



1979
ANNUAL REPORT
by
THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS
HONG KONG

香港撒瑪利亞會年報

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BY
THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS H.K.



一九八〇年七月印行

鳴謝

所有顧問，學者	提供有關本會訓練工作及會務之意見及幫助
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美國婦女會	\$ 6,000
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林大衛律師	\$ 1,000
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滙豐燕疏公司	\$ 500
	\$ 1,191
	\$ 1,500
圓桌會	\$ 2,140
葉錫恩女士	\$ 1,000
蔡文昌先生	\$ 90
陳思娣小姐	\$ 20
韋銘輝先生	\$ 20
	\$ 200
一位本會會員	\$ 1,000
無名氏	\$ 50
邱建華先生	\$ 222
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第七期訓練班	\$ 141

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香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會1980年度會員大會 THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG A.G.M. 1980



本會全體全人熱烈迎接八〇年代的來臨。

香港撒瑪利亞會簡介

(一)香港撒瑪利亞會之宗旨：

- 1.基於人道立場，防止自殺，以愛心與耐心協助絕望、受難、沮喪者，使能重建生存信念。
- 2.根據撒瑪利亞會原則，訓練義工人員，發揚撒瑪利亞精神，發展撒瑪利亞組織。
- 3.提供職業、婚姻、心理、精神、凡有關日常生活之輔導服務。
- 4.用演講、授課、編印刊物書報等方式促進反自殺運動；協助東南亞及鄰近地區建立同目標性之組織。

(二)本會隸屬：

- ①國際撒瑪利亞會分會；②國際防止自殺會會員；③香港社會服務聯會會員；④香港公益金會員。

(三)香港撒瑪利亞會地址：

總會：九龍樂富邨十三座四十五號地下

電話：3-370000 3-368888

灣仔分會（英語部）：香港軒尼詩道二十二號四樓

電話：5-278484

國際撒瑪利亞會原則20條

- 1 撒瑪利亞會是一世界性志願團體。會員的工作是對那些孤獨、沮喪而意圖自殺的人予以幫助，務使其擺脫一切精神上的困擾及打消自殺的念頭。當絕望者求助時，不論日夜，會員都樂意給予慰解。
- 2 會員對求助者之幫助是完全基於人類之同情心，他們具備聖經上撒瑪利亞人的精神，在別人急需援助時，伸出友誼之手，盡量給予關懷及照顧。
- 3 本會選擇會員是不論其信仰、種族、性別、年齡、政治背景及社會地位，然對於個人的品德及其對此項工作之適應能力，則作審慎的觀察及考慮。
- 4 爲了提高服務水準，撒瑪利亞會屬下各友會皆由一位主席及數位主要負責人領導。另有專業人士提供醫學及各方面之意見，並參與選擇及訓練會員之工作。
- 5 在電話服務完備之國家，每一支會在宣傳方面，除了列明會址外，還附加一易於記憶之電話號碼，以便求助者在最短促的時間內與本會取得聯絡（求助者之姓名可予以保密）。
- 6 本會歡迎電話求助者前赴本會與會員會談，有時也會主動邀請來電人前來，此乃視乎個別情形而定。不過，求助者可自由選擇聯絡方式，以電話及書信聯絡均可。
- 7 本會最主要的工作是在危急關頭時，阻止絕望者進行自我毀滅。
- 8 有些孤獨絕望的人基於責任上的種種原因而不能自殺，或是在求助時尚未有自殺的傾向；雖然如此，會員亦與他們保持相當時期的聯絡，盡量給予關懷，以防止他們幹出自殺行爲。

- 9 若來電人替別人擔心（他的朋友陷於絕望或有自殺的跡象），本會將向他建議種種解決辦法。對於不直接求助的人，本會概不加以干擾，除非他的年紀過於幼小或老邁或是身體不適要由可靠人士代為聯絡；在此情形下，本會可給予暫時性的幫助。
- 10 求助者可分兩類，一類是需要長期照顧的人，另一類是面臨自我毀滅邊緣而急需本會援助的人；在此情形下，後者將獲得優先的幫助。
- 11 本會盡量幫助每一求助者，但不敢肯定全部收效。各支會負責人必須善用人力，對於精神病患者或頑強而不接受慰解的人，本會將不予理會。
- 12 本會並不供應醫療服務，若來電人有此需要，本會亦可幫助他們取得醫療照顧。各支會皆有一醫學顧問（通常是精神病專家）協助主席處理此等事宜。
- 13 本會並非一專業訓練之個案機構，如求助者之難題需要社會工作者（曾受專業訓練的）代為解決，則本會將不予理會。
- 14 本會並非一社會福利機構，若求助者有任何物質上的需求，本會將移交有關之福利機構處理；唯在缺乏福利機構之國家則屬例外。
- 15 本會並非一基督教團體。無論會員信奉任何宗教，他絕對不能藉着接觸的機會向求助者灌輸宗教觀念，或說服他信奉某一宗教。若求助者需要某種精神上的寄託，則本會移交適合之教會代為處理。
- 16 會員祇能向求助者透露姓氏及會員證號碼，名字及其他有關資料則不得洩露，除非對方繼續保持聯絡。不過在求助者與會員繼續接觸時，應由主席決定求助者所能獲悉的資料，及決定會員能否在家中款待他們。
- 17 求助者向會員透露之事情將予以保密。倘事件屬於高度秘密或涉及犯罪行為，本會絕對保密，同時在未經求助者同意之前，絕不向會外人士或會內與事件無關之人士洩露，唯主席則例外。若求助者要求事件絕對守秘，甚至主席也不可洩露時，會員將不予以聆聽。
- 18 不論何時，求助者對自己的命運有絕對之操縱權，他可自由拒絕本會之幫助，或中斷與本會之聯絡，而不必憂慮會受到本會之阻撓，即使他有自殺的跡象或意圖幹出本會所反對之行為。若會員與求助者接觸時（不論是面談或通過電話）推斷出他有自殺的傾向，應盡量運用機智取得他的同意在日後再次聯絡，從而獲悉其進展情況。在求助者的同意下，會員可把資料紀錄下來。在此情形下繼續的調查顯明並不違反求助者之意願。
- 19 各支會同隸屬於一合法組織之管理委員會轄下，各委員均為支會代表，得保留委任各支會主席之權力，並負責審查以上的宗旨是否切實履行。
- 20 祇有管理委員會有權更改以上宗旨，例如准許新支會在某段時間內提供有限度之服務，或准許海外的支會以其它名義設立；同時亦祇有管理委員會有權修訂本會之宗旨。

HON. PATRONS

The Rh. Rev. Gilbert Barker
Bishop of Hongkong & Macau
Bishop John B. Wu

贊助人

港澳區會督白約翰
胡振中主教

CONSULTANTS

Turqands Ernst & Whinney
Mr. D.W. Ling
Dr. Paul T.C. Lam
Dr. Edith Horsfall
Dr. Kwan Chiu Cheung
Dr. David Y.F. Ho
Mrs. Debbie Lam
Dr. K.K. Yeung
Dr. William Y.K. Tam
Dr. L.K. Ding
Dr. John Wedderburn
Dr. Rosalia Cheng
Mr. John Campbell
Father Grillo
Mr. Wong Yuen Wai
Mr. Yip Shui Leun

顧問

林大衛律師行
林達聰醫生
賀文儀醫生
關朝翔醫生
何友輝博士
林愛冰女士
楊啟建醫生
譚醫生
陳立僑醫生
韋得賓醫生

王元洧先生
葉瑞麟先生

Union Church
Lodge Eastern Scotia

Gammon Kei likely T.V.
Anon
Mrs. R. Couperthusaite

香港撒瑪利亞會年報 1979



主席■杜學魁

- ① 本年報係本會於一九七九年度一月至十二月之工作及會務滙報，包括樂富中心、灣仔中心（英語服務）、何文田中心所處理之個案數字。其中由於何文田中心交通不便，同時受到人力財力限制，已於八〇年二月結束；為方便統計，該中心細案撥歸樂富中心處理。
- ② 會議報告因須配合會計年度之日期，故本年報所刊列之財政收支，係由一九七九年四月至一九八〇年三月止。
- ③ 七九年度樂富中心之個案統計方法，略有更改。我們將個案劃分為嚴重與一般性兩大類。前者泛指必須提供實質協助，以及必須持續處理的個案；後者則泛指毋須持續處理的個案，包括一時情緒低落、問題諮詢等。
「個案」一詞涵義，代表不同受助人及事件類別；同一受助人之同一事件，縱使透過多次接觸（電話、面晤），皆作為「一宗」計算。
- ④ 七九年度灣仔中心之個案統計方法，劃分為實際受助人數與電話次數，不以事件類別為依據（請參閱該中心報告及統計圖表）。
- ⑤ 本會所處理之個案，雖然未能全面反映社會大眾所遭遇的困難及問題，但不妨當作參考資料，為使社會人士可作進一步探討，本年報附載了幾篇有關報告及統計，包括：由生死註冊處提供的自殺數字及年度比較、本會一九七九年度會考特別服務之分析報告。
關於會務方面，我們亦刊載三篇附錄。一篇是會考特別服務之內部籌備過程，一篇是重修中心的工作報告，一篇是越南難民潮中本會所曾採取之行動及呼籲；希望藉此增進社會人士對本會工作的了解。

- ⑥ 一九七九年是動盪及使人擔心的一年，樂富中心所處理之個案，連同嚴重及一般性，共計四九九四宗，較上年度同期多出154%，增幅巨大；灣仔中心的受助人亦由上年度之四四九名增至六七四名，多出50%。再看生死註冊處之統計數字，七九年之自殺死亡人數，達六百六十一人，較上年度之三百三十人，多出100%。
上述數字，足以反映社會環境及生存條件之不安全及不穩固。換言之，許多人既缺乏精神上的安全感，也缺乏實際生活的保障。
- ⑦ 關於第一點，本會的個案原因（附表），也許可以提供一些片面答案。
七九年度之個案原因，以情緒低落、男女感情、人際關係、婚姻、精神病等佔最大宗；
以上幾大類成因，所牽涉的枝節可能繁多複雜，但綜合而言，直接歸源到一個嚴重問題：人際關係的疏離與衝突。
人與人之間的相處，缺乏和諧的關係，彼此不能溝通、感應，往往造成自我幽閉，將生活的範圍和感受的領域縮窄，當面對問題，個人利益遂成為取決條件。
這是商業社會的通病，商業愈發達，功利主義便愈容易廣散，病態自然愈深。本港的經濟和政治環境，比起許多西方國家，甚至更尖銳、複雜，來自各方面的壓力，迫使個人將有限的力量放在自己身上，祇要個人能夠應付外來的壓力和挑戰，便已經心滿意足，遑論照顧第三者。
從另一層面來說，如果我們能夠多些關心別人，願意付出多些同情和幫助，將個人利益列為次要，人際間的關係，必可獲得改善。這並非老生常談，而是恒古不變的道理。因為這是人的世界。一切力量，來自人的本身；分散則弱，滙集則強。在此一强大力量下，問題未必可以迎刃而解，但至少可降低其嚴重程度，消滅壓力。
所以，本會再一次呼籲：大家都伸出友誼的手，相互緊握，讓每個人都可以感覺到從手心傳出的溫暖！
- ⑧ 關於第二點，七九年本港的生活狀況和內部經濟，頗為浮動。世界性的通貨膨脹，刺激本港的物價及生活指數，直接影響民生，根據港府八〇年初發表的經濟報告指出，七九年的失業數字，普遍增加。
中國大陸合法滬非法移民及大批越南難民到港，是失業數字增加的原因之一，同時還引致人口、住屋等問題衍生。在某一程度上，當局雖有致力改善這些問題，但未能收到立竿見影效果。
- ⑨ 除了以上問題，本會還要特別提出精神病及高利貸事件討論。正如本會七八年度年報指出，精神病及高利貸都有顯著增加趨勢，尤以前者為然。
七八年度本會所處理的精神病個案，為二一一宗；七九年則為八八宗，但這僅屬較為嚴重類別，若再加上一般性的輕微個案，以及可能導致精神病的情緒低落個案在內，估計約在六〇〇至八〇〇宗之間。而根據統計，全港的精神病患者，約佔總人口之百分十二，確實使人擔憂。
精神病的形成主因，概括來說，就是個人的精神心理與外界的現實環境，不能取得平衡協調。換言之，個人的需求無法獲致滿足，或是長期處於孤獨幽閉的境況。要解決這個問題，從治療方面着手，有賴當局更積極地擴展這類醫療服

務；從治本方面着手，則有賴個人對心理衛生的認識，及人與人的相互關懷協助。

至於高利貸，本會將之歸類列入貧困、欠債、賭敗這三項目內，佔總數百分之八十，增加趨勢較七八年度更明顯。本來，金錢週轉是平常事，亦屬必要，但由於大部份私人財務公司以借貸作為生財之道，利用手續簡便吸引，而提高利息，使借貸人無考慮餘地，加重負擔，一旦無力償還，便遭受精神上騷擾及安全威脅。

踏入八〇年初，當局大力掃蕩這類私人財務公司，並擬立例管制，凡借貸利息超過六分者，當作刑事勒索處理，雖然新例尚未頒佈，兼且仍未臻完善，但不失為一好消息。

⑩ 最後要談談本會每年舉辦的會考生特別服務。七八年此類個案為二三七〇宗，七九年則跳增至四一三八宗，多出74.6%。有關這方面的分析報告，請參閱附錄。我們要強調的是，社會的進步、文明的發展、民生的安樂、人際關係的和諧，無不直接或間接地牽涉教育制度及質素。教育制度不完善、社會未來主人翁的質素偏低，均是各類問題滋生的根源。

⑪ 過去一年來，本會的工作可算繁忙，同時感到失望；個案數字的增加，反映問題愈多。另一方面，我們對於社會大眾逐漸明瞭我們的服務性質與範圍，而加以利用，亦覺安慰。但單憑本會力量，並不足夠，更非最有效途徑。祇有每個人都盡量發揮人類善美的本質，互愛互助，多一點關懷身旁認識的朋友，才是唯一方法。這也就是撒瑪利亞會的精神所繫。

⑫ 為了促進本會的服務，我們在目前及未來訂下三項方針和計劃：

(一) 提高義工人員的質素，加強訓練，嚴格挑選。

(二) 根據本會所處理個案的資料，對社會問題及現象作進一步研究、分析，提交公開報告，促使有關方面及社會人士注意，共謀改善；本年報附錄之會考生特別服務報告，便是在人力物力財力缺乏之情況下，嘗試作為開端。

(三) 假如情況許可，本會打算在不同地區設置中心（例如人口發展迅速的新界衛星城市），以應付迫切需求。

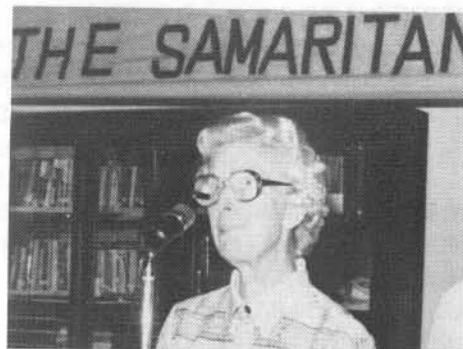
同時，為了進一步推展會務，我們將（一）拋開財政困難，聘請專業社工人員輔助。惟是這類專業人員，百分之九十九為政府機構聘用，很少對義務性質的志願機構感興趣；而感興趣的，學歷又不符合要求（港府規定，祇有修讀「社會工作」系才具資格，曾向本會申請的人士，若非修讀「社會學」系，便是由外地畢業返港，資歷多不被當局承認）。（二）進行修改會章，改革組織，目前已在研討草擬階段，預算在八〇年九月至十月間，召開特別會員大會通過。

⑬ 藉着本年報的發表，我們謹向所有曾用不同方式，包括捐助、提供意見、協助推行會務、以及大力支持的各界人士、傳播媒介等，致以深切謝忱。

主席：杜學魁

香港撒瑪利亞會年報（英文組）

1979



一九七九年至八零年度，是香港撒瑪利亞會英文組發展迅速的一年。由於成功地實現了多項改革，鼓舞了我們向外界宣佈的決心。很多情緒上沮喪痛苦的人，必須經過很大的勇氣，才可以提起電話筒，撥電向本會求助。當他們正撥着電話號碼時，很多問題將會隨之而生。例如：「這會的工作人員能否幫助我解決難題呢？他們能否瞭解、重視、耐心地聽我傾訴？會否有人接聽電話？」當經過一番痛苦的思想鬥爭後，決定撥電向本會求助，無奈電話却接不通。所以，為了方便求助者及配合本會英文部之發展，安裝多一個熱線電話是急不容緩的事。新的熱線電話號碼是H-278484，若電話接通了，必定會有工作人員接聽。因為英文組早已展開了廿四小時的電話服務。

過往，祇由一或兩位義工人員由

上午八時至晚上十時當值。自從安裝了第二條熱線電話後，為了應付需要，便必須編制一份義工輪值時間表。英文組曾經先後開辦了三期義工人員訓練班。現時約擁有一百名受訓義工。故此，由上午八時至晚上十時，絕大部份時間內都有兩位義工人員接聽電話。

除了兩位義工負責接聽電話外，其餘的工作人員就負責行政上的工作。這令本已狹窄的辦公室不敷應用。本會得蒙「水手館」舍監馮先生的協助上，本會獲得一較大的辦公室作英文組會址之用。在各義工的艱苦粉飾及設計下，去年一月，便得以順利遷入這所位於「水手館」三樓，擁有三個房間，面積較為寬敞的辦公室。在香港地下鐵路公司，GAMMON-K-ER-LILLEY，圓桌會第六分會及

LODGE EASTERN SCOTIA
No. 9 2 3 S. C. 的協助下，使本會在
這次搬遷行動中，無須繳付任何費用。
本會特向以上各大機構致萬二分的
謝意。

回顧以往每年的個案數字統計，
前往本會求助的人數日益增加，而這
趨勢將會延續下去。本會特借此機會
感謝所有傳播界人士把本會之工作介
紹給社會各界認識。還要特別感謝南
華早報 JUDY WALKER 小姐，香
港電台 KRISTY HAMILTON 先
生。

很多專業人士，在會方要求下，
免費提供有關的資料，富於建設性的
提議及接見求助者以替其解決難題。
本會將向該等專業人士報以謝意。過
去一年，本會與其它社會團體保持密
切聯繫，對他們的衷誠合作態度深表
感激。沒有這等志願團體的支持，本
會將勢難持續下去。

瞻望明年，本會將計劃擴大宣傳
，以增加外界對本會之認識。中英文
組將印備大量宣傳海報，分別張貼於
各地下鐵車站。這項計劃得以順利進
行，要感謝香港地下鐵路有限公司，
PEARL & DEAN，美國婦女會
及圓桌會第四分會。



本會所收到的求助電話，我個人
認為並未能反映出社會上的需要。我
相信大部份求助者與本會接觸後，都
能普遍得到幫助。我們亦相信有部份
人士根本對本會是非常陌生的。我們
將會盡量瞭解求助者之內心世界，所
遭受到的困難及對案情將會絕對保守
秘密。

在一個高度繁榮及緊張的社會中
，人們嚮往於擁有一個怡靜的世界，
需要有一位耐心的傾訴對象，所謂「
當局者迷，旁觀者清」，他們更需要
一位冷靜的旁觀者共同研討解決難題
的方法。因此，我們需要不斷的補充
新血。瞻望未來一年，求助者的人數
會有顯著增加。

1979年暑期會考服務

I 目的及對象

此項服務主要為中五學生及重讀生提供升學，就業及心理輔助；尤以生活在
下層或缺乏升學，就業指導或考試落第，情緒低落的考生為對象。

II 1979年服務統計數字

		人 次	百分比%
升 學	預科	1040	25.1
	重讀中五	1001	24.2
	商科	311	7.5
	夜中	239	5.8
	中一至中四	26	0.6
	專上學校	285	6.9
	海外留學	88	2.1
就 業	醫護人員	111	2.7
	謀職	254	6.1
情 緒	普通	47	1.1
	嚴重	26	0.6
	第三者轉來	59	1.4
	其他	651	15.7
	總數	4138 *	100
*以全港 11 萬考生計，約佔 4 %			

A. 學生問題統計表

	男	女	總人數	增長率(與上年比較)
1977	719	749	1468	—
1978	1157	1213	2370	61.4 %
1979	1926	2212	4138	74.6 %

B. 近年服務人數

爲便各工作人員能對考生各類查詢及傾訴，作出適當之協助及服務，在會考放榜前本會特別召開一工作人員研討會，闡析各類資料冊子使用方法，並討論處理各類問題應留意地方。

III 服務簡報

- 1.) 在會考放榜前二天已開始有考生因担心考試成績而致電本會與工作人員傾談，分擔心理壓力。
- 2.) 本會雖爲考生提供十條電話線，廿四小時不斷服務，但仍感應接不暇，爲減輕當值人員之負擔，本會各工作人員均盡量抽取時間，每天到會。更有部份工作人員向在職公司告假數天參與服務，熱誠可嘉。
- 3.) 本會之統計小組於每數個固定時刻作出簡單之個案數字統計及分析，以便公共關係幹事在最短時間內答覆新聞傳播媒介之查詢。
- 4.) 雖則大部份之考生只是詢問一些普通升學之途徑及資料，工作人員在電話中之指引及分析已頗爲足夠。但對一些爲考試成績或升學問題極度困擾之考生，工作人員均會耐心聆聲，與該考生共同考慮不同之可行途徑及方法；如情況需要，工作人員亦會要求面晤該考生，以便進一步探討存在之困難。
- 5.) 對於急需尋找職業之考生，工作人員除了盡量鼓勵考生嘗試不同途徑之外，對於條件適合之畢業生，亦會安排及推薦給各有關機構。

IV 事後評估

- 1.) 在整個服務完畢後，於九月間，各小組均自行評估及檢討。
- 2.) 爲改善及增強以後之服務，暑期服務小組特別召開一次工作人員會議。除了對整個服務作各項檢討外，並對各考生之問題作出一簡單之分析，試圖找出考生困難及壓力之來源，及可能解決之方法等。
- 3.) 對於愈來愈多青少年及教會團體對會考學生提供輔導及其他各類之服務，本會極會欣慰，此誠考生之福。

杜學魁先生爲出席渥太華之 「越南難民問題會議」撰文：

一九七九年，所謂「船民」的越南難民成爲國際性的嚴重問題，特別是首當其衝的香港，幾乎因難民之困擾，被形容爲：人口擠迫有陸沉之險。香港撒瑪利亞會有見於此一歷史上空前慘痛，集體企圖自殺之行爲，經於七九年席元月即採取立即行動：

- 一、致函報界呼籲各界立即採取緊急救援。
- 二、致函各國國際防止自殺機構，請立即採取行動制止死亡，挽救悲劇。
- 三、致函各國香港領事或代辦，請向各國政府呼籲，從速救援海上飄流難民，使能脫苦海登陸。
- 四、參加在加拿大首都渥太華舉行之第十屆國際防止自殺解救危機大會，並向大會提出正式提案，要求以大會名義向全世界呼籲，解救難民危機，該項提案經獲大會接納。

自從本會於一九七九年一月起大聲呼籲採取連續之行動，難民問題逐漸爲國際所重視，報章紛紛刊載，各國紛紛響應，到目前爲止，衆多船民經各國收容，已能安居樂業，本港雖仍有部份難民有待移置外，但問題已不嚴重。因本會曾經處理此一歷史性之事件，其成就影响，自不敢居功，但記實如上，以資佐證。

一九六二年，一群關心社會熱心志願服務工作者，經多年努力籌劃，成立本會，為那些需要找尋傾訴對象、失望空虛或面臨失殺邊緣的人士，提供每日廿四小時的輔導服務。發展初期，本會祇限於提供一般性的福利諮詢服務，礙於工作人員和地方的缺乏，加上經費的困難，以致無法擴展業務。後期，房屋署撥地在樂富邨設置會所，自此，本會總算有一固定會址，可以致力於會務的推行。於是第一期訓練班於一九七五年底正式開辦，招募義工人員；到今年初為止，先後舉辦過八期訓練班課程，為本會增添了不少新血，提供日益繁重的個案輔導服務。

樂富總會設立於十多年前，會所內一切設備都十分簡陋，電器破舊、牆上污漬、天花板水泥剝落等等，已達到使人難於忍受地步，加上會內間格與公司輔導機構所設計的標準，遠遠不符，的檔案資料又不斷增加，可惜因為沒有足夠的設備，而迫於將那些機密文件存放在一些破舊的文件櫃內。工作環境那麼惡劣，往往使工作人員在處理日常會務時感到不便，加添工作困難，效率降低。

再看看近幾年所處理的個案數字，自一九七一至七八年間，所處理的案件由二四四個增至一九六四個，增幅近每年一倍之多。為了應付急切需求，我除了不斷招募義工，更需要專業的社工人員和全職的僱員，更有效、快捷地協助處理個案。

基於以上種種原因，如果現存的情況沒有改善，不單祇會影響到輔導員的工作情緒，更嚴重的會影響到那些陷於極度消沉、懷着悲愴痛苦的求助者失去信心，從而減慢輔導的進度，削弱效果。

故此，為貫徹本會的工作守則，使求助者恢復信心和相信我們的援助、嚴守個案的保密，提供一處適合工作的環境，是必需的。

委員會於是召開會議，提出該項修建計劃的草案。經初步設計圖則後，於去年十一月份會議提出並獲得一致通過，決以六千元完成首期的一部份工程，餘下一部份，則在十二月份再提出通過加肆千元完成。後來因工程出現困難，迫使將後兩期的工程在同一時期內完成，於是再通過本年一月份的決定，以貳萬壹千元為最高撥款額完成該項計劃，如仍未能應付，工程亦須停止，直至申請金批准或會方有足夠的資金才再度撥款進行。

以下有關今次整個修建計劃的範圍。

- (一) 正門增設一欸待室，並附設欸待處為訪客提供諮詢。
- (二) 增設兩個裝有隔聲設備的獨立熱綫電話房。
- (三) 改修並增設兩個裝有隔聲設備的獨立面談輔導室。
- (四) 擴闊會議室，並設有活動褶門分隔以作特別用途。
- (五) 改修職員辦公室，設布簾分隔用作會員梳洗進食之用。
- (六) 增建兩個座地靠牆文件櫃，並附設多個獨立空格存放保密的檔案文件。
- (七) 增建叁個獨立吊牆雜物櫃。

(八) 油漆、批盪、膠地板全面翻新。

(九) 添置梳化傢俬配合室內間格。

(十) 燈光及空氣調節系統新設計。

(十一) 特別設計裝置一警告訊號系統，以協助輔導員更有效地處理個案。

預算完成該修建計劃所支出的款項，約需四萬元左右。因修建工程費用頗巨，單靠會費的儲備，實難應付，但是會所確實急需改善，因此初步的計劃已於去年十一月十九日動工。最初預算將工程分為三期完成，這主要因經費不足，其次因為參與該項計劃的人手缺乏，及考慮到將影響會方的正常服務，還有就是大家都期望利用分期的時間致函各有關機構申請資助。另加裝配多部電話分機。

值得高興的是，我們有一群熱心支持協助該項工程的朋友，他們不惜犧牲個人工餘時間，甚至向僱主請假或放棄個人在外面接生意的賺錢機會，義務獻出精神力量，使該項修建工程得以順利竣工。因此，特別在這裏謹代表本會全體會員再一次多謝今次協助該項工程的幕後英雄。

負責設計整個修建計劃圖則的周洪相先生

負責建造整個計劃木工的戴錦明先生

助理木工：王克強先生

趙嘉祥先生

吳建章先生

負責油漆泥水批盪的李成華先生

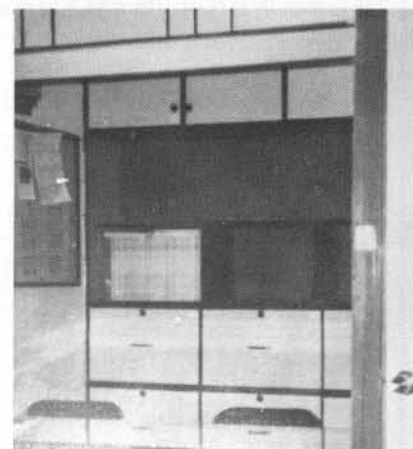
負責裝置電器及設計空氣調節系統的陳啓新先生

最後謹向美商吉時洋行有限公司為本會重修工程計劃而捐贈的一批膠地板和免收承建工錢費用的慷慨支持，表示深切的感激。

裝修工程報告：江從憲



我們的會員在工作中



會所的新間格

香港撒瑪利亞會 1979年度財政報告

名譽核數師報告

致香港撒瑪利亞會會員：

本核數師經已審查香港撒瑪利亞會截至一九八〇年三月三十一日之資產負債表及結至該日止全年之收支報告，有關報告刊於第18頁至第20頁。

本核數師是根據一貫可接受之核數標準審查賬目，包括試驗賬目紀錄與及本核數師認為有需要之核數程序。

依核數師所意見與上述有關之財政報告，足以顯示香港撒瑪利亞會在一九八〇年三月三十一日之真實及公平財務情況，以及截至該日止之全年度內詳細收支報告。

多郡安永會計師樓

香港一九八〇年五月二日

香港撒瑪利亞會

資產負債表

一九八〇年三月三十一日
(以港幣為單位)

流動資產	1980	1979
現金	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,536
銀行存款	53,336	38,489
定期存款	11,651	10,788
應收利息	1,948	—
存貨、聖誕咭	7,140	—
	<u>75,075</u>	<u>50,813</u>
流動負債		
應付賬款	12,400	—
預收款項、捐助職員薪金	22,500	—
	<u>34,900</u>	<u>—</u>
流動資產淨值	40,175	50,813
資產、傢具、裝備—附錄A	1	1
	<u>\$ 40,176</u>	<u>\$ 50,814</u>
積存盈餘		
本年度初積存盈餘	\$ 50,814	\$ 23,158
本年度虧損／盈餘	(10,638)	27,656
	<u>\$ 40,176</u>	<u>\$ 50,814</u>

附錄作為部份財政報告

主席：杜學魁

名譽財政：徐志英

香港撒瑪利亞會

收支報告

截止一九八〇年三月三十一日該年度止
(以港幣為單位)

	1980	1979
收入：		
會費	\$ 2,460	\$ 1,880
捐款	82,574	83,925
售賣聖誕咭—附錄B	16,408	3,044
利息	4,058	262
	105,500	89,111
費用：		
職員薪金	38,868	28,070
購置傢具、裝備	10,944	2,333
裝修會所	20,924	10,188
租金及地稅—已扣除補助金	1,702	1,926
修理及保養	2,535	1,528
文具及印刷	9,635	2,133
會費	391	695
刊物	2,454	1,689
電力、電話及電報	9,405	5,081
報章及廣告	3,439	938
郵費	1,415	1,220
灣仔辦公室租借費	5,350	3,600
暑期服務	1,728	—
個案費用	117	—
訓練學員費用	1,614	—
交通費	556	662
清潔費	3,784	—
雜項	1,277	1,392
	116,138	61,455
該年度虧損／盈餘	(10,638)	27,656
年初累積盈餘	50,814	23,158
年度累積盈餘	\$ 40,176	\$ 50,814

香港撒瑪利亞會

財政報告附錄

一九八〇年三月三十一日

附錄A：重要的會計政策

會計政策改變

為符合標準會計原理，所製造之財政報告是根據權責應計制，即收支報告所顯示乃該年度內應收應支款項。

若依照往年的現金收支會計制，則是年度赤字會減低 \$ 25,812，而收支表資產淨值將增加此數。

資產、傢具、裝備

根據此機構政策，所有改良租借用具及購買用具費用作為該年度支出，故在損益計算表內此項賬目祇有象徵式的一元。

存貨

存貨是以低於成本及售價計算，採用先入先出原則。

附錄B：售賣聖誕咭

	1980	1979
銷貨收入：	\$ 26,062	\$ 10,144
減：印刷費除去一九八〇年三月三十一 日存貨港幣 \$ 7,140 (1979—零)	9,654	7,100
	\$ 16,408	\$ 3,044

附錄C：稅務

此機構為非謀利團體，得香港稅務局豁免利益課稅，故無此備付金賬。

1979—80度活動回顧

- 1, 八月份義務工作人員當值 680人次
- 2, 服務高峯期內(8月10日至20日, 共11日)
 - I) 義工當值人次 348人次
 - II) 共當值時間 1590小時
 - III) 每日平均服務時間 141小時
(1590小時 / 11日計)
 - III) 共當值節數(三小時為一節) 669節
- 1, 得蒙香港電話公司免費提供及安裝八個額外自動跳線電話, 在整個八月份內, 本會均能同時以十條電話線向眾多考生服務。
- 2, 在會考放榜前本會印備大量海報, 張貼於車站、渡輪、碼頭及各公眾地方, 用以宣傳本會之服務及熱線電話號碼。
- 3, 職業輔導小組於會考放榜前, 要求各大機構提供適合中五畢業生之職位空缺, 以便本會轉介急需職事的考生應徵。
- 4, 為使各工作人員對考生提供準確詳盡, 快捷之資料分析, 本會之資料小組在暑期前, 特別編印一本簡單之輔導員參考小冊, 內容包括:

港九各日間及夜間文理預科學校, 中五重讀學校, 海外升學途徑, 理工, 工業學院所設之科目及入學資格, 師範、護士及商科投考資格, 選擇職業要考慮之各項因素, 及不同行業所需之條件等。

其他比較詳細之資料, 均編入一檔案系統以備查閱參考。

回顧過去一年：圖片選輯



第七期訓練班學員結業所舉辦之迎新會



暑期服務展開, 電話响過不停

1979年暑期會考服務



1979年聖誕聯歡會的歡樂氣氛。



於五月中
召開了會員大會



大埔洞梓訓練營留影

香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會

一九七九年男女自殺
百份率統計圖：

男	女	合共
39.2%	60.8%	100%

一九七九年男女年齡統計表

年齡	20以下	21至45	46至60	60以上	不詳	合計
性別	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女
人數	114 194	171 289	9 7	9 3	212 280	515 773
合計	308	460	16	12	492	1288

一九七九年男女年齡分配百份比統計表

年齡	20以下	21至45	46至60	60以上	不詳	合計
性別	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女
百分率	9 % 15 %	13 % 23 %	0.6 % 0.4 %	0.6 % 0.4 %	16 % 22 %	39.260.8 % %
合計	24%	36%	1%	1%	38%	100%

一九七九年個案分類百份比統計表

原因	男女感情	人際關係	學業問題	情緒低落	未婚懷孕	虐待兒童	精神問題	性問題	居住問題	法律問題	婚姻困難	貧病	疾病	強姦	吸毒	負債	賭敗	現職	酗酒	諮詢	戲弄	其他	合計
百分率	15%	15%	6%	17%	2%	0.27%	3%	1%	0.5%	7%	2%	2%	1%	1%	3%	0.6%	6%	0.1%	25%	0.1%	8%	100%	

一九七九年各月
個案男女統計表

月 份	男	女	合 計
一 月	38	60	98
二 月	30	52	82
三 月	30	34	64
四 月	27	59	86
五 月	47	76	123
六 月	42	68	110
七 月	53	68	121
八 月	73	95	168
九 月	68	79	147
十 月	30	63	93
十一月	32	66	98
十二月	45	53	98
合 計	515	773	1288

(較嚴重)

一九七九年由各警署及有關機構轉介個案
佔總個案百份比表

年 齡	20歲以下	21至45	46至60	60歲以上	不詳	合 計
百份率	0.15%	0.3%	0.1%	0.15%	0.5%	1.2%

一九七九年個案原因分類表 (較嚴重)

原 因	男女感情	人際關係	學業問題	情緒低落	未婚懷孕	虐待兒童	精神病	性問題	居住	法律	婚姻	貧困	疾病	強姦	吸毒	負債	賭敗	職業	酗酒	諮詢	戲弄	其他	合 計
性別	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女
人 數	65 123	68 119	23 50	75 147	5 22	3 0	44 44	27 13	7 6	3 2	27 67	22 9	21 11	5 12	5 2	20 13	5 0	26 57	1 0	17 15	1 0	45 61	515 773
合 計	187	188	73	222	27	3	88	40	13	5	94	31	32	17	7	33	5	83	1	32	1	106	1288

一九七九年由各警署及有關機構轉介個案
原因統計表

原因	家庭問題	男女感情	精神病	被陷害	其 他	合 計
性別	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女
人數	2 1	1 0	1 2	1 0	4 4	9 7
合計	3	1	3	1	8	16

一九七九年由各警署及有關機構轉介個案
男女年齡統計表

年齡	20歲以下	21至45	46至60	60歲以上	不 詳	合 計
性別	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女	男 女
人數	1 1	0 4	0 1	2 0	6 1	9 7
合計	2	4	1	2	7	16

ANNUAL REPORT
1979
THE SAMARITAN BEFIENDERS
H. K.

THE SAMARITAN BEFIENDERS HONG KONG

(I) Objectives:

- a. To prevent suicide, to help the desperate, suffering and emotionally depressed people on the basis of humanity so as to help them to regain their will to live.
- b. According to the principles of the Samaritan Befrienders to train voluntary workers to spread the spirit of Samaritan and develop the Samaritans Organization, help others to educate themselves and help the desperate and suffering people with love and patience.
- c. To provide counselling services in career, marriage, mental health as well as daily life.
- d. To promote anti-suicide campaigns through speech, lectures and publications, and assist the building up of organizations with same objectives in South East Asia and the neighbouring countries.

(II) Affiliation:

- a. Branch of the Bedrienders International (Samaritan Worldwide)
- b. Member of the International Association of Suicide Prevention.
- c. Member of the Hongkong Council of Social Service.
- d. Member of the Hongkong Community Chest.

(III) Address:

Head Office : 45, Block 13, G/F., Lok Fu Estate, Kowloon.
3-370000
3-368888

English Branch: 22 Hennessy Road, 2/F., Wanchai, Hongkong.
5-278484

**TWENTY PRINCIPLES
OF
THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS**

1. The Samaritans are a worldwide fellowship of volunteers dedicated to the prevention of suicide and the alleviation of the loneliness and depression that may lead to it by making their befriending immediately available at any hour of the day or night to those who feel they have no one else to turn to in their distress.
2. The befriending which the volunteer offers to the caller is the personal concern of a compassionate fellow human being who like the Samaritan in the parable, seeks simply to love him as a friend in his time of deepest need.
3. The volunteers are carefully selected for their personal qualities and natural aptitude for the work, without regard to their creed, colour, politics, age, sex or status.

4. The volunteers in each Centre recognized as a Branch of The Samaritans work under the supervision of a Director (or Chairman) and other Leaders, who are advised by consultants with medical or other professional qualifications, so that the highest standards of caring may be achieved. Consultants may also assist in the selection and preparation of volunteers and give help to clients.
5. In countries where the telephone is generally available, an easily remembered telephone number is advertised by each Branch, in addition to its address, to enable swift (and if the caller desires, anonymous) contact to be made with the minimum of effort on the part of the caller.
6. The Samaritans receive callers in person at their Centre, and invite telephone callers who seem likely to benefit to meet a Samaritan face to face. Callers are free if they wish to have contact only by telephone or by letter.
7. The Samaritans' primary and overriding concern is for those who seem to be in immediate danger of taking their own lives.
8. Samaritans engage in long-term as well as short-term prevention of suicide by befriending despairing and lonely people who do not seem to be suicidal at the time when they seek help, or who seem unlikely for conscientious or other reasons ever to commit suicide.
9. If a caller is concerned about another person, the Samaritans try to support him in his anxiety and to suggest ways of obtaining help for his friend. The Samaritans do not intrude upon persons who have not sought their help directly, unless an identified responsible person informs them of the need of someone who is too young or old or ill to ask in person, in which case they may make a tentative offer to help.
10. The Samaritans do not permit their immediate availability in cases of a suicidal emergency to be impeded by attention to cases of long-term chronic inadequacy, though callers in this category may be accepted as clients during a crisis.
11. The Samaritans do not flatter themselves that what they have to offer will be helpful to every caller. Those in charge of each Branch are responsible for using their human resources to the best advantage, and protecting them from being wasted by the grossly psychopathic or any others not capable of benefiting from befriending.
12. The Samaritans' service is non-medical. Callers requesting medical treatment may be helped to obtain this, and each Branch has at least one medical consultant, usually a psychiatrist, to advise those in charge of the Branch about such cases.
13. The Samaritans are not a trained case-work agency, and volunteers are not permitted to attempt to do in an amateur way what social workers are trained to do with professional competence.

14. The Samaritans are not a social welfare agency. They refer those who request material aid to the appropriate welfare services, except in countries which lack these.
15. The Samaritans are not a Christian Organization, except in the origin of the concept. Volunteers, whatever their original beliefs, are strictly forbidden to make any attempt to convert the callers or to exploit a caller's distress by using the opportunity to witness to the volunteer's beliefs. Callers spontaneously requesting spiritual help of a particular kind are referred, with their permission, to a representative of the appropriate body, who may or may not be a member of the organization.
16. Volunteers are normally known to callers only by their Christian names or forenames and their volunteer's identification number unless continued befriending by a chosen volunteer is arranged, when one of the persons in charge of the branch decides what other information may be given to the client concerned and whether hospitality may be offered by the volunteer in his or her home.
17. The fact that a person has sought the help of the Samaritans, and everything he has confided in them, is confidential within the organization. All communications from callers which could reasonably be regarded as of a highly secret nature, and those relating to criminal acts, are received in the strictest confidence and are revealed neither to any person outside the organization without the caller's express permission, nor to persons within the organization who are not involved, except the Director. Volunteers are not permitted to accept confidences if a condition is made that not even the Director should be informed of them.
18. The caller remains at all times in charge of his own destiny and is free to reject the help that is offered and to break contact without fear of being sought out against his will, even if it is felt certain that he intends to take his own life or to commit some other act which the Samaritans would deprecate. A volunteer in contact (whether by telephone or face to face) with a caller judged to be in some danger of suicide is encouraged to seek the caller's permission for a discreet approach to be made to him subsequently to ask how he is, and to record the fact if permission is granted. In such cases, 'follow up' is clearly not against the client's will.
19. The various Branches of the Samaritans are banded together in a legally constituted Association whose Council of Management represents all the Branches and reserves to itself the appointment of the person in charge of each branch, responsible for seeing that the above-mentioned Principles are observed.
20. Only the Council may authorize departures from these Principles, for instance by permitting new Branches to offer a limited service for a period, and only the Council may from time to time revise these Principles.

SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG ANNUAL REPORT 1979

1. This Annual Report is a summary of the work of the Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong, from January to December, 1979. It includes all cases dealt with at the Lok Fu Head Office, the Wanchai Branch (English-speaking) and the Homantin Branch. Owing to inaccessibility and shortage of manpower, the Homantin Branch was closed in February 1980, and for convenience in preparing statistics, all cases dealt with at Homantin have been included in the Lok Fu figures.

2. As our financial report has to coincide with the financial year for accounting purpose, the Income and Expenditure account covers the period from 1st April 1979 to 31st March 1980.

3. The method of recording statistics at the Lok Fu Office was changed during 1979. They are now classified under two sections: Serious cases, those which require urgent assistance and follow-up; and general cases, including depressed persons or inquirers not requiring continued handling.

The term "case" refers to the client and the classification of the type of problem. If the same client is dealt with on several occasions, he/she is still counted as only one case.

4. The Wanchai statistics do not deal with classification of cases, but are subdivided into actual help received, and telephone counselling.

5. Although the cases dealt with by our Association could not be said to be a reflection of all the problems and complexities of our community, they do give some useful reference material. Therefore for research purposes we have included several relevant reports and statistics, including:

1. Comparison of the yearly reports of the Registration of Births and Deaths Department; and
2. A report of our special student service during the summer vacation, 1979.

Concerning the Administrative work of our Association, we have also included three appendixes:

- a. preparation for the special service for School Certificate candidates;
- b. re-decoration of Lok Fu Office; and
- c. an appeal and activities concerning Vietnamese immigrants.

In this way we hope that the community may better understand the work of our Association.

6. The year 1979 was intensely active. Cases dealt with at Lok Fu, including serious and general cases, totalled 4994, that is 154% higher than in 1978. Those dealt with at the Wanchai Branch also increased from 449 to 674, a 50% increase. Actual suicides as reported by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, showed an increase of 100%, the actual number increasing from 330 to 661. These figures indicate clearly the troubled and unstable environment of our society. We might say that many people lack spiritual security and incentive to live.

7. Counselling in 1979 included cases of depression, loveliness human relationships, marital and psychiatric problems. Although these causes each had different complexities, they were all directly related to human relationships, loneliness and quarrelling.

Without harmonious human relationships, there is no mutual understanding, and in these circumstances people will choose what they consider best only for themselves. It is a common failing in any society that the more prosperous and advanced that society is, the more self-seeking the people become. Hong Kong's economic and political situation is more extreme and more complicated than in Western countries. Under the pressures of such a society, one easily becomes self-centred, trying to solve one's own problems and ignoring the needs of others.

On the other hand, if we can only show more concern for others, help and sympathise with others, put our own interests in the background, we find that human relationships are improved. It is an indestructible principle. When human beings live in isolation, their power is reduced; when they work in harmony, they are able to withstand difficulties and pressures.

We appeal to the public to stretch out the hand of friendship, and to stand together so that all can share true human love.

8. Concerning economic and living conditions, Hong Kong fluctuated in 1979, World inflation and rising costs directly affected our community. Moreover, Hong Kong's economic report indicated that the number of unemployed had increased. The main cause of this increase in unemployment was the influx of legal and illegal immigrants from Vietnam and Mainland China. It also added to our housing problems.

9. We would like to draw attention to two special problems, namely, psychiatric illnesses and debts. Same as our 1978 report, there was a definite increase in these kinds of cases.

In 1978 we dealt with 21 psychiatric cases, and in 1979 we recorded 88, but these 88 cases were listed among the serious ones. Many others were

among the general cases, making an estimated total of 600 to 800 psychiatric cases. According to statistics, about 12% of our total population suffer from some form of mental illness.

To deal with psychiatric cases it is necessary to reconcile the individual with his surroundings, because the human mind cannot remain captive in a lonely, self-enclosed environment. Expert treatment by relevant medical services are required to deal with the different types of psychiatric illnesses.

As to debts, we have classified them into three categories: poverty, debts, and gambling losses. These three represent 80% of cases. They have greatly increased as compared with our 1978 report. Borrowing money now is a simple matter, because many finance companies have been set up, using simplified procedures to attract customers. At the same time they charge a high rate of interest, using pressure tactics to get back payments. Debtors are therefore faced with psychological pressures and even physical threats.

At the beginning of 1980 the Government planned to abolish some of these finance companies by setting up laws to control them. Those charging more than 60% would be considered to be blackmailing. Nevertheless, the new law has not yet been introduced, but it is good news that it is in the pipeline.

10. Now a word about the special services for students in the summer vacation. In 1978, the total number of callers was 2370, while in 1979 it increased to 4138, an increase of 74.6%.

For the related analysis report, please see the attached appendix. We would again stress that the advancement of society, the development of civilisation, the peace and harmony of human relationships, are all directly or indirectly linked with the educational systems and institutions. If the educational system is faulty, therefore, the quality of our future society will be reduced.

11. In the past year, the work of the association has been heavy, and we are somewhat disappointed at the increase in cases and problems. On the other hand, we are encouraged that public understanding of our services has increased their usage. We realise that by our own powers we cannot succeed, and that the only method which can succeed is the gentle quality of love for human beings. This is the spirit of the Samaritan Befrienders.

12. In order to improve our services, we have fixed three aims:

- (a) to raise the standard of our volunteers by giving better training, and selecting carefully;
- (b) to report to public the social problems and phenomena which are reflected from the analysis of the cases we handled for discussion and improvement.

- (c) if possible to set up new branches in various locations, such as satellite towns, to deal with emergencies there.

Also, in order to expand our work we are planning:

- (i) if finances permit, to appoint a specialist social worker for counselling; however, this is not easy, since 99% of young trained social workers seek government employment and are rarely interested in voluntary agency, those who are interested may not have the educational standards laid down by the Government. In the past, most applicants for posts were not qualified as social workers by government standards, while those from abroad were not acceptable by Government requirements;
- (ii) to amend the constitution of our association, we are now drafting the new constitution and this will hopefully be put before an Extraordinary General Meeting around September or October 1980;
- (iii) to announce in our Annual Report our appreciation and gratitude to all donors and friends of the Samaritan Befrienders.

Andrew H.K. Tu
(Chairman)

Report for the Annual Report 1979/80

English Speaking Section

1979/80 has been a year of growth and development for the English Speaking Section of the HongKong Samaritans. Several major changes were planned; it is heartening to report the plans all came to fruition. The previous year we had recognised our growth and realised the need by installing a second hot line. It takes a lot of courage for depressed clients to raise the phone and dial our number — 5-278484; they wonder whether we will be able to help; whether the person on the end of the phone will be empathetic; whether we will either understand their problem or indeed think it trivial; whether there will be someone there; all these emotions and more can be felt before and during the period of dialling the number. It must be a miserable anti-climatic feeling once having overcome all this, at least long enough to raise the phone and dial the number, that the number is engaged. (If it is not engaged it *will* be answered since there are always volunteers at the Centre — 365 days a year, 24 hours a day.

Whilst the second Hot Line was installed last year, it is mentioned since it influenced all the planning for the year 1979/80. In order to serve both the Hot Lines it was necessary to roster, instead of one volunteer as previously, two volunteers on duty between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. With only a total number of 50+ volunteers available during any one period it was necessary to hold three Preparation Courses. There are now approximately 100 volunteers working with the English Speaking Section with, for the most part, two volunteers manning the telephones between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.

With two volunteers on duty and other volunteers needing to spend time in the office for administrative purposes, our tiny office became painfully over-crowded. Thanks to the Sailors & Soldiers Home Committee and the Warden, Mr. Fung, we were offered enlarged office space on the floor above. In January we moved to the third floor after volunteers had worked extremely hard, painting and decorating the three rooms we now occupy. (Our thanks go to the Mass Transit Railway, Gammon-Kier-Lilley, Round Table No. 6, and Lodge Eastern Scotia No. 923 S.C. who made it possible for us to make this move without incurring any expense.)

Looking back, our move was extremely fortuitous in its timing since although when viewing the statistics it is seen as an annual total, I can report that the number of clients using the service has compoundly increased month by month and this trend continues. We attribute this to the increased publicity undertaken this year; we are particularly grateful to Judy Walker of the South China Morning Post for her article and to Kirsty Hamilton of RTHK who gave us a lot of time on their. Our thanks go, in fact, to both

radio stations and to the television stations for their goodwill and willingness to be of help.

Our gratitude is also extended to those professional people who have either given advice over the telephone or seen clients at our request, often at extremely short notice and often without cost; or who have gone out to clients at our relayed request by the client. During the year we have worked closely with other voluntary agencies and their co-operation has been so much appreciated. Without the 'back up' of both the consultants and other agencies, the Samaritans, a crisis agency, would find it harder to exist.

During the coming year it is planned to greatly increase our publicity. Posters advertising both the English and Chinese speaking services will soon be displayed at the Mass Transit Railway Stations. Our thanks are due to the MTRC, Pearl & Dean, the American Women's Association and Round Table No. 4 for making this possible.

Sadly the number of calls we receive, in my opinion, does not reflect the need within the community. I am convinced that there are many people who could benefit from talking to the Samaritans but do not, maybe because they do not know our telephone number or, even more tragically, do not even know we exist. However, I believe our service of providing a friendly supportive, non-judgmental ear and our assurance of absolute confidentiality as well as our acceptance of the client's wish for anonymity will be increasingly used.

The reason the Samaritans are needed more and more is, I think, that in a fast moving busy world a client can be guaranteed an island of calm — someone at the end of the line who will listen without an eye to the clock and someone who will listen to them exclusively whilst they can together explore possible solutions to the worrying problems. This will continue and I hope there will be a further increase of clients during the coming year.

Anne Aston

1979 SUMMER SERVICE PROGRAMME

I. Objective

The programme aims at providing the F.5 students and repeaters information for further studies, career guidance and emotional help. The clients are mostly students who are in the middle and lower classes and lack information and guidance.

II. 1979 Statistics

A. PROBLEM TYPES

		No. of calls	Percentage
Study	F.6	1040	25.1
	F.5 repeat	1001	24.2
	Commercial studies	311	7.5
	Evening school	239	5.8
	F.1 — F.4	26	0.6
	Post-secondary	285	6.9
Job	Overseas studies	88	2.1
	Nursing	111	2.7
	Job replacement	254	6.1
Emotional	Mild	47	1.1
	Serious	26	0.6
	Referral	59	1.4
	Others	651	15.7
Total		4138*	100

*Taking the number of students sitting for the H.K.C.E.E. to be eleven thousand, those with problems amount to 4% of the candidates.

B. FIGURES OF RECENT YEARS

	Male	Female	Total	% increase
1977	719	749	1468	
1978	1157	1213	2370	61.4%
1979	1926	2212	4138	74.6%

C. TIME AND NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS INVOLVED

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Volunteers on duty in August | 680 Times |
| 2. Peak Service period (Aug 10 to Aug 20, 11 days) | |
| i) Volunteers on duty | 348 Times |
| ii) No. of hours on duty | 1590 hrs. |
| iii) Average No. of service hour per day
(1590 hrs/11 days) | 141 hrs. |
| iv) Total on duty sessions | 669 sessions |
| (3 hrs to be taken as one session) | |

III. Working procedures

A. PREPARATION

1. Eight additional (telephones) were provided and installed free of charge by the Hong Kong Telephone Company. Thus we were able to serve with ten hot lines throughout the August.
2. A large number of posters were put up at the bus stops, ferries and other public places to publicize our summer service and the number of the hot lines.
3. The career guidance group wrote letters to many companies and corporations to ask for vacancies suitable for F.5 leavers.
4. In order that all the volunteers might provide accurate and detail information for the candidates, a resource handbook was prepared which included: day and evening F.6 schools; schools for F.5 repeaters, oversea studies; polytechnic and technical institutes, the subjects and entry requirements; Colleges of Education; entry requirements for nursing and commercial studies; factors for consideration when choosing careers; requirements for different careers. More detail booklets and pamphlets were put in a filing system for further references.

A special meeting for all volunteers was called for so that they might be acquainted with different requests and problems. They were also taught on the use of the handbook and filing system.

B. The publication of Results

- a. A few days before the publication of results, workers had already received calls from candidates who were overclouded by the freight of failures.
- b. Despite the provision of ten hot lines and a twenty-four hour non-stop service, calls were still pouring in. To share this heavy load, every worker tried his/her best to serve everyday. Moreover it was very inspiring that some volunteers made special requests to

leave their normal working posts in order to participate in the service.

- c. The statistics group made brief summary and analysis several times a day so that the public relations officer could give the latest figures for the press and other mass media.
- d. A very brief guidance and analysis was sufficient for many of the calls which were enquiries on general information for further studies. However for the emotionally disturbed candidates, the workers would listen with empathy and try to examine and consider different possibilities with the callers. If the situation required, the workers would also arrange interviews to explore the problem deeper.
- e. For the candidates who had to seek for jobs immediately, our workers would encourage them to try different possibilities. If their qualifications satisfied the vacancies provided by the companies, referrals and interviews would be arranged.

IV. Evaluation

- a. Different subcommittees arranged for the individual evaluation and assessment in September.
- b. To improve and strengthen our service, a meeting for an overall evaluation was called for. During the meeting, the problems presented by the candidates were analysed in an attempt to find the source of difficulties and pressure, and their possible solutions.
- c. We were very delighted to see the increasing number of youth and religious organizations which provide similar counselling or other services for the candidates.

1979 SUMMER SERVICE – STATISTICS, ANALYSIS, SUGGESTIONS

The Certificate of Education Examination is a milestone in a student's life. Most of the students have to face the dilemma of further studies and job selection. Proper guidance and advice are very important.

I. Statistics and Analysis

A. 1979 SUMMER SERVICE STATISTICS

Problem	Male	Female	Sub-total	Percentage %	% increase as compare to 1978
Evening schools (F.5)	107	132	239	5.8	115
F.1 to F.4	11	15	26	0.6	-16
Commercial studies	72	239	311	7.5	183
F.5 repeaters	482	519	1001	24.2	50
Nursing	39	72	111	2.7	152
F.6	558	482	1040	25.1	66
Post-secondary	136	149	285	6.9	148
Overseas studies	44	44	88	2.1	105
Job placement	102	152	254	6.2	35
Referrals	19	40	59	1.4	- 3
Emotional mild	13	34	47	1.2	- 63
serious	12	14	26	0.6	24
Others	331	320	651	15.7	188
Total	1926 (46.5%)	2212 (53.5%)	4138	100.0	74.6

B. ANALYSIS

- a. Undoubtedly, students seeking for sixth form information predominates (25%). This shows that most of the students value very much the opportunity for 'formal' education – Form Six and then University. Despite the keen competition in the university entrance examinations, many students are still very willing to invest one to two years in Form Six, as the University entrance examinations have become a good qualification in finding jobs.

- b. The students going to repeat F.5 are of equal importance (24%). Repeating F.5 is no longer something shameful. As the standard of general education advances and the requirements of different jobs become stricter, the candidates feel the pressure to repeat F.5 and get an overall pass.
- c. In the past, the financially deprived students would never dream of further studies irrespective of how good or bad their school certificate results might be. However under the pressure of society and the wishes of students themselves, an increasing number of students are now very eager to repeat F.5 or continue F.6 study in evening schools. (Increase of enquiring: F.5 evening schools – 115%)
- d. More and more F.5 leavers realise that because of keen competition for university and because of the differences in family background, economic conditions and interest, some technical and career training may be more suitable for them. Thus the enquiries about commercial courses (increase 183%), nursing training (152%), technical colleges and apprenticeship have increased significantly.
- e. Because of the limited number of places in the universities, about 2000 per year, F.5 leavers who have strong interest in pursuing further studies have to explore the possibilities in Polytechnic, Baptist, Shue Yan, Lingnam Colleges and overseas studies. (increase of enquiring: post-sec. colleges – 148%, overseas studies – 105%).
- f. From the statistics in recent years, the number of students who are emotionally disturbed because of poor results is on the decrease. 1.2% (5.4% in 1978) of the clients have mild emotional problems while 0.6% (0.9% in 1978) are very depressed and emotionally disturbed. The decrease in the number of emotionally disturbed clients is related to the change in attitude towards education.
 - i) The parents and students understand that there are more than ten thousands of candidates every year, and they are becoming more ready to accept failures.
 - ii) Through the mass media and education channels, parents and students are more aware of and accept individual difference – difference in learning abilities, interest and potential. Furthermore they know that an examination should not determine the future of a student.
 - iii) Because of the provision of diversified careers and technical

training, which include technical colleges, commercial courses and nursing training, F.5 leavers have more choices and alternatives even though their results are not very satisfactory.

- g. The students requiring job placement have increased in number from 188 in 1978 to 254 in 1979. However it was 8% of the overall clients in 1978 as compared to 6.2% in 1979. Such a decrease may be due to the expansion of the Labour Department Youth Employment Advisory Service. Though there are sufficient vacancies in the market, which can provide a minimum standard of living for F.5 leavers, the salary is usually not the determining factor. Most of the students hope to find jobs in which they have plenty of opportunities to learn. To what extent can their desire be satisfied by the job market here?

II. Suggestions

Through contacts with the many F.5 candidates, and analysing their problems, we have the following suggestions.

A. SCHOOL

We believe that the school teachers and form masters who have the records of the students' academic achievement and extracurricular activities, are the most suitable people to give guidance and advice to the students. However their success will depend on:

- a. sufficient training in guidance and counselling;
- b. a reduction of the teaching load of these teachers;
- c. an increase in the teacher to class ratio (from 1.3:1 now to 1.5:1), so that the teachers can understand individual students better;
- d. provision of adequate material and teaching aids in further studies and career guidance;

The school should also stress the development of the student as a whole person. There should be a balance of academic and practical subjects in the Arts and Science streams.

B. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

- a. The Education Department and the Labour Department Youth Employment Advisory Service can function as co-ordinating bodies. They can share the responsibility such as career teacher training, collecting and distributing of career material.
- b. The Education Department should reduce the teaching load of

careers masters or mistresses and give appropriate recognition to teachers having such training.

- c. Every year after the publication of results, the allocations of F.6 places are usually very disorganized and chaotic. In order to be fair and lessen the students' stress in running from school to school, the education department can encourage and help the setting up of more organized application procedures. It can also try to see that the schools have the same dates for application and publication of results.

C. Courses for F. 5 leavers

- a. More courses or training are expected from different educational institutes such as the Polytechnic, technical colleges, Hong Kong University and Chinese University Extra-mural departments. Qualifying and certificate courses are especially demanded.
- b. Employers should try their best to let their staff join courses or training. It is found that some employers deprive their employees of the opportunity of taking courses because of compulsory overtime work. This is unfair to them.

STATISTICS FOR 1979 ANNUAL REPORT

(ENGLISH SPEAKING SECTION)

CALLS:	5351 (a 29% increase on 1978) 4148 43% of the calls were from female callers. 57% were male
CALLERS:	There has been a 50% increase in the number of callers. 54% were female, 46% were male.
ORIGIN:	62% were from Asia (representing a 60% increase); among the Asian, 69% were Chinese. 37% were Caucasian (representing a 36% increase).
AGE:	25% of our callers were below 20 years old (69% were female). 69% between 20 and 45 (56% were female). 6% over 45 (55% were female).
STATUS:	61% were single (58% female). 32% married (71% female).
SUICIDE:	8% of our callers have attempted or contemplated suicide. (a 2% decrease on 1978).
PROBLEMS:	81.5% of our callers' problems were of personal or interpersonal nature. 17.5% of our callers' problems were of practical nature. A large majority of female callers have been affected by marital, family, boy-friend, pregnancy, worries and depression problems; A large majority of male callers have been affected by loneliness and sexual problems.

DONOR	AMOUNT
Community Chest	\$55,000
American Women's Association of HK	6,000
American Women's Association of HK — donate for a duplicator	4,000
Sir Ho Tung Fund — donate for '80 wages	30,000
D.W. Ling & Co.	1,000
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,000
Way Foong Insurance Co.	500
Union Church	1,191
Lodge Eastern Scotia	1,500
Round Table	2,140
Mrs. Elsie Elliott	1,000
Mr. Choi Man Cheong	90
Miss Chan Lai Yue	20
Mr. Wai Ming Fai	20
Mr. H. Harilela	200
A member	1,000
Anomynous	50
Mr. Yau Kin Wah (Sale of coins)	222
The 7th Members' Training Course	141
The Getz Corp. (H.K.) Ltd. Gammon Kier Lilley J.V.	Flooring contributor Furniture, carpets, curtains & typewriter
Anon	Furniture, 24 hour clock electric radiator
Mrs. R. Couperthwaite Round Table No. 6	Electric Kettle Cost of transferring telephone to new office
Mr. Chan Kai Sun	Voluntary support the re-decorate of Lok Fu Office
Mr. Tai Kam Ming Mr. Wong Hay Heung Mr. Ng Kin Cheung Mr. Lee Shing Wah Mr. Chui Kau Cheung Miss Chan Lai Yue	One refrigerator

REPORT ON RE-DECORATION OF LOK FU OFFICE

The Society was established by a group of enthusiastic volunteers in 1962. It now offers a 24-hour service to counsel all who need someone to talk to; feel lonely, depressed, desperate or even intend to commit suicide.

At the early stage of development, because of shortage of space, voluntary workers and financial difficulties; the Society could only provide general welfare advisory services. Later, Housing Dept. appropriated space in Lok Fu Estate, so the Society had a fixed office to extend its services. Since 1975, eight training courses had already been held to recruit new voluntary workers in order to strengthen counselling services.

Lok Fu Office was established ten years ago. All facilities were really very simple. The lighting fixture was poor, walls and ceilings needed to be replastered, etc. As compared with today's counselling Associations, the partition of its office was far from the standard of their designs and there was no sufficient equipment to have case data well placed. Due to the unpleasant working environment, it would make voluntary workers feeling uncomfortable and enhanced difficulties in handling daily affairs, then the efficiency would be lowered.

As far as we can see from 1971 to 1978, the number of cases handled has increased from 244 to 1964, nearly a 100% increase every year. To face the urgent requirement of this kind of services, except recruiting new volunteers, professional social workers and full-time workers are also required in order to handle cases efficiently and promptly.

If the situation remained unchanged, not only would affect the voluntary workers' emotion, it would also affect those depressed and unhappy clients losing confidence in us. Then, counselling progress would be decelerated. Therefore, in order to accomplish the Society's principle of counselling in helping clients to restore confidence and make them trust us in keeping cases confidential, it is necessary to provide suitable working environment.

A meeting was then held by the Members of Committee, and a draft of re-decoration scheme was presented.

After drafting the initial design, permission obtained to carry out this scheme in last November. The whole re-decoration project is as follows:

1. set up a reception room at the main entrance, and a reception counter providing information for visitors
2. set up two confidential rooms with sound insulation for receiving telephone calls
3. Renew two confidential rooms with sound insulation for interviewing clients
4. extend the conference room, and fix active fold screen for special use
5. renew staff room with curtain

6. build up two built-in filing cabinets, and with an addition of many independent drawers for confidential documents
7. build up three independent overhead filing cabinets for storing sundries
8. painting and replastering of walls and ceilings, flooring renewal
9. purchase sofa and other furnitures to meet the interior partition
10. design and install lighting fixture and ventilation system
11. special design to install a signal system for emergency, install several telephone extensions to help counsellors in handling cases more efficiently

The total amount to complete the above-mentioned re-decoration scheme was estimated to HK\$40,000.— approximately. Firstly the Society's reserved fund could not meet such an enormous amount, secondly, there was insufficient manpower, thirdly, the Society's normal service would be affected. Last but not least, it takes time to apply to the related Association for financial assistance. So the scheme was expected to be completed in three stages. As the environment of the office really needed to be improved, then the initial project was commenced working on November 19th, 1979.

It was decided to use HK\$6,000.— to complete one part of the initial project and the other part was permitted to complete with an addition of HK\$4,000.— in December. Afterwards, difficulties were found during execution of the work, thus the other two stages of project were enforced to be completed at the same time. In January of this year, decision was then made to complete it with the highest appropriation of HK\$21,000.— If his project could not be dealt with this amount, it had to be stopped until application of fund was granted or the Society had enough capital to appropriate.

We are highly appreciated that a group of enthusiastic voluntary supporters sacrificed their leisure time, they even took leave from their employers or gave up chances to have their personal businesses to complete this re-decoration scheme. Therefore, we specially take this opportunity to thank you once again, on behalf of all members of the Society, the following voluntary supporters:

Designer for the whole re-decoration scheme	—	Mr. Chow Hung Cheung
Constructor of Carpentry	—	Mr. Tai Kam Ming
Assistant Carpentry	—	Mr. Wong Hay Keung
	—	Mr. Chiu Ka Cheung
	—	Mr. Ng Kin Cheung
	—	Mr. Lee Shing Wah
Painter & Plasterer		
Electrician & Designer of Ventilation System	—	Mr. Chan Kai Sun
Flooring Contributor	—	The Getz Corp. (H.K.) Ltd.

THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG

Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 1980.

REPORT OF HONORARY AUDITORS

To the Members
The Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong

We have examined the balance sheet of The Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong as of March 31, 1980 and the related statement of income and expenditure for the year then ended as set out on pages 50 to 52.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present a true and fair view of the financial position of The Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong at March 31, 1980, and the details of its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

Hong Kong
May 2, 1980

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Year ended March 31, 1980

(Stated in Hong Kong Dollars)

	1980	1979
Income:		
Membership subscriptions	\$ 2,460	\$ 1,880
Donations	82,574	83,925
Sale of Christmas cards — Note B	16,408	3,044
Interest	4,058	262
	<hr/> 105,500	<hr/> 89,111
Expenses:		
Salaries	38,868	28,070
Purchases of furniture and equipment	10,944	2,333
Leasehold improvements	20,924	10,188
Rent and rates — net of subsidy	1,702	1,926
Repairs and maintenance	2,535	1,528
Stationery and printing	9,635	2,133
Subscriptions	391	695
Publications	2,454	1,689
Electricity, telephone and telex	9,405	5,081
Newspapers and advertisements	3,439	938
Postage and stamp duty	1,415	1,220
Donation for accommodation of Wanchai Office	5,350	3,600
Summer Service	1,728	—
Case Expenses	117	—
Training Expenses	1,614	—
Travelling	556	662
Sanitary and cleaning	3,784	—
Sundry	1,277	1,392
	<hr/> 116,138	<hr/> 61,455
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	(10,638)	27,656
Accumulated surplus at beginning of year	50,814	23,158
	<hr/>	<hr/>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AT END OF YEAR		
END OF YEAR	\$ 40,176	\$50,814
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Accompanying Notes Form Part of the Financial Statements.

THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG

BALANCE SHEET

March 31, 1980

(Stated in Hong Kong Dollars)

	1980	1979
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash on hand	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,536
Cash in bank	53,336	38,489
Time deposit	11,651	10,788
Interest receivable	1,948	—
Inventory — Christmas cards	7,140	—
	<u>75,075</u>	<u>50,813</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Sundry creditors	12,400	—
Receipt in advance — donation for staff salaries	22,500	—
	<u>34,900</u>	<u>—</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS	40,175	50,813
PROPERTY, FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT —		
Note A	1	1
	<u>\$40,176</u>	<u>\$50,814</u>
	=====	=====
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS		
Accumulated surplus at beginning of year	\$50,814	\$23,158
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	(10,638)	27,656
	<u>\$40,176</u>	<u>\$50,814</u>
	=====	=====

The Accompanying Notes Form Part of the Financial Statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 1980

NOTE A: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Change of Accounting Policy

In order to conform with standard accounting practices, the financial statements are prepared based on the 'accruals' concept such that income and expenditure are accrued and dealt with in the statement of income and expenditure of the period to which they relate.

Had the prior year 'cash basis' accounting policy been retained during the current year, the result would have been to reduce the deficit for the year by HK\$25,812 and to increase net assets at the balance-sheet date by a corresponding amount.

Property, Furniture and Equipment

It is the policy of the Society to expense the cost of leasehold improvements and purchases of furniture and equipment wholly in the year of acquisition. As a result of this, property, furniture and equipment is maintained in the balance sheet at the nominal value of \$1.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value with cost determined on the first-in, first-out basis.

NOTE B: SALE OF CHRISTMAS CARDS

	1980	1979
Sale proceeds	HK\$26,062	HK\$10,144
Less: printing costs reduced by inventory at		
March 31, 1980 of HK\$7,140 (1979 — nil)	9,654	7,100
	<u>HK\$16,408</u>	<u>HK\$ 3,044</u>
	=====	=====

NOTE C: TAXATION

No provision for Hong Kong taxation is required as the Society is a non-profit making organization and is exempted from taxation by the Inland Revenue Department.

常務委員會

(1979年6月至1981年5月)

杜學魁先生	主席
葉錫恩女士	副主席
安西斯德夫人	副主席兼英文組輪值秘書
吳容先生	秘書長
岑婉兒小姐	中文組副秘書
梁德成先生	中文組個案幹事
佐治希爾先生	英文組個案幹事兼英文組訓練班幹事
侯傑泰先生	中文組訓練班幹事兼資料組幹事
徐志英小姐	司庫兼基金統籌幹事
江從憲先生	中文組副個案幹事兼副司庫
李祺超先生	聯絡幹事、中文組副個案幹事兼康樂幹事
羅鏘鳴先生	中文組公共關係幹事
李潔貞小姐	會員秘書
楊世謙先生	中文組輪值秘書
許志輝先生	出版幹事
黃德文先生	會務發展幹事
李哲先生	委員
劉廣禎先生	委員

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(From June 1979 to May 1981)

Mr. Andrew H.K. Tu	Chairman
Mrs. Elsie Elliott	Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Annie Aston	Vice-Chairman and English Rota Secretary
Mr. Ng Yung	General Secretary
Miss Sham Yuen Yee	Assistant Chinese Secretary
Miss Shareefa A. Curreem	Assistant English Secretary
Mr. Leung Tak Shing	Chinese Case Officer
Mr. George Green	English Case Officer and English Training Officer
Mr. Hau Kit Tai	Chinese Training Officer and Information Officer
Miss Tsui Chi Ying	Treasurer and Funding Officer
Mr. Kong Chung Hin	Assistant Chinese Case Officer and Assistant Treasurer
Mr. Lee Kee Chin	Co-ordinating Officer, Assistant Chinese Case Officer, and Recreational Officer
Mr. Lo Cheong Ming	Chinese Public Relations Officer
Mrs. Anne Morton	English Public Relations Officer
Miss Lee Kit Ching	Membership Secretary
Mr. Yeung Sai Him	Chinese Rota Secretary
Mr. Hui Chi Fai	Publicity Officer
Mr. Wong Tak Man	Promotion Officer
Mr. Lee Chitt	Member
Mr. Lau Kong Ching	Member