Art of Fencing. He was signalled by the Hon. Secretary to shorten his appreciation of thanks as time was drawing near to 2.00 p.m. He then skilfully and calmly diverted his words to ask members and guests to join him in thanking Mr. Mok in the normal Rotary manner.

Toast Club

Meeting was adjourned by President Edwin with a toast to Rotary International, coupled with the name of the Rotary Club of Evanston, Illinois.

Distributions of Food Parcel

After the meeting, with the assistance of two officers from the Cooperative for America Relief Everywhere, Messrs. J. L. Rhodes and C. H. Mo, and members of our club headed by President Edwin, proceeded to Maryknoll Fathers' Free Clinic at Chaiwan to distribute the food Parcels to the needy families in the resettlement area. The food parcels were donated by the Trimby Machines Inc of New York and made available through C.A.R.E. It was the wish of the donors that the parcels be distributed to the needy by a Rotary Club in Hongkong.

The recipients of the parcels were carefully selected by our Club with the advice of the Maryknoll Fathers, who had been operating three free clinics in Chaiwan for some time.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A Fellowship Party sponsored by Rtn. Y. I. Hsi and Rtn. Paul Cheng will be held on Saturday, 29th October, 1960. This is an outdoor Party in the residence of Rtn. Norman Young at Repulse Bay. A lot of fun is anticipated if all members will participate for Barbeque.

The Rotary Club of Kowloon is holding its 13th Annual Ball on Saturday, 5th November, 1960 at 8.00 p.m. in the Peninsula Hotel, Kowloon. Members of this Club are cordially welcome.

A NEW ROTARY CLUB FORMED

The 14th Rotary Club in Taiwan was born and named the Rotary Club of Feng Shan when it was inaugurated on the 17th Sept., 1960 with a small number of 21 members comprised of various respectable profession and trade. The application of the Club was submitted to Rotary International through the District Governor, K. T. Kwo on the 29th May, 1960 when he attended a meeting in Florida, Miami. Approval was announced in a meeting at Evanston, Illinois on 17th August, 1960. Rtn. K. H. Chen is the first President and Rtn. H. Y. Chu, the Hon. Secretary.

ROTARIANS attending the Rotary's 52nd Annual Convention in Tokyo (28th May—1st June, 1961) are reminded of the following accommodations, etc.:

Rotarians planning to attend the Tokyo convention should apply to the Rotary Convention Hotel Committee for housing accommodations for the period of time they are in Tokyo for the convention. Housing accommodations in Tokyo for the convention CANNOT be made through travel agents or direct with Tokyo hotels or through the Host Club of Tokyo. Rotarians needing housing accommodations outside Tokyo before or after the period of the convention must make such arrangements themselves.

Thousands of beds in new, modern, conveniently located European style hotels, scores of Ryokans (Japanese inns), and some cruise ships will house Rotarians and their guests from all parts of the Rotary world. For those who wish to experience typical Japanese style accommodations, guest rooms in fine Ryokans will be available upon request by individuals. Other than being a guest in a Japanese home, staying at a Ryokan is said to be the nearest you can come to experiencing the home life of the Japanese people.

Hotels in the Tokyo-Yokohama area have committed a large percentage of their guest rooms to Rotary International for assignment to guests planning to attend the convention; therefore, it is necessary that each Rotarian apply to the Hotel Committee for reservations for himself and his guests by using the official request form mentioned below.

The hotel committee is not authorized to accept requests from individuals or agencies for blocks of guest rooms. Names of persons to occupy a room must be indicated on each Rotarian's

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MEETING

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PROGRAMS FOR THE WEEK

at
Fellow Clubs in the Colony

HONGKONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Mr. C. J. Small (Canadian Government Trade Commissioner)

Subject: A film show "St. Lawrence Sea Way"

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker: Rtn. W. T. Grimsdale

Subject: Colour Slide — "Onward to Canada"

HONGKONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Mr. Robert Clarke (Director of U.S.I.S.)

Subject: Election in America

request form. The hotel committee can accept ONLY requests submitted on the official request forms which will be distributed by Rotary International around 1 December, 1960. Assignments to hotels and Ryokans will be made by the hotel committee in the order of receipt of the OFFICIAL REQUEST FORMS—letters requesting accommodations cannot be accepted by the hotel committee for priority purposes. Mailing confirmations of assignments will not begin until around 1 February, 1961.

The policy and procedure established does not provide for making a choice of specific hotels; however, it does provide for indicating the desired type of accommodations, and approximate rate. Upon receipt of a request form giving this information, the hotel committee will make the assignment to the best possible remaining accommodations at the

ATTEND
ROTARY'S
52ND
ANNUAL CONVENTION
28 May — 1 June, 1961
TOKYO,
JAPAN

With the Compliments of

MR. GERALD GOH

time the official request form is processed in accordance with the established "order of receipt" basis.

When the official request forms are received around the 1st of December, they should be carefully prepared and returned without delay to the hotel committee of the address indicated on the form, thereby assuring a better chance of getting the class and type of accommodation desired.

ROTARY CONVENTION IDENTITY CARD

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan has proposed the issuance by the Rotary Club of Tokyo of a "Rotary Identity Card" to be officially recognized by the Japanese government as the special visa for entering and leaving Japan in connection with the Rotary convention. It is tentatively planned that such an identity card would be effective for a three or four month period, in order to provide sufficient time for Rotarians who may be interested in attending the International Trade Exhibit in April as well as the cherry and azalea season and traveling extensively in Japan following the convention.

If this proposal materializes it will greatly facilitate documentation for those going to Japan for the convention. Progress with reference to the "Rotary Identity Card," in lieu of the usual visa, will be communicated to Rotary club secretaries.

ATTENDANCE

Twenty-two members were present at our weekly meeting last Wednesday, 12th October, 1960, representing 88% of our members then in the Colony as follows:

Members present	22
" Absent	3
" On Leave	3
	—
	28
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Club</i>
Rtn. Henry To	H.K. Island West
" A. J. Stonyer	Kowloon
" John K. H. Kam	H.K. Island West

GUESTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Introduced by</i>
Mr. C. H. Mo	Rtn. H. Y. Koh
" J. L. Rhodes	"
" S. F. Ho	" K. C. Goh
" H. S. Mok	Speaker



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東風

香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

P.O. Box 3084

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 17

Oct. 25, 1960

"TOBACCO EPISODES"

WE have at our last weekly meeting a humorous and interesting talk by Mr. K. C. Johnson-Hill, Managing Director of the British-American Tobacco Co. (HK) Ltd. about episodes of tobacco. Being an expert on tobacco and a successful story-teller, Mr. Johnson-Hill drew the whole attention of his listeners from the first word to the last sentence. Voice of laughters clouded the room for many a time during the talk. We now leave Mr. Johnson-Hill to entertain you:—

One often wonders, as one grows older, why one ever started one's career in any particular sphere. I believe mine was pre-ordained at a very early age. At school, I was once asked "Why was Virginia (in the United States of America) so called?"

And my snap answer to this \$64,000 question was:—"Because of the tobacco that comes from there". It did not score many marks, but it became a cause celebre at school.

It was not long afterwards that I was asked to write an essay on "The Boatswain's Pipe". I set to work with a will and produced a most interesting and erudite manuscript on the boatswain's knarled old smok-

ing pipe through which he consumed vast quantities of his own favourite pipe tobacco. Again I scored few marks, but nevertheless it put my feet on the right path, and some time later I became an embryo tobacconist. I say "embryo" guardedly, as I soon realized that however much one learns about this absorbing subject there is always something now to learn, and today, after spending 35 years in the industry, I still wear a "learner's" licence.

Following several months in a factory in the north of England where I learned the technical terms of the industry, such as shells and slides, which make up our English type packet, and stiffeners, which are cigarette cards in normal parlance, I ar-

rived in Denmark. I should explain that when the outer wrapper of a packet was made of paper, a cardboard insert was introduced to stiffen the cigarettes inside, hence the trade term "stiffener". These stiffeners were originally plain, but it was not long before they were used for advertising the contents. As time went by beautiful cinema stars became added attractions, and so this hobby, now known as cartophilia grew to the production of accurate and knowledgeable sub-

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1960

Speaker: Rtn. Henry Chang

Subject: "ON TO TOKYO"

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors
B. W. Advani
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Ex-Officio
Wilson T. S. Wang
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling

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jects which I am certain many of you remember in days gone by.

So that the local manager could take some leave, I was put in charge of a sub-branch, and, being very young, earnest and industrious, I was constantly making work, even to numbering books in which smokers could collect cigarette cards (or stiffeners). Now the cost of these books to the printers was, let us say, 22 cents each, and they sold them to my Company at 25 cents each. We charged off 10 cents to advertising, sold them to the trade at 15 cents, who retailed them to the public for 20 cents. This trade increased rapidly in popularity and I was very soon placing my third and fourth orders on Head Office. In numbering some of the latest arrivals I was surprised to discover some with my earlier numbers therein. This finally exposed quite a neat racket. The printers, and I told you these albums cost them 22 cents each to print, found that they could purchase them from tobacconists for 20 cents each, so they were buying them back almost as fast as we were issuing them, and selling them back to us at 25 cents each!! There is, I am sure, a moral to this true story about honesty and a strict sense of duty—but I will leave you to form your own.

An interesting episode occurred some while later in another country. We had heard through our "Scotland Yard" department, that one of our competitors was shortly to introduce an Egyptian-type cigarette, and it was generally agreed that this type of cigarette, which was a novelty to the country, might prove a success. It was necessary, therefore, to design a packet with the utmost speed, and a most attractive design of a sphinx surrounded by dromedaries, palms and pyramids, was produced by an artist and the brand named "CAIRO". As speed was essential, we had to forgo the usual market testing and consumer research (which were very much in their infancy in those days) and it was launched with a great deal of publicity and advertising. Market reports were, from the start, not particularly encouraging. It appeared that the smoke, manufactured from imported Egyptian tobacco, was accept-

able—indeed the prospects were quite good—but the public did not take kindly to the sphinx, the dromedaries and the palms. A conference was hastily called, and a decision made to withdraw the brand and remarket the same cigarette in another packing. This time the artist produced a geometrical design of many-coloured triangles, squares, parallelograms and other odd shapes, and the sales director chose the brand name "ORIAN" which, it was agreed, had the correct Egyptian sound to it. Introduced with another blare of advertising, this brand was an instant success, and many dealers asked why we had not given them this much-improved cigarette in the first place. It was not for some weeks that anyone discovered that "ORIAN" was "CAIRO" spelt backwards!

Cigarette advertising is a most interesting and absorbing study, and I remember two episodes that occurred in South America that are amusing and out of the ordinary. We employed from a local circus a man who walked about on very long stilts advertising a certain cigarette. The stilts were covered with specially-made trousers, so that he appeared as a giant of some 10 to 11 feet in height. He was able to discuss with and give samples to the people sitting in the top deck of trams and buses, and he made a habit of lighting his cigarettes from the street gas lights. However, the giant nearly came to a tragic end when he narrowly escaped electrocuting himself on the tram's overhead wires.

The other novel advertising stunt was made in conjunction with a donkey, who on each side of him wore an apron on which was printed in Spanish:—"Everyone here smokes Such-and-Such cigarettes except me, and you know what I am".

I must admit that the donkey became quite a well-known figure, though he occasionally took a dislike to traffic. On one occasion, whilst waiting at a crossroads in town he suddenly saw his reflection in a large plate-glass window behind which was a new and expensive car. Without any warning, he escaped from his escort, made a dash across the intervening road, mounted the pavement to the surprise of several pedestrians, and

charged straight at a poor donkey that he had times emerged from a car was badly damaged. It was bought by the sales director.

Some years ago I was in Malacca, the town on the west coast of Malacca, engaged at the time of a certain tight tin. It was a famous men and this was when I collected it included a envelope cover carefully and follows:—

"We, the Moslem great except of cigarette picture of you must be any pictorial phet, and withdraw the

I read and drove at Malacca to a conference the Sales Director to deal with patch and The following Moslem representative for the office had arranged cards for a scheme was many sets of later I had the local Moslem the offending circulation fast the exchange of cigarettes f

charged straight through the window. The poor donkey was so badly cut by broken glass that he had to be put down. But good sometimes emerges from tragedy; the beautiful car was badly damaged and to keep the peace it was bought and became the pride of the sales director.

Some years later, I found myself in Malacca, that picturesque and sleepy-hollow town on the west coast of Malaya, and I was engaged at the time in promoting the sales of a certain brand of cigarette in a 50's airtight tin. In each tin was a cigarette card (or stiffener as I have described) depicting famous men of all creeds and nationalities, and this was a very popular set. One day, when I collected my mail from the Post Office, it included a large and important-looking envelope covered in various seals. I opened it carefully and it contained a letter reading as follows:—

"We, the undersigned heads of the leading Moslem Societies of Malacca, take very great exception to your including in the set of cigarette cards depicting "Famous Men" a picture of the holy prophet Mahomet. As you must be aware, our religion severely bans any pictorial representation of the holy prophet, and unless you take immediate steps to withdraw the offending card we shall....."

I read no further, but hurried to my car and drove at record speed the 160 miles from Malacca to Singapore where I interrupted a conference in order to show this letter to the Sales Director. I was given carte blanche to deal with the affair with the utmost despatch and returned forthwith to Malacca. The following morning I called on the Moslem representatives and apologized profusely for the offending card, and told them that I had arranged to exchange each full set of cards for four tins of cigarettes, and this scheme was put into force straightway, and many sets exchanged. However, a few days later I had a call from the representative of the local Moslem society who complained that the offending cards were not going out of circulation fast enough, so I was forced to alter the exchange scheme and offer four tins of cigarettes for each No. 33 (the number of

REMINDERS

All members of this Club are kindly requested to register their names with Rtn. Y. I. Hsi and/or Rtn. Paul Cheng for attending the Fellowship Party to be held on the 29th October, 1960. Bring along your family members and friends.

offending card) returned. This was an immense success; everyone rushed to tobacconist shops to invest their entire capital in this brand of cigarette; crowds could be seen sitting on the pavement opening the airtight tins and searching frantically for No. 33; in fact sales of all other brands of cigarettes came to a standstill. I was congratulating myself on the success of the scheme when the Chief Police Officer called on me and told me that I was running a lottery! Of course it was all too true and when I explained the reason behind it he was most co-operative, allowing a few more days for the scheme to finish, which was celebrated by his attending a roulette party in my house!

OUR LAST WEEKLY MEETING

Welcome Back to Hongkong

After a fortnight trip to Japan, Rtn. Alex Shang returned to Hongkong by P.A.A. last week. His mission was both business and pleasure covering the whole area of Tokyo and Osaka. We all extended to him our hearty welcome.

Presentation of Bannerettes

Three visiting Rotarians, viz., Rtn. Harry Hynd from Accrington (England), Rtn. Roberto Sarasia from Guatemala City (Guatemala) and Rtn. Attila Pinheiro from Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), presented to President Edwin the bannerettes of their home clubs with greetings. Our club bannerettes were exchanged at the same time. Besides the above bannerettes, we have received through Post Office bannerettes of the Rotary Clubs of Taipei-Northwest (Taiwan) and Rochester, N.Y. (U.S.A.).

Fines

Fines en bloc were recommended by Founder President, John Yuen in protest against the Acting Sgt.-at-Arms' suggestion to impose fine on mem-

bers whose photographs appeared in the newspapers when distributing food parcels at Chaiwan. Rtn. H. Y. Koh also remarked that those who did not attend this function should be fined. In conclusion, Rtn. S. K. Cheng, Acting Sgt.-at-Arms compromised to fine by grades, i.e., \$5 each from popular Rotarians appeared in the press, \$3 from attending Rotarians and \$2 from non-participating members.

Community Service Fund

As the Roulette Wheel stopped at 5, every member present was extracted \$5.00 to the Red Box.

Vote of Thanks

Visiting Rotarian, Harry Hynd was given the honor to thank the speaker. His address was short but brief and also as humorous as the talk by the Speaker, Mr. Johnson-Hill.

Toast Club

Drinking a toast to Rotary International coupled with the name of the Rotary Club of Accrington, England, President Edwin called the meeting adjourned.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF R.I.

Please note that the "Official Directory of Rotary International, 1960-1961" is now available at US\$0.50 per copy. This is a very useful handbook for every Rotarian because it contains meeting day, time and place of every Rotary Club with many other details, such as hotel accommodations, etc. Please contact our Hon. Secretary for your order.

ATTEND
ROTARY'S
52ND
ANNUAL CONVENTION
28 May — 1 June, 1961
TOKYO,
JAPAN

With the Compliments of

First National Printing Co., Ltd.

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**PROGRAMS FOR THE WEEK
at
Fellow Clubs in the Colony**

HONGKONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: The Right Rev. R. O. Hall,
Bishop of Hongkong

Subject: Children's Meals

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Closed Meeting

HONGKONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Professor A. R. Hodgson
(Senior Lecturer, Surgery of
the HKU)

Subject: Crippled Children

ATTENDANCE

Twenty-one members were present at our weekly meeting last Wednesday, 19th October, 1960, representing 80.77% of our members then in the Colony as follows:

Members Present	21
" Absent	2
" Excused	3
" On Leave	2
	—
	28
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Club</i>
Rtn. Robero Sarasia	Guatemala City
" Antonio Aycinena	— do —
" Attila Pinheiro	Rio de Janeiro
" Harry Hynd	Accrington (England)
" R. T. Sharma	Saigon West
" K. M. Mehta	Jesselton

GUESTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Introduced by</i>
Mr. G. Y. Ling	Rtn. Edwin Tao
" K. C. Johnson-Hill	(Speaker)



AFTER two- President completed his brought back which he gatheri of various national Headq

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

P.O. Box 3084

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 18

Nov. 1, 1960

"ON TO TOKYO"

AFTER two-months' leave from Hongkong, Past President Henry Chang has successfully completed his tour to the United States and brought back a large file of Rotary Informations which he gathered after attending ten weekly meetings of various clubs and also the Rotary International Headquarters at Evanston, Illinois.

Rotarian Henry:

Before I left Hongkong on August 7, I promised Rtn. Anson Shah, our Programme Committee Chairman, that on my return I would make a report to you on my Rotary visits in the course of my two-month tour of the United States. This is then my excuse for being your speaker today.

I visited Rotary International Headquarters at Evanston and spent a full-day there with Pat Patterson, head of the Eastern Hemisphere, and his assistant, Warren Matthews, who both went to great trouble in helping me to dig into the files and to trace the official version of the Rotary movement in the China-Hongkong-Macao area.

I managed to attend 10 weekly meetings of various clubs in the United States and to each and every one of them I exchanged on your behalf our bannerettes accompanied with warm Rotary greetings. These visits helped me to maintain my 100% unbroken attendance record.

Being a visiting Rotarian from the land far away from America I was requested at each meeting to give a brief message. I quickly jumped at such wonderful opportunities to tell them the goodness of Hongkong and to urge them to include

Hongkong as a "must" on their visits to the Far East for Rotary's 52nd annual convention in Tokyo next May.

Since I have chosen "On To Tokyo" as my subject I must ask you to forgive me for not relating to you at this meeting the history of the Rotary movement in our area or any of my impressions about Rotary activities in America, except those in relation to the 1961 convention in Tokyo.

From my visits to the meetings of these clubs in the U.S. I learned that many of them have formed special "On-To-Tokyo" committee to stimulate interest among their next year's convention. I to scores of American Ro-

members to attend the also spoke individually tarians and found enthusiasm in at least six out of every ten who were planning for the Tokyo trip in wanting to visit Hongkong either immediately before or after the convention.

The words Hong Kong sound extremely fascinating to Americans. They want to come to Hongkong for the beautiful scenery, for the adventure of being nearest to a true

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Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors
B. W. Advant
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Ex-Officio
Wilson T. S. Wang
Bulletin Chairman
Robert H. Ling



Rtn. Henry Chang

Chinese city so close to the Iron Curtain and for obtaining their purchases at prices much lower than those prevailing in the United States.

It is true that Hongkong is already known as a fabulous city and can be made a definite destination for Americans on Far Eastern tours.

It is equally true that many Americans are worried over the possibility of not getting suitable accommodation because they have heard that Hongkong is still short of first-class hotels. They are, likewise, worried over the possibility of being soaked while shopping because they said they possess no special bargaining technique.

Some of them asked me to teach them how to bargain and wanted to know how far they should haggle with the shops so that they could get things at right prices. They said they would feel better if there is no bargaining and still better, if the shops would display price tags on goods offered for sale.

They said that the practice of bargaining is a waste of time and that visitors are bound to feel they have been soaked even if they get their purchases at right prices after bargaining.

One of them said that it surprised him to have come across one press advertisement of the Hongkong Tourist Association with this caption "It is Fun To Bargain". He simply asked me "Do you feel any fun in bargaining?"

On my way home from the United States I stopped over and spent four days in Tokyo—a city we Rotarians here in Hongkong and elsewhere are looking forward with eagerness to visit next May. I attended one meeting there and also had a one-hour interview with Rtn. Teizo Shiobara, secretary of the convention's host club executive committee.

I learned that some 20,000 Rotarians and their family members are expected to attend the 52nd annual convention in Tokyo from May 28 through June 1, 1961. This will break the all time record of 15,961 in 1949 at the New York convention.

Of the expected 20,000, there will be at least 6,000 from countries outside of Japan—chiefly North America, New Zealand and Australia. According to latest available figures, 4,000 of them have booked to visit Hongkong for a period of three to six days each between May 15 and June 17, 1961. The actual number of conventioners coming to Hongkong during that period may be considerably higher as there still remains several more months to finalise registration.

Fellow Rotarians, even from this incomplete information we in Hongkong should feel happy because we know that at least 4,000 Rotary's convention delegates will be with us next year.

I am of the opinion that the people in Hongkong, especially we Rotarians, must do some quick thinking and have ourselves organised so that we may be able to render truly Rotarian services and that our visitors leave us with a pleasant and happy memory.

I have been given to understand that adequate first-class hotel accommodation for the 4,000 visiting Rotarians are being looked after by a local travel agency.

The question remains for us to tackle is how to organise several special committees to offer hospitality and help to our visitors in their local sight-seeing and shopping at fair prices.

If it is at all possible we should persuade the Hongkong Tourist Association to talk to their member shops into display price tags and into doing away the bargaining practice.

This will do much good to Hongkong because the spread of favourable comment on the 4,000

visitors among the world's 500,000 Rotarians will create further enthusiasm and interest in others to visit us in the years to come.

Now let me turn to another aspect in connection with next year's convention. This is the first time in the history of Rotary that its international convention will be held in a Far Eastern city. And indeed, perhaps it will be the last occasion in our life time that it will take place in a Far Eastern city which is so close to Hongkong I flew non-stop from Tokyo to Hongkong by Pan Am Jet Clipper in only three hours and 50 minutes.

It is fully justified to have slated Tokyo as the venue of the convention not only because of the tremendous postwar growth of Rotary movement in Japan but because of Tokyo's convention facilities and of Japan's many sightseeing attractions. Japan had 37 Rotary clubs before the war and none in 1948. During the last 11 years she has, however, organised 390 clubs with a total membership of approximately 16,000. In Tokyo alone, there are 13 clubs with 816 Rotarians.

Not only in Tokyo, but throughout Japan, Rotarians and their wives are eager to learn English conversation for the convention. It is most encouraging to know that so many Japanese are seriously working at English conversation as it shows how anxious they are to welcome friends from abroad and make the occasion most successful in the promotion of international understanding and good will. How far they may advance in the knowledge of English by convention time is of little importance when compared with the spirit with which they are trying to bring as much success to the occasion as they can possibly do. In the words of the convention's host club executive committee chairman: "Everything we can think of is being done to prepare Japanese Rotarians for the honoured role of 'hosts' to Rotarians from around the world."

The four plenary sessions of the five-day convention will be conducted in the Tokyo International Trade Centre—a pillarless domed building capable of seating 15,000 persons. Most of the social functions of the convention will, however, be held in the famous Imperial Hotel which will serve as the "House of Friendship" and also as the convention headquarters. The Tokyo International Trade Centre is about 30 minutes' drive from the Imperial Hotel.

In addition to discussing Rotary affairs, the tentative convention programme has provided many special and interesting functions for ladies—such as a tea ceremony, Kimono show, flowers arranging, Japanese cooking and visits to Japanese homes. Major entertainment of the convention will feature Japanese Court music, Japanese classical dances, Samurai sword plays, and Kabuki.

I learned on good authority that the Imperial Palace will be open to the convention delegates and that their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and the Empress may also grace the convention with their presence.

Tokyo Rotarians are busily engaged in organising open house hospitality dinners and in arranging with various large department stores to put on special fashion shows throughout the five-day convention period. The police are studying problems that will crop up with the almost simultaneous arrival at the convention hall of some 15,000 delegates from hotels located at different sections of the city.

Special buses with police escorts will be employed for taking delegates from and back to their

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President
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hotels through many one-way streets to be created just for the convention. Each ride costs about HK\$1.70.

The Rotary Convention Hotel Committee has already reserved thousands of rooms in new, modern, conveniently located European and Japanese style hotels in the Tokyo and Yokohama areas. It will be extremely difficult, if not at all impossible, for any individual on their own to book hotel accommodation even now for the convention period.

The Japan Travel Bureau has mapped out many sightseeing tours for the visiting delegates before and after the convention. There will be tours to various cities in Japan ranging from four to 12 days. Tour charges, including transportation, hotel and meals, are estimated at from HK\$150 to HK\$180 per day per person.

Hotel rates in Tokyo vary according to different standards. One may live quite comfortably in a fine Japanese inn for about HK\$25 a day with breakfast, or may have spend as much as HK\$200 a day for a luxurious suite. Rates at European style hotels vary from HK\$30 to HK\$100 per day per person. I stayed one night at the Daichi Hotel for HK\$30 and the other three nights at the Ginza Tokyu Hotel at HK\$50 per day. On the whole I reckon that normal expenses for hotel, meals and incidentals would be from HK\$100 to HK\$160 per day per person.

I was told that the Japanese Government will issue special postal stamps to honour Rotary and has also authorised the Tokyo Rotary Club to issue Rotary Convention Identity Cards in lieu of passports to participating delegates from foreign countries. In other words, visiting delegates can obtain visas on the Rotary Convention Identity Cards--which are first to be endorsed by club President or club Secretary--in lieu of passport from Japanese consulate and embassies. This will indeed be a unique travel documents to be issued for the first time by any government in honour of Rotary.

From all indications, the Tokyo convention next year will be an outstanding Rotary event. Writing in the current issue of the Rotarian magazine, President Edd of Rotary International predicted that the 1961 convention is going to be the most unusual, most beautiful, most colorful and most meaningful in Rotary history.

I am sure many of us would love to attend the Tokyo convention and to join in one of the many interesting sightseeing tours of Japan either before or after the convention. This can be best achieved if we can decide early and let our Past President Bill Nichol know our wishes so that in turn he can coordinate with the representatives of the other three fellow clubs here.

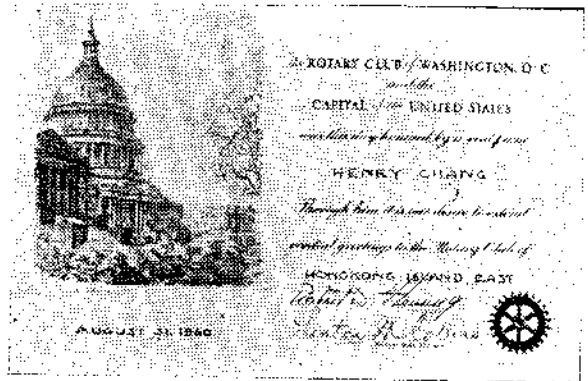
I am of the opinion that perhaps it will be still better if the four clubs can officially form a joint "On-To-Tokyo" Committee to look after the convention matters for all Rotarians in Hongkong.

In conclusion I would like to suggest that our club formally appoint Past President Bill as our representative to approach other fellow clubs for the purpose of organising a joint "On-To-Tokyo" Committee to give assistance to local Rotarians, and also of discussing ways and means on how to welcome and look after overseas delegates passing through Hongkong before and after the Tokyo convention.

OUR LAST MEETING

Many Happy Returns

President Edwin announced the Birthdays of Rtn. Harry Durrant and Rtn. Joseph Fung and con-



In lieu of a Bannerette, our Past President Henry Chang brought back a "Card" from the Rotary Club of Washington, D.C., where he attended a weekly meeting on the 31st Aug., 1960.

ducted a Birthday Song joined by the members while the Sgt.-at-Arms presented each celebrant a birthday cake.

Exchange of Bannerettes

Many beautiful bannerettes were received during our last weekly meeting from visiting Rotarians and also through the Post Office. Rtn. Ernest Beaurepaire was the first one to approach to the Rostrum to present the bannerette of his home club--the Rotary Club of Coburg, Melbourne, Aust. President Edwin in return, asked him to bring back to his home club our club bannerette with greetings.

Community Service Fund

Acting Sgt.-at-Arms, Rtn. Franklin extracted \$2 from each member present according to the roulette wheel.

Vote of Thanks

Rtn. Y. C. Fogg thanked the speaker in the usual Rotary manner. He also urged for more informations about Rotary activities as often as possible.

Toast Club

Drinking a toast to Rotary International, coupled with the name of the Rotary Club of Coburg, Melbourne, Australia, President Edwin called the meeting adjourned.

2-Minute Talk

In compliance with our Club policy, our committee Chairman of Rotary Information, Rtn. Wilson Wang picked on our new member, Rtn. Peter to give a 2-minute talk. His idea is practical for he wants the youngsters to follow up the way of Rotary by asking them to talk.

Rtn. Peter: I am not giving you anything new about Rotary, but I just wish to give you some reminders about the Object of Rotary. Every Rotarian when he joins the Rotary Club, he must have learned about the Object of Rotary and I am sure that all members of our Club, except myself, know about it from A to Z. In summarising the Object of Rotary, the main object is to encourage and foster the ideal of service. It seems very simple regarding the four definitions laid down therein, but how many of the members are carry-

ing it out fully. In order to make it short, the following reminders are in my mind:

1. Does every member practice this object?
2. How often does he bring it into action?
3. How much he has benefited from fellow members and how much benefit has he given to them?

Lastly, I wish to repeat the Rotary motto—"SERVICE ABOVE SELF" is that he profits most who serves best.

NEWS FROM THE DISTRICT GOVERNOR

District Governor, K. T. Kwo commented that each Rotary Club should plan way ahead for the following occasion and make the programs important and inspiring:

- 13-19 November — Rotary Foundation Week
- 22-27 January — Rotary Magazine Week (50th Anniversary)
- 19-25 February — Rotary's Anniversary
- 19-25 March — World Understanding Week

MEMBERSHIP ATTENDANCE REPORT

during the period from July-Sept., 1960 of District 345, R.I.

Clubs in District	Total Membership			Aver. Percentage of Attend.		
	July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
1. Changhua	29	28	28	77.85	82.16	75.00
2. Chiayi	24	24	25	82.30	79.16	76.00
3. Fengshan	—	—	20	—	—	91.23
4. Hongkong	110	110	113	74.99	68.11	76.09
5. Hongkong East	30	28	28	75.00	83.00	85.45
6. Hongkong West	45	45	45	75.80	72.22	78.22
7. Hsinchu	23	24	24	74.99	83.48	85.42
8. Ilan	20	20	20	73.75	74.00	81.66
9. Kaohsiung	41	41	42	72.94	66.53	71.87
10. Keelung	37	37	39	75.64	76.45	69.88
11. Kowloon	64	64	65	73.00	78.00	73.00
12. Macau	16	16	16	61.70	55.00	64.00
13. Pingtung	17	17	17	75.00	72.06	74.12
14. Taichung	29	28	28	83.37	90.18	83.57
15. Tainan	40	40	40	75.00	78.50	74.00
16. Taipei	111	105	107	70.00	72.70	73.60
17. Taipei North	36	33	32	89.61	82.49	85.03
18. Taipei Northwest	—	—	42	—	—	88.10
19. Taipei West	74	74	71	95.94	93.24	94.60
Total or Average	746	734	802	76.87	76.89	78.74

REMINDER

Board Meeting

Our Board Meeting will be held on Tuesday, 3rd. Nov., 1960 at 6.00 p.m. in Winner House, Hongkong.

Visit to Macao Club

A Join-visit to the Rotary Club of Macao will be held on the 26th Nov., 1960. Members are kindly requested to register with our Hon. Secretary as early as possible.

Note: Members are reminded to compare our club's percentage and try to attend regularly our weekly meetings.

ROTARY TO-DAY

As Sept. 26, 1960, there are 44 new clubs formed this Rotary Year. Total Clubs 10,741; total membership 497,000.

ATTENDANCE

Twenty-three members were present at our weekly meeting last Wednesday, 26th Oct., 1960, representing 88.46% of our members then in the Colony as follows

Members Present	23
" Absent	3
" On Leave	2
	28

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Chung Tiong Tay	Pasay, Philippine
" E. Beaurepaire	Coburg, Melbourne
" Jack Garrett	— do —
" S. V. Mani	H.K. Island West
" D. A. Millegan	San Jose, Calif.
" Elwin Skiles	Abilene, Texas
" S. A. L. Rahman	H.K. Island West
" N. Tihon	Saigon

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. Chan Sum	Rtn. Bill Nichol

With the Compliments of

NEW METHOD COLLEGE

3, Link Road, 2nd floor, Hongkong

Tel: 71204



WE were Wilfred Managing Director of the Urban Council. Being Mr. Wong and information text is worth further our

Mr. Wilfred President and Fellow — Thank much for ask speak on the of the Urban. The only good I can think why one of est member Urban Council be asked to any credit for cil has done

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

P.O. Box 3084

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 19

Nov. 8, 1960

URBAN COUNCIL

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors
B. W. Advani
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Ex-Officio
Wilson T. S. Wang
Bulletin Chairman
Peter K. P. Hall

WE were fortunate enough to have Rtn. Wilfred S. B. Wong, Vice President & Managing Director of American Engineering Corp. Fcd. Inc., U.S.A., to give us a talk on Urban Council during our last weekly meeting. Being a member of the Urban Council, Mr. Wong has given us a most enlightening and informative speech on this subject. The text is worthwhile reproduced hereunder to further our knowledge.

Mr. Wilfred Wong:

President Edwin and Fellow Rotarians, — Thank you very much for asking me to speak on the subject of the Urban Council. The only good reason I can think of as to why one of the newest members of the Urban Council should

be asked to speak is that he cannot claim any credit for the good work the Urban Council has done for Hong Kong.

I am, indeed, gratified at your interest in civic affairs and will do my best to give you a clearer picture of the Urban Council. First let me describe the object and scope of the Urban Council.

The object of the Urban Council is to

formulate policies and to exercise control within the urban area in accordance with certain ordinances, and the council's decisions are implemented through the Department of Urban Services.

The scope of the Urban Council has been variously described as being so wide that it covers all municipal affairs or so small that it is confined to street cleaning only. The actual scope of the Urban Council can be visualized from the number of the Select Committees it has.

These Select Committees are:

- 1) Environment Hygiene Select Committee
- 2) Estimates Select Committee
- 3) Food and Food Premises Select Committee
- 4) Hawkers Select Committee
- 5) Health Education Committee
- 6) Markets Select Committee
- 7) Offensive Trades & Slaughterhouses Select Committee

Next Meeting — Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1960

Speaker: Mr. K. M. A. Barnett, E.D.

Subject: Census

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- 8) Resettlement and Clearance Policy Select Committee
- 9) Resettlement Areas and Estates Select Committee
- 10) Standing Orders & Procedure Select Committee
- 11) City Hall (Policy) Select Committee
- 12) Street Names Select Committee
- 13) Urban Amenities Select Committee
- 14) Air Conditioning Select Committee
- 15) Cemeteries, Mortuaries and Crematoria Committee

In addition to the Select Committees of the Urban Council itself, members of the Urban Council are automatically members of the Housing Authority, and the Housing Authority has the following Select Committees:

- 1) Sites & Buildings Select Committee
- 2) Finance Select Committee
- 3) Management Select Committee
- 4) Tenancy Select Committee
- 5) Bye-laws Select Committee
- 6) Publicity Select Committee

In addition, one member of the Urban Council is elected as a member of the Traffic Advisory Committee which is a Committee of the Police Department.

Composition of the Council

The constitution of the Council is:

- (a) ex-officio members—
 - (i) the Chairman who shall be appointed by the Governor;
 - (ii) the Deputy Director of Medical and Health Services who shall be Vice Chairman;
 - (iii) the Director of Public Works;
 - (iv) the Secretary for Chinese Affairs;
 - (v) the Social Welfare Officer;
- (b) ordinary members—
 - (i) eight elected members;
 - (ii) not more than eight appointed members.

The Scope of Work of the Council

The work of the Urban Councillors is not confined to the monthly meeting of the Urban Council and the Standing Committee. Most of the work is done through the 21 select committees of the Urban Council and the Housing Authority. In the year from April 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960, there were no less than 201 meetings of the Council and its Committees as well as the Hong Kong Housing Authority. 4,125 files were sent to delegated members. In the dispatch boxes which are constantly in circulation, over 1,600 papers, notices and minutes were issued. It has been estimated by some statis-

ticians that the reading material of the Urban Council members constitute approximately a million words a year.

The members of the Urban Council not only work on policy matters but also as in the case of delegated members, they actually have the power to issue and reject licences such as Restaurants, Hawkers and Offensive Trades and Slaughterhouses licences with the approval, of course, of the Select Committees concerned. The delegated member has to visit the premises concerned and, in the case of the Resettlement Committees, the members visit the Resettlement Estates in rotation.

Here is an interesting case of the Hawkers problem. A hawker licensee aged 77 recently died. Her daughter aged 55 who has a job as an amah applied for succession to the Hawker's licence. Will you grant this application or not? The factors have to be taken into consideration are:

The need of the applicant for this licence as compared to others from a social welfare point of view. The ability of the applicant in supporting herself in the next few years and so on. Sometimes it takes the wisdom of a Solomon to make a right decision. In this case the members spend several sessions to decide, and the Committee's decision is not to grant succession because of the fact that she has a job and that there are many more desperate cases all in need of immediate assistance to qualify for a Hawker's licence.

In the case of the Environment Hygiene Committee, Food and Food Premises Committee and the Offensive Trades & Slaughterhouses Committee, it is always the question of weighing the factors of social need and welfare on the one hand and the protection of the public from the unhygienic conditions which are detrimental to public health on the other hand.

Sometimes it is felt that the fines and penalties in restaurants and food premises are too severe but, looking from public health point of view, you would understand that it is necessary although the enforcement of the regulations does present difficulties.

The Urban Council is basic government in a simpler form.

So you see, although the activity of the Urban Council does not cover finance, education, police, public works, legal, medical affairs and other departments of specific functions, it does cover a lot of things in one's life from the cradle to the grave—from the milk one drinks, the food one eats, the low-cost housing, the public health angle of all public places, the streets one travels, the beaches, pools and parks one uses and final-

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You will no doubt be interested in knowing more about the work of the Housing Authority and the Resettlement Department. Members of the Urban Council are, at the present time, automatically member of the Resettlement Select Committees.

The Housing Authority has completed the North Point Estate, housing 12,000 people; the Sai Wan Chuen, housing 4,000 people and are completing So Uk Estate which will house approximately 33,000 people. Plans are being made for further housing schemes at Clear Water Bay Road (43,700) Ma Tau Chuen (12,600) and possibly Kun Tong (10,000). When all these estates are completed, a total of approximate 115,000 persons inclusive of their families earning the income from \$300-\$900 a month will be housed at reasonable rentals.

The Resettlement Department is another Government administration which provides low-cost housing for people earning approximately \$100-\$300 a month. They came exclusively from the squatter-huts. You will be interested to know that the persons in the Resettlement Estates number approximately 300,000 roughly one tenth of the population of Hong Kong. The monthly rental is \$7 for 60 sq. ft. flat and \$14 for 120 sq. ft. flat.

Finally one word about the staff of the Urban Services, the Housing Authority and the Resettlement Department. Now, there are lot of impressions about the standards of efficiency of the staff of the Urban Services Department, the Housing Authority and the Resettlement Department, which administrations the Urban Council supervises except in the New Territories. In the last seven months my observation has it and I would say, with due deference to the former secretary of Shanghai municipal Council who is now a resident of Hong Kong, that the efficiency of the staff of those administrations compare favourably with the equivalent administrations of the International Settlement of Shanghai.

No government is perfect just as no person is. The degree of perfection or fault of an administration in the last analysis depends on the civic-mindedness, the educational and cultural standards of the inhabitant. We can all help to make Hong Kong a still better place to live in if we try hard enough.

What can members of the Urban Council help? In the first place, if you have any problems concerning Urban Affairs, you should write to the Secretary of the Urban Council. You will find that a polite and, in most cases, helpful reply will be given. If

you do not receive satisfaction and feel that there is injustice or grievance, you may write to any members of the Urban Council who will be pleased to take up the matter and give you advice or receive the benefit of your advice. At all times I should say that members of the Urban Council would be pleased to receive any constructive suggestion or criticism on matters relating to the Urban affairs of Hong Kong.

OUR LAST MEETING

Rotary Information

Committee Chairman of Rotary Information, Rtn. Wilson Wang recommended a new measure of "Question & Answer" to be carried out by members. Rtn. Patrick Cha and Rtn. K. S. Chang were the first two to start this measure. Rtn. K. S. was given the priority to challenge Rtn. Patrick. He asked Rtn. Patrick about the volume and number of the latest bulletin of our Club, but yielded no reply. After exchange of questionnaires, Rtn. K. S. was proclaimed a winner. This method of promoting Rotary Information is both interesting and exciting and will be carried out every meeting for a few minutes.

Japanese Interpreter

During the address by a Japanese visiting Rotarian, T. Yasufuku in Japanese, Rtn. S. W. Zao was asked by the President to interpret into English. Through the wide knowledge of Rtn. S. W., he made a very good interpretation.

Red Box

Contribution of \$5.00 from every member present was extracted when the wheel stopped at five.

Bannerettes Received

The following bannerettes were presented to our Club by visiting Rotarians, viz., Rtn. Eugene Soles, (Portsmouth, New Hampshire), Rtn. Theo Wurth (Adamstown, Aust.), Rtn. Saheiji Mogi (Noda, Japan) and Rtn. Y. Takashi (Kobe-East, Japan). Simultaneously, our Club Bannerettes were exchanged by President Edwin.

Vote of Thanks

In thanking the speaker, Rtn. Wilson added that he was much pleased to have his own clansman to give such an informative talk about Urban Council. He was also proud of the Wong's family member being admitted to serve in the Urban Council. Rtn. Wilson

pointed out that the Urban Council looks after us not only from our birth but also at the time of our last minute breath and even after death, i.e., from the date we were born up to the time of our burial and/or cremation. Therefore, the Urban Council is a most important organisation to our daily life. His address gained a deep applause by all present.

Toast Club

President Edwin closed the meeting by drinking a toast to Rotary International, coupled with the name of the Rotary Club of Kobe-East, Japan.

FELLOWSHIP PARTY ON 30-10-1960

Sponsored by Rtn. Y. I. Hsi and Rtn. Paul Cheng, a successful and enjoyable fellowship party was held in the residence of Rtn. Norman Young at Repulse Bay last Sunday. Large number of Rotarians and their Rotaryannes together with family members and friends attended the party. It was full of fun and joy when some members were playing chess, lawn ball while children were engaged in some games. Rtn. Paul was busy in arranging the Barbeque and Rtn. Norman was projecting his 16 mm film. There were so much entertainment that no body has time to idle around. After enjoying a palatable barbeque (comprised of wild boar and deer meat, veal, chicken, mutton, etc.) and one hour colour film show, Rotaryanne Norman was given the honour to distribute prize to the children. Lucky enough, adults also got a prize each. Thanks to Rtn. Y. I. for his free prizes given out to the party. We also wish to thank Rtn. Norman for his hospitality and kindness to allow us to use his residence as a temporary amusement ground.

ATTEND
ROTARY'S
 52ND
ANNUAL CONVENTION
 28 May — 1 June, 1961
 TOKYO,
 JAPAN

With the Compliments of

ROTARIAN JOE BAO

15, Ching Wa St., North Point, Hongkong

Tel. 774897



Rotaryanne Norman distributing a prize to one of the children while Rtn. Paul was assisting.

JOINT VISIT TO MACAO CLUB

In order to welcome the four Hongkong Clubs' members, the Rotary Club of Macao has postponed its weekly meeting to Saturday, 26th Nov., 1960, the day of our arrival at Macao. This is a Rotary and pleasure trip. Please get in touch with our Hon. Secretary for reservation of passage and hotel accommodation.

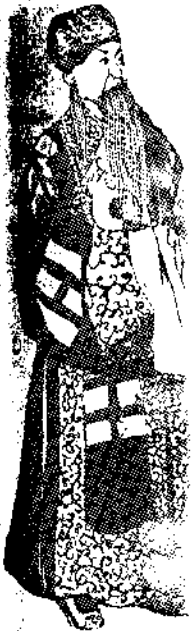
ATTENDANCE

Twenty-one members were present at our weekly meeting last Wednesday, 2nd Nov., 1960, representing 80.77% of our members then in the Colony as follows:

Members Present	21
" Absent	5
" On Leave	2
	—
	28
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Borge Steenberg	Stockholm, Sweden
" Theo Wurth	Adamstown, Aust.
" William Pindell	East Portland, Ore.
" Reuben Weil	Hillsboro, Texas
" Wilfred Wong	Hongkong Club
" Eugene Soles	Portsmouth, New Hampshire
" Bill Mallett	Hongkong Club
" Saheiji Mogo	Noda, Japan
" T. Yasufuku	Kobe-East, Japan
" Y. Takanashi	— do —



EVERYONE census to investigate wrong. It was A. Barnett, C talk at our last meeting that English and people keep wrong in his department take the Eng. the word is not CENSORS also explained man who to Census is no sor. We should consider ours about Census Barnett's spee

We have sus, which is tion in our full scale Cen place in two tion living after from Februar Moment being 11th; and the is, those living ships and air March 7th, 1 a.m. on Tues.



東風

香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

P.O. Box 3084

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 20

Nov. 15, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors

B. W. Advani
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang

Ex-Officio

Wilson T. S. Wang
Bulletin Chairman
Peter K. P. Hall

WHAT IS CENSUS?

EVERYONE of us seems to know about census and in our mind, census means to investigate. If we think so, we are all wrong. It was indicated by Rotarian K. M. A. Barnett, Census Commissioner, during his talk at our last weekly meeting that both in English and Chinese, people keep getting it wrong in addressing his department. To take the English first, the word is CENSUS not CENSORSHIP. He also explained that a man who takes the Census is *not* a Censor. We should not consider ourselves qualified to understand about Census until we have heard Rotarian Barnett's speech as follows:

We have just completed the Pilot Census, which is the last trial or sample operation in our programme before we take the full scale Census. The Census proper takes place in two stages: the Census of population living afloat on small boats will be taken from February 11th to 14th, 1961, Census Moment being 2 a.m. on Saturday, February 11th; and the Census of everybody else (that is, those living on land or on ocean-going ships and aircraft) from February 25th to March 7th, 1961, Census Moment being 2 a.m. on Tuesday, March 7th.

I had hoped to be able to illustrate this talk with facts and figures taken from the Pilot Census just completed, but the analysis of these figures (including what ought to be the best estimate thus far available of the total population of Hong Kong) has not yet been completed and so you will have to be content with generalizations on the subject of Census Taking and how the whole thing is organized, from the day when the order goes out "let there be a Census" to the publication of the final tables.

Let me first stress that there is nothing terrifying about the organization of a Census. All civilized countries have them. Many have had modern censuses for a century or more; technique is constantly improving, and the successive improvements are on record. So it is not

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1960

Speaker: Miss Kay Crumly & Mr. Robert A. Gasser

Subject: "The Rotary Fellow and His Experiences"



Rtn. K. M. A. Barnett

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a matter of thinking up a method from first principles, but of examining all the existing methods in the light of local conditions, and adopting or if necessary adapting the most suitable. So my first personal problem was to bring myself up to date with the last 30 years' improvements in Census technique.

Like most other operations in this modern world, even those cattles by which we are so fond of showing our sub-human descent, the Census boils down to a question of men and paper. Two kinds of paper. One kind, of course, is money. The money question boils down to getting the maximum return from the minimum outlay. For this purpose, if for no other, nothing may be done in a Census unless it is really required, for example, no question may be asked out of mere curiosity. On the other hand care is needed to ensure that your facilities are fully used, for instance, once committed to machine tabulation full advantage must be taken of the versatility of the machines, and no useful tabulation omitted which can be prepared from your cards in the time available.

The other kind of paper is the Census questionnaire itself. This is the plumb centre of the Census, and how to bring together the Census questionnaire and the public, in such a way that every individual who is alive within this territory at the Census instant has his or her line, one line only, on one Census schedule and one only, is the crux of our organizational problem.

The technique may be summed up as: first the locality, second the place of habitation, third the household, fourth the individual, fifth the questionnaire, sixth the items, seventh the time factor, eighth the manpower factor. These eight factors constitute the planning up to Census Day.

The planning after Census Day I shall leave out here, first because it belongs, oddly enough to an earlier stage of planning, for you have to plan a Census from the tail-end back, and secondly because I have already given several talks on it. I will just sum it up by saying that you go to your planners to find what information they need, you design your tables to suit the planners, and then you design your questions so as to prime the tables, and finally you plan the wording of your questions so that each one is clear and unambiguous, and the whole set arranged in a logical and easily accepted order, depending on the social conventions of your community.

Now we will assume that all that has been done and your question form designed—although the final shape of the question

form may have to be adjusted at a later stage of planning as a result of field tests. Now we are on our central human problem—how to bring the form to the person and the person to one single line of one single question form.

First the locality. No country is so small or so tightly organized that one whole locality may not be omitted altogether, or counted in twice as happened with the southern part of Hong Kong Island in 1931. Also your planners require most of their figures by localities—districts, cities, townships, parishes, local government areas, town planning zones, whatever is your basic unit of social and economic planning. Here I struck my first snag, which was that although the cities of Hong Kong and Kowloon are universally divided into such sections as Tsimshatsui, Yaumati, Mongkok and so on in Kowloon, Central, Wantsai, Middle levels etc. in Hong Kong, no two departments of Government divide them up along precisely the same boundaries, and no department is (need I say?) conspicuously eager to alter its demarcation to suit the convenience of another. So I had to start by redefining all of them, choosing main roads and conspicuous landmarks as my lines of division, the whole arranged to approximate as closely as possible to as many departmental divisions as could be reconciled. And I hope that when the time does come, as it frequently does, for any department to reconsider its lines of demarcation they will not lose sight of the advantages of adopting the Census boundaries for their own use. Maps of the Census districts, by land and sea, are being printed and will be on sale to the public.

Next the habitation. Every place where a living human will or may pass the night of the 6th-7th March 1961 must be listed, its characteristics and means of access noted assigned to one enumerator to enumerate. Here we are more fortunate than some. Granted that in Hong Kong some people live in the most unlikely places. We have at all events excellent maps of nearly every part of the Colony reinforced by recent aerial photographs, so that there is no need to begin by a Census of Houses as they do in India. A rather special technique has to be used for small craft. It consists of labelling every boat as the enumerators come to it, and guarding the entrance of each major anchorage with a Census launch to check up on any unlabelled boat leaving or entering.

Every place of habitation has to be clearly listed and numbered as a guard against omission or duplication. Where there is a regular house numbering system we use it

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

HONGKONG

BALANCE SHEET

AT

30TH JUNE, 1960

AND

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED THAT DATE

CHEN, WONG & CO.

Public Accountants

Room 1202, Grand Building,

Hong Kong

ROTARY CLUB OF HONG KONG

BALANCE SHEET 30th JUNE, 1960

At 30/6/1959 \$	CLUB FUND Balance per last Account \$2,148.67 Less: Deficit for the Year ended 30th June, 1960 299.27 <hr/> COMMUNITY SERVICE FUND CURRENT LIABILITIES Accounts Payable Signed: Wilson T. S. Wang (President) Omar H. C. Yang (Treasurer)	At 30/6/1959 \$	1 272 80 78,452 72 <hr/> \$ 178,877	FIXED CURRENT ASSETS LIABILITIES C C
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We have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books of the Club of Hong Kong and explanations we have required. The above Balance Sheet is in our opinion properly drawn up of the Club's affairs at 30th June, 1960, according to the best of our knowledge and the explanation of Chen, Wong & Co.
 Room 1202, Grand Building
 Hong Kong: 3rd September, 1960.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1960

At 30/6/1959 \$	Honorarium to Assistant Secretary \$ 200 Stationery and Printing 100 Per Capita Tax Paid to "Rotary International" 1,114 Cost of Printing "Tung Feng" Bulletin \$3,450.00 Less: Advertising Receipts 1,260.00 <hr/> Stock of Badges and Supplies Purchases during Year \$ 174.62 Add: Opening Stock 271.81 <hr/> Less: Sales \$147.00 Closing Stock 111.15 <hr/> Miscellaneous Expenses Cost of a Microphone set \$1,265.00 Less: Members' Contribution 580.00 <hr/> Depreciation of Furniture & Office Equipment Balance—being surplus for the Year ended 30th June, 1959	At 30/6/1959 \$	200 100 1,114 1,975 <hr/> 43 <hr/> 258.15 <hr/> 432	MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTIONS SURPLUS SALES BALANCE L.
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COMMUNITY SERVICE FUND ACCOUNT THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1960

At 30/6/1959 \$	Donation to H.K. Medical Department in respect of Christmas Fund for Hospital \$ 378 Donation to Charities (Typhoon Relief Fund) \$3,000.00 Less: Members' Contribution 2,000.00 <hr/> Crown Rent and Expenses for "Victoria Park School for Deaf Construction Fee for "Victoria Park School for Deaf" (Part) 20 Balance—Carried to Balance Sheet	At 30/6/1959 \$	378 330 433 150 <hr/> 141	BALANCE SEMI-ANNUAL BOX COLLECTIONS SUNDRIES GRANTS BANK BALANCE
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JB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

BALANCE SHEET 30TH JUNE, 1960

At 30/6/1959 \$ \$2,148.67 299.27 <hr/> \$ 272 80 8,452 72 <hr/> \$ 8,877	FIXED ASSETS Furniture, Equipment & Officers' Jewels at book value \$ 1.00 CURRENT ASSETS Stock of Badges Supplies on Hand as valued and certified by the Honorary Treasurer \$ 111.15 Accounts Receivable 201.00 Cash at Bank 11,315.20 Cash in Hand 177.00 <hr/> 11,804.35 <hr/> \$ 11,805.35
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With the books of the Club of Hongkong Island East, and have obtained all the information the Sheet is in properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state the best of our and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Club.

CHEN YIH KUEN
WONG SIANG JEN
Honorary Auditors.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960

At 30/6/1959 \$ 200 3,100 1,114 \$3,450.00 1,260.00 <hr/> \$ 174.62 271.81 <hr/> 446.43 7.00 11.15 <hr/> \$1,265.00 580.00 <hr/> 9 <hr/> \$ 432	Members' Admission Fees \$ 300.00 Members' Semi-Annual Subscriptions 3,100.00 Members' Monthly Donations 1,116.00 Surplus on Weekly Lunch 1,936.60 Income from Subscription of Magazine Sales \$ 513.00 Less: Cost 408.88 <hr/> 104.12 Balance—being Deficit for the Year ended 30th June, 1960 299.27 <hr/> <hr/> \$ 6,855.99
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RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960

At 30/6/1959 Christmas Fund 378 930 \$3,000.00 2,000.00 <hr/> Deaf (part) 141 <hr/> 632	Balance per last Account brought forward \$176,077.93 Semi-Annual Levy from Members 930.00 Box Collections from Lunch Gatherings 24,673.11 Sundry Contributions 502.00 Grants received from Government to "Victoria Park School for Deaf" 66,740.00 Bank Interest received on Current Accounts 625.61 <hr/> <hr/> \$269,548.65
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—this applies even in the squatter areas, where the Resettlement Department have numbered pretty well everything, even the pigstyes. Don't forget that today's pigstye may tomorrow house a human family. Where the numbering is irregular and hard to follow, or where (as in parts of Tsuen Wan) there are large clusters of unnumbered houses, we have to carry out house numbering. The most favoured system of temporary numbering for a Census is the clock system. You ring round the cluster of houses using some conspicuous boundary such as paths or stream courses. Then you begin by setting your 12 o'clock point either at north or at your chief point of entry and number clockwise round the perimeter until you return to 12 o'clock then go round in decreasing circles inside until you reach the centre. In this way no unit is missed, however irregular the building plan.

Having listed each place of habitation you then need an approximate idea of the number of separate households it contains, and a rough estimate—erring if at all on the high side—of the maximum number of individuals to be found there. This you will see is comparatively easy once you have isolated each habitation.

It will be obvious that this has necessitated a great deal of mapping and survey work. I should like to take this opportunity to mention the great help I have had from many Government departments, notably the Rating and Valuation Department, the Urban Services Department, the Resettlement Department and the N.T. Administration, and most of all the unremitting labours of the Crown Lands and Surveys Office who have turned out a steady stream of maps large and small. Large maps for the direction of operations and small maps for the guidance of enumerators and chief enumerators, *every one of whom* must have his own map on the largest scale available.

Now we have assumed that the questionnaire and its items are settled, so we are left with the time factor. Now the only way to be sure of that is by taking a trial or Pilot Census and we have just done that.

Small-scale local tests are useful, but a true sample under 100% operational conditions is the only way to be sure that the *correct* number of enumerators is engaged. Too few means they can't complete their assignments and the whole Census as a result, may fail. Too many means featherbedding, which wastes your money and mine.

The next thing is to select and train your enumerators. We have already got about 20,000 names of keen young men and women, mostly from the two top forms of secondary schools. We did have an unexpected difficulty in that in over a thousand instances when we wrote to the name and address passed on to us from the school no such person was known there, and we then had to trouble the headmaster again for the new address. So to guard against any possibility of being below numbers we then asked the first 4,000 or so who had enrolled to recommend one extra candidate each; and these enrolments are coming in quite nicely. The courses of instruction begin on November 21st and it is quite a common sight now to see a few hundred youngsters lining up to be photographed for their Census Officer's Identity Card, one of which must be carried by every enumerator as a safeguard to the public.

The subjects in which they are instructed are the basic theory of Census taking, the precise definitions used in relation to the Census questionnaire, the method of approach to the public, the principal sources of error to be guarded against, and the chief lesson of all is the need to safeguard the rights of the individual member of the public, and to preserve his secrets, so that when each person meets his Census enumerator he may speak freely and without fear.

On the question of definitions a whole series of talks could be given, but I covered most of the points of general interest in a talk to my own club on 16th August and I don't think it is time for a repeat. I'll only say that without exact definition any kind of statistic can be worse than a lie, and part of the planning has to be how to present the results in such a way that not even a glossy

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magazine can misrepresent it. This is not easy, because a lot of these definitions sound like, and are, technicalities and although these organs of public misinformation are not averse to technicalities they love to switch them round so that they sound better but make nonsense. To give an example of how hard it is to simplify technicalities, I must quote a few words of my own report on "Computation of Sampling and Other Errors and Estimated Total of Boat People" which I gave to the Press in April this year. The statistician's calculations after 4 pages of algebra ended with the words "The standard deviation (for the co-listed boats only) is 782. The probability is 95% that this interval will include the correct total. Thus we are reasonably confident that . . . for the estimation of the total boat population (we can use the figures) 135,314 ± 11,473." I was afraid the Press might make heavy weather of this, so I added an explanation addressed specially to laymen. Here is my explanation: "The chances which emerge from the preceding 4 pages of formulae are—

3 to 2 that the estimate is not out by more than	10,691
19 to 1 that the estimate is not out by more than	11,473
99 to 1 that the estimate is not out by more than	12,255

For practical purposes the 19 to 1 chance is accepted as a safe bet, and the figure of 11,473 results."

Now, fellow-Rotarians, if you can't understand what a 19 to 1 chance is, you aren't fit to be trusted with a ticket on the Kwangtung Handicap.

I also suggested a still simpler form for the Press to use, which had the merit of being short and useful. That was to say "the numbers of the boat population of Hong Kong, as found from the Pilot Marine Census of January, 1960, are BETWEEN 123,800 and 146,800, the most likely figure being around 135,300." But I emphasized that they ought not to say simply "135,300" unless they also indicated the probable margin of error. To my surprise the Press, unless I have missed something, did not make any use of these carefully calculated and reliable figures at all, but go on using other people's guesswork, using figures which fall outside the limits 123,800 and 146,800 and therefore have 19 chances out of 20 of being wrong.

As a matter of interest the 135,314 (± 11,473) is made up of 85,538 people who depend on fishing for a livelihood, and 49,776 others, most of the "others" depending on

the carriage of goods and passengers. One rather unhappy discovery, which I have passed on to my friends in the Education Department, is that among those of school age (6 to 14 years inclusive) only 31% are or have ever been at school, and among those aged 15 and up 74% have never had any schooling.

I'd like to put in a word here about the name of my department, because both in Chinese and in English people keep getting it wrong. To take the English first, the word is CENSUS not CENSORSHIP. A man who takes the Census is not a Censor. The two words both come from the Latin word meaning "to think" but they have quite different meanings now, except that we both think, I think. Now for the Chinese. We do NOT use the words "TIU CHAT" (調查). That means an investigation and we are not allowed to investigate. The enumerator's job is to record the answers of the head of household. If the answers are absurd he may say "Come now, are you sure?" but he may NOT, for example, check up by asking the neighbours or doing anything else which would entail disclosing the answers the householder has given. *We have no reason to suspect that the householder will deliberately give false answers.* We record the answers he gives and calculate from there, and we, therefore use the name "WU HAU TUNG KAI" (戶口統計). And we have NOTHING to do with Registration, either of Persons, Births, Deaths and Marriages, Motor Cars, or Companies. In some countries they give Census and Registration to the same department, but it often results in the Census and the Registration getting in each other's way—the methods used and the definitions are all totally different—and it is much better to keep them distinct. So please, no TANG KAI (登記) either.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETING

Happy Birthday

By coincidence, the birthday of Founder President John Yuen and Vice-President Patrick Cha fell on the same day—7th Nov. 1960. Sgt.-at-Arms Paul asked members to join him to sing the Birthday Song. Birthday cakes were presented to each of the celebrant. Naturally, the Red Box was replenished.

One Minute's Silence Ceremony

In memory of our beloved President-Elect, the late Rotarian Y. F. Chen on the occasion of his birthday, we observed a one

minute's silence during our last meeting.

Fines

When Sgt.-At-Arms Paul took the floor, the first thing he did was to don the badge for Rtn. B. W. forgot to take his badge when he arrived. Rtn. Paul's kindness caused him a few dollars into the Red Box.

Roulette Wheel

Each member present contributed \$2.00 to the Community Service Fund according to the wheel.

100 Percenter Awarded

Past President Henry Chang was awarded the Numeral No. 6 for his full attendance for six consecutive years. He is the only member in our Club to achieve this award.

Vote of Thanks

Rtn. K. S. Chang thanked the speaker for the enlightening talk on the subject of Census, in the usual Rotary way.

Toast Club

Before closing the meeting, President Edwin proposed the toast of Rotary International, coupled with the name of the Rotary Club of Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

ROTARY SONG

R-O-T-A-R-Y that spells Rotary;
R-O-T-A-R-Y is known on land and sea;
From North to South, from East to West,
He profits most who serves the best;
R-O-T-A-R-Y that spells Rotary.

R-O-T-A-R-Y that spells Rotary;
R-O-T-A-R-Y is one great family;
Where Friendship binds for man's lift,
Where each one strives his best to give;
R-O-T-A-R-Y that spells Rotary.

SONG TO THE VISITORS

*Oh we're glad to have you with us Rot'ry friends
For our happiness on fellowship depends.
We hope you'll like our meeting and will take
a kindly greeting
To your Home Town and our other Rot'ry friends.*

ATTENDANCE

Twenty-three members were present at our weekly meeting last Wednesday, 9th Nov., 1960, representing 88.46% of our members then in the Colony as follows:

Members Present	23
„ Absent	3
„ On Leave	2
	—
	28
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Ken Barnett	Hongkong
„ Francis A. Lawless	Boston, Mass.
„ Tse Yu Chuen	H.K. Island West
„ N. T. Assomull	Hongkong

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. Peter Chan	Rtn. Paul Chang
„ K. R. Assomull	„ B. W. Advani
„ S. Y. Shiu	„ S. W. Zao
„ R. T. Flanagan	„ Edwin Tao

JOINT VISIT TO MACAO

Please note that the Joint Visit of the four Clubs in Hongkong to Macao has postponed until January, 1961 due to unforeseen circumstances. The exact date will be announced later.



In compliance with the Rotary International Program for 1960, our President has invited two graduates, one a young boy, both Kay Crumly and about their education during our last Rotary Foundation

Miss Crumly from Kansas and Gasser from Jersey. They arrived Hongkong about 2 1/2 months ago and both of them are doing post-graduate studies on science and Art at the University of Hongkong. expressed that they be selected as more fortunate in their destination

Bob claim about Rotary Science Program at the University in New York sponsored by Rotary

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

P.O. Box 3084

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 21

Nov. 22, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors
B. W. Advani
K. S. Chang
Y. L. Hsi
Raymond C. I. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Ex-Officio
Wilson T. S. Wang
Bulletin Chairman
Peter K. P. Hall

ROTARY SCHOLARS

IN compliance with Rotary International President Edd McLaughlin's suggestion on the Rotary International News of October, 1960, our Program Chairman, Anson Shah had invited two American university graduates, one beautiful girl and a handsome young boy, both are Rotary Fellows, viz., Miss Kay Crumly and Mr. Robert Gasser to talk about their experience as Rotary Scholars during our last weekly meeting to mark the Rotary Foundation Week (13-19 Nov.).

Miss Crumly is from Kansas and Mr. Gasser from New Jersey. They have arrived Hongkong about 2½ months ago and both of them are doing post-graduate studies on political science and Chinese Art at the University of Hongkong. They expressed that they are fortunate enough to be selected as Rotary Foundation Fellows and more fortunate to be chosen Hongkong as their destination.

Bob claimed that he knew nothing about Rotary Scholars two years ago until he was told about Rotary Foundation Fellowship Program at the Rotary International Convention in New York. His application was sponsored by Rotary Club in District 751 (North

and Central Jersey). Out of the eleven candidates, he was the successful one. He left his hometown on August and he has travelled, through his journey, to San Francisco, Honolulu and Manila where he was greeted by many Rotarians of different Countries. Finally, he settled down at Hongkong on the 5th Sept., 1960. He is now staying in the Douglas Castle, Hongkong. He also said it is important for a student to break down all the barriers of international prejudice and shyness. This is why the Rotary International Program is so valuable if students are permitted to mingle freely, they will exchange valuable information and knowledge of their own culture while absorbing new ideas, belief and aid to promote the aim of all

free men in the world, that is of world peace. He has many new friends in the University including 59 Malaysians and Chinese. He participated in many games, such as basket ball, Cha Cha, etc. and by his energetic activities, he gained a nickname—"Lofugie" which means small tiger. He finally added that Rotary Foundation Program is the greatest responsibility of the young lives. Their actions are not judged merely as the behavior of an individual, but rather as representative

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1960

Speaker: Rev. Fr. T. Sheridan, S.J.

Subject: "Advances in Asian Films"

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of their Country and culture. This imaginative and dynamic program is one of the greatest potentiality for the promotion of world peace in a world where we seem to read of revolution and chaos daily.

Kay started her talk by addressing our members as "Uncle" with reason that her father has been a Rotarian some 30 years ago in Kansas (District 567). Her father being a family member of Rotary International, she should call us "Uncle" she explained. Before she came to Hongkong, she

travelled to Hawaii and Japan. She has great interest about East Asia and especially Hongkong. She said the kindness of Rotary plays a big part in her life. She also emphasized President McLaughlin's words—"Personal acquaintance is the surest way to real understanding. It is the best instrument we have to express and expand Rotary's objectives in International Services".

They both conveyed their best thanks to our Club for providing them the opportunity to know a new land, a new culture and most important of all, a new people.



MR. ROBERT GASSER & MISS KAY CRUMLY

OUR LAST MEETING

Balance Sheet

In our last issue of the Club Bulletin, a precise Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1960 was published for members' approval. For formality, Past President proposed the approval seconded by Vice President Patrick Cha. Ending that date, cash at Bank was \$11,315.20.

Community Project

As sanctioned by the Board of Directors, a medical motor van for the Medical Dept.

is our project this year. Committee Chairman Alex was requested to proceed with the necessary arrangement.

Rotary Information

First of its kind, Past President Wilson directed a rehearsal of singing the "Rotary Song" and "Song to the Visitor" with the aid of his tape recorder. The meeting hall turned at once to a kindergarten and Rtn. Wilson acted very successfully as a teacher.

Community Chest

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President Wilson giving the "Rotary Visitor" with the meeting in theergarten and Rotary as a teacher

community fun

penalties were imposed on several members for minor errors and even for the popularity of members. The list included Founder President John Yuen, Past President Bill Nichol and President Edwin and others. In addition, the Roulette Wheel also raised \$5.00 from each member present.

Distinguished Guests

We have among us, a most distinguished guest, Mr. R. S. Nichol, father of our Past President Bill, who attended our lunch meeting last Wednesday. He was introduced by his son, Rtn. Bill.

Just by coincidence, after the ceremony of the son inducting the father, we have a reverse ceremony—the father inducting the son, i.e., Founder President John introducing his son, Mr. D. S. Yuen. We sure, extended our warmest welcome to them.

Bannerette Exchanged

Rotarian James Rogers II and Rotarian Larry Kaplan from the Rotary Club of Au Sable Forks, N.Y., U.S.A. and La Puente, California, U.S.A., respectively, presented to our club with their club bannerettes. Simultaneously, President Edwin exchanged our club bannerette with the two visiting Rotarians and asked them to convey our best wishes to their home clubs.

Vote of Thanks

Past President Henry was asked to thank the speakers. On behalf of the Club, he wished the two Rotary Fellows happy stay in Hongkong and successful and fruitful result from the University. It is on these young lives, Rotary depends to build the Bridge of Understanding and World Peace he added.

Toast Club

President Edwin adjourned the meeting by drinking a toast to Rotary International, coupled with the name of the Rotary Club of Au Sable Forks, N.Y., U.S.A.

ROTARY BALL

The Rotary Club of Kowloon held its 13th Annual Ball on the 5th November, 1960 at the Peninsula Hotel. The Ball was honour-

ed by the presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Black. A delicious dinner was served followed by two floor shows by an Australian troupe and drawing of prizes. The first prize was a twin engine motor boat. The auction of a souvenir yielded a nett earning of HK\$500.00. It is considered one of the most successful Rotary Balls in recent years. Total proceeds amounted to HK\$25,000.00 to be in aid of Community Service.

ROTARY FOUNDATION

Though final figures were not yet known, near-final ones (as of June 10, 1960) indicated that 1959/1960 contributions to The Rotary Foundation were running ahead of those for the same period of the previous year. Actual figure for the period: \$536,239. The number of contributions had also increased for the same period, these totalling 6,620, an increase of 4.3%.

There is a new crop of Rotary Foundation Fellows comprised of 125 young men and women for the year 1960-61. They are from 30 countries and are studying in 27 lands. Their grants average more than \$2,600.00 each, and they bring the number of Fellowships awarded since the program began to 1,320.

ATTENDANCE

Twenty-two members were present at our weekly meeting last Wednesday, 16 Nov., 1960, representing 84.62% of our members then in the Colony as follows:

Members Present	22
" Absent	4
" On Leave	2
	—
	28
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VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. James Rogers II	Au Sable Forks, N.Y.
" Larry Kaplan	La Puente, Calif.
" S. Y. Lam	Hongkong

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Miss Kay Crumly	Club Guest
Mr. Robert Gasser	Club Guest
" R. S. Nichol	Rtn. Bill Nichol
" D. S. Yuen	" John Yuen



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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

P.O. Box 3084

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 22

Nov. 29, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors
B. W. Advant
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Ex-Officio
Wilson T. S. Wang
Bulletin Chairman
Peter K. P. Hall

BIG PROGRESS IN ASIAN FILMS

ONE may feel astonished that a Catholic priest is interesting in cinema films. And much surprised too that an European is also interesting in Asian Films. But it is true. He is Fr. T. Sheridan who has been in Hongkong for thirty-six years connected with Wah Yan College.

The first Chinese opera to be sung in the English language was introduced to the stage by Fr. Sheridan and has been proved most successful and interesting. This new play promotes the interest as well as to enable foreign audience to understand the singing and the story of the opera.

As the microphone at the rostrum went out of order, Fr. Sheridan disclosed his nickname as "TAI SANG CHAI" (大聲仔) meaning Mr. Loud Voice. He deserved this title for without the aid of the microphone, his talk was heard distinctly by all present, even those at the last table in the corner of the meeting hall.

Fr. Sheridan highly praised the films produced in Asia and he ranked them the best in the World. He said that seven years ago when in Hongkong the Asian Film Festival was held for the first time, there was some fear that the standard of the films from the Asian countries would not be very high. Actually even in 1954, the quality of story, camera work, acting and direction was far above expectation. But the enormous improvement made since then was beyond the hopes of all but the most optimistic.

Now in 1960, it can be said, without any fear of contradiction, that Asian Films can take their place in the world market and stand comparison anywhere in the world. The standard of acting and direction was always very high but up to the last few years the films of India, Japan, China, the Philippines, Korea and Indonesia and Hongkong lagged behind on the technical side, in camera work, in film processing and in the appeal of their stories. Now, thanks to great sacrifices made by men who are not only artists, but in their own way national heroes, every department of film work in Asia has improved out of recognition. In the international field awards at the biggest festivals have gone in the last few years to India, Japan and the Philippines. Korea in the last two years has made such

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1960

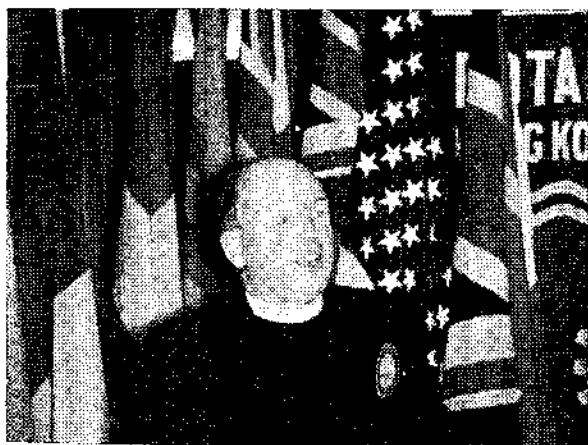
Speaker: Mr. A. H. Carter

Subject: Industry Safety.

giant strides that it won the best actor award this year in Tokyo. The quality of Asia films, like "Rashamon" "Pather Panchali" and our own "The Kingdom and the Beauty" is as high as that of films produced in any country of the world.

In the matter of the quantity of films, Asia is now far in advance of American and Europe. Last year, the U.S.A. produced only 184 features films while Japan led the world with 493, to be followed by India with 306; our own Hongkong coming third with 204. It is not, of course, claimed that the quality of all these thousand films is high; but what is certain now is that many of the big studios, and even some of the smaller ones who have directors of extraordinary capacity, can keep up a supply of films consistently good and at times outstanding.

Father Sheridan went into details about the film industries in India and Japan, showing how language difficulties hedged in the Indian film and how Japan was enormously helped by its electrification and the certainty that practically all films would pay at least the cost of production. He painted a picture of the Japanese film industry since the war and the many pitfalls it had encountered before reaching its present state of steady affluence. Fr. Sheridan ended by paying a tribute to the Hongkong Film industries, especially to Show & Sons, Motion Picture & General Investment Co., and the men who had brought Hongkong into the forefront in Asian films.



Rev. Fr. T. Sheridan, S.J.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETING

Welcome Back

Past President Jimmy Wu who had been

away to the United States for over one month, appeared at our last weekly meeting when he recently returned to Hongkong after a successful trip. He was warmly greeted by all the members. Rtn. Jimmy will be giving a short talk about his trip in connection with his activities in Rotary abroad.

Community Service Fund

Acting Sergeant-at-Arms Franklin is a capable Rotarian to raise fund for the community chest. He has prepared a newspaper clipping well in advance showing the picture of our Past President Jimmy Wu signing a contract with the Westinghouse Electric International Co. As soon as he handed the clipping to Rtn. Jimmy, a \$100.00 note was immediately contributed to the Red Box. Thanks to Rtn. Jimmy for his generous donation!

The announcement by the acting S-A-A of the Annual Speech Day of the New Method College on the 24th November, 1960 at the Prince Edward Road School premises also caused our Past President Wilson Wang (Principal of the New Method College) a big donation.

There was no exception for Rtn. Y. C. Fogg. The 25th Anniversary of the Tung Chi College was also reported for Rtn. Y. C. who is the Principal of the College. Thanks to his contribution too. The Red Box was well replenished last week.

Roulette Wheel

The honour of spinning the wheel was given to our Past President Jimmy Wu who extracted \$3.00 each from all members present.

Rotary Information

Instead of a 2-minute's talk, Past President Wilson Wang started to ask questions. This is a good practice as members must be aware that he may be asked to answer questions about Rotary; so he must at least read "The Rotarian" and/or some other Rotary matters.

Vote of Thanks

Rtn. K. S. Chang was asked to thank the speaker. He really think that Fr. Sheridan is a scholar and an expert in judging the quality of films. Some years ago, when Fr. Sheridan was included in the list of jurors for film census, most of the film producers

including Rtn. that it was a priest to sit that there v troubles in a short dress s screen. Bu best co-opera dan, and the able man in asked all me the speaker

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including Rtn. K. S. have the same opinion that it was not suitable to have a Catholic priest to sit for the census. They feared that there would be a lot of unnecessary troubles in approving the film when some short dress stars/actresses appeared on the screen. But on the contrary, they got the best co-operation and advice from Fr. Sheridan, and they have found him a most suitable man in the film census committee. He asked all members to join him in thanking the speaker which gained a big applause.

Toast Club

Before closing the meeting, President Edwin proposed the toast of Rotary International, coupled with the name of the Rotary Club of Phoenix City, Alabama, U.S.A.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Please note that the Board Meeting of this Club will be held on Thursday, 1st December, 1960 at 6.00 p.m. in Winner House, Hongkong.

**MORE BRIDGES OF FRIENDSHIP
BEING BUILT**

Twenty-two new Rotary Clubs have been formed in many parts of the world. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are:

- North Winnipeg (Winnipeg), Man., Canada
- Madras South (Madras), India
- Auxonne-Pontailier (Dijon), France
- Roosendaal (Zevenbergen), The Netherlands
- Mouscron (Courtrai & Tournai), Belgium
- Cucuta (Bogota), Colombia
- Roma-Est (Rome), Italy
- Barrington (Elgin), Ill.
- Taipei Northwest (Taipei West), Taiwan, China

- Emeral (Clermont), Australia
- Fengshan (Kaohsiung), Taiwan, China
- Numazu North (Numazu), Japan
- Saigon West (Saigon), Vietnam
- Kamo (Sanjo), Japan
- Neustadt (Kaiserlautern), Germany
- Kenilworth, England
- Vesterbro (Valby), Denmark
- Yokohama-Konan (Yokohama), Japan
- Tachikawa (Hachioji), Japan
- Joaquin Saurez-Toledo (Pando), Uruguay
- Chidambaram (Cuddalore), India
- Mauleon-Soule (Oloron-Sainte-Marie-Saint-Christau), France.



PRESIDENT DAY IN WASHINGTON

Two Texans met in the White House in Washington, D.C. They were Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States

With the Compliments of
NEW LIFE EVENING POST

Tel. 26246

and J. Edd McLaughlin, President of Rotary International. President of R.I. was warmly greeted by President Eisenhower and they sat down for a 35-minute discussion of Rotary and its unique opportunity for promoting better understanding in a world sorely in need of it.

Photo shows from left to right, President Eisenhower; F. Eugene Richter, a Past President of the Rotary Club of Washington; Rotary's General Secretary, George R. Means and President McLaughlin.

PRESIDENT EDWIN TAO INVITED TO SPEAK AT WEST CLUB, ON 2ND DECEMBER, 1960

Our President has been invited by the Rotary Club of Hongkong Island West to speak at its weekly luncheon meeting on Friday, 2nd December, 1960. Will members of this Club be good enough to cheer him on that day at Golden Dragon Restaurant, Hongkong. (Title to be announced later).

CONGRATULATION

Father-in-Law to be, is our Hon. Secretary H. Y. Koh, whose daughter, Eve Shiu Ling will be married to Mr. Hugo Fung on the 10th December, 1960 at St. Margaret's

ATTEND
ROTARY'S
 52ND
ANNUAL CONVENTION
 28 May — 1 June, 1961
 TOKYO,
 JAPAN

With the Compliments of

ROTARIAN HARRY DURRANT

Tel. 71895

Printed by Sing Tao Jih Pao Printing Dept.

Church, Hongkong to be followed by a Chinese dinner at King Wah Restaurant, Kowloon. Hearty congratulation to Rtn. H. Y.

* * * *

To observe the Rotary Foundation Week, the Rotary Club of Hongkong Island West invited two American university graduates to talk about the aims and results of Rotary Foundation Fellowship during its weekly meeting on 25th November, 1960.

They were Miss Kay Crumly and Mr. Robert A. Gasser, the former from Kansas and the later from New Jersey. They expressed much thanks to Rotary International for selecting them as Rotary Foundation Fellows. Both of them are delighted to be sent to Hongkong as their destination for further study. To build bridges of understanding and world peace is also their work, they added.

ATTENDANCE

Twenty members were present at our weekly meeting last Wednesday, 23rd November, 1960, representing 80% of our members then in the Colony as follows:

Members Present	20
" Absent	4
" Excused	1
" On Leave	3
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	28
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GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. Francis T. A. Koo	Rtn. Edwin Tao
" R. S. Nichol	" Bill Nichol
" Chan Sum	" Bill Nichol
" Peter Chen	" Edwin Tao
" Norman Dunstan	" H. Y. Koh
Rev. Fr. T. Sheridan	Club Guest (Speaker)



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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

P.O. Box 3084

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 23

Dec. 6, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors
B. W. Advant
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Ex-Officio
Wilson T. S. Wang
Bulletin Chairman
Peter K. P. Hall

HOW TO PREVENT INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

BEFORE Mr. A. H. Carter leaves Hongkong, he had kindly delivered a speech titled "Industry Safety" to all members during our last luncheon meeting on the 30th November, 1960. Based on the fact that many of our members are engaged in industrial trade, we sure have had a most appropriate speaker from the Labour Dept. to remind us about industry safety.

This talk is not an attempt to blame either Management or the Workers for Industrial Accidents, but it does set out the reasons for accidents, why they occur and what by our joint efforts we can do to reduce the frequency of them, said Mr. Carter.

Firstly, some figures regarding the number of accidents that were reported to the Labour Department between the 1st April 1958 and 31st March, 1959. The total number reported was 4,797 of which unfortunately 100 were fatal and 369 resulted in partial disability in one form or another.

These figures resulted in a total of 138,035 man days being lost and nearly \$1,500,000 being paid in compensation. This is a heavy expenditure which can be

avoided.

The widespread belief that accidents just happen is wrong, and it is a belief that has to be forgotten the sooner the better. There is a cause or reason for every accident. This may appear an all embracing statement, but let us examine the statement in two parts, the first part we will discuss is "An Unsafe Act by a Person" and the second is an "Unsafe Mechanical or Physical Condition".

The "Unsafe Act by a Person" covers a very broad field so we will break it down into separate sections;

1. Operating machinery or equipment without authority or experience.

e.g. switching on a machine to see



Mr. A. H. Carter, the Speaker.

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1960

Speaker: Mr. C. Lovett

Subject: Argentine

what happens,
switching on machinery which is
under repair.

2. Operating or working machinery at an unsafe speed.
e.g. using the incorrect size abrasive wheel.
3. Making safety devices inoperative.
e.g. removing guards.
inserting stronger fuses in electrical equipment.
4. Using unsafe equipment or equipment unsafely.
e.g. Chisel with a mushroomed head.
defective handles on tools.
power driven portable electric tools on lighting circuits.
5. Unsafe loading, placing or mixing.
e.g. lifting heavy loads.
insecure stacking of materials.
mixing of acid and water (incorrect water to acid).
6. Taking an unsafe position.
e.g. using a 10 ft. ladder to do a job that is 15 to 16 feet high.
using boxes etc. instead of a ladder.
7. Working on dangerous or moving equipment.
e.g. jumping from a moving lorry.
cleaning machinery in motion.
8. Distraction or playing about in the factory or workplace.
9. Failure to use safety attire or personal protective devices.
e.g. failure to wear goggles or head shields.
failure to wear rubber aprons.

The failure to observe any one of the foregoing provisions can lead to an accident involving you. Always remember, at all times work safely, it is far better to be safe than sorry.

We will now deal with the "Unsafe Mechanical or Physical Condition" this can again be divided into separate sections;

1. Inadequately guarded machinery equipment.
2. Unguarded machinery and equipment.
3. Unsafely designed machinery and equipment.
4. Defective, rough, slippery or cracked floors.
5. Unsafe arrangement, poor housekeeping, congestion, blocked exits etc.

6. Unsuitable lighting, too little or too much.
7. Inadequate ventilation causing dusty, smoky, steamy or vapour laden atmosphere.
8. Unsafely clothed, no goggles, no masks or unsafe footwear.

Once again any one of these conditions can be the cause of an accident, either singly or in conjunction with any other of the conditions that have been previously outlined.

Industrial Safety is the joint responsibility of Management and Workers in conjunction with the Labour Department, and our common aim is to reduce the number of accidents. This can best be accomplished by safe working, and together with safety thinking, how many times could an accident have been avoided with a little thought. In this connection the Labour Department has instituted a weekly series of Safety Notes and Hints which are being published in both the Chinese and English speaking newspapers, these are worth reading even though you may not be employed in the particular job to which some of them refer. By studying them you may save yourself from injury.

The Labour Department in conjunction with Managements are encouraging the formation of Safety Committees within industry. Safety Committees cannot be expected to eliminate all accidents but they can play a major role in reducing the frequency of them. The basic function of all safety committees is to create and maintain an active interest in safety and to reduce the cause of accidents. With managers, supervisors, foremen and workers, all enlisted in safety campaigns organized by these committees, attempts to bring about changes, especially in dangerous work practices, have a better chance of success. One of the most valuable assets of a factory is the combined knowledge and experience of the people who work there.

The prevention of accidents is closely allied to efficiency and it is not surprising that many safety suggestions are valuable not only in the prevention of accidents but also in improving productivity and earnings.

The main duties of safety committees are to investigate unsafe practices and conditions and to devise remedies. These involve discussions and formulation of policies and methods of applying safety measures. The co-operation of all concerned with industrial processes is essential. Safety is the business of everybody and interest must be aroused and maintained.

Rotary Info

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OUR LAST MEETING

Rotary Information

Over 300 Rotarians assembled in the Rotary Club of New York for the weekly meeting, there appeared the one and only Asiatic Rotarian, our Past President Jimmy Wu who visited the largest Rotary Club of the World during his tour to the United States. He was warmly received and guided by the International Committee Chairman to the registration. Rtn. Jimmy also said that the agenda of the meeting was more or less like those in our club, but the lunch ticket cost US\$3.75 per head. It included introducing visiting Rotarians and guests, speaker and etc. One interesting feature was the singing of Rotary songs. Increase of new members in our club is essential, he added.

Bon Voyage

The Hon. Treasurer Franklin will be leaving for Taiwan, China very soon. We all wish him a pleasant and successful trip and hope he will bring back a lot of informations about Rotary activities.

Many Happy Returns

Happy Birthday to Rtn. Jimmy Wu! The exact day was 28th November. Sgt.-at-Arms was most happy to present the Birthday cake to him when all joined in singing the Birthday carol. He will not forget to collect the contribution of HK\$50.00 from Rtn. Jimmy.

Community Chest

Fines were small last week, for the members were acting nicely except the Sgt.-at-Arms Paul was asked to put something into the red box for late arrival. By the assistance of the Roulette Wheel, it made \$5.00 from every member present.

Presentation of Bannerettes

Bannerettes were presented to President Edwin by the visiting Rotarian, G. N. Wong

from Stockton, Calif., U.S.A. and Rtn. T. Tavano from Niagara, N.Y., U.S.A. In return, each of the two Rotarians received our club bannerette with greetings from our President.

Vote of Thanks

We should have invited Mr. A. H. Carter more earlier to give us a talk about Industry Safety, said Past President Bill Nichol. We were all impressed by the beneficial speech on how to prevent industrial accidents in workshops and factories, he added. All members joined him in giving a big round applause in the usual Rotary manner.

Toast Club

Before closing the meeting, President Edwin proposed the toast of Rotary International, coupled with the name of the Rotary Club of Stockton, California, U.S.A.

* * * *

ROTARY TO-DAY

From 1st July to 2nd November, 1960, there are 67 new clubs organized in 23 countries. Rotary International now has 10,763 clubs and 479,000 Rotarians. In October alone, there are 4 new clubs formed in Japan, average one new club per week.

NEW CLUB

Rtn. R. S. Hsu, Past President of Kee-lung Club is now appointed to organise a new club in Hualien, which is on the eastern coast of Taiwan.

FIRST DISTRICT CONFERENCE

The 1st District Conference will be held in Taipei on 31st March and 1st April, 1961.

ROTARY QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

Please contact Rtn. S. W. Zao for one copy of the Rotary Quarterly which is just off the press. This magazine contains quite a number of good essay under the title of "ROTARY & I" written by many different Rotarians. It is a worthwhile reading periodical.

With the Compliments of

HINDU TEMPLE

Wong Nei Chung Road, Hongkong

Tel: 75284

LETTER OF APPRECIATION

A letter of appreciation from Rtn. Dwight W. Patterson (Head, Eastern Hemisphere Dept.) to our President was duly received. Rtn. Patterson visited our Club about half a year ago. He was much impressed with our hard work in community service such as building the School for the Deaf in Victoria Park, and especially the fine spirit of our entire club membership and the willingness and desire of every member to work hard. The letter also mentioned that our District Governor K. T. was also impressed with the capable and energetic leadership of our President.

Due to limited space in this bulletin, the whole letter will be reproduced in the next issue.

* * * *

There were fourteen members of our club who achieved the 100% attendance during the month of November, 1960, viz.:

Rtn. J. C. Bao,
 Rtn. Patrick Cha,
 Rtn. K. S. Chang,
 Rtn. Henry Chang,
 Rtn. Y. C. Fogg,
 Rtn. K. C. Goh,
 Rtn. Peter Hall,
 Rtn. Raymond Lee,
 Rtn. Y. L. Nie,
 Rtn. Edwin Tao,
 Rtn. Wilson Wang,
 Rtn. Norman Young &
 Rtn. S. W. Zao.

We have a total membership of 28. The above represented 50% of our total members who have good attendance and we hope to have this percentage increased in December, 1960. Members are requested to attend regularly.

FELLOWSHIP PARTY FOR DECEMBER

A Fellowship Party will be held on Thursday, the 29th December, 1960 at Champagne Room, Sunning House, Hongkong at 8.00 p.m. The charge per head is at HK\$15.00. As there is limited accommodation, invitation is not opened to children, but should there be surplus seats, invitation will be extended to friends of our members only. Please contact the co-sponsors, Rtn. Y. C. Fogg and Rtn. Raymond Lee on or before the 14th December, 1960 for reservation.

ATTENDANCE

Twenty members were present at our weekly meeting last Wednesday, 30th November, 1960, representing 80% of our members then in the Colony as follows:

Members Present	20
" Absent	4
" Excused	1
" On Leave	3
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	28
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. G. N. Wong	Stockton, Calif., U.S.A.
" Ralph Beck	Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.
" Tom Tavano	Niagara Fall, U.S.A.
" C. K. Ho	Hongkong Island West

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. A. H. Carter	Club Guest (Speaker)
" R. S. Nichol	Rtn. Bill Nichol
" Chan Sum	— do —

With the Compliments of

TUNG ON PLUMBING CO., LTD.

36-38, Lockhart Road, Hongkong

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

P.O. Box 3084

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 24

Dec. 13, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors
B. W. Advani
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Ex-Officio
Wilson T. S. Wang
Bulletin Chairman
Peter K. P. Hall

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY—ARGENTINE

IF you turn over a local newspaper, you will notice quite a number of events occurred in Argentina, but you may not know how Argentina looks like. The following is a brief sketch of this beautiful country given by Mr. C. Lovett, manager of Messrs. H. M. Hodges, Ltd., agents for Monsanto Chemical Company, U.S.A. Mr. Lovett was born in Argentina and stayed there for twenty years.

Argentina shaped like a wedge with the point towards the South and occupies most of the Southern Part of the South American Continent. Its length is 2,300 miles and its greatest width is about 930 miles. Its area is 1,080 sq. miles. To those who are interested in a comparison, this is about 1/5 the area of greater China, or 1/3 what is generally called China Proper. Because of its great length which stretches over 33½ degrees of latitude, there are great variety of climate and geographical features. Great wealth lies in the Pampas. Grain and grazing land which produces 90% of the grain and 60% of the livestock except sheep. Mineral deposit is rich, usually at 7 to 12 feet deep. It also produces fruits, cotton, tobacco, tea, timber, etc. The country is potentially rich

in mineral resources, and agricultural products. Its population is around 18 millions. The origins of Argentina are almost Spanish dating from 1516 and its business are monopolized by the Spanish rule. The British invaded the Country in 1806 and until 1810, free trade is developed, especially with Britain.

OUR LAST MEETING

Welcome Back

President Edwin warmly welcomed Rtn. Bob Ling during the meeting for his recovery from illness. It was the first meeting he attended since he was physically unfit. All members were glad to see him again in the meeting.

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1960

Speaker: Rtn. Jimmy Wu

Subject: Some Thoughts on the Future of Hongkong Industry.

Rotary Informations

P.P. Henry reported that the 1st District Conference will be held sometimes next year around the Easter Holidays or at the later part of May. He suggested that it would be a good idea to have the District Conference held before the Tokyo Convention on 28-May/1-June, 1961 so that participating Rotarians can attend both the District Conference as well as the Tokyo Convention at one time. Will members please give their idea

in the next meeting, for a suitable date. For full particulars, please refer to District Governor's letter in this bulletin.

Community Service Fund

The announcement of the 15th Anniversary of the New Life Evening Post by the Sergt.-at-Arms caused P.P. Henry \$50.00 into the Red Box.

Rtn. Bob was given the honour to spin the wheel. \$3.00 from each member present were raised in aid of the Community Service Fund.

Vote of Thanks

Vice President Patrick Cha, when thanking the speaker for the enlightening talk, added that during his school days, he never forget the subject of geography about Argentine. It was as easy as ABC as outlined by him, such as A for Argentina, B for Brazil and C for Chile. He later asked members to join him in thanking the speaker in the usual Rotary way.

Toast Club

Before closing the meeting, President Edwin proposed the toast of Rotary International, coupled with the name of the Rotary Club of St. Pancras, England.

* * * *

DISTRICT GOVERNOR K. T.'s MESSAGE

Dec. 3rd, 1960

Dear President Edwin,

At the one-day-institute held in Hongkong on Sept. 10th last, discussions were made about the best date for Hongkong Rotarians to attend our First District Conference to be held in Taipei next Spring. The general expressions were that Easter Holidays will be the most convenient one. Consequently, I have announced at the one-day-institute in Taipei on Sept. 24th last that the first district Conference will be held on March 31-April 1, 1961, and so circulated in my monthly letters.

Now, due to the fact that many Hongkong Rotarians are also planning to attend the Tokyo Convention on May 28th to June 1st, 1961, suggestions have made from Hongkong Rotarians to the fact that if the district conference should be held on or near May 24-25, 1961, in Taipei, there may be a larger delegation from Hongkong attending, because Hongkong Rotarians will be attending the two events on one single trip by making a

stop for a few days in Taiwan on their way to Tokyo. This will be economical both in time and expenses.

For a final check, may I ask you to take this up at your next regular meeting to sound out the following points:

- (1) How many plan to go to Tokyo and also can attend the district conference in Taipei on one single trip?
- (2) How many Rotarians plan to come to Taiwan to attend the district conference only?
- (3) In your opinion, what will be the best date to hold the district conference:
 - a. Easter Holidays (March 31-April 1)?
 - b. Pre-Tokyo Convention (May 24-25)?

It is hoped that we will hold the First District Conference on such a date as to ensure the largest attendance from Hongkong Rotarians. Your general indication on the above points by an early reply, not later than Christmas, will be much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

K. T. Kwo

(Sgnd.) Governor District No. 345

* * * *

LETTER FROM RTN. DWIGHT W. PATTERSON

(Head, Eastern Hemisphere Dept.)

Mr. Edwin Tao,
President, The Rotary Club
Hong Kong Island East,
HONGKONG.

Dear Edwin:

District Governor Keh Ti Kwo was impressed with your club during his official visit.

And, of course, you will know how easy it is for me to understand why he thinks you and your club are doing such a good job in community service. He, of course, mentioned the school for the deaf, which you gave me the opportunity to see while I was with you.

He, too, liked the good fellowship. The fine spirit among your entire club membership and the willingness and desire of every member of your club to work and to work hard impressed him also.

It is easy to understand that every member will be called upon many times to experi-

ence the thrill of getting the job done. A summary of c

District C Edwin, with yo ership. You Rotary impres you. And so in on commi board of dire may have unl the influence.

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Through President l whole-hearte sident and

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ence the thrill of success as they "dig in" to get the job done that you outlined in your summary of club plans and objectives.

District Governor K. T. is impressed, Edwin, with your capable and energetic leadership. Your true and sincere interest in Rotary impressed him. He is banking on you. And so are your members as you sit in on committee meetings and lead your board of directors in such a way that each may have unlimited opportunities to extend the influence of Rotary in your locality.

Best wishes for every success, Edwin, for you and for your club. You have a wonderful future ahead of you.

Sincerely,
(Sgnd.) Dwight W. Patterson
Head, Eastern Hemisphere Dept.

* * * *

TOKYO CONVENTION

Rotary's 52nd Annual Convention in Tokyo, Japan, will be no more than five months away. It is estimated that there will be over 15,000 Rotarians and Rotarvannes attending. Please contact P.P. Bill Nichol for the registration immediately. The reservation for accommodation is first come first served, therefore, failing to make registration earlier, there will be no suitable hotels for late comers.

* * * *

"C.A.R.E." PACKAGES

Thanks to the Rotary Club of Phoenix City, Alabama. We understand that they are sending "C.A.R.E." packages to our club for distribution to the needy families in our area.

* * * *

EXPRESSION OF THANKS BY PRESIDENT EDWIN

Through the medium of this column, our President like to reciprocate sincerely and whole-heartedly the kind wishes of the President and members of the Rotary Club of

Clearwater, Florida, U.S.A., as well as those of the Rotary Club of Phoenix City, Alabama, as shown to us as per their letters of November, 1960.

ROTARY ENCIRCLES THE WORLD

Rotary in Iran

The first Rotary club in Iran was organized in Tehran in 1956. There are now three Rotary clubs in Iran with a membership of 124 Rotarians.

Iran is the modern name for ancient Persia. It is bounded by Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, Russia, Turkey, the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf.

Rotary in Ireland

The first Rotary club in Ireland was organized in 1911 in Dublin, which also has the distinction of being the first Rotary club to be organized outside of North America. There are now three Rotary clubs in Ireland with a membership of 216 Rotarians.

The Republic of Ireland (Eire) has a population of some 3,000,000, and has had full independence since 1949.

Rotary in Israel

The first Rotary club in Israel was organized in Jerusalem in 1929. There are now 27 Rotary clubs in Israel with a membership of 1,024 Rotarians.

Israel is bounded by Jordan, Lebanon, the United Arab Republic and the Mediterranean Sea. It has been an independent state since 1948.

Rotary in Italy

The first Rotary club in Italy was organized in Milan in 1923. There are now 167 Rotary clubs in Italy with a membership of 9,073 Rotarians.

Gian Paolo Lang of Livorno, Italy, was president of Rotary International in 1956-57.

With the Compliments of

Rotarian Peter K. P. Hall

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Board of Directors have decided a Closed Meeting on the 11th January, 1961 for club discussion.

December, 21st 1960 is a "Ladies Day". Will members please bring along their Rotaryannes and/or girl friends to the meeting to make it successful.

REMINDER

Rtn. Y. C. Fogg and Rtn. Raymond are sponsoring a Fellowship Party on Thursday, the 29th December, 1960 at Champagne Room, Sunning House, Hongkong, at 8.00 p.m. Dinner ticket is at HK\$15.00 per head.

Members are cordially requested to contact either Rtn. Y. C. or Rtn. Raymond for reservation as soon as possible.

"TO SHOW IS BETTER THAN TO TELL"

A stranger, lost in a large city, asked an old man directions. Speaking with the wisdom of the aged, the old man replied: "I can show you better than I can tell you." One could look a long time to find a better parable illustrating the power of example.

A parent can do a better job showing his children the better life, instead of trying to tell them what they should do. A citizen can do a better job showing others how to be good citizens than he can trying to tell them.

So in Rotary we can do a better job showing others how to live according to the ideals of Rotary, demonstrating in our business and social life what it means to be a real Rotarian, than by talking about it. Why not say, "I

can show you better than I can tell you what it means to be a Rotarian"?

50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROTARIAN MAGAZINE

Yes, it's happy birthday to The Rotarian, which in January, 1961, marks its 50th anniversary. Its first issue—Volume I, Number 1—came out as a small 12-page newspaper in January, 1911, when there were only 16 Rotary clubs in the world. The total print order was 4,000 copies.

The Rotarian for January, 1961—a special birthday issue—will go to about 390,000 subscribers in 130 countries and Revista Rotaria, the Spanish edition, will go to some 42,000 readers in 50 countries.

ATTENDANCE

Twenty-three members were present at our weekly meeting last Wednesday, 7th December, 1960, representing 81.14% of our total membership as follows:

Present	23
Absent	1
On Leave	4
	—
	28
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Norman L. Shone	St. Pancras
„ Henry To	Hongkong Island West

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mr. William Dixon	Rtn. Edwin Tao
„ Y. W. Lau	— do —
„ R. S. Nichol	Rtn. Bill Nichol
„ Chan Sum	— do —
„ C. Lovett	Club Guest (Speaker)



THE F

AFTER the Hongkong talk on the Kong Industry meeting.

Rtn. Jim speeches made past few weeks error and of light has been what I am going here does not to contradict rather to emphasize on the importance of our industry and its many problems. Our tries are und growing so according to D & I statistics value of products exports during ber, 1960. achievement were a short ings have been greater mistakes to be complac demand of on to the "Law growing con

With the Compliments of

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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

P.O. Box 3084

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 25

Dec. 20, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo



Directors
B. W. Advant
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang
Ex-Officio
Wilson T. S. Wang
Bulletin Chairman
Peter K. P. Hall

THE FUTURE OF HONGKONG INDUSTRY

AFTER the return of P.P. Jimmy Wu to Hongkong, he gave us an enlightening talk on the subject of the future of Hong Kong Industries during our last luncheon meeting.

Rtn. Jimmy: There have been several speeches made on Hongkong industries the past few weeks by His Excellency the Governor and other prominent citizens. Much light has been thrown on the subject, and what I am going to say here does not intend to contradict but rather to emphasize on the importance of our industrial future and its many problems. Our industries are undoubtedly growing so that according to Dept. of C. & I. statistics the value of Hongkong products exported occupied 73% of our total exports during the period January to September, 1960. This is indeed a phenomenal achievement compared with that the figures were a short 10 years ago. But as the warnings have been sounded time and again, no greater mistake could be made if we were to be complacent, unaware of the increasing demand of our limited resources according to the "Law of Diminishing Return" and growing competition and sales resistance

abroad. Let us therefore take a hard look on the following factors:—

Industrial Land: This is undoubtedly our greatest problem and was mentioned in the speeches of the past weeks. With our population at 3 million and area of 391 sq. miles (many of which consist of barren rocky hills), our population density works out to be about 8,000 per sq. mile which is 12 times of Great Britain or Japan at about 650 per sq. mile. The density is even greater when it is realised that the great majority of the 3 million is on the 34 sq. mile Island and the sq. mile Island and the Peninsula, whereas our 391 sq. miles are constituted mostly of the New Territory and the surrounding islands. It is gratifying to know that H.E. and Government are aware of the situation, but the skyrocketing of land prices during the last six months (so that it is now virtually impossible to get industrial land for less than \$50 a sq. foot on the Island or the Peninsula) clearly indicate that relief and development for industrial land is very much behind demand and that efforts should be stepped up immediately.

In classical works of economics, land is

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1960

Ladies Day

Program by New Method
College's Choir

more often related to and discussed with agricultural production, and it is reasonable to believe that there is no precedents where land has so much handicapped industrial development as in our case, Land value alone tie up the greater part of our capital, as no industrialists else where have experienced. Where premises is leased, the high rental takes up a large part of our surplus so that little is ploughed back for expansion. Insecurity of tenure also renders the lessee hesitant in improving his plant. Crowded premises broken up into floors hinders planning for smooth flow of production. Also congestion many industrial accidents. Quick fortunes turn many a less enthusiastic industrialist into speculators on land price booms who liquidate their less lucrative factory for building development, and for the same reason more capital goes into land speculation rather than into productive industries. It is easy to see that this situation creates only a bogus prosperity and an ingation, and the masses are not those who benefit. The logical solution as Government recognises would be to set up satellite industrial towns, and as the situation now stands, these should be developed with the greatest speed and land sold with qualifications so that industry benefits instead of the speculators.

Several years ago there was the short-sighted argument that crown land should not be sold at special terms so that industry alone benefits. Holders of such view undoubtedly dwelt on mercantilism and they had lost sight of the fact that the Colony's once predominant entrepot trade has little prospect and that industry would hold our brightest and only hope for the future. Progress has since proved this definite trend so that no one should now dispute the fact that what is good for our industry is good for the Colony as a whole.

Industrial Capital: The capital that had been responsible for our industrial growth has come from the following sources:—

- (1) Re-invested capital from profits made in trading or manufacturing. It is indeed one of our great virtues that we are a high working and frugal people who believe in accumulating capital for bigger business.
- (2) Refugee capital attracted from the neighbouring territories with economic or political disturbance, by our stable situation, low taxation and usually high yield for investment.

Of comparatively recent importance is the trend of personal savings being channelled into industrial development. High interest offered by banks on fixed deposits who in turn finance industrial undertakings, and the high yield and growth prospect of securities have attracted many small investors. This appears to be a world-wide phenomenon

and is of even greater significance to us as nothing can be more tragic than an exploding population with little capital. It is therefore encouraging to see the many new branches that our banks are setting up and they are of great value in channelling personal savings for industrial investments, directly or otherwise.

It is pleasure to note that in spite of the absence of foreign aid, we have made, compared with our neighbours, the best economic recovery and industrial development and that our greatest population increase, has turned out to be our asset whereas elsewhere it is more often a liability.

In the face of strong outside competition and the growing tariff barriers when countries that now constitute our markets become increasingly industrialised, inducement for re-investment should be given by Government by a re-vision of existing tax structure on plant depreciation. The low taxation has attracted for us a lot of investment and capital, and nothing should be done (fearing a rumoured tax increase) to deter this inrush. Moreover, in the experience of today's keen competition requiring faster production that accelerates plant obsolescence, many countries have recognised the fact and our formidable competitor Japan allow as much as 50% for initial depreciation of plant equipment, according to recent report in a British technical journal.

Labour and Technology. Our greatest asset is undoubtedly our intelligent and willing labour force. Our wages are comparatively low, but the picture is not so optimistic when it comes to cost per unit production which really counts. In American where the average semi-skilled worker gets about HK\$10 an hour, it is considered worthwhile to spend HK\$1 million on a piece of equipment if one worker can be saved. In Europe the wage is about \$2.50 to \$3 per hour and in Italy it is appreciably cheaper. In a Japanese automobile factory where a semi-skilled gets about \$400 a month; automated and transfer line machines are already used. There is already a feeling of shortage of skilled labour here and one obvious solution is to make more economical use of labour by mechanization, relieving our skilled labour, which are much harder to train, for more productive use. Here again if the manufacturer is relieved of the greater part of his money tied up in factory land, more machines can be bought. Also if more satellite towns are set up housing would be cheaper so that our workers do not have to pay as high as 30 to 40% of their income for rent for their accommodation which more often than not left a great deal to be desired on health grounds.

I have said our workers are intelligent and they have a thirst to learn and they learn quickly. There is however one great handi-

cap in that by which is propagated. ly to learn. tions by e periodical, nical School. Hongkong In. and translati methods and ous help ne to our factor ublish. They : lopments els is not of im initiate think be of great safety. With this may eve and it is stra a publication. As is d manufacturir effective wa technology. ment, and in trial progress the huge exj ment would m automobile ma licensing agi turer paid o pect and me probably sav time. This time can ac price.

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REMINDER

Mark your date block on the 29th December, 1960 and be sure you make that evening open for the Fellowship Party at Champagne Room, Sunning House, Hongkong.

is essential. The recent introduction of domestic built compact cars in America has a tremendous impact on British and European imports and I have seen in a New Jersey yards several thousands of one make of European car that could not be sold and in Coventry where automobile manufacture has been automated in anticipation of a growing American market, only two or three days work in a week is available. Of course the resilience of their industry will eventually be able to absorb the impact but we unfortunately cannot and I would not like to imagine similar situation happening to our local textile industry.

According to latest D.C. & I. figures, it can be shown that our exports in clothing and other textile items amount to some 60% of the value of Hongkong products exported, and of the balance artificial flowers alone occupy 16%. The export growth of these two lines for the months January to September, 1960 has certainly be spectacular, some 55% for the former and more than 200% for the latter. Compared with these two, the export growth of the other industries taken as a whole is less than 1%, and you will agree that whilst this is a very encouraging picture, it is by no means a comforting one, when resistance to our imports of these two lines are being constantly agitated and that such industries take little time to develop in our usual markets which may even turn out to be our competitors.

To promote, develop and to expand our other industries, there is no more effective way than making available industrial land at a workable price, and it is my contention that immediate effort should be devoted by Government and the public. Industry hold the key to our future and ways and means must be found to expedite the development of our available industrial land. Kuntong has paid for itself to Government in a few years, according to recent report. If funds are required, loans can easily be floated. If land development planning engineers are in need here, as in suspected, they can be imported. To guarantee our future prosperity and stability, no cost can be too great. To most of our who are rooted here or who intend to stay here in future, this would be of immediate and paramount importance.

OUR LAST MEETING

Ladies Day:

21st December, 1960 is declared a Ladies Day. It will be most suitable to call it family day, as Rotaryans, children and girl friends are invited to the meeting to enjoy the fellowship of the club. Members are requested to bring along their family members.

Contributions:

By joking, Sergt.-at-Arms Paul said that he would like the members to be late in coming to the meeting, as this could help a lot to the Community Fund. Rtn. Paul had been watching carefully every activity of the members, especially late comers, in order to raise fund for Community Service. Rtn. Dragon voluntarily donated \$40.00 to the red box for not being able to attend Rtn. H. Y.'s

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cap in that very few of them read English by which most technical information is propagated. Training is therefore limited mostly to learning by experience and oral instructions by engineers. It is thought that a periodical, edited in Chinese, by the Technical School, the C.M.A. or the Federation of Hongkong Industries containing contributions and translations in Chinese of manufacturing methods and technique would be of tremendous help not only to our workers but also to our factory owners who do not read English. They are thus kept informed of developments elsewhere and if the information is not of immediate use it certainly would initiate thinking. Such periodical would also be of great value in promoting industrial safety. With the inclusion of advertisements, this may even be a commercial proposition, and it is strange to find that we do not have a publication of this nature.

As is done in all industrial countries, manufacturing licensing agreements is a very effective way of introducing manufacturing technology, accelerating product development, and in general greatly assisting industrial progress, particularly in our case where the huge expenses of research and development would be prohibitive. A Japanese automobile manufacturer has found that his licensing agreement with a British manufacturer paid off even better than he first expected and mentioned that the royalty he paid probably save him ten years in development time. This is indeed a case where valuable time can actually be bought at a nominal price.

Our University and the Technical School are doing an admirable job in turning out engineers and technicians for our industry and my recent contacts with them show that their faculty members are very willing to cooperate with industry. One aspect that I have always felt is that the pattern of our industry and the fact that Hongkong is geographically isolated and lacking specialist supporting industry, require engineers who are versatile and well trained in engineering basics. The resources at his disposal are so much different that an engineer is normally required to solve problems of vastly diversified nature on the spot. This is why engineers with highly specialised training abroad may not necessarily meet our requirements. It is therefore suggested that visiting specialists be invited to stay for some period in Hongkong for consultation and lecturing so that industry can benefit, very much like the Harvard Business Administration Consultant Team we had here last summer.

Diversified Development

We have been warned that our development in industry should be diversified to scatter our risks in the event of severe tariff and quota impositions by countries to where we export. I would say that even for free competition, diversified development

dinner party last week.

A New Father:

Congratulation to Rtn. Peter for he is a new father since 1st instant. His baby daughter weighed 7-lb. and named Anastasia. We also thank him for his generous donation of HK\$50.00 in this occasion.

Roulette Wheel

The honour of spinning the wheel was given to Rtn. Dragon which yielded \$5.00 from each member present.

Vote of Thanks

In thanking the speaker, Founder President John commented that the land value is too high in Hongkong which forms a big hindrance in developing better up-to-date factories. He added that the talk given by P.P. Jimmy was not only interesting but also informative. He later asked members to join him in thanking the speaker in the usual Rotary manner.

Toast Club

President Edwin adjourned the meeting by proposing the toast of Rotary International, coupled with the name of the Rotary Club of Sapporo, Japan.

A STRONG LINK BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF JAPAN AND AMERICA

I take special pleasure in saluting the Rotary International because of its long and proud tradition of service, not only to individual communities but also to the world community at large. Rotary is a strong link between the peoples of Japan and America.

Rotary International has long been known for its effectiveness in bringing about closer understanding among nations and peoples, and in a world in which new challenges and new problems are constantly arising, it is especially important that Rotary International continue its programs designed to promote international understanding and world peace.

PRESIDENT McLAUGHLIN VISITS SOUTH AMERICA

R.I. President Edd McLaughlin, accompanied by his wife Pearle, left Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A. on 15th November to begin club visits in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. While in Chile, President Edd will preside at the South American Regional Conference in Santiago, Chile, 24-27 November. The McLaughlins will return to the United States in time for Christmas holiday season.

LETTERS FROM THE SALVATION ARMY

A letter from the Salvation Army was delivered to President Edwin by messenger during our

SPECIAL REQUEST

Many children will attend our Ladies Day luncheon meeting on the 21st December, 1960. For the fun of the kids, members are requested to bring along with them a small present at about \$3 to \$5 worth for distribution at the meeting.

meeting. President Edwin opened the letter and announced the contents, which appealed for our assistance in charity matters. The matter was given to the attention of our Community Project Chairman Alex for discussion and consideration.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

We were glad in receiving with thanks the X'mas Greetings from the Presidents and members of the following Rotary Clubs: The Rotary Club of Chan Hwa, Taiwan; The Rotary Club of Wimbledon, United Kingdom; The Rotary Club of Sapporo, Japan.

JOINT-VISIT TO THE ROTARY CLUB OF MACAO

The Joint-Viist of the four Rotary Clubs in Hongkong to Macao will be held on the 14th January, 1961. Kindly contact the Hon. Secretary for your booking as soon as possible.

LATEST ROTARY STATISTIC

Rotary International now has 10,766 Clubs and 498,000 Rotarians in 119 Countries.

ATTENDANCE

Twenty-three members were present at our weekly meeting last Wednesday, 14th December, 1960, representing 82.14% of our total membership as follows:

Present	23
Absent	2
Excused	1
On Leave	2
	—
	28
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Club</i>
Rtn. Guy T. Harden	Hongkong

GUESTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Introduced by</i>
Mr. R. S. Nichol	Rtn. Bill Nichol
.. Chan Sum	— do —
.. W. H. Mak	Rtn. Jimmy Wu

With the Compliments of

RTN. ANSON S. A. SHAH

TEL: 71341



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香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

P.O. Box 3084

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 8, No. 26

Dec. 27, 1960

President
Edwin H. C. Tao
Vice-President
Patrick Cha
Hon. Secretary
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer
Franklin Koo

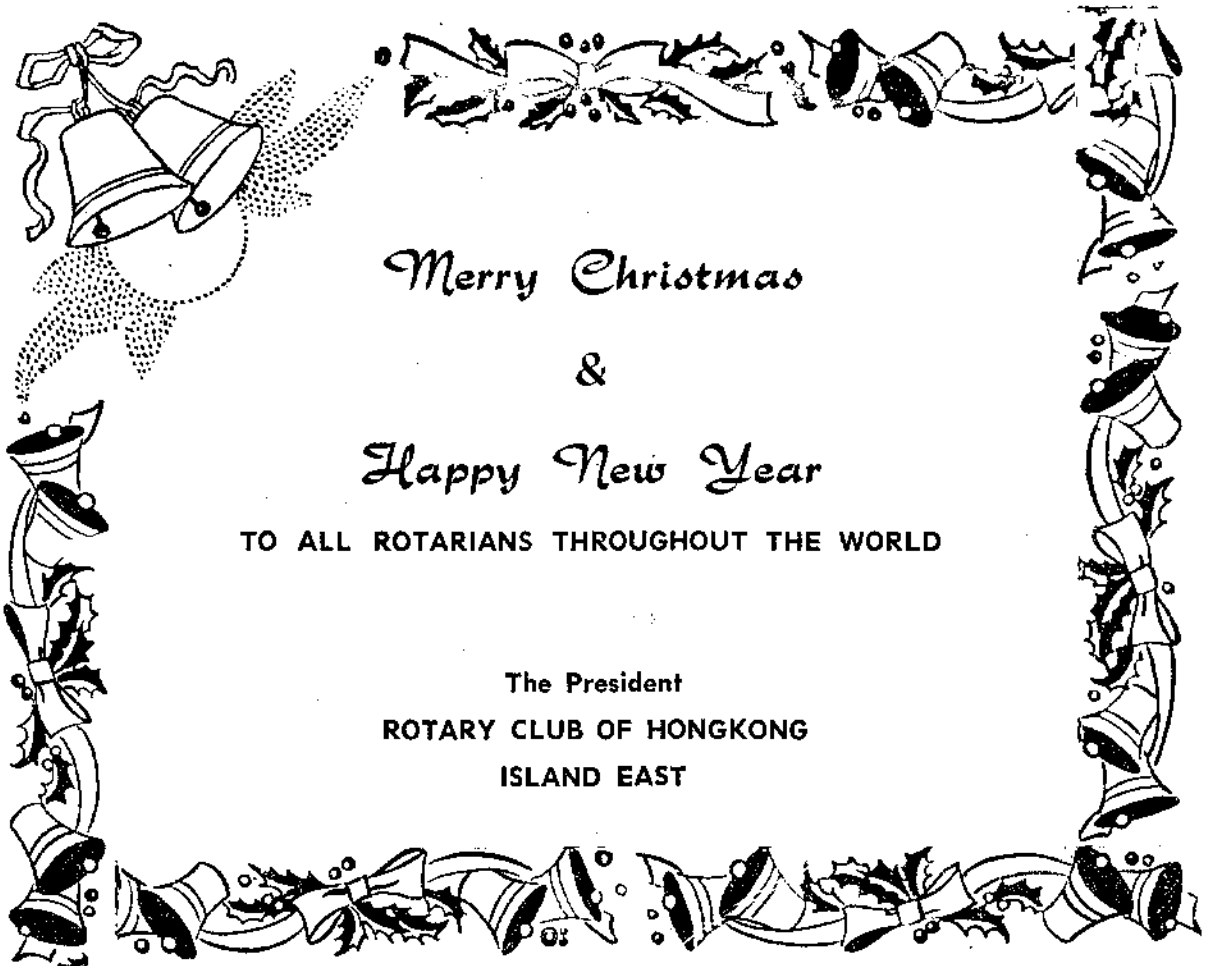


Directors

B. W. Advant
K. S. Chang
Y. I. Hsi
Raymond C. L. Lee
Robert H. Ling
Alex Shang

Ex-Officio

Wilson T. S. Wang
Bulletin Chairman
Peter K. P. Hall



Merry Christmas

&

Happy New Year

TO ALL ROTARIANS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The President
ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG
ISLAND EAST

A BIG FAMILY GATHERING

It is considered a most successful Ladies Day last Wednesday at our weekly meeting, as there appeared a large number of members and their Rotaryannes and children attended the party. It ranged from infant baby to aged parents of our members. And Past President Wilson brought along the whole Wang's family totalling 6 persons.

Joys and happiness flooded the whole meeting hall, when the New Method College's choir started to sing the X'mas Carols. To share the enjoyment, all those present joined to sing together, under the conductor, Miss Andie Lee, accompanied by the youngest student of the Choir, Master David Oei, at the piano. Later, a vocal solo was given by Miss Andie Lee singing her master-piece, the "Wohin (Schubert) and "Maria Wrengelied" (Max Reger). The famous pianist, Master David Oei also gave a distinguished play of the "Valse Brillante" (Chopin).

Though we were enjoying the X'mas carols, yet we did not forget we are Rotary. Conducted by P.P. Wilson, he led the whole audience to join him in singing the Rotary songs—"Rotary", "Rotary, My Rotary", "To the Visitors" and "Hurrah! It's Rotary Today", etc.

There was also a very interesting sight when suddenly the screen was opened and there sat the Virgin Mary, St. Joseph and our Lord in the manger. Shephard and the three kings came up to adore the new born King. While this was going on, one of the choir members read out the Bible story which added live to the scene. The whole show was demonstrated by the young students of the New Method College. X'mas gifts were not only presented to all the choir students but to two of our bachelor members also.

Of all these good arrangements, we must express our best thanks to our P.P. Wilson who had so kindly supported this program to a great success.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

The birthday of our Sergt.-at-Arms Paul fell exactly on our meeting day (21st Dec., 1960). Our hearty congratulation to you Rtn. Paul and also thank you for your generous donation of \$50.00 to the Red Box.

REQUEST FROM RADIO-H.K.

We have received a letter from the Radio Hongkong appealed for fund in aid of the under-privileged people of Hongkong. President Edwin announced that a donation of HK\$50.00 would be suitable for this purpose.

A NEW CLUB FORMED

The Rotary Club of Saigon West will be

REMINDERS

Tuesday, the 27th December is a holiday, therefore, the weekly luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Hongkong will be postponed to Wednesday, the 28th Dec., 1960.

* * * *

Board of Directors meeting of our Club has been decided to be held on the 5th January, 1961 at 6.00 p.m. in Winner House, Hongkong.

* * * *

Will members please contact our Hon. Secretary for their booking of passage and accommodation in respect of the Joint-Visit to the Rotary Club of Macao as early as possible.

receiving its Charter on the 17th January, 1961. Any member who may come across to be travelling to Saigon on that date is kindly invited to attend this ceremony.

VOTE OF THANKS

Program Chairman Anson was requested to thank the choir and the students for their high spirit in making the program so wonderful with much success. Rtn. Anson also said that usually the programs he arranged were a bit dull and some members fell asleep during the meeting. But the magnificent program of our last meeting was so enjoyable that every member had their eyes wide opened. However, the success was only due to the fine work of P.P. Wilson, he added. A long applause was raised in thanking our P.P. Wilson.

TOAST CLUB

President Edwin adjourned the meeting by proposing the toast of Rotary International, coupled with the name of the Rotary Club of Taipei, North West.

* * * *

1960'S LAST ISSUE

As this is the last issue of the Club Bulletin for the year 1960, the Bulletin Chairman takes this opportunity to thank the President, Vice-President, Directors and fellow members for their guidance and assistance to make this bulletin workable without stopping any issue throughout the year, though there have been some difficulties when the Bulletin Chairman was sick for sometimes.

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In welcoming the new year, 1961, the Bulletin Chairman would like to ask wholeheartedly for the kind support and advice from all fellow members to assist him in improving our Bulletin with more replenishment of informations and valuable articles. If members take an active share in the bulletin, and will contribute something to it, the bulletin will necessarily become of more interest to each member.

Lastly, the Bulletin Chairman wishes to extend to all the members his best wishes for a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

* * * * *

For members' knowledge, the speech given by our President at the Rotary Club of Hongkong Island West on the 2nd December, 1960 is reproduced as follows:

SERVICE IN ENGINEERING

Ever since the beginning of history, people have lived a life of either offering service to others or obtaining service from others. We are gathering here today having a meeting, in a nicely built house and served with delicious food. All this was prepared through the services of others. After the meeting when we go back to our offices, factories or shops, we start to offer our services to others through our vocation. Rotary, therefore, advocates the importance of service through its five avenues as every Rotarian should know. Rotary also advocates the Fourway Test which says:—

1. Is it the truth?
2. Is it fair to all concerned?
3. Will it build friendship and better understanding?
4. Will it be beneficial to all concerned,

The word "engineering" may sound like a technical term but it is not new to us. In the early days, all engineering was associated with the building of houses, temples or big edifices. It also associated itself with the construction of bridges, canals or other large undertaking. But nowadays, engineering has branched out to such an extent that it covers a very wide sphere. We have, for instance, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, also hydraulic engineering, space engineering and so forth. I was told that in the Department of Public Works here, there are also branches termed traffic engineering, safety engineering and sanitary engineering. I wouldn't be surprised that before long, many other terms should



The Choir of the New Method College

be added to the word "engineering". Service in engineering, therefore, is a task that all those Rotarians engaged in engineering work should keep in mind, and since it covers a large area of activity, I will attempt to summarise it into 3 groups:—

1. To offer service through one's engineering vocation by offering the best design, the best maintenance, installation and advice to others through our engineering experience, knowledge and background in our daily vocations and daily contacts to others.
2. To offer our engineering knowledge and experience in the help of worthy causes or to others needing assistance, to build up better people through engineering training and teaching.
3. To improve, promote and invent better products through engineering in the light of improving livelihood for all people in the world.

Group 1 coincides with our vocational service in Rotary but emphasises on its engineering aspects for the promotion of better relationships between those who serve and those who are served, and, as all Rotarians are well acquainted with this vocational service, I leave them on their own thoughts in this matter.

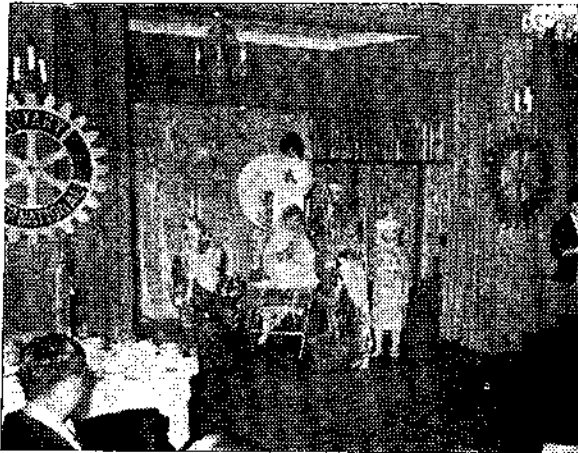
Group 2 advocates the offering of engineering services to the underprivileged, the needy and for the good and worthy cause of Rotary charity and community service. I cite, for example, the work of our hon. architect, Mr. Szeto, who offered his service in the drawing of plans for the School for the Deaf, a charitable community service project of the East Club. Also, we have members giving

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The birth of our Lord, Jesus played by the students of the New Method College

free lessons and trainings through their engineering establishments to the poor.

Group 3 refers to others who through their research and untiring efforts have created better material, better machinery and better products for the safety and more enjoyable livelihood of others. This should include those who pioneer the research and establishments of engineering institutions.

In conclusion, I believe that most of us would have something to do with engineering and with service in our vocation, and in our daily life with service in engineering which forms part of our daily life and would leave this though with you as to how effectively to bring about our own satisfaction that we have done our part being a Rotarian and that we have lived up to principles to which we all hold true.

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1960

Speaker: Rtn. Peter Hall

Subject: Shipping Operation

ATTENDANCE

Twenty-three members were present at our weekly meeting last Wednesday, 21st December, 1960, representing 82.14% of our total membership as follows:

Present	23
Absent	3
Excused	1
On Leave	1
	—
	28
	—

VISITING ROTARIANS

Name	Home Club
Rtn. Joen I. Connolly	Taipei
„ Shu-Fan Li	H.K. Island West

GUESTS

Name	Introduced by
Mrs. Anna Pao	Rtn. J. C. Bao
Mr. Paul Bao	— do —
Mr. Philip Leung	Rtn. Edwin Tao
Mr. Alex Mak	— do —
Miss Dorothy Fung	Rtn. Bill Nichol
Mr. R. S. Nichol	— do —
Mr. Bert Chen	Rtn. Jimmy Wu
Mrs. Lucy Chang	Rtn. K. S. Chang
Miss Berrie Chang	— do —
Mr. F. W. S. Stephens	Rtn. Pat Cha
Mrs. Sophia Wang	Rtn. Wilson Wang
Master Bumy, Carg & Denny Wang	— do —
Miss Eddy Wang	— do —
Mrs. Sylvia Cheng	Rtn. Paul Cheng
Mrs. Daisy Cheng	— do —
Mrs. Annie Young	Rtn. Norman Young
Mr. Gerald Goh	Rtn. K. C. Goh
Mr. Peter Chan	Rtn. Dragon Nie
Mr. Arthur Huang	— do —
Mr. Y. C. Sho	— do —
Mr. D. S. Yuen	Rtn. John Yuen



THE final was given by the youngest member of our club, Rtn. Peter Hall, who delivered a paper on "Shipping" during the 28th Dec

Rtn. Peter Hall gave a paper on "Shipping" during the 28th Dec. He was introduced by our President, Rtn. J. C. Bao, who read some kind of a paper on "Shipping" and what the little ship was like on the sea. Looking up at the sky, he found this was the Walrus.

"The time has come to talk about shipping."

Of shoes—
—and
of cabbages.
And why
And what

Well, the
and sufficient
mentioned by
talk about shipping
business

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