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議員郭贊太平紳士--香港扶輪社第十七任社長
The Honourable KWOK Chan, CBE, KStJ, JP
The 17th President of The Rotary Club of Hong Kong
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The Honourable KWOK Chan (議員郭贊太平紳士), CBE, KStJ, JP (October 1904 - 17 June 1967), was the 17th President of The Rotary Club of Hong Kong (香港扶輪社) in 1951-1952. Following the footsteps of his fellow Rotarians, he served also as lawmaker, the Police Reserve, St. John Ambulance, Hong Kong Football, as well as the Asian Football Confederation, etc.

Kwok Chan was a Hong Kong banker, businessman and public servant who served as a member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong (行政局). He held directorships in post-War businesses, government appointments, and leadership in sports and charitable organizations.

Kwok Chan was born in 1904 in the British Crown Colony Hong Kong. He was the second son of Kwok Shiu-Lau (郭少鑾/郭少流/郭守怡太平紳士), JP, who was the Chief Comprador of the Banque de l'Indochine (法國東方匯理銀行), Hong Kong, from 1894 to 1906. He was a prominent Hong Kong businessman originally from Sam Shui (三水) in Kwangtung (*Guangdong*) Province (廣東省), whose enterprises contributed to the Colony's commercial landscape. The family was ethnic Cantonese, reflecting the migration patterns of merchants from Kwangtung to Hong Kong during the late Ch'ing Empire (大清國) and early Republican China (中華民國) eras.

Kwok Shiu-Lau had three sons in total, with the family compound at Nos. 97, 99, and 101 Robinson Road (羅便臣道) in Mid-Levels, Hong Kong Island, divided among them following his death in 1936. No public records detail Kwok Chan's mother or precise birth date beyond the year. This parentage positioned Kwok Chan within an established mercantile elite, influencing his subsequent roles in commerce and public service.



The Story of Kwok Chan

Early Life and Education

Kwok Chan pursued secondary education at Diocesan Boys' School (拔萃男書室) on Bonham Road (般咸道), a prominent Anglican Church institution emphasizing classical and commercial curricula under British colonial influence. This schooling, typical for elite Chinese families in early 20th-century Hong Kong, instilled values of discipline and Western-style learning amid a multicultural environment blending Chinese traditions and imperial education.

Following secondary school, Kwok Chan received commercial training at the University of Hong Kong (香港大學), focusing on practical business skills suited to Hong Kong's entrepôt economy. His familial background in trade, through his father's ventures, likely shaped early professional aspirations, exposing him to mercantile networks and the dynamics of Sino-British commerce before formal higher studies. These experiences aligned with the era's emphasis on hybrid cultural adaptation for upward mobility among Hong Kong's Chinese elite.

Professional Career

Pre-War Business Roles

Kwok Chan pursued a career in banking after completing his studies, initially serving as deputy compradore at the Hong Kong branch of Banque de l'Indochine (Bank of Indochina) for five years leading up to 1929. In August 1929, following the death of the incumbent compradore Ho Wan-Chun (何運尊), Kwok Chan assumed the compradore position, a pivotal intermediary role that integrated the French bank into Hong Kong's Chinese business networks, managed local staff including shroffs and clerks, and provided financial guarantees for trade operations such as bill discounting and advances on merchandise. To secure the Bank's transactions amid economic risks, he pledged personal assets valued at HK\$825,700 upon appointment.

Kwok Chan's familial ties bolstered his position. His father, Kwok Siu-Lau, had been compradore at the same branch from 1894 to 1906, establishing a legacy of trusted service to the institution. His elder brother, Kwok On (郭安), concurrently advanced within the Bank, becoming head of the equity department in July 1929, reflecting the family's entrenched involvement in its operations. As compradore through the 1930s, Kwok Chan navigated challenges like global economic downturns and regional instability, supporting the Branch's focus on financing French and local traders in foreign exchange, promissory notes, and commodity advances, which sustained its competitiveness against British-dominated banks in pre-war Hong Kong.

By the late 1930s, Kwok Chan was recognized as a banker in public capacities, including affiliations with organizations like the Royal Life Saving Society Hong Kong Branch (英國皇家拯溺會香港分會), underscoring his prominence in the Colony's financial elite prior to the Japanese occupation in December 1941.

Wartime Involvement

By December 1941, Imperial Japan had been launching full scale aggression to the Republic of China (中華民國) for more than four years. Japan had occupied vast swaths of Chinese territory. On 8 December 1941, the Japanese attacked Hong Kong as part of their early Pacific offensive, and Hong Kong was captured after 18 days of Hong Kong Battle of Defense (香港保衛戰). During the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong from 25 December 1941 to 15 August 1945, Kwok Chan was appointed by the Japanese military authorities to serve as a member of the Chinese Cooperative Council (華民各界協議會), a consultative body comprising prominent local Chinese and Eurasian leaders. Sitting on the same Council were two other Rotarians: **Lo Man-Kam (羅文錦)** and **William Ngartse Thomas Tam (譚雅士)**.

Established in March 1942 alongside the parallel Chinese Representative Council (華民代表會) which was chaired by **Sir Robert Hormus Kotewall (羅旭龢爵士)**, the organization advised on administrative matters, economic policies, and community liaison efforts to facilitate Japanese governance and elicit compliance from the Chinese population amid wartime hardships including rationing, forced labor, and suppression of dissent.

The Council's role was largely symbolic and subordinate, functioning as a mechanism for the occupiers to project local legitimacy while retaining ultimate control through martial law and military oversight. It lacked independent authority and was critiqued post-War as an instrument of collaboration. Kwok Chan's participation aligned with that of other business elites, such as his relative **Li Tse-Fong (李子方)**, who leveraged pre-War commercial networks---including ties to the Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce (香港華商總會)---to navigate occupation demands, though specific actions by Kwok Chan in Council proceedings remain sparsely documented beyond his membership. No records indicate his involvement in resistance activities or guerrilla efforts, such as those by the East River Column (東江縱隊), which operated in the New Territories (新界) against Japanese forces.

[Note] **Robert Hormus Kotewall (羅旭龢)**, **Lo Man-Kam (羅文錦)**, **William Ngartse Thomas Tam (譚雅士)** and **Li Tse-Fong (李子方)** were all Active Members of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong.

Post-War Business Directorships

Following the Pacific War, Kwok Chan resumed and expanded his involvement in Hong Kong's burgeoning commercial landscape, holding directorships in major firms that supported the Colony's infrastructure and consumer economy. He served as a director of many public utilities and companies such as Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd. (香港電燈有限公司), responsible for electricity supply and distribution across the territory; Hong Kong and Yaumati Ferry Co., Ltd. (香港油蔴地小輪船有限公司); Kowloon Motor Bus Co., (1933) Ltd. (九龍巴士有限公司); Rediffusion Television (麗的映聲); Hong Kong Settlers Housing Corporation Ltd. (香港平民屋宇有限公司); A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. (屈臣氏有限公司), the prominent retail and pharmacy chain; Dairy Farm (牛奶公司), a key player in food distribution and import operations; Dah

Chong Hong Limited (大昌行); Oriental Express Ltd. (達通旅運有限公司) and Borneo, Greenland & Co., Ltd. (寶利洋行有限公司), etc.

In banking, Kwok Chan was appointed Vice-Chairman of Hang Seng Bank, Ltd. (恒生銀行) in 1960, contributing to its growth amid Hong Kong's post-War financial expansion. These positions reflected his established networks from pre-War compradore experience at Banque de l'Indochine, where he had advanced to a senior executive role by the 1930s and likely maintained influence in international trade finance afterward.

Public Service and Community Leadership

Government Appointments

In 1941, Kwok Chan was appointed by Hong Kong Governor Sir Geoffrey Alexander Stafford Northcote (香港總督羅富國爵士) an Unofficial Justice of Peace for Hong Kong (J.P.) (香港非官守太平紳士), reflecting his role in local governance and dispute resolution.

During the rehabilitation years after the War, Kwok Chan was appointed by the Hong Kong Government to serve the Licensing Board (牌照局), Trade Advisory Committee (貿易諮詢委員會), and the Fishery Advisory Board (漁業諮詢委員會).

Kwok Chan was also representative for Hong Kong in the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in 1949, 1953, 1954 and 1958.

In 1950, Kwok Chan was appointed by Hong Kong Governor Sir Alexander Grantham an Unofficial Member of the Urban Council (市政局非官守議員), until 1957. The Urban Council was a municipal council responsible for municipal services on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon Peninsula (including New Kowloon). These services were provided by the Council's executive arm, the Urban Services Department (市政事務署).

Parallel to the Urban Council, from 14 May 1952 until 27 June 1962, Kwok Chan served as an Unofficial Member of the Hong Kong Legislative Council (香港立法局非官守議員). This was an appointment made also by Hong Kong Governor Sir Alexander Grantham. During this period, he represented Chinese business interests in the colonial legislature, contributing to debates on public policy and administration.

In 1959, Kwok Chan was one step upward appointed by Hong Kong Governor Sir Robert Brown Black (香港總督柏立基爵士) an unofficial member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong (香港行政局非官守議員), holding the position from 1959 to 1960 and advising the governor on executive matters during a transitional phase in colonial governance. This role underscored his influence in bridging commercial and governmental spheres, though it was limited in duration compared to his legislative tenure.

Service to Charitable and Social Organizations

Between June 1925 and October 1926 during the large-scale Canton–Hong Kong General Strike (省港大罷工) of more than hundred thousand strikers, Kwok Chan joined the Special Police Reserve (特別警察後備隊) to help maintaining public order. In 1927 onwards, when the Hong Kong Police Reserve (後備警察隊) was officially established, he continued to be an active officer for many years. Later he resigned from uniform-member of the Force, but was requested to serve as Honorary Treasurer and Secretary of the Finance Committee of the Force's Chinese Company. The Honorary Commissioner of the Hong Kong Police Reserve was The Honourable Ts'o Seen-Wan (議員曹善允太平紳士), J.P., who was later Charter Member 1930 and Club President 1932-1933 of Hong Kong Rotary Club.

Kwok Chan held directorships in major charitable institutions serving Hong Kong's Chinese community during the interwar period. In 1930 and 1933, he served as a director of the Tung Wah Hospital/Tung Wah Eastern Hospital (東華醫院/東華東院), organizations that provided essential medical care, burial services, and community support amid limited colonial welfare provisions. In 1933, he assumed the directorship of Po Leung Kuk (保良局總理), which focused on safeguarding women and children against abduction and trafficking, while offering shelter and education.

Kwok Chan had been a strong supporter to the St. John Ambulance in Hong Kong. When the supporting organization of the St. John Ambulance Brigade (香港聖約翰救傷隊), Hong Kong St. John Ambulance Association (香港聖約翰救傷會) established its separate leadership in 1952, Hong Kong Rotary Club President 1940-1941 Dr. Arthur W. Woo (胡惠德醫生) served as its first Director (總監) until 1955. Taking this opportunity, Kwok Chan joined the Association and served in its financial committee. After Woo step down, Kwok succeeded to be the second Director from 1956 to 1958. In recognition of his meritorious service to the Association, Kwok Chan was decorated in 1957, by Queen Elizabeth II, Commander of The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem (C.St.J.), and later in 1961 the higher Order of Knight of Justice (K.St.J.).

Kwok Chan was also a supporter in the voluntary training of life saving. Being a remarkable supporter of the Royal Life Saving Society Hong Kong Branch (英國皇家救生會香港分會), Kwok Chan was conferred the highest honour in 1962 the [Commonwealth Service Cross] as a recognition of 12 years outstanding involvement as an active volunteer. The Society was the sole organization that conducts lifesaving examinations and awards credentials in Hong Kong.

The Royal Life Saving Society (RLSS), United Kingdom, is a national charity that was founded in 1891 and its aim is to safeguard lives in, on and near water. The Society has had Royal Patronage since 1904. Her Majesty the Queen is the Society's Patron. The RLSS is part of Royal Lifesaving Society Commonwealth and International Life Saving Federation.

Educational concerns for the younger generations, in 1932, Kwok Chan was a member of the Organizing Committee of the Aberdeen Industrial Institute (香港仔兒童工藝院) (the

forerunner of Aberdeen Technical School 香港仔工業學校). Kwok Chan was also Council Member of certain educational institutions: The University of Hong Kong (香港大學), Diocesan Boys' School (拔萃男書院), Kowloon Tong School (九龍塘學校), and St. Stephen's College (聖士提反書院).

Beyond these, Kwok Chan contributed to youth and child welfare initiatives. He was a co-founder of The Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong (香港小童群益會) in 1936, promoting recreational and developmental activities for underprivileged children. He also served as Honorary Treasurer and executive committee member of the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children (香港保護兒童會), advancing advocacy for vulnerable minors.

Additionally, as Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Temples Committee (華人廟宇委員會), Kwok Chan oversaw the management of cultural and communal temple sites.

Among many other commercial activities, Kwok Chan served on various occasions as Honorary Treasurer and Board member of the Compradores' Association (洋行辦房聯合會). In 1939, Kwok was the Vice-Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (華商總會).

In community and hometown associations, Kwok Chan chaired the Hong Kong Samshui Chamber of Commerce & Industry (三水商工務局 forerunner of Sam Shui Natives Association of Hong Kong 旅港三水同鄉會) from 1928 until his death in 1967, fostering ties for Sam Shui natives through mutual aid and development projects. His roles underscored a sustained commitment to philanthropy, often bridging business networks with public welfare in colonial Hong Kong.

Sports Administration

Athletic Associations

Kwok Chan assumed leadership roles in several key athletic bodies in post-War Hong Kong, contributing to the revival and organization of sports amid reconstruction efforts. In 1950, Kwok Chan became a Vice President of the newly established Amateur Sports Federation & Olympic Committee of Hong Kong (香港業餘體育協會暨奧林匹克委員會), collaborating with figures like Sir Arthur Morse and George Sim (沈瑞慶) to secure opportunities for local athletes in global competitions and foster broader sports development.

Kwok Chan also held a vice presidency in the Chinese Amateur Athlete Federation of Hong Kong (香港中華業餘體育協會), an organization founded by affiliates including the South China Athletic Association (南華體育會) and the Chinese YMCA (香港中華基督教青年會), aimed at promoting amateur athletics within the Chinese community through competitions and training programs. His involvement helped bridge local initiatives with broader federations, emphasizing grassroots participation and administrative stability in disciplines beyond football.

Football Leadership

Kwok Chan was very active in football activities. He was in 1928 the General Secretary of the Football Club in the Chinese Athletic Association (中華體育會). Following the foot-steps of his Rotarian senior Sir Man-Kam Lo (羅文錦爵士) (Hong Rotary Club President 1934-1935), Kwok Chan was also the President of Hong Kong Football Association (香港足球總會會長) from 1954 to 1956, contributing to the organization's development during a period of regional football growth in the 1950s. His leadership in the HKFA aligned with efforts to revive and expand organized football in Hong Kong after the disruptions of World War II, including participation in international matches and domestic leagues.

Also succeeding Sir Man-Kam Lo, Kwok Chan took the position of the second President of the Asian Football Confederation (亞洲足球協會會長) (AFC) from 1954 to 1956, playing a key role in its foundational years. Under his presidency, the AFC established its structure as the governing body for Asian football, with Hong Kong hosting early administrative activities and Kwok Chan advocating for standardized rules and confederation-wide competitions. The Asian Football Confederation is one of the six continental confederations within International Federation of Association Football (FIFA) (國際足球協會) and is the governing body of association football in Asia and Australia. The AFC Asian Cup is the second-oldest continental football competition in the world, with four teams taking part in the first edition in the British Crown Colony Hong Kong in 1956 during Kwok Chan's tenure.

Key Honors Received

Rotarian The Honourable Kwok Chan, CBE, KStJ, JP, passed away at Queen Mary Hospital (瑪麗醫院) on 17 June 1967 at the age of 67. He had received many honors for his extensive community and business leadership, including key honors listed below:

- (1) 1936 -- For untiring effort in promoting business relationship between the British Crown Colony Hong Kong and the French Indochina, Emperor Bảo Đại of Imperial Annam conferred the Knight of the Imperial Order of the Dragon of Annam (Chevalier de l'Ordre Impérial du Dragon de l'Annam).
- (2) 1953 – Appointed Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom.
- (3) 1955 -- Decorated by the French President the Knight of the National Order of the Legion of Honor (Chevalier de l'Ordre National de la Légion d'Honneur), Republic of France.
- (4) 1957 – Appointed Commander of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem (C.St.J.) by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom.
- (5) 1961 – Appointed Knight of Justice of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem (K.St.J.) by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom.
- (6) 1962 -- Appointed Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.) by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom.



1951年11月－郭贊社長 (L2) 主持香港扶輪社餐會，演講嘉賓馬頓是第一位擔任國際扶輪理事的香港公民。
 November 1951 – President Kuok Chan (L2) presiding the meeting of Hong Kong Rotary Club while the speaker is George Ernest Marden, the first Hongkonger serves as Rotary International Director, addressing Rotarians and RotaryAnns at his Home Club.



東方匯理銀行鈔票
 Banknotes of Banque de l'Indochine



The wedding of Kwok Chan in November 1929

這張是1929年11月郭贊的結婚照，新娘陳淑媛(Gertrude, 1906-1989)。岳父是前匯豐銀行廣州買辦及南洋兄弟煙草監督陳廉伯(站在新娘側)。郭贊右側依序是哥哥郭安和父親郭少流。照片最左邊是名儒賴際熙太史(晚清進士、香港大學「史學」教授；兒子賴恬昌是翻譯學者、書畫家、香港西區扶輪社1967-1968年度社長)，最右邊則是政商大老周壽臣爵士。



議員郭贊太平紳士 -- 香港扶輪社第十七任社長



議員郭贊太平紳士，C.B.E., K.St.J., J.P. (1904-1967)，銀行家，是1951-1952年度香港扶輪社的第十七任社長。跟隨著扶輪前輩的腳步，他還擔任立法議員，以及後備警察、聖約翰救護、香港足球和亞洲足球協會等等的領導。

早年教育

郭贊祖籍廣東三水，1904年生於英國殖民地香港，乃富商郭少鏐次子。郭少鏐(1859-1936)又名郭少流/郭守怡，於香港受教育，後在廣州及菲律賓經商。1894年，法國東方匯理銀行(Banque de l'Indochine)在香港開設分行，郭氏成為該銀行的買辦。1906年辭任後，仍以擔保人身份與銀行保持關係，至1929年買辦一職(當時已改稱華經理)由兒子郭贊接任。郭少鏐曾任東華醫院總理(1920年)及保良局主席(1923年)、香港大學董事會董事、基督教聯校董事會董事、雅麗氏醫院(Alice Memorial Hospital)值理、華商總會顧問、三水商工務局永遠顧問等職；更協助香港大學創設生理學系。1919年獲香港總督委任為非官守太平紳士，及1930年授予榮譽獎章(Badge of Honour)；1932年獲法屬安南國皇帝授予龍佩寶星勳章。

郭贊少讀中學於般咸道(Bonham Road)的拔萃男書室(Diocesan Boys' School)，後考進香港大學，攻讀商科。

1929年結婚，淑配為南洋兄弟煙草公司監理陳廉伯的女公子陳淑瑗。

成功的商人

1924年入法國東方匯理銀行香港分行工作，1929年升任華經理(前稱買辦)。年僅26歲，就主理東方匯理銀行，蜚聲於香港金融界。1960年，郭贊成為恆生銀行(Hang Seng Bank, Ltd.)的副董事長。他還是多家公用事業和公司的董事，例如香港電燈有限公司(Hong Kong Electric

Co., Ltd.)、香港油麻地小輪船有限公司 (Hong Kong & Yaumati Ferry Co., Ltd.)、九龍巴士有限公司 (Kowloon Motor Bus Co., (1933) Ltd.)、麗的映聲(Rediffusion Television)、香港平民屋宇有限公司(Hong Kong Settlers Housing Corporation Ltd.)、屈臣氏有限公司(A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.)、大昌行 (Dah Chong Hong Ltd.)、達通旅運有限公司 (Oriental Express Ltd.) 和寶利洋行有限公司 (Borneo, Greenland & Co., Ltd.) 等。

任職法國東方匯理銀行期間，除為銀行推進金融業務外，在許多其他商業活動中，郭贊曾多次擔任洋行辦房聯合會的義務司庫和理事、華商總會值理。1939年，郭贊擔任華商總會的副主席。

為了表揚郭贊促進香港與法屬印度支那半島之間的商務，多有貢獻，法屬安南國保大皇帝在1936年授予「龍佩寶星騎士勳位」(Chevalier de l'Ordre Impérial du Dragon de l'Annam)。

1955年，法蘭西共和國總統授予郭贊「法國國家榮譽軍團騎士勳位」(Chevalier de l'Ordre National de la Légion d'Honneur)。

政府公職

1941年，香港總督羅富國爵士(Sir Geoffrey Alexander Stafford Northcote)任命郭贊為香港非官守太平紳士(J.P.)。

在1941-1945年的太平洋戰爭期間，香港被日本帝國軍事佔領。為了維護城市的公共安全和平，日本軍事當局要求郭贊擔任華民各界協議會的委員。坐在同一議會中的，還有另外兩名扶輪社員：羅文錦、譚雅士。

戰爭勝利後，致力於香港的復興工作。郭贊接受香港政府委任為牌照局、商業顧問委員會、漁業顧問委員會等等委員。在1949年、1953年、1954年和1958年，他還是香港代表出席聯合國亞洲及遠東經濟委員會。1953年香港政府委派郭贊為中南美貿易考察團團長，率團出訪中南美洲11國。

1950年，香港總督葛量洪爵士(Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham)任命郭贊為市政局非官守議員，直到1957年。市政局是負責制定香港島和九龍半島(包括新九龍)的市政服務政策和法規，執行機關是市政局的行政部門--市政事務署。

在擔任市政局議員的同時，在1952年5月14日香港總督葛量洪爵士任命郭贊擔任香港立法局非官守議員，至1962年6月27日。

數十年來，郭贊對於促進香港與法國暨世界各國的貿易關係，卓有貢獻。為表彰他對香港的貢獻，1953年6月英國女王伊麗莎白二世授予大英帝國最優秀官佐勳章(Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire)(O.B.E.)。1962年6月，郭贊再次獲授更高級的帝國司令勳章(Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire)(C.B.E.)。

社區服務

在 1925 年 6 月至 1926 年 10 月的大規模十數萬人省港大罷工期間，郭贊應召加入了特別任務警察隊，協助維護公共秩序。1927 年起，香港後備警察隊(Hong Kong Police Reserve)正式成立時，他繼續義務服役多年。後來他辭去了華人連隊的義務役，但接受邀請擔任華人連隊的義務幹事兼司庫。當年，香港後備警察隊的榮譽總監是議員曹善允太平紳士——曹善允後來成為香港扶輪社 1930 年創社社員和 1932-1933 年度社長。

郭贊一向熱心社會公益事業，分別在 1930 年擔任東華醫院暨東華東醫院總理，1933 年任保良局總理。當時，這是香港華人社區的兩家最大規模的慈善機構。

郭贊一直是香港聖約翰救護的堅定支持者。1952 年，香港聖約翰救傷隊(St. John Ambulance Brigade)負責訓練課程及教學的後援組織——香港聖約翰救傷會(Hong Kong St. John Ambulance Association)另外成立一個管理委員會。香港扶輪社 1940-1941 年度社長胡惠德醫生，擔任第一任總監(Director)直至 1955 年。藉此機會，郭贊加入了救傷會，並在其財務委員會任委員。胡惠德卸任後，郭贊於 1956-1958 年繼任第二任總監。為了表彰他對救傷會的傑出貢獻，英國女王伊麗莎白二世(Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom)在 1957 年授予郭贊耶路撒冷聖約翰醫院德望崇隆榮譽團司令勳章(Commander of The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem) (C.St.J.)。後來在 1961 年，授予更高的爵級司令勳章(Knight of Justice of The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem) (K.St.J.)。

郭贊亦是志願拯溺訓練的支持者。1962 年英國皇家救生會香港分會(Royal Life Saving Society Hong Kong Branch)(RLSS)授予郭贊最高榮譽的英聯邦服務十字勳章(Commonwealth Service Cross)，以表彰他 12 年來長期踴躍志願服務的傑出貢獻。該會是香港唯一負責考核及頒發拯溺資格的機構，所頒發的資歷獲香港政府及各界機構認可。

英國皇家救生會是一家全國性公益機構，成立於 1891 年。其宗旨是本著「天下有溺者，由己溺之也」的創會精神，致力推廣拯溺工作；發揚救己救人的互助精神；教育廣大市民認識水上安全的重要性。自 1904 年以來，該會的皇家贊助人是國王陛下。英國皇家救生會不單為英聯邦皇家救生總會(Royal Lifesaving Society Commonwealth)和國際救生總會(International Life Saving Federation)之全資格會員，更是其「創會會員」。

關懷年青新世代的福祉，郭贊亦是 1932 年香港仔兒童工藝院(Aberdeen Industrial Institute)（香港仔工業學校 Aberdeen Technical School 的前身）組織建設委員會成員。郭贊還是多家學校的董事：香港大學(University of Hong Kong)、拔萃男書院(Diocesan Boys' School)、九龍塘學校(Kowloon Tong School)和聖士提反書院(St. Stephen's College)。

1936 年成立的香港小童群益會(The Boys' & Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong)，郭贊是聯席創始人之一。郭贊還是香港保護兒童會(Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children)的義務司庫兼執行委員會委員。

對於華人社區，郭贊曾任華人廟宇委員會的副主席。從 1928 年到 1967 年，郭贊分別擔任三水商工局（旅港三水同鄉會的前身）多屆的理事長和會長。對同鄉會之建設，對家鄉事業的禱福，不遺餘力。

熱愛足球和體育

郭贊在各種體育活動中都很活躍。緊隨香港扶輪社 1934-1935 年度社長羅文錦爵士的腳步之後，郭贊接任香港足球總會的會長，繼任亞洲足球協會（Asian Football Confederation）的第二任會長（1954-1956）。亞洲足球協會是國際足球協會（International Federation of Association Football）（FIFA）內的六個大陸聯合會之一，並且是亞洲和澳大利亞足球協會的理事機構。《亞足聯亞洲杯》（AFC Asian Cup）是世界上第二歷史悠久的大陸足球錦標賽，第一屆最後四強決賽是 1956 年在香港舉行的。

除此之外，郭贊於 1928 年擔任中華體育會足球部主任秘書；南華體育會主席；精武體育會副會長；兩次擔任華人游泳會主席。

香港體育界人材輩出，始終無緣參加國際性比賽。因此在 1949 年，香港中華業餘體育協會發動全港體育界團體成立體育界最高機構「香港業餘體育協會暨奧林匹克委員會」（Amateur Sports Federation & Olympic Committee of Hong Kong），以獲得參加國際性比賽資格。讓香港體育運動得到更大的發展，郭贊擔任副會長。

議員郭贊太平紳士，C.B.E., K.St.J., J.P. 於 1967 年 6 月 17 日在瑪麗醫院（Queen Mary Hospital）逝世，終年 67 歲。



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