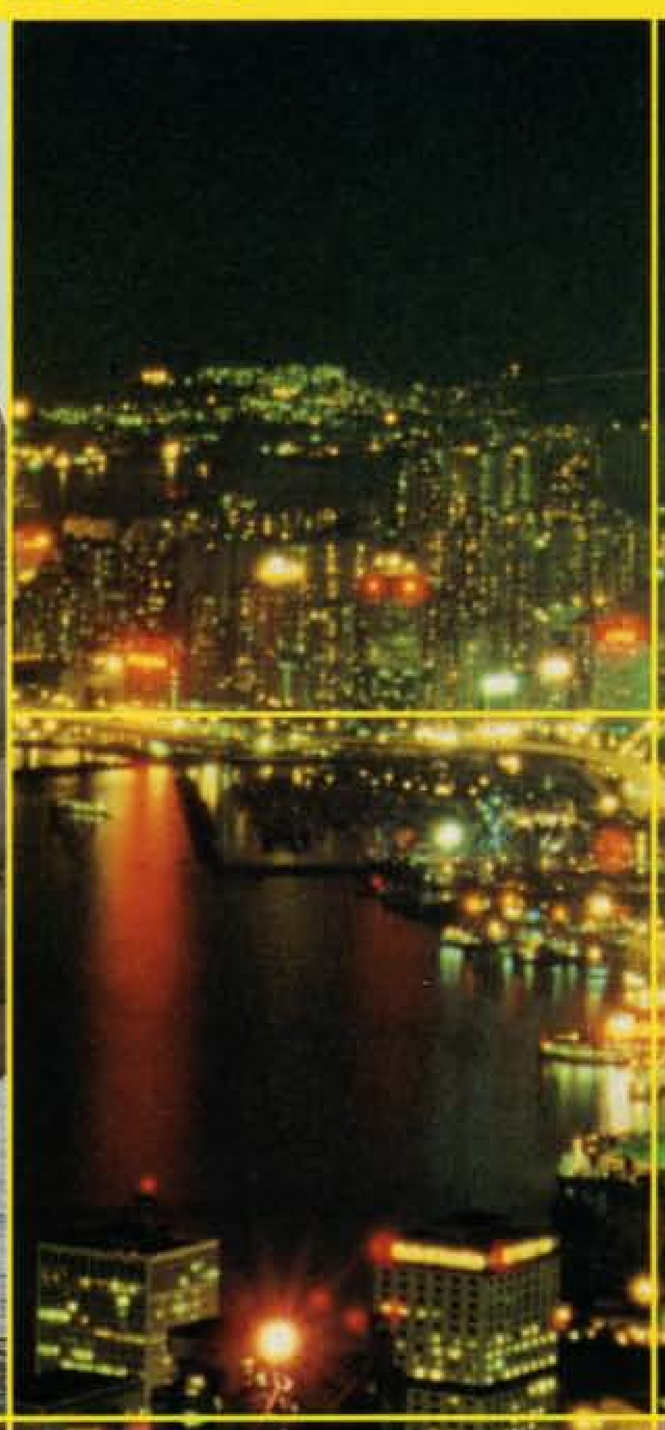
Harbour Lights

Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce

NOVEMBER ISSUE

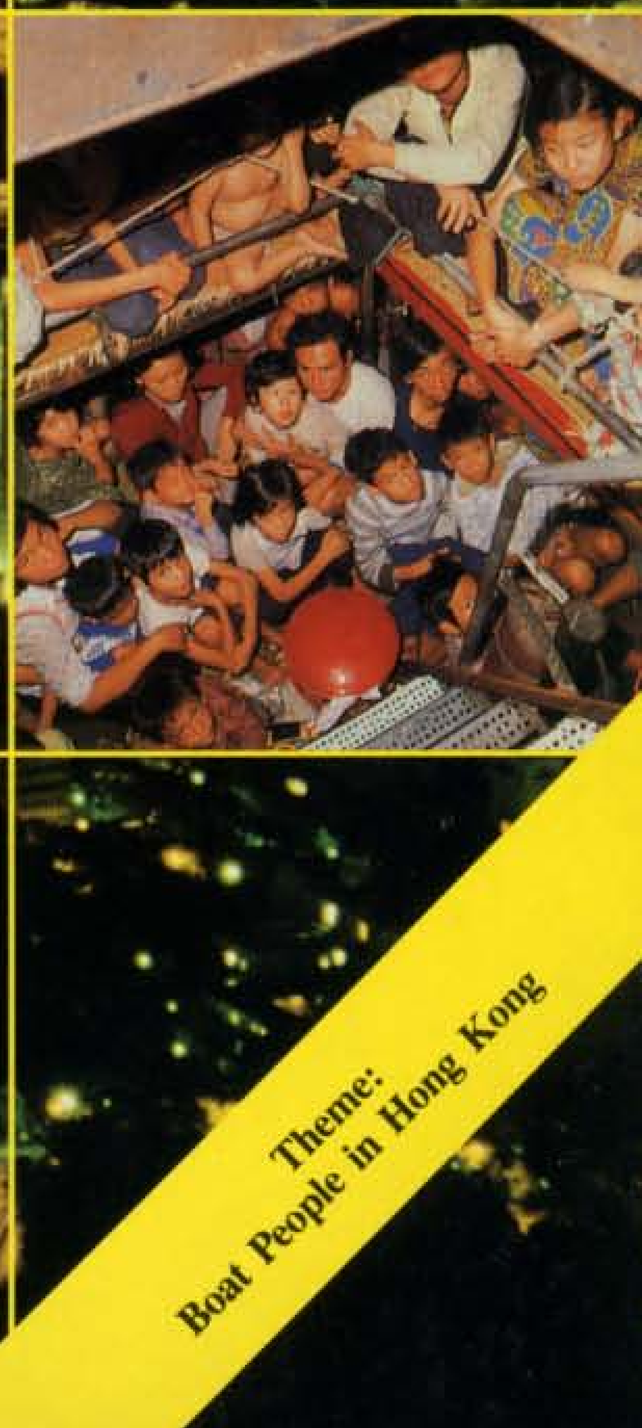












Theme:
Boat People in Hong Kong

THE JAYCEE CREED

We believe:
That faith in God gives meaning
and purpose to human life;
That the brotherhood of man
transcends the sovereignty of nations;
That economic justice can best be won
by free man through free enterprise;
That government should be of laws
rather than of men;
That earth's great treasure
lies in human personality;
And that service to humanity
is the best work of life.

青商信條

我們深信
篤信眞理可使人類的生命具有意義
和目的
人類的親愛精神沒有彊域的限制
經濟上的公平應由自由的人通過自
由企業的途徑獲得之
健全的組織應建立在法治的精神上
人格是世界上最大的寶藏
服務人羣是人生最崇高的工作

Who are the Jaycees?

Jaycees International (JCI) is a worldwide association of young people between 18 and 40, that welcomes all nationalities, races and religions. It has some 500,000 members in nearly 13,000 communities throughout 80 member nations.

Purposes TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY BY PROVIDING THE OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE TO DEVELOP THE LEADERSHIP SKILLS, SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND FELLOWSHIP NECESSARY TO CREATE POSITIVE CHANGE. In Hong Kong JCI is represented by one National Board with 17 local chapters, comprising a total of 1,300 members. This organisation is known as THE HONG KONG JUNIOR CHAMBER of COMMERCE of THE HONG KONG JAYCEES.

History The organisation was founded in St. Louis, Missouri, USA by Henry Giessenbier in 1915. On December 11, 1944, Junior Chamber International (JCI) was founded. The JCI Secretariat is located in Coral Gables, Florida, USA.

Four Areas of Opportunities for Self Development
leadership, management, community and international opportunities.

Rights of the Child JCI recognises and supports the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

In 1979, Jaycees throughout the World conducted programs which directly affected the views of more than eleven million children. Since then, national and local Jaycee organisations conduct permanent and continuing programs to assist with providing for the basic needs of children as set out in the declaration.

LOCAL CHAPTERS

VICTORIA • KOWLOON • ISLAND • PENINSULA • JAYCEETTES • LION ROCK • HARBOUR • YUEN LONG • TAI PING SHAN • BAUHINIA • DRAGON • EAST KOWLOON • CITY • QUEENSWAY • NORTH DISTRICT • OCEAN • SHATIN •

Harbour Lights

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CONTENTS

MESSAGE FROM NATIONAL PRESIDENT	2
HONG KONG JAYCEES HISTORY	3-5
BOAT PEOPLE IN HONG KONG	6-13
HONG KONG JAYCEES ACTIVITIES	14-23
NOM THEME PROJECT — CHILDREN'S RIGHTS FESTIVAL	24-25
HKJCC'S TRAINING DEVELOPMENT IN 1989	26-27
JCI NEWS ON THE ROAD WITH THE PRESIDENT	28
GLOBAL PROJECT '89	29
JUNIOR CHAMBER LAUNCHED IN POLAND AND THE SOVIET UNION	30
THE JUNIOR CHAMBER EXCHANGE	31-35
KNOWLEDGE TANK — MEETING MANAGEMENT	36

Opinions expressed in this publication are those of the writers and do not necessarily reflect the official views of the Hong Kong Junior Chamber or its local chapters. All correspondence and articles for *Harbour Lights* should be directed to the National Publication Director, Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce, Flat C, 15/F, Central Mansion, 272 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-438913. Cable: "JAYCEE". All rights reserved.

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Message from National President

The year 1989 has been a critical one in the history of Hong Kong. The confidence crisis, which we have been facing for some time, has been further escalated by the recent turmoil in China. The Vietnamese boat people issue has become more and more distressing. The economy of Hong Kong is weakening.

Though we are facing testing times, we should have confidence in our homeland because our future is in our hands. How Hong Kong will shape up depends directly on how much love, time and effort we put in building the territory.

Both the Hong Kong and Chinese Governments are working very hard to restore confidence among Hong Kong people. Much consultation has taken place on the basis law for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government. Many suggestions have been made for our administrative system after 1997, but they all have their Pros and Cons. No matter which proposal is chosen in the end, we have to make it work. It has to be an effort on everybody's part because that is the only way we can have a future.

Much effort has also been made to make sure that Hong Kong remains a fit place to live and the Hong Kong Government has taken a very encouraging step by allocating $20 billion for environment protection projects over the next 10 years.

One very effective means to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong is to grant the Hong Kong citizens the right of abode in England. I am sure that almost all Hong Kong citizens have the same feeling; that there is nowhere in the world that we feel more comfortable than in Hong Kong because we enjoy our life-style here. Thus, what they need is only an insurance policy. With that they will devote themselves to working towards building a better Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong Jaycees have a very important role to play in this transitional period. With our positive attitude and hearts dedicated to serving the community, we will surely be able to accomplish our mission to train a healthy and committed generation to serve our future. Hong Kong Jaycees are always respected because they make things happen. Thus, fellow Hong Kong Jaycee members, play an active part in building your own future!

JUNIA HO
National President

HISTORY OF HONG KONG JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Jaycee Movement reached Hong Kong in 1949,when a Philippine Jaycee John Ng who was the Special Liasion Officer of the JCI 5th Congress and was charged with the mission of converting Hong Kong to Jayceeism arrived in November. Through the introduction of his cousin, Mr. Alex Ng, a Jaycee Senator still, Mr. John Ng was presented to Rev. E. Bourke, former director of Wah Yan College, Hong Kong. A meeting was then arranged for him to meet a group of young businessmen. During the meeting, Mr. John Ng's explanation of the aim and purpose of the Jaycee movement succeeded in firing the imagination of his audience. Eight days later, sponsor group of the Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce was formed and Mr. Paul Lim was elected as Convenor of the organizing committee. Mr. Austin Coates from Hong Kong Government, then as Assistant Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong, was assigned to serve as Advisor to the Organizing Committee.

The tempo of laying the foundation of the Chamber was further stepped up when Mr. Ramon V. Del Rosario, the JCI Vice-President for Asia, offered to recommend prompt recognition of the Hong Kong's Jaycee membership status. He also invited the Organizing Committee to send observers to Manila to attend the JCI 5th Congress. On 21st March, 1950, a sponsors meeting was called to receive the report of the return observers from Manila. The account of their vivid experience gave Hong Kong a deeper insight into Jaycee movement. A week later, the Provisional Constitution which had been in the making during the previous three months was adopted. Finally, on 6th April, 1950, the Inaugural General Meeting of the Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce was held and the first Board of Directors was elected. One month thence, on 6th May, 1950, the Chamber was inaugurated by Mr. Roberto Vianueva, the JCI Vice-President for Asia. Thus, The Hong Kong Junior Chamber was born.

1950 — 1st JCI Regional Conference for Asia was held in Hong Kong. The Governor of Hong Kong officiated the Opening Ceremony.

1952 — Mr. J.S. Lee was elected as Vice-President of Junior Chamber International for Asia.

1954 — 4th JCI Regional Conference for Asia was held in Hong Kong.

1956 Mr. A. de O. Sales was elected as JCI World President, a great honour indeed to the Hong Kong Jaycees.

1957 — Mr. Francis J. Chan was elected as JCI Vice-President for Commissions.

1962 — The 17th World Congress of Junior Chamber International was hosted by Hong Kong Jaycees. (The surplus of the Congress was put into investment under the management of the Board of Trustees which should consist of the current President and four other persons drawn from and elected by members of the 17th World Congress Organizing Committee and the past Presidents of the Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce.)

1965 — The Kowloon Junior Chamber was formed.

1966 — JCI Regional Conference was again held in Hong Kong.
— Island Junior Chamber was formed and then the existing members of Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce later called themselves Victoria Junior Chamber. Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce then became the National Organisation consisting of three LOMS as mentioned above.

1967 "HARBOUR LIGHTS," the official magazine of Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce, was given the "Best NOM Publication" award at the World Congress in Toronto, Canada.

1969 — Peninsula Junior Chamber, the first Chinese speaking chapter, was formed and affiliated to Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce.
— Towards the end of the year, the Hong Kong Jayceettes, the first all-lady chapter, was formed and affiliated to Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce.

1970 — The Hong Kong Jaycees celebrated its 20th year with his Excellency The Governor Sir David Trench as Guest of Honour.
The 1st Outstanding Young Men Award was launched, (forerunner of the Ten Outstanding Young Persons Award) with H.E. The Governor Sir David Trench as the Patron with a special message. Dr The Hon Sir Albert Rodrigues CBF, ED. J. P, as Guest of Honour, to officiate the ceremony. Message also from Past JCI President, Mr A. de. O. Sales.

1971 — At the National Convention in October, the Lion Rock Junior Chamber, another Chinese speaking chapter, was affiliated with Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce, becoming the sixth local chapter in Hong Kong.

1972 — The Hong Kong Jaycees and Jayceettes hosted a JCI Regional Conference in April.

1974 — Proposed by Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce, an Asian Pacific Development Council was established at the Tai Chung Conference. Senator Alex Tzang the then National President of Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce, was elected as Chairman of the Council.

1975 — The Hong Kong Jaycees celebrated its Silver Jubilee with His Excellency The Governor as Guest of Honour.
— Senator Alex Tzang was elected as JCI Vice-President and appointed as Chairman of the Jamaica JCI Regional Conference.

1976 — Senator Paul Yin was elected as APDC Councillor.

1977 — Senator Jennifer Yu was elected as APDC Councillor.
— Two more Chinese speaking chapters, Harbour Jaycees and Yuen Long Jaycees were formed and affiliated to Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce.
— Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce was awarded Jaycees International Presidential Award of Excellence for Outstanding Achievement in Chapter Extension with an increase of 25%.
— The Hong Kong Jayceettes won "Assistance to Handicapped" A ward at the Johannesburg World Congress.

1978 — Tai Ping Shan Jaycees, the 9th chapter in Hong Kong was formed and afffiliated.
— Jaycees International NOM Officer Training School hosted by harbour Jaycees was held in Hong Kong.
— Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce won 3 awards and one certificate of merit during Manila Congress, toped by Most Outstanding New LOM Award — Harbour Jaycees.

1979 — Senator Peter Tsang was elected as JCI Vice-President.
— Senator Major Tang was elected as APDC Councillor.
— 1979 JCI Hong Kong Conference hosted by Hong Kong Jayceettes was successfully held in Hong Kong with over 1,700 delegates attending.
— Bauhinia Jaycees, the first all-lady Chinese speaking chapter, sponsored by Peninsula Jaycees was approved as a provisional chapter.
— Dragon Jaycees, an English speaking chapter, was approved as a provisional chapter.
— Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce was awarded Jaycees International President Award of Excellence for Outstanding Achievement in Growth with an increase of over 50% in membership.

1980 — The Hong Kong Jaycees celebrated its 30th Anniversary.
— Senator John Lo was elected as JCI Vice-President.
— Bauhinia Jaycees was affiliated as the 10th Chapter.
— Dragon Jaycees was affiliated as the 11th Chapter.
— East Kowloon Jaycees, sponsored by Kowloon Jaycees, was approved as a provisional chapter and subsequently affiliated as the 12th chapter in Hong Kong.

1981 — Senator Alex Tzang was elected as JCI Executive Vice-President.
— Senator John Lo was appointed Special Assistant to the World President on Public Relations.
— City Jaycees, the 13th chapter in Hong Kong, was formed and affiliated.
— Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce won the largest Delegation Award for Area B at the Berlin World Congress.
— Hong Kong Jayceettes won 3 awards at the Berlin World Congress:
Best Civic Involvement Program Award
Best Economic Affairs Award.
The Most Outstanding Chapter of the World Award.

1982 — Senator John Lo was appointed as JCI Represenative to the United Nations in Asia.
— Senator Alex Tzang was appointed as JCI Hon. Treasurer.
— Peninsula Jaycees won the Best Fund-raising Project Award at the Seoul Congress, whilst City Jaycees won a Certificate of Merit in the Safey Project Award.
— Bauhinia Jaycees won the Best Youth Activities Project Award at the Miyazaki Conference.

1983 — Senator Major Tang was appointed as JCI Representive to the United Nations in Asia.
— Bauhinia Jaycees won the Certificate of Merit of "Outstanding Youth Activities Project" during the Christ-church Conference.
— The Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce won 2 NOM Awards, 1 LOM Award and 2 Certificates of Merit during the Taipei World Congress as follows:
Outstanding NOM Economic Affair Programme
Outstanding NOM Leadership Development Programme. Outstanding LOM Publication Award-Peninsula Jaycees.
Certificate of Merit of Outstanding LOM Economic Affair Programme — Hong Kong Jayceettes
Certificate of Merit of Outstanding LOM Community Development Project — Bauhinia Jaycees
— Mr. Pao Ping-Wing, a 1982 TOYP awardee of Hong Kong was selected as an Honoree of the 1983 TOYP of World during the Taipei World Congress.

1984 — Senator Andrew Wong was elected as APDC Councillor.
— Senator Sonny Yu was appointed as Special Assistant to JCI President for Development in Asia.
— Two Awards were won at the JCI Kuala Lumpur Conference.
Best Youth Activities Award awarded to Hong Kong Jayceettes.
Best Community Development Project Award awarded to Bauhinia Jaycees.
— Queensway Jaycees, an English speaking chapter, was formed and affiliated as the 14th chapter.
— Macau Jaycees, the first Jaycee chapter in Macau, was formed and affiliated as the 15th chapter.
— Miss Doreen Leung Dor-Ling, a 1982 TOYP Awardee of Hong Kong was selected as an Honoree of the 1984 TOYP of the World during the Montreal World Congress.
— Victoria Jaycees won the "Most Outstanding Leadership Development Project" Award at the Montreal World Congress.

1985 — Senator Andrew Wong was appointed as the Special Assistant to JCI World President for liaision with UN Agencies in Asia.
— Senator John W.H. Chan was elected as APDC Chairman.
— Senator Jennifer Yu was elected as JCI Vice President.
— For the first time, the National Convention of Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce was held in Macau, hosted by the Macau Jaycees.
— Miss Tsang Wai-yin, an Awardee of 1984 TOYP of Hong Kong was selected as an Honoree of the 1985 TOYP of the World during the Cartagena World Congress.
— The North District Jaycees was formed and accepted as provisional chapter.
— A certificate of merit in the category of "Civic Involvement" was awarded to Hong Kong Jayceettes at the Cartagena World Congress.

1986 — Senator John W. H. Chan was appointed as Special Assistant to JCI President for Marketing in Asia.
— Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce won 1 NOM award and 3 LOM awards at the Pusan Conference, as follows:
Outstanding NOM Public Relations Project Award
Outstanding LOM Leadership Development Project Award — Hong Kong Jayceettes
Outstanding LOM Special Project Award — Victoria Jayees
Publication Award — City Jaycees
— North District Jaycees was affiliated as the 16th Chapter.
— Ocean Jaycees, being mostly formed from the young and energetic delegation of the "Young Leaders' Voyage 1986" was accepted as a provisional chapter.
— Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce won 1 NOM Certificate of Merit and 5 LOM awards at the Nagoya World Congress, as follows:
Certificate of Merit of Outstanding NOM Public Relations Project
Outstanding LOM Publication Award — Peninsula Jaycees
Outstanding LOM Public Health Project Award — Peninsula Jaycees
Most Outstanding LOM Award — Peninsula Jaycees
Outstanding LOM Public Relations Project Award — Hong Kong Jayceettes
Outstanding LOM Criminal Justice Award — Queensway Jaycees

1987 — Senator Jennifer Yu was elected as JCI Executive Vice President for Area B and chaired the JCI Singapore Conference
— Senator Paul Cheung was elected as the Asian Pacific Senate President for 87/88
— Senator Ng Leung Yau was appointed as Special Assistant to JCI President for Marketing in Area B
— Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce won 1 NOM Award, 4 LOM Awards and one Certificate of Merit at the Singapore Conference, as follows:
Special Membership Growth Award – Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce
Best Community Theme Award – City Jaycees
Major Emphasis Theme Award – City Jaycees
Public Health Project Award (Certificate of Merit) – Harbour Jaycees
Outstanding LOM President of the Asia Pacific Area Award – Wallace Yuen of Peninsula Jaycees
1st prize in Theme Poster Design Competition – Paul Lau of Peninsula Jaycees
— Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce won 2 awards at the Amsterdam World Congress, as follows:
Outstanding LOM President of the World Award – Wallace Yuen of Peninsula Jaycees
1st prize in Theme Poster Design Competition – Paul Lau of Peninsula Jaycees
— Ocean Jaycees was affiliated as the 17th Chapter
— Shatin Jaycees was accepted as a provisional chapter

1988 — Senator Jennifer Yu was elected as the first lady and first Chinese JCI World President
— Senator Agnes Fok was elected as APDC Councillor
— Senator Ng Leung Yau was appointed as the Special Assistant to JCI President for Sponorship in Area B
— JC Winnie Wan was appointed as Executive Assistant to JCI World President in Area B
— The 1988 Asian Pacific Conference was successfully held in Macau, hosted by Macau Jaycees, with over 3500 delegates attending.
— The Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce won 6 LOM awards and 2 Certificates of Merit as follows:

Outstanding LOM of the Asia Pacific Award	— Peninsula Jaycees
Public Health Project Award	— Harbour Jaycees
Civic Involvement Program Award	— Peninsula Jaycees
The Safety Award	— East Kowloon Jaycees
Best Community Development Award	— Hong Kong Jayceettes
Leadership Development Award	— Island Jaycees & Queensway Jaycees
ADPC Training Award (Certificate Of Merit)	— Island Jaycees & Bauhinia Jaycees
Environment Improvement Award (Certificate of Merit)	— Peninsula Jaycee

In addition, JC Michael Cheng Leung Wah of Peninsula Jaycees was the 1st runner-up in Theme Essay Contest
— Shatin Jaycees was affiliated as 18th Chapter
— Hou Kong Jaycees was affiliated as 19th Chapter, second in Macau
— Macau Jaycees was accepted as a NOM at the JCI Sydney World Congress. Both Pan-Mac Jaycees (formerly called Macau Jaycees) and Hou Kong Jaycees resigned from Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce as the LOMs.
— 1 NOM Award and 4 LOM Awards were won by Hong Kong Junior Chamber Of Commerce at the JCI Sydney Congress

Public Relations Award	— Hong Kong Junior Chamber
The Safety Award	— Peninsula Jaycees
Public Health Project Award	— Peninsula Jaycees
Criminal Justice Award	— Harbour Jaycees
Environmental Improvement Award	— Hong Kong Jayceettes

In addition,JC Addy Cheong was awarded the Most Outstanding Theme Director in Area B and Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce had fulfilled JCI 100% Efficiency Program
— Mr. Jacky Chan Kong-sang, a 1986 TOYP Awardee of Hong Kong was selected as an Honoree of the 1988 TOYP of the World during the Sydney World Congress.

1989 – NIPP Gary Lee was appointed as Executive Assistant to World President on Public Relations and Marketing.
– Jaycee Stephen Chan was appointed as Special Assistant to World President on Public Relations and Marketing for Area B.

— NIPP Gary Lee was appointed as Executive Assistant to World President on Public Relations and Marketing.
— Jaycee Stephen Chan was appointed as Special Assistant to World President on Public Relations and Marketing for Area B.
— NP Junia Ho was appointed by Chief Secretary as member of the Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education.
— PNP Ng Leung Yau was appointed as the Chairman of Asia Pacific Development Council for 1989-90.
— NP Junia Ho was elected as the Director of ASPAC Senate Board.
— 1 NOM Award, 5 LOM Awards and 1 Certificate of Merit were won by Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce at the Yokohama Conference:

Public Relations Award – Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce
APDC Training Award – East Kowloon Jaycees
Best International Affairs Award – Harbour Jaycees
The Safety Award – Peninsula Jaycees
Best Community Development Project Award – Ocean Jaycees
Outstanding Current Member Award – Jaycee Kendy Yau (IJC)
Outstanding LOM of Asia Pacific Award – Peninsula Jaycees (Certificate of Merit)

In addition, JC Davis Kwong of Queensway Jaycees was the 2nd Runner-up in the World Speaking Competition during Yokohama Conference.

Boat People in Hong Kong



The Hon. Mrs Rita Fan OBE, JP
The Executive and Legislative Councillor

An Interview with The Hon. Mrs. Rita Fan, OBE, JP

Subsequent to the end of the Vietnamese War, the continuous and overwhelming exodus of Vietnamese people fleeing either for political reasons or for economic reasons set in to cause trouble to the countries within their reach of escape. In the wake of the problems brought by these people on the run, all members of the United Nations found it imperative that they do something to cope with the constrained situations. Hong Kong, being a country among those accessible by the Vietnamese fugitives, was brought to bear the brunt. In accordance with the understanding reached at the 1979 United Nations Conference on South East Asia Refugees held in Geneva, Hong Kong started operating a policy of providing first asylum to all arrivals. Since then, no asylum seekers have been turned away. Bombarded by the constant invasion of these asylum seekers, Hong Kong has been led to a desperate point of agony. To understand much more about and study deeper into the core of the problem caused by the Vietnamese Refugees and Boat People, we therefore have managed to collect authoritative report and informative materials by an interview with The Hon. Mrs. Rita Fan, OBE, JP, the Executive & Legislative Councillor, the Deputy Convenor of the Security Panel which is responsible for handling the matters related to Vietnamese Refugees and Boat People. The Security Panel consists of: Convenor — The Hon. John Swaine, CBE, QC, JP, Deputy Convenor — The Hon. Rita Fan, OBE, JP, Members — The Hon. Rosanna Tam, JP, The Hon. Chung Pui Lam, JP, The Hon. Ho Sai Chu, MBE, JP, The Hon. Martin Lee, QC, JP, The Hon. Hui Yin Fat, OBE, JP, The Hon. Pang Chun Hoi, MBE, The Hon. Ronald Arculli, JP and The Hon. Kingsley Sit.

We hope that, by this writing, we can reflect with substantial proof the real plight and the tangible danger resulted from the influx of Vietnamese Refugees and Boat People to Hong Kong.

The First Vietnamese Refugees to arrive in Hong Kong were 3,743 in 1975. The influx reached a peak in 1979 when over 66,000 people arrived in the first seven months of the year. In 1987, the numbers arriving in Hong Kong began to rise, with no offsetting increase in resettlement: the more than 3,300 who arrived exceeded departures by over 1,000. The 1988 situation was worse: over 18,000 new arrivals against less than 3,000 departures. (See table 1 & 2.) Against the passage of the first six months of 1989, the population of Vietnamese Boat People in Hong Kong reached 47,361. (See table 3.) The latest figures in May and June revealed that the monthly arrival had exceeded in 9,000. The problems posed by Vietnamese Boat People should be seen in the context of pressures of high population density and illegal immigration.

Hong Kong has a total land area of 1,070 sq.km., three quarters of which is unproductive hillside or barren islands, and a population of 5.5 million. The population density is one of the highest in the world at 5,192 persons per sq.km.. In one district, Mongkok, the population density is about 140,000 per sq.km.. In comparison with 22 per sq.km. in the U.S.A. and 230 in the U.K., Hong Kong's population density is 250 times that of the U.S.A. and 20 times that of the U.K.. Handicapped by the high population density of around 5,200 per sq.km., we, however, are already accommodating around 48,000 Vietnamese Refugees and Boat People. To put this in the context of the U.K., which has 230 per sq.km., it means having to accommodate over one million people. Therefore, it is apprehensible that the awful population density in Hong Kong is bound to deteriorate further against the soaring figures of the arrivals of Vietnamese Boat People.

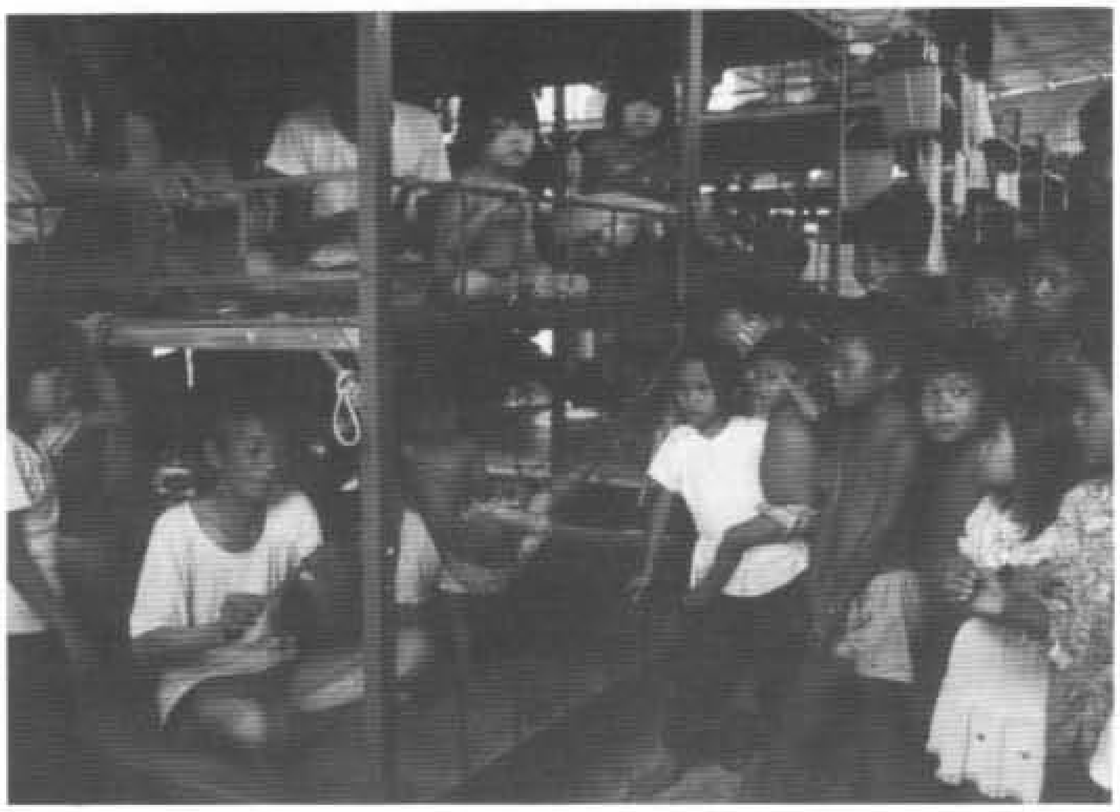


Simultaneously, illegal immigration has always been a major factor of the booming population in Hong Kong. Over the last decade, about 630,000 such immigrants have sneaked into Hong Kong from China. For the year 1988, a daily average of 58 illegal immigrants have been intercepted while attempting to enter Hong Kong. In consequence of the constant arrivals both from Vietnam and China, Hong Kong, with limited and merely a tiny piece of land, is faced with the pitfall that its people might have to confine themselves to a very small cubicals for living.

In spite of the predicament in that the supply of lands in Hong Kong cannot keep pace with the growth rate of new arrivals, Hong Kong has yet been taking in the ever flowing Vietnamese Boat People. However, since 1989 the balance between north and south Vietnamese has changed with the proportion of northerners steadily increasing. In 1984, 28% came from the northern part of Vietnam. In 1985, the proportion was 37%, 53% in 1986 and the figure of 70% in 1987. The proportion of northerners has increased to 72.2% during 1988 and the available evidence suggests that most have left Vietnam for economic reasons. (See table 4.)

Realising that a great majority of them have come purely for economic reasons, Hong Kong found it necessary to implement a new policy on Vietnamese Boat People and illegal immigrants. With effect from June 16, 1988, all Vietnamese Boat People arriving in Hong Kong will be treated as illegal immigrants unless they are determined, by a screening procedure, to be refugees as defined by the 1951 Geneva Convention and the 1967 Protocol. This measure is in accordance with internationally accepted practice for the determination of whether or not they are victims of political, religious, racial or other forms of persecution. In accordance with the screening procedures, those people screened in as refugees are accommodated in open centres (*1) together with other refugees. Those screened out as illegal immigrants are held in detention centres (*2) until arrangements for their return to Vietnam, under suitable safeguards, have been agreed with the Vietnamese Government and UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees). The separation of these centres has been so made as to effect the arrangement for resettlement, voluntary repatriation and any other appropriate proceedings. The screening program has shown that only about one in ten of those now arriving are political refugees. The rest are illegal immigrants. Upto August, 1989, there are 13,860 refugees awaiting resettlement, 1,974 screened out illegal immigrants; and 35,797 awaiting screening.

The screening policy has not had its objective of keeping the Vietnamese Boat People from entering Hong Kong fulfilled because of the following reasons:—



(a) The slow intake of Vietnamese Refugees by the Western Countries. At the estimated rate of resettlement in 1989 being 4,000, it will take at least 4 years to gradually reduce the number of refugees.
(b) The Vietnamese Government has been shedding their responsibility of taking back their people. Their claim not to welcome their people to be repatriated on the grounds of their having been screened out as illegal immigrants has decisively hampered Hong Kong's attempts to reduce the number of Vietnamese Boat People staying in Hong Kong.
(c) The voluntary repatriation rate has been disappointingly low at such level, taking the figure at 260 upto end July, that no significance can be seen as compared with the increasing rate of Vietnamese Boat People arriving Hong Kong.

In line with the failure to reduce the number of Vietnamese Boat People, Hong Kong has also been suffering from the large expenditures on the Boat People. During the period of 1979 — 1988, the spending stood at 1.5 billion dollars and for 1988/90, the spending is estimated to have reached 0.9 billion dollars. (See table 6.) These liabilities with no ending point have made Hong Kong's infliction of economic and social problems getting much more pressure. To our chagrin, these pressures have been neglected by a lot of Western Countries. Some of these countries, while making up excuses for refusing further transfer of Vietnamese Refugees into their countries by finding faults in our policy towards these people, even snub and dishonour our priviledges and request for their giving asylum to Hong Kong people, who are now caught in despair under the advancing grip of the Chinese Communist in the run up to 1997.

However, our request for Hong Kong people's migration rights and that for the Vietnamese people's repatriation policy should be studied in a different context. The vast majority of

the Vietnamese Boat People are treated as economic migrants by the resettlement countries, and thus has no chance of resettlement in the West. They do not want to stay in Hong Kong and they will have no future except the way back to Vietnam. Hong Kong is left with the burden of looking after them until they can return to Vietnam under human conditions. In contrast, the people of Hong Kong want to remain in Hong Kong. Those who have migrated stand to lose in income, in social status, in career development, and in breaking up family ties. Far from being economic migrants, they bring in capital, professional and entrepreneur skills, and are welcome by the countries which eye on foreign investment and talents. They are forced to leave because they need the insurance policy. If they can have the insurance policy without leaving, they certainly will not leave. There is a world of difference between Vietnamese Boat People and the people of Hong Kong.

Nevertheless, the countries in the West keep on casting aside their consciousness of the difference and just deviate to make from our appropriate request a paradoxical inference that we should treat the Vietnamese Boat People just as how we want to be treated by the Western Countries. In other words, these countries are stuck in the common goal of giving little help to Hong Kong. Some countries claiming to uphold the human right and humanitarian principles formed an unholy alliance with Vietnam to put pressure on first asylum countries to accept and suffer the consequences of their humanitarian stand and Vietnam's strategy. Hong Kong, an open and humane society, probably suffers most from this unholy alliance. Hong Kong cannot afford to accept continuous influx by the hundreds Vietnamese Boat People every day. We do not have sufficient resources, such as land to build accomodation of the desired standard and manpower to manage the centres. Even if the sites can be located and built up at great expenses, the rate of arrival of boat people is such that construction work just cannot catch up. CSD has large number of vacancies and the police have to manage camps which resulted in their removal from normal law and order duties. The service that should have provided to the public is depleted.



The problems of Vietnamese Refugees and Boat People will be unable to find any solution unless the parties concerned, namely; the Vietnamese Government and the Western Countries, can provide assistance in taking in more Vietnamese Boat People. Mrs. Fan commented that the early implementation of mandatory repatriation of screened out Boat People and the resettlement of all Vietnamese Refugees in Hong Kong over a period of 3 to 5 years are urgently needed in order to reverse the flow.

Be it on humanitarian grounds or for the purpose of diminishing the escalating impact of these people to the countries committed to the first asylum policy, the Western Countries concerned should open their doors wide for admittance of the Vietnamese Refugees and Boat People within as an early period as possible.

Note

*1 Open centres:
Refugees who arrived before 2 July 1982 are accommodated in the Kai Tak Transit Centre, an open centre managed by the Hong Kong Christian Aid to Refugees (HKCAR) on behalf of the UNHCR. Refugees in the open centre have complete freedom of movement and are allowed to take up employment.

*2 Detention centres:

(a) All asylum seekers arriving in Hong Kong after 15 June 1988 are accommodated in detention centres pending screening, and all those asylum seekers who have been determined by the screening process as non-refugees will also be detained in these centres pending repatriation to Vietnam.

(b) The conditions under which the asylum seekers and persons determined not to be refugees are detained will, subject to exceptional security requirements, be no more restrictive than those applied in closed centres prior to 16 June 1988. The detainees are not allowed to leave the centres, save for special purpose trips such as educational excursions for the children or attending for medical treatment in hospitals.

(c) Voluntary agencies continue to operate under the auspices of the UNHCR and provide the necessary social services including education, recreation, vocational training and workshop activities.

Other Centres for Vietnamese Refugees & Boat People

Departure Centre

Vietnamese refugees who have been accepted for resettlement and have firm departure dates are transferred to a departure centre (known as Kai Tak Vietnamese Boat People Departure Centre) for resettlement processing and to undergo cultural orientation programmes.

Closed Centres

With the substantial arrival of Vietnamese refugees in the early eighties, the Hong Kong Government implemented a closed centre policy from 2 July 1982. Refugees arriving on or after that date are currently accommodated in closed centres while awaiting resettlement overseas. These closed centres are managed by the Correctional Services Department pending handover to the UNHCR as open centres.

RASRO Transit Centre (RTC)

At the request of the UNHCR, Hong Kong has also agreed in February 1986 to establish a RASRO (Rescue At Sea Resettlement Offers) Transit Centre in order to help solve the problem of RASRO participating countries in resettling ship rescue cases within a 90-day guarantee period. This scheme permits the transfer to Hong Kong of overdue ship rescue cases from centres in other places of first asylum and provides a further period for these refugees to be processed for resettlement while staying in the RTC. A maximum of 100 refugees will be accommodated in the RTC at any one time and the maximum length of stay for any refugee is 180 days. This scheme represents an effort on the part of Hong Kong to help ease the problems of Vietnamese refugees in the South East Asian region as a whole. By making this contribution as well as resettling a number of refugees locally, it is hoped that other resettlement countries will be encouraged to give more sympathetic consideration towards increasing their intake of refugees from Hong Kong.

LOCATION OF VR & VBP CENTRES

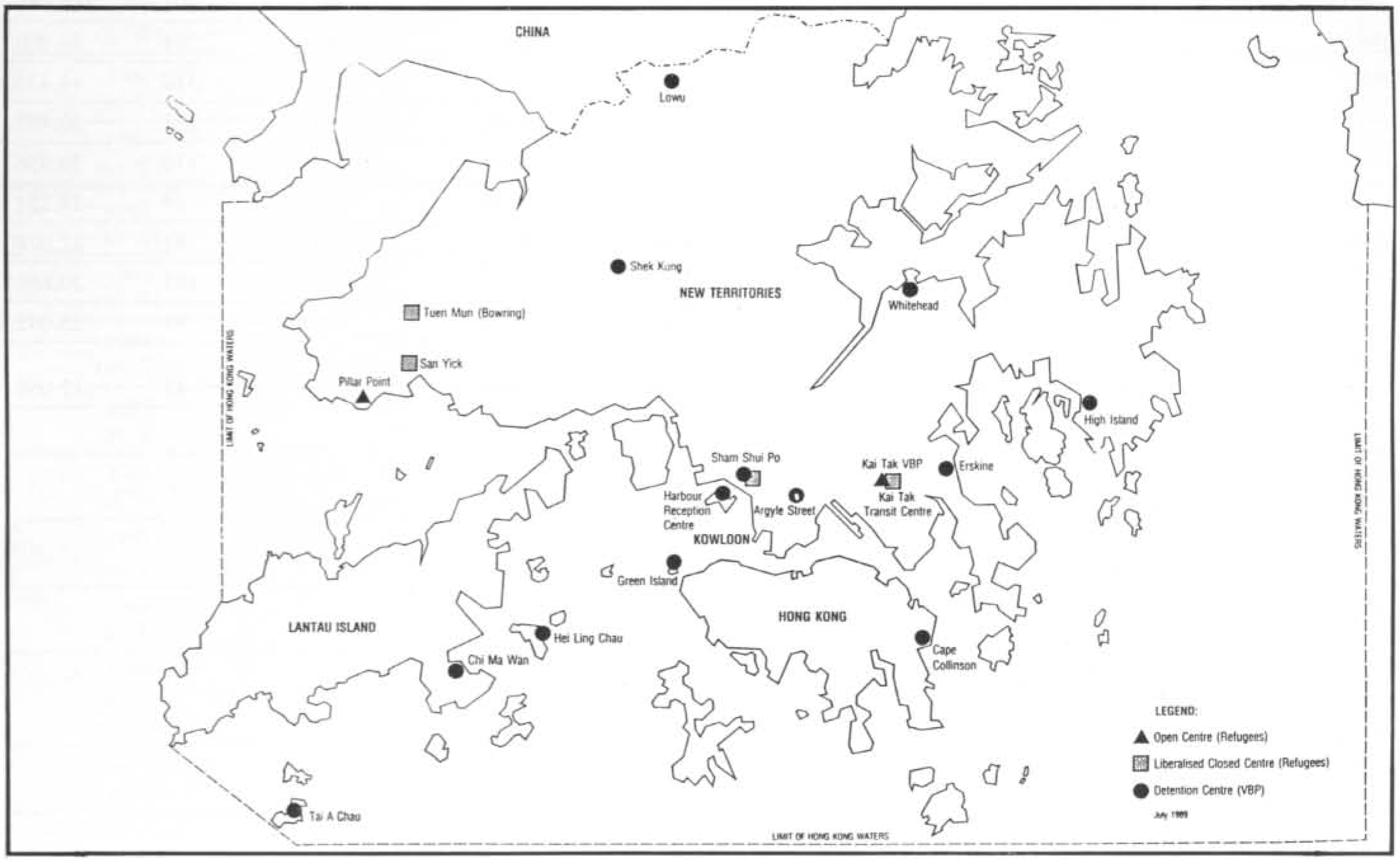


Table 1

Vietnamese Boat People — Regional Situation
Yearly Arrivals at Countries of First Asylum

Year/Month	No. of Arrivals							Total
	Hong Kong	Malaysia	Indonesia	Thailand	Philippines	Singapore	Macau	
1979	68,748	53,996	48,651	11,928	7,821	5,451	3,350	199,945
1980	6,788	18,263	6,821	21,549	4,932	9,280	2,270	69,903
1981	8,470	23,113	9,328	18,378	8,353	5,381	448	73,471
1982	7,836	14,855	7,835	6,076	3,288	2,749	59	42,698
1983	3,651	10,930	5,761	3,534	1,759	1,566	—	27,201
1984	2,230	9,035	7,438	2,808	1,870	894	—	24,275
1985	1,112	7,393	6,229	3,310	2,646	891	—	21,581
1986	2,055	7,400	2,685	3,886	2,046	729	8	18,809
1987	3,395	8,287	1,672	11,195	2,677	848	3	28,077
1988	18,328	13,312	1,660	7,082	3,826	698	6	44,912
1989 Upto June	23,087	12,487	3,214	2,010	4,922	561	—	46,281

Table 2

Vietnamese Refugees — Regional Situation
Yearly Departure from Places of First Asylum

Year/Month	No. of Departures							Total
	Hong Kong	Malaysia	Indonesia	Thailand	Philippines	Singapore	Macau	
1979	24,377	68,646	18,563	9,305	4,449	5,290	792	131,422
1980	37,468	41,349	35,227	21,051	6,892	9,091	3,007	154,085
1981	17,818	25,652	7,395	20,422	5,402	5,967	2,294	84,950
1982	9,247	16,253	6,865	2,772	6,166	2,784	346	44,433
1983	4,200	9,503	7,117	4,215	3,482	1,758	222	30,497
1984	3,694	10,460	6,901	6,659	2,201	931	110	30,956
1985	3,953	7,993	6,529	2,902	1,900	905	69	24,251
1986	3,816	7,011	5,435	2,668	2,155	911	82	22,078
1987	2,212	8,181	3,242	4,032	2,271	599	121	20,658
1988	2,772	8,516	2,024	8,610	2,226	806	88	25,042
1989 Upto June	1,808	4,863	982	3,198	867	299	43	12,060

Table 3

Vietnamese Boat People — Regional Situation
Population at Countries of First Asylum

Year/Month	Vietnamese Boat People Population as at end of month							Total
	Hong Kong	Malaysia	Indonesia	Thailand	Philippines	Singapore	Macau	
Dec 1979	50,609	34,290	32,100	5,671	5,315	882	3,487	132,354
Dec 1980	21,657	12,164	4,496	7,348	3,769	1,148	2,920	53,502
Dec 1981	12,960	9,845	6,191	4,991	6,628	539	1,196	42,350
Dec 1982	12,627	8,440	7,274	8,374	3,861	480	966	42,022
Dec 1983	12,766	10,077	6,036	8,057	2,236	286	803	40,261
Dec 1984	11,892	8,853	6,703	4,339	1,960	249	727	34,723
Dec 1985	9,443	8,456	6,568	4,891	2,744	235	677	33,014
Dec 1986	8,007	9,044	3,849	6,305	2,715	61	620	30,601
Dec 1987	9,532	9,120	2,453	13,627	3,219	311	518	38,780
Dec 1988	25,667	14,210	2,352	12,444	5,030	203	440	60,346
Jun 1989	47,361	22,006	4,613	11,406	9,146	463	401	95,396

Ethnic Origins of Arrivals

Table 4

Ethnic Origins of Arrivals: 1979-July 1989

No. of Refugees / Ethnic Origin / Period	Chinese from		Vietnamese from		Others from		Total (as %)
	South Vietnam	North Vietnam	South Vietnam	North Vietnam	South Vietnam	North Vietnam	
1979	17,972	37,536	9,825	3,341	73	1	68,748
(as %)	(26.1)	(54.6)	(14.3)	(4.9)	(0.1)		(100)
1980	62	43	5,599	1,084	—	—	6,788
(as %)	(0.9)	(0.6)	(82.5)	(16.0)			(100)
1981	87	61	6,050	2,272	—	—	8,470
(as %)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(71.5)	(26.8)			(100)
1982	91	27	6,051	1,667	—	—	7,836
(as %)	(1.2)	(0.3)	(77.2)	(21.3)			(100)
1983	47	11	1,904	1,689	—	—	3,651
(as %)	(1.3)	(0.3)	(52.1)	(46.3)			(100)
1984	49	21	1,563	597	—	—	2,230
(as %)	(2.2)	(0.9)	(70.1)	(26.8)			(100)
1985	13	10	687	402	—	—	1,112
(as %)	(1.2)	(0.9)	(61.8)	(36.1)			(100)
1986	50	25	914	1,066	—	—	2,055
(as %)	(2.4)	(1.2)	(44.4)	(52.0)			(100)
1987	13	23	999	2,360	—	—	3,395
(as %)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(29.4)	(69.5)			(100)
1988	82	162	5,012	13,072	—	—	18,328
(as %)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(27.4)	(71.3)			(100)
1989	234	251	1,951	24,947	—	—	27,383
(as %) (Upto June)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(7.1)	(91.1)			(100)
Grand total	18,700	38,170	40,555	52,497	73		149,996
(as %)	(12.5)	(25.4)	(27.0)	(35.0)	(0.1)		(100)

Table 5 **Resettlement Destinations of Vietnamese Refugees from Hong Kong**

Resettlement Destinations	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 (up to July)
Argentina	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	834	904	500	414	915	736	557	459	501	364	370
Austria	24	318	14	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	—
Belgium	101	29	6	2	2	11	1	—	42	—	—
Bermuda	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	4,801	6,548	2,070	1,088	536	1,008	1,302	975	766	1,009	868
China	1	33	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	164	321	220	180	47	49	18	45	5	12	—
Finland	—	—	—	—	57	54	1	69	30	69	3
France	164	188	362	218	181	65	90	47	61	4	35
Germany, W.	1,629	537	81	45	13	1	45	4	5	61	—
Greece	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Hong Kong	74	109	93	52	12	18	41	70	45	17	8
Ireland	109	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Israel	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	111	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ivory Coast	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	15	36	68	11	1	34	52	5	23	25	7
Luxembourg	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	1	—
Netherlands	261	96	102	110	26	18	13	82	71	69	64
New Caledonia	32	4	12	21	8	3	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	83	217	2	99	16	20	23	26	51	31	83
Norway (direct)	31	180	126	6	4	1	17	14	28	5	7
Norway (Bataan RPC)	—	—	61	72	2	26	22	100	5	185	—
Spain	1	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	8	95	2	13	207	11	—	101	44	15	81
Switzerland	51	414	97	14	3	9	—	22	8	2	1
UK	3,897	6,076	1,775	241	101	88	44	474	156	205	75
USA (direct)	11,906	16,382	12,219	5,226	210	301	144	122	67	139	65
USA (Bataan RPC)	—	4,671	3	1,431	1,855	1,240	1,577	1,201	266	548	574
Vanuatu	8	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	4	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	11	1
Others	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	24,377	37,468	17,818	9,247	4,200	3,694	3,953	3,816	2,212	2,772	2,242

Table 6 **Expenditure on Vietnamese Boat People**

	Capital Costs (A) ($ million)	Recurrent Costs ($ million) (B) (Note 1)	(C) (Note 2)	Total Costs (A) + (B)
1979/80 1980/81 1981/82	134.20	137.70	—	271.90 (Note 3)
1982/83	22.40	56.60	7.91	79.00
1983/84	47.70	47.50	15.04	95.20
1984/85	7.80	92.90	17.40	100.70
1985/86	1.56	115.70	16.31	117.26
1986/87	2.20	120.50	14.87	122.70
1987/88	11.04	143.60	17.28	154.64
1988/89	183.33	333.30	52.39	516.63 (Note 4)
Total	410.23	1,047.80	142.00	1,458.03
1989/90 estimates	405.00	491.00	112.00 (Note 5)	896.00

Note 1:

These are recurrent costs incurred by the Hong Kong Government on personal amoluments and departmental expenses for staff and activities relating to Vietnamese refugees and boat people.

Note 2:

These are recurrent costs initially incurred by the Hong Kong Government on care and maintenance of Vietnamese refugees and boat people in closed centres and detention centres, but subsequently recovered from the UNHCR.

Note 3:

During the period from 1979 to 1982 prior to the introduction of the closed centre policy, all Vietnamese refugees lived in open centres where the UNHCR met directly their basic care and maintenance costs. Such costs are in the order of $183.3 million.

Note 4:

HKG has also contributed HK$1 million towards the UNHCR appeal on voluntary repatriation of VBP.

Note 5:

The figure of $112 million reimbursable by the UNHCR is being revised upwards to take into account new arrival of VBP.

Discussion with UNHCR on the revision underway.

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST

Refugees celebrate return to Vietnam

By FIONA MACMAHON

THE view of the Vietnam coast looked distinctly different this time around.

Instead of the shoreline receding into the gloom as they stole away from their homeland in ageing boats at the dead of night, the second group of returning boat people caught their first glimpse of the coast from a cosy airliner flying at 30,000 feet.

At 3 pm yesterday, they broke into spontaneous applause as they spotted land. They were home again.

"The atmosphere on the plane was very cheerful, almost as though the nightmare for them was over," said Alexander Casella, special assistant to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), who flew back with them.

He told the *South China Morning Post* from Hanoi:

Each of the returnees had been given some money before they left Hongkong US$50 for adults, and US$25 for those under 14.

Most arrived loaded down with goods bought before they left, particularly radio-cassette players, electronic goods and cameras.

Dinh Duc Hoai, 14, originally from Hanoi, said he left by himself on January 16, 1988 with a group of about 20 people. "It was my mother who organised it."

Nguyen Van Can, 30, a fisherman from Thai Binh, southeast of Hanoi, said he had been forced to leave with a group of refugees as he knew how to navigate.

Congregating on top of the steps before boarding their flight at Kai Tak, they waved and smiled as they left the place they had hoped would fulfil their dreams of

C.Y. Yu



Many happy returns . . . smiles as Vietname

Warning on ov

(Cont'd from Page 1)

Government's decision but would not withdraw from working in the camps, she said.

"Save the Children's position is that if we withdraw the only people that will be

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Monthly intake to be raised, says UK

From DAVID WALLEN in London

THE Home Office in London yesterday said it would increase its monthly intake of Vietnamese refugees from Hongkong to fulfil the quota promised by Home Secretary Douglas Hurd.

Mr Hurd announced in July 1987 that 468 Vietnamese refugees from Hongkong would be accepted into the UK over a two-year period. But, as the end of that period nears, only 376 have been given the right of abode with a total of 92 still to arrive.

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Warning on conditions for refugees

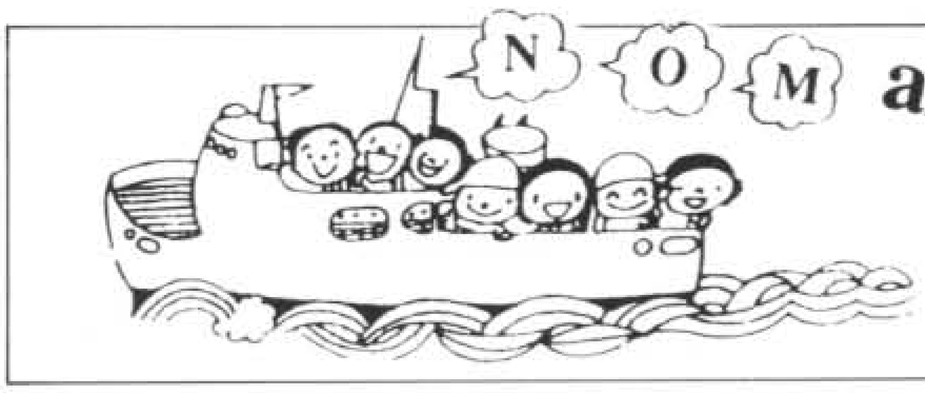
By Our Political Staff

THE Government was warned yesterday that its decision to cram Vietnamese refugees into existing centres instead of using the Four Seasons estate in Tsuen W
extra ac

How the camps are coping

REFUGEE CAMPS

Shamshuipo



N O M and LOMs Activities

Individual Area

Of all the four areas of Opportunities that we offer, Hong Kong Jaycees profess for the importance of individual training not only for the reason of polishing the leadership skills of our members, but also for the sake of preparing them for assuming the role of leaders on both local and international levels. For years, we have developed unique packages of training programmes covering varied topics on leadership. Seminars and workshops such as Leadership-in-Action, Personal Dynamics, Effective Communication and Goal-setting help members to speak effectively, learn leadership skills, improve their communication abilities and enhance their personal development. We have also established our very own resource library in accommodating a vast volume of training materials collected from all sources including Junior Chamber International and the neighbouring NOMs and LOMs.



"Crisis Management Seminar" . . . hosted by Tai Ping Shan Jaycees
— The seminar aimed to promote positive reactions to crisis situations or positive attitude to other crisis by incorporating various relevant topics such as choices evaluation, appreciation of crisis situations and crisis management skills.

NOM Training Projects



"Time Management Seminar" . . . hosted by Bauhinia Jaycees
— Through the seminar, we could learn how to use a daily organizer to plan our work and how to manage our time more effectively.



"Negotiation & Selling Skills" . . . hosted by Hong Kong Jayceettes
— Mr. K.K. Lau and Dr. Vincent Ng shared with us their unique views on "Negotiation Skills" and "Selling Skills".

Leadership-In-Action Camp

Theme: Team Building in Action

Jointly hosted by Kowloon, Queensway and Ocean Jaycees, the camp held on Sept. 16-17 at Ho Fook Tong Centre, Tuen Mu. It had attracted 110 participants. Through exciting team projects, the participants were provided the opportunity to acquire leadership skills in team building and problem-solving skills. This camp was very different from others as the programme was wholly action-oriented with no classroom boredom. The climax of the camp came on the latest part of the second day, where the 7 teams had to compete with each other in a "Do Your Best" exercise which was a keen competition via a series of sport activities. There were high team spirit and full cooperation of all the teams. The exhilarating response of the participants was most encouraging.



Trust Fall game — to develop trust in people.



Earn more Peanuts — one of the ice-breaking sessions.



"Jaycee Basic Law Seminar" . . . organized by North District Jaycees
— Our Past NVP David was one of the speakers to the seminar.



"Introductory Japanese Course" . . . jointly organized by Hong Kong Jayceettes and Shatin Jaycees
— Simple Japanese was taught to the delegates before set off for the Yokohama Conference.



"Politics in Office Seminar" . . . organized by Peninsula Jaycees
— Interpersonal relationship among colleagues could be enhanced after the 2-day seminar.



"How to Run Your Own Business Seminar" . . . organized by Island Jaycees
— The speakers had aroused our great interest to start our own business.



"Leaders in Style" . . . organized by Victoria, East Kowloon and Shatin Jaycees.
— "Be Confident, you can make it!"



"Speak Public, No Panic" . . . organized by Dragon Jaycees.
— The course provided opportunity for participants to deliver effective, persuasive presentation to various types of audiences and overcome stage fright with an emphasis on body language.

Management Area

Jaycee is a PEOPLE organization. When individual from all walks of life come together under one roof, they make a dynamic force driving towards greater achievements on their personal commitments as well as services to humanity. The Management area promises opportunity for the development of management skills through learning LOM management. It deals with finance, retention, marketing, and public relations. Learning such skills as how to create and control budget and manage people can give the member a whole new perspective, greatly expanding his/her personal and career possibilites.



"Jaycee Week 1989" of the NOM
Accompanied by NP Junia, NVP Petrus and chairman K.M. Lau, our Guest of Honour toured round the exhibition panels where the NOM and LOMs activities of recent years were shown.



"How to Build up a Successful Image" of the NOM
— The seminar taught us how to enhance the individual and corporate image.



NOM and LOMs Gathering on "Jin Jiang Cruise," organized by NOM PR Department
— Interchapter costume competition on the theme of Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival.
Here a member dressed up as the "Sheung Ngor" — a Chinese fairy.



The third National Orientations were held on August 11 and 18 with around 150 participants altogether.



Interchapter Basketball Campetition organized by Queensway Jaycees.
There was active participation from the 17 LOMs
— See the smiling faces of the O/C, team members and the cheer leading team.



Interchapter Bowling Competition organized by City Jaycees.
The winner team receiving their trophy and prizes.



"Nostalgic Dance Nite" . . . organized by Tai Ping Shan, Dragon and East Kowloon Jaycees
— Jaycees could be fun! This "Nostalgic Dance Nite" helped members to recall their good old days.



"Sports Competition Camp" . . . organized by Lion Rock and North District Jaycees
— Members of the 2 Chapters become closer friends after the camp.



"Past President Night" . . . organized by East Kowloon Jaycees
— It's a good time to review all the past achievements.



"Singing Contest" . . . organized by Queensway Jaycees
— Most Jaycee members have the potential of being a "Super Star"



"Summer Delights" . . . organized by Bauhinia Jaycees
— Besides fostering fellowship, members and friends of other chapters could relish sunshine on a beautiful Saturday.



"The 1989 Annual Ball" . . . organized by Shatin Jaycees
— The Chapter could raise substantial funds for implementation of coming projects with this Annual Ball.

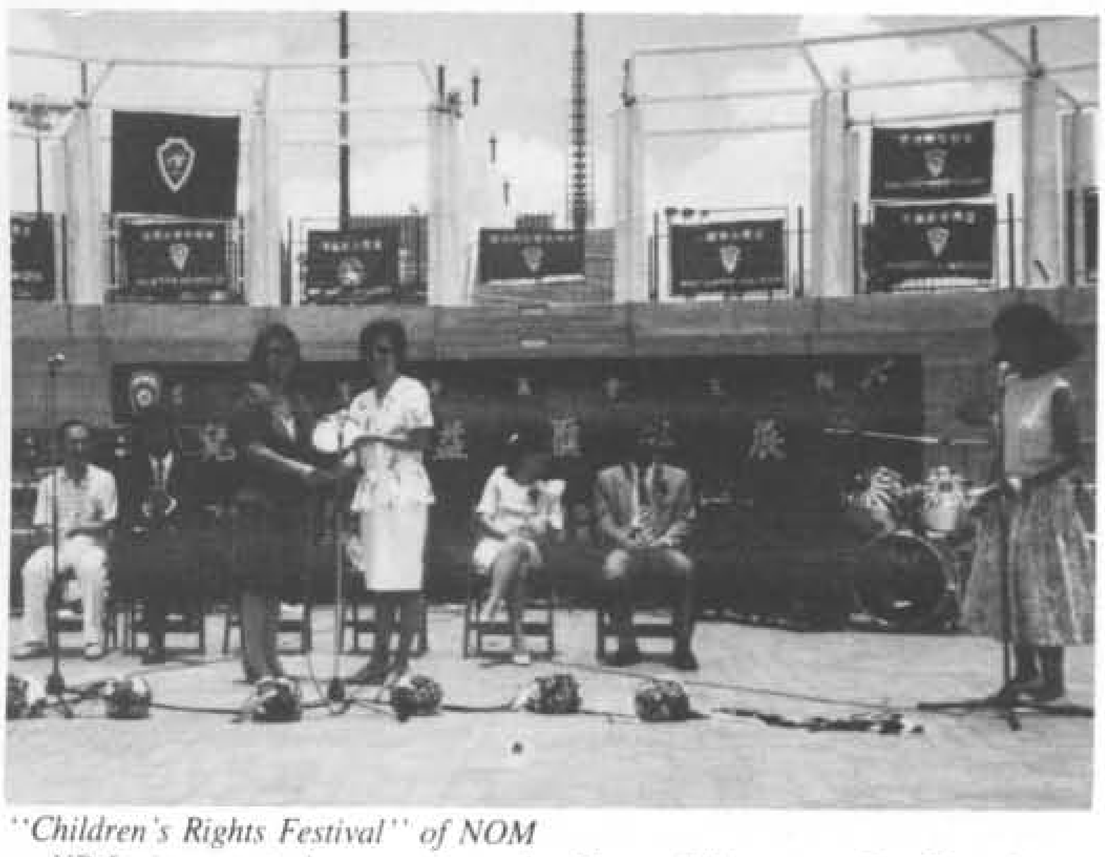
Community Area

Hong Kong Jaycees builds its strength on the belief that service to community is the best work of life. Members are always encouraged to coordinate or initiate meaningful projects to improve on the well being of Hong Kong. One can make a concrete contribution to one's environment and fellowman. For years, projects catering for the needs of various target groups and of different natures have been launched. These projects, on one hand, provide perfect training grounds on leadership development and personal growth for members; and on the other, open up avenues through which they could discharge their social obligations as reputable citizens of Hong Kong.

NOM Projects



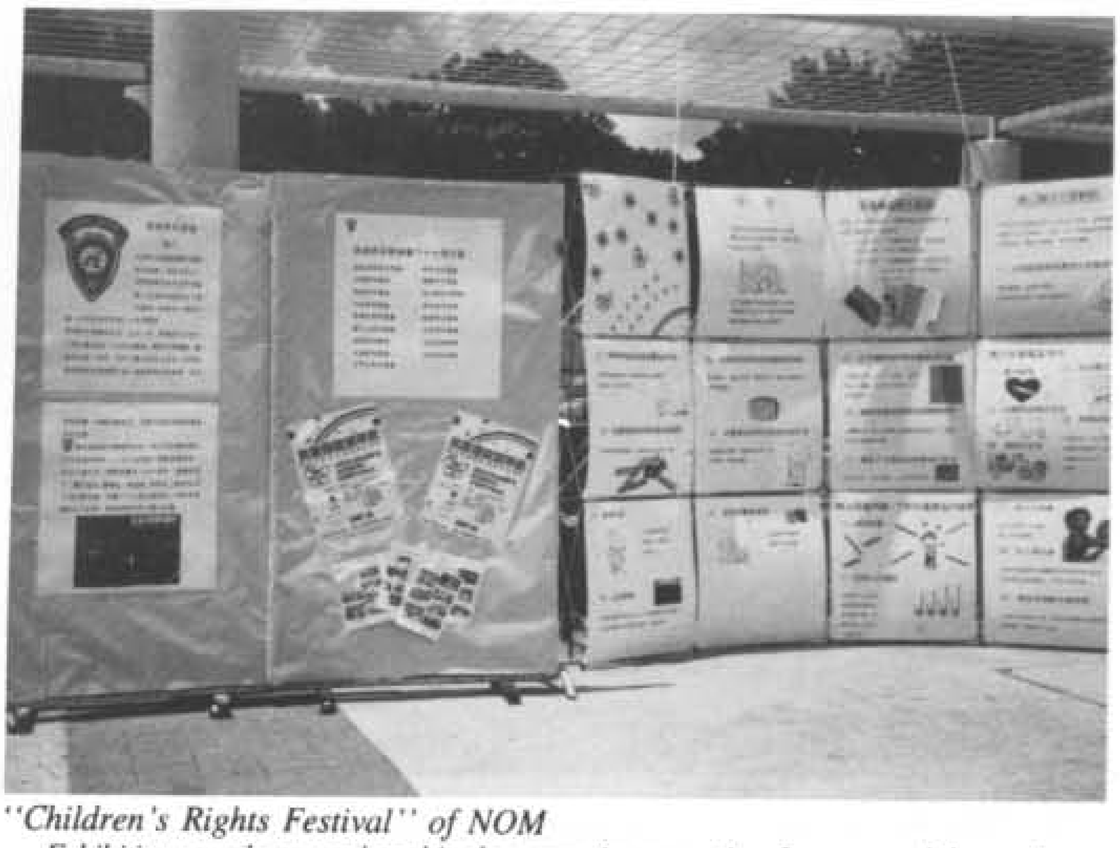
"What Jaycees can do after the Student Movement" Seminar held on June 19, by NOM
— It was a quick response to the June 4th incident and many valuable suggestions were given by the guest speakers and our Jaycees members.



"Children's Rights Festival" of NOM
— NP Junia presented a souvenir to the Guest of Honour — The Hon. Mrs. Rosanna Tam, JP.



"Forum on Democracy" held on June 24 by NOM
— Prominent speakers were invited to talk on the effects of June 4th incident and gave comments on democracy in HK, China and the West.



"Children's Rights Festival" of NOM
— Exhibition panels were placed in the venue in promoting Jaycees and the various aspects of Children's Rights.



"Forum on Basic Law & Future of Hong Kong" held on July 16 by NOM
— Members were given chance to understand and improve the Basic Law which is vital to safeguard the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. Through the seminar, Jaycee members were encouraged to join efforts and strive for better achievement in the future.



"Scholarship for the Disabled" . . . organised by Island Jaycees.
— 10 outstanding disabled students won the scholarship.



"Save the Children, Light of Green Power" . . . organized by Victoria Jaycees.
— Dr. Simon Chau, an active engineer of the green power movement, spoke in the April Fellowship Meeting of the Victoria Jaycees.



"Children Sponsorship Program" . . . organized by Ocean Jaycees.
— "I'm good in singing. Let's sing together!"



"Who Cares About Me?" . . . organized by Peninsula Jaycees.
— The members together with 20 young people from 2 local Child Care Homes, namely St. Christopher Home and Hong Kong Student Aid Society, paid a visit to an orphanage in Macau.



"Cartoon Creation Competition" . . . organized by Lion Rock Jaycees
— The winners pictured with NOM and LOM guests.



"Children Christmas Card Design Competition" . . . organized by Tai Ping Shan Jaycees.
— Briefing session to the panel of judges prior to the judging of the Christmas card designs.



''89 International Children Drawing Contest'' . . . organized by Harbour Jaycees
— This annual project had discovered the hidden drawing talent of hundreds of children.



''New Territories Children Drawing Competition'' . . . organized by Yuen Long Jaycees
— The young awardees pictured with the guests and judges.



''Today's Child is Tomorrow'' . . . organized by Peninsula Jaycees
— The main theme of the seminar is to promote ''Parent Education'' which had attracted 200 audience.



''Our Children. Our Future'' Photographic Exhibition . . . organized by Queensway Jaycees
— The champion received the award presented by Mr. Wong Hon Ho. J.P.



''Step In, Light up the Retarded'' . . . organized by Hong Kong Jayceettes
— The fund raising bazaar was held to help the down syndrome children.



''Save the Children with Your Love'' . . . organized by Bauhinia Jaycees.
— The ribbon-cutting ceremony marked the beginning of greeting cards selling, a fund raising project for UNICEF.



Winners of the "Foreigners Speaking Putonghua Competition" held in July . . . organized by Hong Kong Jayceettes



"How Clean is Water in Hong Kong" . . . organized by Bauhinia Jaycees. — Role play games in the youth training camp



"Banking and Finance" Seminar . . . organized by Dragon Jaycees — It provided values to financiers, professionals and businessmen on the areas of banking and finance in Hong Kong.



"Young Scientists Awards 1989" . . . organized by Kowloon Jaycees. — One of the winners receiving a trophy from NP Junia



"Food Safety" . . . organized by East Kowloon Jaycees — "Snow — white" and her five dwarfs taught the public the importance of "food safety"



"Occupational Health and You" . . . organized by Harbour Jaycees — President Carvics introduced the information on the panel to the Guest of Honour Mr. J.C.A. Hammond JP, ISO (Commissioner for Labour) and Dr. S.H. Lee JP (Director of Health)

International Area

Our affiliation to the Junior Chamber International substantiates our status as a worldwide leadership organization comprising young men and women of all nationalities, races as well as religions. Via this area, Jaycee can derive awareness of what is happening in other parts of the world. Member can build up friendship across country boundaries. There are many occasions such as area conferences and world congresses when we could gather together for exchange of views on cultural, social and economical issues. Courtesy visits between the National Organisation Members further substantiate the spirit of such internationalism to the extent that world peace could be guaranteed when the brotherhood of men transcends the sovereignty of nations.



"The Asian-Pacific Children's Convention in Fukuoka"
— The cheerful look of the chaperons proved their delight in taking care of the children.



Over 100 H.K. delegates attended the JCI-ASPAC Yokohama Conference. All the members did have an enjoyable time in Japan.



A warm hello from the children of Hong Kong at the Children's Convention in Fukuoka.



Prominent guests of JCI attended the "Hong Kong Night" hosted by the Hong Kong Jaycees during the Yokohama Conference.



Dinner reception for NP Robby Dawkins, EVP Bill Brimmer of United States Jaycees hosted by NOM on Sept 26.

Visit to Beijing from Aug. 25 to Sept 1, 1989



The Hong Kong Jaycees was invited by the All China Youth Federation (ACYF) to pay a visit to Beijing and Inner Mongolia in order to foster friendship between the HKJCC & ACYF. The delegation consisted of 9 members. This photo was taken in the Co-ordination Department with the Deputy Head.



The delegates were received by Ji Peng Fei at the office of Hong Kong and Macau Affairs.



The President, Frankie Chow of Peninsula Jaycees giving his congratulation message during the 30th Anniversary Ceremony of their sister chapter Tai Chung Jaycees of Taiwan.



Exchanges of culture and Jaycee experience between the Victorians and the Osaka Jaycees.



The five winners of the "Outstanding Students Selection" . . . organized by the Yuen Long Jaycees representing Hong Kong to participate in the "International Students Exchange program" hosted by the Kyoto Jaycees.



Furthering their sisterhood — the Victoria delegation attending the anniversary celebration of the Tainan Jaycees.

Crops and Grains of Children's Rights Festival

The wedding of a carnival with the Major Emphasis Theme subtheme "Children's Rights For A Better Tomorrow" this year presented a Festival which was, indeed, more than a joyful occasion for children.

Held on July 2, 1989 at the Kowloon Park, Tsimshatsui, the "Children's Rights Festival" comprised games counters hosted by the Local Chapters, exhibition on the well-being of children, and performance at a stage, with The Hon. Mrs. Rosanna Tam, Legislative and Executive Councillor, J.P., officiating.

Along these played a trio that produces the integral parts of Jaycee movement. The NOM as the organizing body functions for overall planning, administration and coordination. Support and participation of the LOMs in sharing the hosting of games counters are crucial to its success. Benefit to and involvement of the community add much meaning and value. The Festival mirrored the treasure of concerted efforts for Jayceeism.

Coming from the Chapters of Victoria, Kowloon, Island, Peninsula, Jayceettees, Harbour, Yuen Long, Dragon, East Kowloon and Ocean, members of the Organizing Committee faced a task with unimagined thorns. The democratic movement in Beijing grabbed everyone's heart so hard that the project, for a critical period prior to the event, was somewhat held up.

By the day of the event, the uncovered venue was overflooded with the early welcome of sunshine. Sweats washed through the logistic team who, on receiving the cruel kiss of the sunrays, worked laboriously in hammering nails for the set-up of stage backdrop, fastening covers and loading screws for erection of games booths, putting up posters, banners and Chapters flags in the perimeter of the park. Afterall, tiredness and exhaustion brought with them exercise in physical health and growth of stamina, without which leadership, a target of Jaycee training, can't root.

With the cooperation and support of the Local Chapters, each of which was responsible for designing game and manning for a booth. Nearly all the LOMs joined hands in hosting counters which, side by side and arm in arm, were attended by about 6,500 participating children coming along with their parents. Children from the general public could play games and be awarded with gifts free, and also experienced the warmth from Jaycees whom one day, they might be the successors, too!

Educational significance filtered around. The games so designed pivoted on children's rights. Yuen Long JC and Queensway JC won the awards of 'best game design' and 'best decoration' respectively. Love, care, equality, and protection were some of the common themes.



The ribbon-cutting ceremony marked the opening of the Children's Rights Festival.



The Festival packed with large crowd of children.

Explicitly the exhibition, together with the distribution of leaflets and bookmarks, were to create public awareness on issues of children's rights which had specifically been directed to the environment of Hong Kong. In the underdeveloped world, children's well-being is more concerned on the provision of primary needs such as food, shelter and exemption from army. In Hong Kong, the rights of children should move to a higher spectrum as protection from abuse and neglect, and participation in affairs to the benefit of personal growth. Eight rights had been identified, introduced, elaborated and advocated, as follows:

- Children should have mutual care and concern with parents and teachers
- Education and play should emphasis on cultivating children's talents and personality
- Children should participate in community activities
- Mass media should disseminate information which is beneficial to the child in enabling respect for culture, interpersonal communication and moral values
- Protection should be given to children from all means of abuse, exploitation like prostitution and drug trafficking.
- Legislative measures should consider the best interest of the child
- Disabled children should deserve special care and concern
- Rights of children apply all over the world.

From
Clara Chan
Project Chairlady
Children's Rights Festival



The game booths had attracted a lot of children.



HKJCC's Training Development in 1989

Introduction

Training is an area in which the NOM has put much efforts and emphasis over the past few years. ''Develop Ourselves, Serve our Community'' has been the concept for development in our organization.

It has long been a concern that the Hong Kong Jaycees as a whole lacks an overall perspective on training. The extent and standard of training programmes organized are quite various. Some LOMs have organized very substantial training programmes while the others might not. In addition, individual LOMs were carrying out training programmes in different paces and in their own ways without coordination with the other fellow Chapters. That has resulted in clash in training programmes and unnecessary repetition of some topics. It is of the belief that training atmosphere in the whole Jaycees should be promoted and upgraded. NOM and LOMs should endeavour to help each other.

Many attempts have been done over the last two years. These included the involvement of LOMs in organizing NOM training projects, the set-up of a Training Department, the initiation of a series of basic training programmes for the general membership by the NOM and the introduction of the concepts of grouping training projects into different levels.

Goals and Objectives of the Training Commission

The goals and objectives of the NOM Training Commission as well as that of the Training Department were set as follows:

— to promote the image of the HKJCC as a Leadership Development Organization
— to provide as much as possible the basic training opportunities to all Jaycee members in order to accomplish the number one objective of the organization that we are a leadership development organization
— to promote communication between HKJCC and outside training organizations
— to achieve better coordination among NOM and LOMs on training projects
— to encourage the joint efforts of NOM and LOMs to implement meaningful and large scale training projects
— to facilitate the combined efforts of NOM and LOMs in carrying out survey and analysis on training needs of the whole HKJCC
— to achieve better utilization of training resources of the NOM and LOMs as a whole
— to upgrade and upkeep training materials of the HKJCC
— to set up an information centre on training resources for NOM and LOMs' reference

The Training Department

The set up of the Training Department was an attempt to facilitate the joint efforts of NOM and LOMs on the utilization of the available and valuable resources. It is to provide, hopefully, the type of continuity of concepts, information and experience from one group of officers to another.

For long, NOM and organized Joint L.D. Directors Meeting to coordinate and facilitate the interflow of ideas and reporting of activities of the NOM and LOMs. The Training Department took a little different approach in that members of the Department, who were Directors or Vice Presidents in the training area from all the 17 LOMs, were involved in training activities not just at the LOM level but also on an overall perspective of training of the whole Hong Kong Jaycees. That included training information recording, research, analysis, results recapitulation and reporting. All the functions performed in the Department were heading towards a target that a long term data base be set up for all LOMs' future reference.

The Training Department was moving towards their targets in the broad sense and the concepts of the Department can be promoted to a more constructive and effective manner and to a wider perspective in the near future.

Training Programmes

Owing to the fact that the NOM does not have sufficient manpower to organize many training programmes for the LOMs, some of the NOM training programmes are given to the hands (through open bidding) of the LOMs.

In order to look after the different needs as well as to cope with the different experience of our member, the Training Commission decided to group training programmes under three different categories.

Level I programmes were designed for P.M.s and new members who do not have the Jaycees experience to enable them to participate well in Jaycees projects. Programmes like Project Management — the CD Cycle, Chairmanship and Leadership training would be relevant.

Level II programmes were for members who have joined the Jaycees for some time and have been involved in a number of projects. They need to have more training to enable them



One of the Training seminars.



Leadership-In-Action Camp focused on "Team Building in Action"

to manage the increased commitment they are likely to face. Programmes like Parliamentary Procedures, Time Management, Protocol training are found to be essential.

Level III training programmes were set for senior members who have taken up important positions in the organization and are required to have higher level of training to equip themselves for their activities. Programmes like Understanding Leadership, Negotiation Skills and Trainers Programme are recommended.

NOM TRAINING PROGRAMMES IN 1989

Programme	Level	Event Date	Hosted by
LOM Presidents Forum	N/A	1.1.1989	NOM
LOM Officers Training School	N/A	8.1.1989	NOM
Project Management	I	4.3.1989	NOM (Training Dept.)
Parliamentary Procedure Workshop	II	1.4.1989	NOM (Training Dept.)
Chairmanship	I	9.4.1989	East Kowloon Jaycees
Time Management	II	6.5.1989	Bauhinia Jaycees
Understanding Leadership Workshop	III	21.5.1989	NOM
Negotiation & Selling Skill	III	8.7.1989	H.K. Jayceettes
Crisis Management	II	2.9.1989	Tai Ping Shan Jaycees
Leadership In Action Camp	I	16-17.9.1989	Kowloon Jaycees, Queensway Jaycees, Ocean Jaycees
Mind Mapping	III	26-28.11.1989	NOM

No. of Participants involved in the Training Programmes: 800 (upto Aug. 1989)

The concept of classifying training programmes into three categories has led to different arguments relating to whether the grouping would create confusion and prevent interested members to attend training programmes that are not falling into their categories, whether speakers really realise and conduct the programme in accordance with the standard to be delivered.

Certain thoughts have also been evolved in the Commission to consider whether certain types of training programmes should be organized on a recurrent basis so that these programmes can be made associated with the HKJCC just like the TOYP. Along this line of thinking, programmes like the TROT, Leadership-In-Action Camp, Mind Mapping Seminar, Leadership Dynamics, Personal Dynamics etc. are considered to be relevant for the purpose.

Concurrent to the present situation of Hong Kong, we are facing the problem of brain drain, we are facing the problem of how we are going to manage our community in the near future. We claim ourselves to be a Leadership Development organization. Certainly our emphasis on the training of tomorrow's leaders is important. NVP Petrus suggested that the future trend in training in the HKJCC should be emphasized on two levels. The first being conceptual and spiritual training on leadership. What a true/great leader should be like in the eyes of the Jaycees, what elements a true leader should possess as perceived in our belief, in our Creed. The other is the training on basic techniques which can facilitate a person to possess the qualities to become a true leader.

NOM Training Commission

The basic set-up of the NOM Training Commission consisted of one Vice President, one Training Director and one Training Officer. Part of the ideas of having the Training Department was to hope that members of the Department could take up some of the work load in the NOM Training Commission.

NVP Petrus was delighted to see the positive change in the reactions of LOM officers towards the concepts of training as they progress in the Training Department.

From
Petrus Yung
National Vice President
(Individual)

On the Road With the President



Throughout this year's official visitations to NOMs in all five continents, JCI President Isfahani Sameen has placed a determined emphasis on establishing a closeness with the individual member.

The visits-often lasting a mere few hours in a whirlwind itinerary — provided a great source of inspiration and motivation to the members he was able to meet. In addition, a presidential visit to a local or national Junior Chamber provides an ideal marketing and public relations opportunity.

During the first half of the year, Isfahani Sameen, President of Junior Chamber International (JCI), personally visited 39 countries. Outstanding highlights included his meeting heads of state-in Argentina, President Raul Alfonsin; at the Bermuda JCI Conference, Prime Minister of Bermuda John Swan; in Nepal, Prime Minister Marich Man Singh Shrestha; in Sri Lanka, Prime Minister D.B. Wijetunge; and President of the Filipino Senate Jovito Salonga.

In his meetings with leaders of government, commerce and industry and Jaycees around the world, President Sameen promoted his themes of increasing service and communications to *individual members* by using programs such as *JCI News*, consolidating and upgrading JCI resources, and striving to achieve a results-focused year via his theme, "Jaycees: Making It Happen."

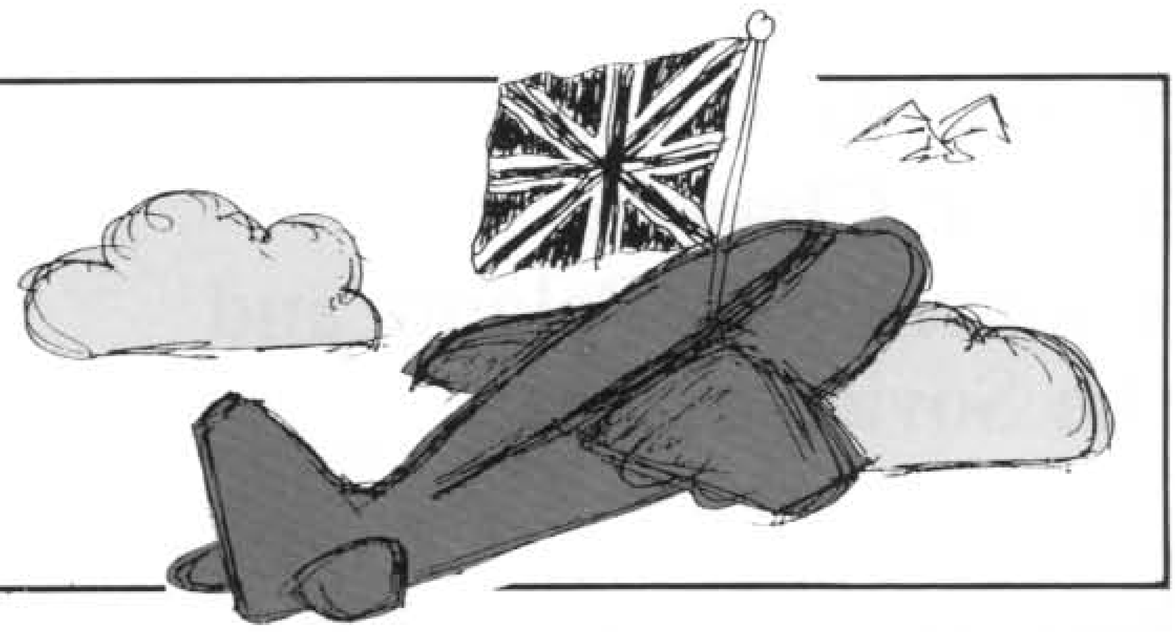
In his addresses to individual members, President Sameen shared his personal experiences in Junior Chamber which have transformed him from a shy individual, reluctant to address a group, to President of JCI. He told members that they too could change their lives through the organization if they take advantage of the opportunities it offers for personal development. But he warned that, with the upper age limit of 40, members must grasp every possible opportunity for involvement-from running projects to taking management and personal growth courses to holding office-because it is only through being involved actively that self-change and personal development are possible. He cautioned that if they sit back as spectators, they could not expect to be changed by Junior Chamber; they would be wasting their time.

The National Organization Members (NOMs) which the President visited reported that the official contact with him was extremely motivating for individual members. It also helped the organization project a stronger, more positive image, increase contact with other organizations and government leaders, and generate publicity and numerous marketing and recruitment opportunities.

During his first six months in office, the President made official visitations to JCI NOMs in the following countries: Greece, Great Britain, Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Panama, Nigeria, Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile, Dominican Republic, Nepal, India, Hong Kong, Macau, Philippines, Malaysia, Cameroun, Kenya and Singapore.

Meeting highlights included his participation in The U.S. Jaycees Ten Outstanding Young Americans (TOYA) Congress in Tulsa, Oklahoma; Japan Jaycees Kyoto General Assembly; the JCI January Executive Committee Meeting in Coral Gables Florida; the Asssociation of European Presidents Meeting in Athens, Greece; the AIESEC Convention in Quebec City, Canada; the Bermuda JCI Conference for Area C; the Mbabane JCI Conference in Swaziland for Area A; the Yokohama JCI Conference in Japan for Area B; The U.S. Jaycees National Convention in Memphis, Tennessee; the Cologne JCI Conference in West Germany for Area D; and the JCI Midyear Executive Committee Meeting in Coral Gables, Florida.

"Global Project '89"



"Global Project '89" is a global-scale campaign organized by Japan Junior Chamber, Inc., and sponsored by Toyota Motor Co., Ltd. Its combined objective is to (a) make people around the world more aware of the problems of the human race and the threats to the earth's environment, and (b) search for possible solutions. The project crew are taking to the road on domestic and overseas campaigns worldwide.

This year, members are planning a 3-month campaign to visit local chapters in Europe, wrapping up the first year of the project in Birmingham, England, where they will make a presentation on the results of "Global Project '89" at the JCI World Congress.

Toru Takahashi was chosen chairman of the project and elected team leader for the first year of the 3-year "Global Project." He had planned to go around the world with 4-wheel drive vehicles, calling for solutions to environmental crises. Then, in January, Toyota Motor Co. donated two 4-wheel drive Landcruisers for the enterprise. The vehicles were shipped to Europe from Yokohama, Japan, where project members began their visits of over two dozen countries in Western and Northern Europe and possibly the U.S.S.R.

This year, Takahashi's mission is to lead the team through 25 countries in Europe over a 3-month campaign starting June 15. Eight members from his NOM will take turns sharing the mileage throughout Europe. They also plan to visit the European Economic Community Headquarters, UNESCO, and Pope John Paul in Italy.

In 1990, the team plans to visit North, South, and Central America and , in 1991, wind up their all-encompassing venture touring throughout Asia and Africa.

Objectives

"Global Project '89" is based on the idea of *only one world*. To stop worldwide environmental destruction, the following objectives have been set:

- Secure the earth's future with programs to solve environmental crises
- Educate adults and children universally
- Expand the global network of communication.

To promote the project, Japan Junior Chamber, Inc., will distribute throughout the campaign a picture pamphlet entitled *Spaceship ID Cards* on the importance of living together in a beautiful, healthy environment as well as a questionnaire concerning environmental safety. Donors supporting the project will also receive a brochure entitled *"Global Project '89"*.

Schedule 1989

January

Presentation of two Landcruisers from Toyota Motor Co. to the Japan Junior Chamber, Inc., at the time of the Kyoto General Assembly

April to late May

Domestic campaign; visit to 19 sites in Japan

May 25-28

Campaign at JCI's Asian-Pacific Area Conference in Yokohama, Japan

June 1

Landcruiser vehicles shipped to Europe

June 21-26

- Campaign started in Europe at the time of the JCI Area Conference in Cologne, West Germany. Fifty Japan Junior Chamber members attended the conference for promotion of the project.
- Three-month campaign started in Europe.
- Visit 25 countries in Europe, the headquarters of EEC (European Economic Council) and UNESCO, and the Pope.

November 3-11

Team to drive to Birmingham, England, to attend the 1989 JCI World Congress and make a presentation on the results of "Global Project '89."

1990

The team members will visit North, South, and Central America.

1991

The team members will visit Asia and Africa.

Parting the Curtain
Junior Chambers Launched in Poland and the Soviet Union



As the tides of the greatest global democratic awakening in history were sweeping over the world during 1989 and people from the Baltic to the China Sea were demanding reform, Junior Chamber forged ahead on the crest, creating organizations in Poland and the Soviet Union itself for the first time.

Poland

Junior Chamber Polska (Poland) came about because of the perseverance and work of one member in Cologne, Germany-Dieter Brockmann, Executive Vice President of Junior Chamber Germany.

During late 1987 and the first half of 1988, he approached government and embassy contacts in Poland to see if it would be possible to start a Junior Chamber. Not only did he find this route unproductive, but he was concerned that the people who would be involved would be government or party officials. He therefore decided to end this initiative.

As Brockmann said in a letter to JCI: "In June 1988, relatively discouraged, I went for 2 1/2 weeks to Poland, visiting the cities of Wroclaw, Krakow, Poznan, Warsaw and Gdansk. This visit was in my capacity as leader of the social working committee in Cologne. Previously, I organized relief deliveries for indigent people in Poland."

During his trip and in the following months, Brockmann developed contacts and sent letters and information with the result that " . . . the people listening to my speeches were very enthusiastic. These self-employed businessmen and executives represent the interest of a free enterprise market system and had a very positive attitude toward JCI ideals and philosophy . . . . local Junior Chambers were founded in the cities visited based on adherence to their own admittance criteria that new members could in no way be members of the Communist Party. The new members are obliged to represent and accept the free enterprise market system and the JCI ideals."

By March 1989, Brockmann, working with his contacts, had built six chapters in the cities of Warsaw, Krakow, Wroclaw, Gleiwitz, Poznan and Gdansk. They have been approved by the government and now have an elected National Board of Directors under President Jan Krzysztof Bielecki of Gdansk, an acquaintance of Lech Walesa of Solidarity. Bielecki was recently elected to the Polish National Parliament as an independent. Two other members of Junior Chamber were also elected to Parliament — Dr. Andrzej Arendarski, President of Junior Chamber Warsaw, and Michal Wojczak, member of Junior Chamber Poznan.

Junior Chamber Poland had 35 members in attendance at the JCI European Conference in Cologne.

The Polish Jaycees are "Free Enterprisers" who are looking to free market economy techniques to revive the Polish economy and society. Two of the members from Gdansk are involved with the Lenin Shipyard, which Solidarity hopes to take over via a joint venture.

Soviet Union: Estonia

Estonia is one of the 15 Republics of the U.S.S.R. and one of the three Baltic Republics, so called because of their location on the Baltic Sea. The people of Estonia are among the most independent-minded of all the Soviet peoples. The Estonian government has gone further than any other Soviet Republic in terms of *perestroika* and *glasnost* and has the most robust economy of any of these republics.

Junior Chamber members of Lappeenranta, Finland, and Drammen, Norway, have taken the lead in bringing Junior Chamber to the U.S.S.R. On June 13, 1989, Junior Chamber Tallinn was founded in Tallinn, the capital city of Estonia, marking the arrival of Junior Chamber in the Soviet Union. The President of the 23-member chapter is Andres Vinkel.

Members in Tallinn are currently working to establish five other chapters in Estonia. The Chapter President attended the Cologne Conference in June 1989. Junior Chamber Tallinn has also received government approval.

It is hoped that Poland will apply for provisional affiliation at the Birmingham JCI World Congress, where they plan to have ten delegates in attendance. It is also possible that the U.S.S.R. may apply for potential affiliation.

JCI is also working to establish Junior Chamber in Hungary.

The Junior Chamber Exchange

"The Junior Chamber Exchange" is a communications vehicle for expanding internationalism among Junior Chamber members worldwide. It encourages the cross-pollination and transfer of ideas, Junior Chamber concepts, programs and projects as well as disseminating motivational messages among the membership at every level.

Particular focus is directed toward the interests and concerns of the individual member, the primary target of all JCI News *communications. Feel free to contribute messages and ideas to* JCI News *for consideration for publication in "The Junior Chamber Exchange." Send your contributions to:*

JCI Executive Director of Communications
P.O. Box 140577
Coral Gables, Florida 33114-0577, U.S.A.

The following contribution was received from a member of Indian Jaycees.

Guest contributor N. Annamalai of West Bengal State Jaycees addresses the topic of stress management. Young men and women in all walks of life must deal with stress. Annamalai declares that no quarter should be given in dealing with stress — if you don't manage it, it will manage you. However, if harnessed and used creatively, stress can be a powerful force for good. The choice is up to us.

Annamalai holds a Doctorate in Chemical Engineering and is a scientist employed at the Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute in Calcutta, India. He is Past State Secretary of the West Bengal Jaycees, a Training for Trainers graduate, and an inventor.

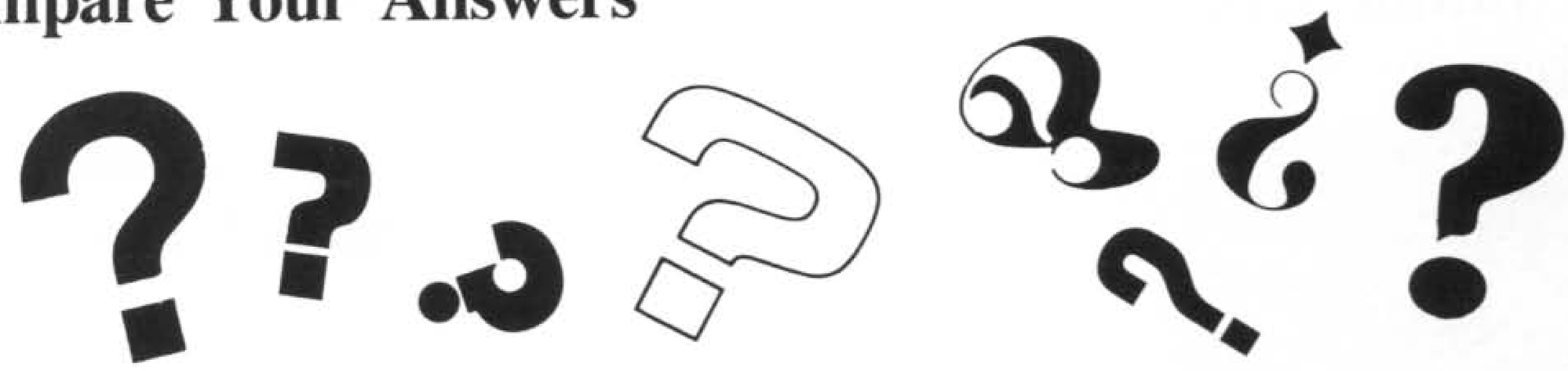
Annamalai has contributed technical and management articles to Indian and international journals and has conducted courses and workshops for businesses, teaching institutes, professional bodies and voluntary organizations.

Stress Questionnaire

Consider the following statements and decide whether they are true or false. If the answer is "sometimes," consider it true. This is not a test of knowledge; its purpose is to increase your awareness of the various facets of stress.

1. There is more stress in today's life than in the past.
2. Stress is neutral; only one's reactions to it determine its positive or negative power.
3. Even triumphs cause stress.
4. Psychological fatigue cannot be cured by resting.
5. Expressing anger is important to health and happiness.
6. Men are subjected to more stress than women.
7. Wherever there is pressure, there is a chance to do good.
8. You can "hurry" while apparently doing nothing (e.g., waiting for a bus).
9. There needn't be a reason for the way one feels (i.e., moods simply occur).
10. Death from psychological stress is confined to humans.
11. Tension is built layer by layer, so its release should be in the same way.
12. Tension is excess effort-trying too hard to do things that should be done automatically.
13. The best antidote for worry is not action.
14. Genius is nothing but an uncommon attitude of patience.
15. One can fight the mild or moderate depression that most of us experience now and then.
16. Worrying about Star Wars, death, rising prices, riots, and terrorist activities will cause stress.
17. It is advisable to designate a few minutes in the morning and afternoon as "worry time."
18. Hard work is a major cause of death.
19. One can cope with stress by doing regular exercises.
20. The best remedy for the small indignities of life is a Laurel and Hardy or Charlie Chaplin (comedy) film.
21. One can increase the chances of avoiding disease by nurturing both mind and body.
22. One of the chief causes of fatigue is boredom.
23. Stress is normal.
24. Aging is the sum total of all the scars left by negative stress.
25. Stress is the agent that produces aging.

Compare Your Answers



1. False.

We contrast our lives with cavemen who didn't worry about rising prices or terrorism. But we forget that cavemen worried about being eaten by tigers or dying of hunger — things most people today do not have to worry about. People do not suffer more stress in modern times, they just think so.

2. True.

Stress is the physiological response to the pressures of daily living. Our reactions to it, based on personal beliefs and values, are what give it positive or negative power over our lives. Things which stress one person may not stress another; situations which cause stress at one point in life may not at another.

3. True.

There is such a thing as pleasant stress, as in the case of a winner at the moment of glory. The winner secretes all the stress hormones just as if there had been a death in the family. The pleasant or healthy stress is ''eustress'' and the unhealthy stress, ''distress.''

4. True.

We experience two types of fatigue; (1) a *start-up fatigue*, wherein we put off a task too tedious or difficult that we are nonetheless obliged to discharge, and (2) *performance fatigue*, wherein difficulties appear insurmountable and, no matter how hard we work, we fail again and again. Dr. Mortimer Adler advises an exertion of will power to overcome start-up fatigue; for performance fatigue, a full-scale effort-and then let the unconscious take over.

5. False.

This is one of the most widely accepted myths. Research shows that aggressive catharsis is a learned reaction to anger, not an instinctive one. The best thing you can do about anger is nothing. Let it go, and it will often turn out to be unimportant and quickly forgotten.

6. False.

Both men and women are equally subject to stress.

7. True.

In fact, it is one of the ways to use pressure. Pressure serves as the spur and the challenge. Pressure makes everything coalesce; without the concentrated moment, hitting your peak is not possible.

8. True.

Hurry is one of the most malicious causes of tension. Many people feel hurried because they think there just isn't enough time. Everyone has his own pace or tempo for doing things, and when we give into hurry, we allow external things and situations to set our pace for us. Deliberately slow down whenever you feel a false sense of hurry.

9. False.

If you try to identify and understand your feelings by admitting where they came from, you will find the roots of your mood. Indeed, nothing influences our lives as much as our moods (the way we feel).

10. False.

It is well founded that animals die after fights; when escape becomes impossible; and when they are transferred to an unfamiliar locale, exposed to abrupt stimulation or placed in situations they cannot tolerate.

11. True.

Some of us delude ourselves into thinking that a quick holiday will give instant relaxation and get us back on the track. A weekend, even a long one, only unwinds one a little.

12. True.

Most of us put forth too much effort for the task at hand. This tension causes muscles to jam and contract. If one makes a conscious effort to speak correctly, one may stutter or become tongue-tied.

13. False.

The best antidote for worry is action. When you catch yourself worrying, ask, ''What am I avoiding by using this moment for worry?'' Then, attack whatever you are avoiding.

14. True.

Thomas Alva Edison tested about 6,000 materials without discouragement in order to discover one suitable for making bulb filaments. He tried to focus on the ultimate rewards of patient persistence, not on setbacks.

15. True.

Depression affects millions of people around the world, but the good news is you *can* fight back.

16. True.

With man's highly developed central nervous system, emotions are the most frequent and important stress producers.

17. True.

Dr. Wayne Dyer suggests these periods to fret about every potential disaster one can encounter. Then, postpone further worry until the next designated ''worry time.'' You will realize the folly of too much time spent on worrying and eventually be able to reduce worry time to a minimum.

18. False.

Hard work never killed anyone. What kills is failure to deal with stress. Tension stems from within, not from without. Jobs are not tense; people are.

19. True.

Physical exercise is nature's oldest and best tranquilizer. It provides the perfect outlet for the accumulated frustrations,

anxieties and tensions of everyday living.

20. True.

The moral use of anger requires an awareness of choice and an embrace of reason. For the small indignities of life, the best remedy is almost always laughter (a Laurel and Hardy or Charlie Chaplin film). For the larger ones, fight back. And most importantly, *learn the difference*

21. True.

Experts in the field of behavioral medicine have demonstrated that emotions trigger physiological reactions and vice versa. To prevent your emotions from making you ill, know that the foundations of good health lie in love, laughter and faith in oneself.

22. True.

Our emotional attitude usually has far more to do with producing fatigue than physical exertion does. We rarely get tired when we are doing something interesting and exciting.

23. True.

Stress is the state you are in. Whenever people experience something unpleasant, they say they are under stress.

24. True.

Stress can actually shorten life. The scars left by the negative stress of life are not only lines in your skin, they can be chemical or mental and do irreparable damage.

25. False.

Stress is the nonspecific response of the body to any demand; it is the state you are in. The ''stressor'' is the agent that produces it. Cold and heat, for example, are stressors. In man, emotional stressors are the most frequent and most important. [It is the *way* we react that will most affect aging.]

Tips to Manage Your Stress



Accept Stress. Realize that stress is normal. Don't avoid stress, but ''do your own thing'' i.e., do what you like to do and do it at your own speed.

Control Your Attitude. Manage stress by controlling your attitude with the following creative techniques:

- *Relabeling* — the art of seeing a promise in every problem
- *Whispering* — the art of giving yourself positive messages when things are going wrong
- *Imagination* — the art of laughter; the ability to accept and appreciate the incongruities of life.

Develop New Energizers. Cope with stress by developing new resources or energizers which can be people, settings or activities. A typical list might include:

- *Physical resources* — jogging, regular exercises

- *Emotional resources* — hugging your children, complimenting your wife
- *Social resources* — phoning a friend, attending a party
- *Intellectual resources* — reading, listening to music
- *Spiritual resources* — admiring the beauty of the world and the creations of nature, meditating.

The energizer you choose must give a new perspective to your life. Break your stress habits by reacting differently to the pressures of daily living.

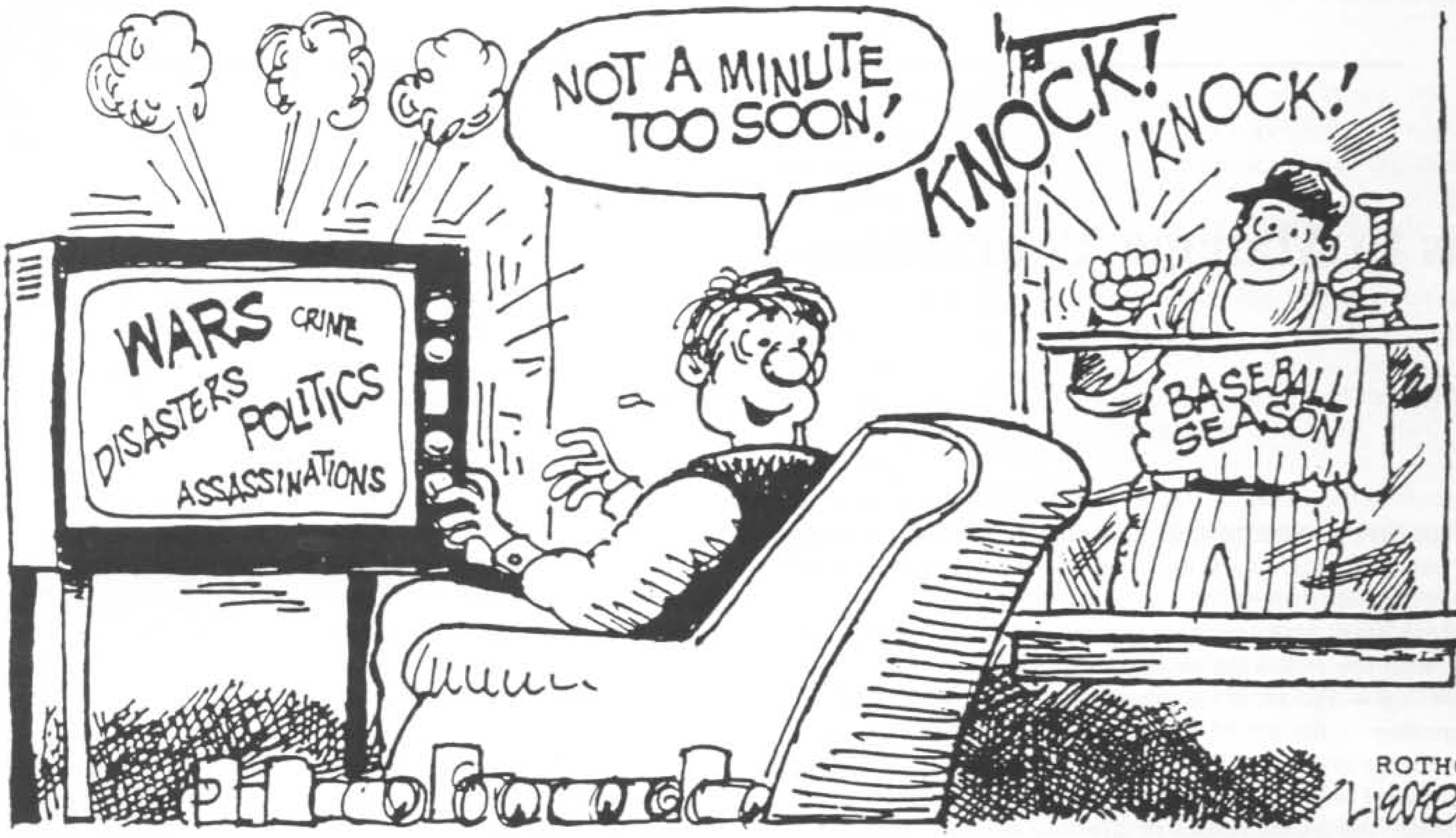
Identify Your Stressors. Identify your stressors, find out how they are affecting you. Use the energizers to reorganize yourself, change the scene, change your mind, and build up your strength. Over time, more healthy ways of coping with stress will replace your former, destructive one.

Manage Your Mood. Unless you get control of it, your mood will control you. When you feel hurt, try to understand what you have lost — friendship, a loved one, self-esteem. Determine who hurt you and, if possible, approach the person and tell him.

Banish Worry by Acting. Worry is being immobilized in the present because of concern about something in the future over which you have little control. Recall how many things you worried about which never happened. Action is the antidote of worry.

Diversify Your Interests to Avoid Boredom. Making a commitment to some idea or objective outside one's familiar area can end boredom almost immediately.

Value Creative Patience. Patience is a tough, challenging ingredient for success. It has three great enemies —



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Phil. Stone

discouragement, frustration and the tendency to react under stress. Think of the Edisonian philosophy: perseverance overcomes discouragement. Deliberately calm down when you are under stress. Remember, nothing can hurry the sunrise nor alter the rhythm of the tides.

Build Your Stamina. Many forms of exercise are free, and exercise is a proven mood elevator. It bestows a feeling of accomplishment and mastery.

Develop a Sense of Self-acceptance. This power enables us to see ourselves realistically, to concentrate on our assets so that we like what we see. Self-acceptance is called a "religion of healthy mindedness" or inner strength. Examine your values; make sure you are devoting the bulk of your energy to things you really care about.

CONCLUSION

Profile of a Low-Stress Individual:

- Accepts creative stress for challenging activities
- Has escape routes allowing occasional detachment and relaxation
- Engages in challenging, satisfying, worth while work
- Maintains a high level of physical fitness
- Enjoys life; can laugh at oneself; has a well-developed sense of humor
- Has balanced life activities — work, social services, recreation, etc.

Acknowledgements: Prabhat Pandey, Indian Jaycees National Vice President, who provided Annamalai with valuable literature on the subject.

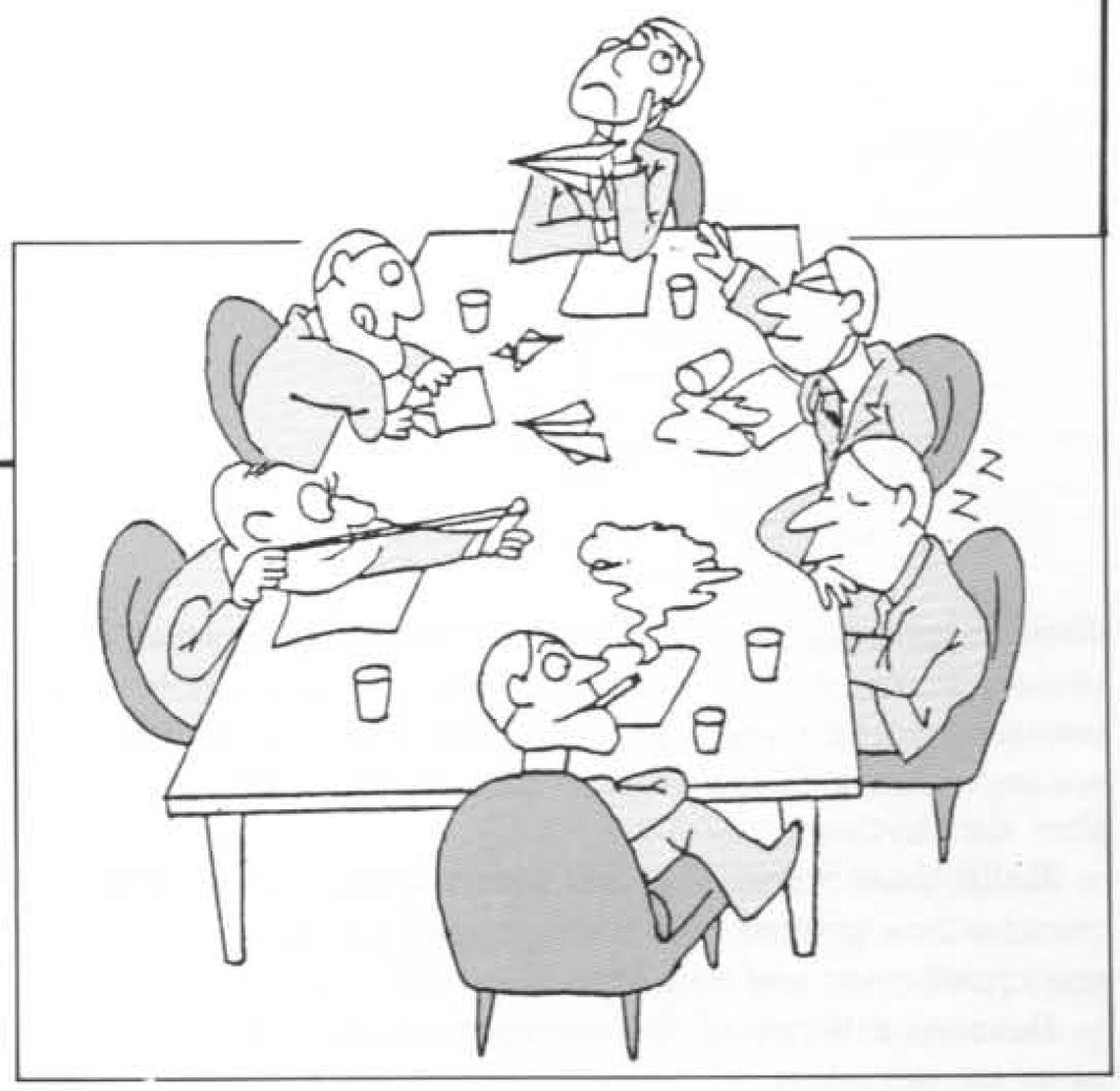
TEST YOUR I.Q.

Each of these represents a **word, phrase** or **a sentence**

1. R|E|A|D|I|N|G
2. WEAR
   LONG
3. R
   ROAD
   A
   D
4. T
   O
   W
   N
5. LE VEL
6. ECNALG
7. GEGS
   GGSE
   EGSG
8. K I C K
9. GROUND
   FEET
   FEET
   FEET
   FEET
   FEET
   FEET
   FEET
10. CYCLE
    CYCLE
    CYCLE
11. STAND
    I
12. KNEE
    LIGHT

Again, we welcome your submission of answers. Result of which will be announced in the next issue. Please write your name, address and the LOM's name when you send your answer to us. Deadline for entry: November 30, 1989.
3 attractive prizes will be awarded to the winners.

Meeting Management



Test the Need for Regular Meetings by Not Holding One

A meeting should never be held without a purpose. Common reasons are: to find facts, give information, initiate action, inspire, organize for or against "X," promote, protest, receive and discuss papers, hear addresses, solve problems or make decisions. The last will be the main consideration here.

The need for regular meetings should be tested occasionally by not holding one.

Those attending will not be changed, inspired or motivated unless they learn something.

Meetings force people to consider matters and reexamine assumptions and prejudices. They are of value when a matter has several facets needing different skills, when a problem requires judgement rather than calculation, when the pooling of ideas will improve the chances of a good solution, and when acceptance of a solution is important.

People are more ready to take risky decisions at a meeting than they are individually. A problem with scheduled meetings is that things worth discussing rarely happen on schedule. So the meeting should be planned more or less according to the subject and the number participating. For planning, consider who is attending — their needs and interests, the objectives of the meeting, what materials will be needed, what participation is required, how will the meeting be reported and to whom and what follow-up will be necessary.

The meeting venue should be consistent with the objectives of the meeting. Parking facilities, break drinks, telephones, document-copying facilities, washroom, cloakroom, ventilation, noise, signs, ashtrays, water and glasses, waste baskets, name cards, pencils, paper punch, clips, stapler, staples and staple remover, tape, ruler, scissors, screwdriver, pliers, hammer, microphone and lectern, are the main items needing attention.

Seating is important. It should not be too comfortable. People facing each other will talk to each other more readily than if sitting next to each other.

There should be a written agenda for scheduled meetings and a verbal one for unscheduled meetings.

Starting on time should be inviolable.

Socializing should be reserved for other occasions.

A meeting should be in four stages:

1. Studying the problem
2. Generating alternatives
3. Evaluating alternatives
4. Making the decision and considering the outcome.

In this way, people who think they know the answer before the meeting starts must keep their ideas till during the second stage.

Prepared speeches should be discouraged. They may not match the mood and cannot take into account speeches made earlier. They may repeat points already made and fail to reply to points others made.

Visual aids can be no more than aids; if they won't assist, they should not be used. They need to be updated — it is very unconvincing to see facts and figures which relate to an out-of-date situation.

Invited participants should remember they were invited because they had something to offer. All participants should arrive in time for the meeting to start on time; it is discourteous not to do so. They should avoid asides and private discussions. If anything is not understood, clarification should be sought. Participants should agree to carry out group decisions.

If the participants have not met before there may be some awkwardness at the beginning, and the first idea put forward may receive discussion out of proportion to its merit. Simply to have each participant introduce himself is not enough; coffee served just before may help or a film may break the ice. A good idea is for a spokesman to describe the task, then each participant would have one minute to explain his understanding of it.

If small groups (five to seven persons) are required, it is preferable to arrange them haphazardly; the risk of getting that number of taciturn persons together is remote. Group composition can be decided by such devices as the color of eyes, clothing, or an animal, flower or design on the agenda/programs.

After 1½ hours, productivity starts to fade; so a break of ¼ hour should be taken.

The meeting should end on time and the room cleared.

After the meeting; action must be initiated to produce the minutes and reports, pay bills and the speaker, prepare a report to any sponsors and send letters of appreciation.

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九龍城衙前圍道40號地下	3-7180113	3-7180105
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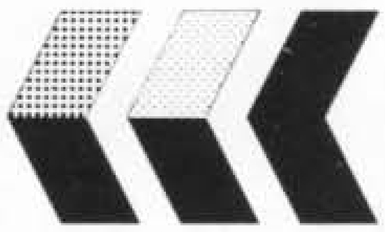
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