

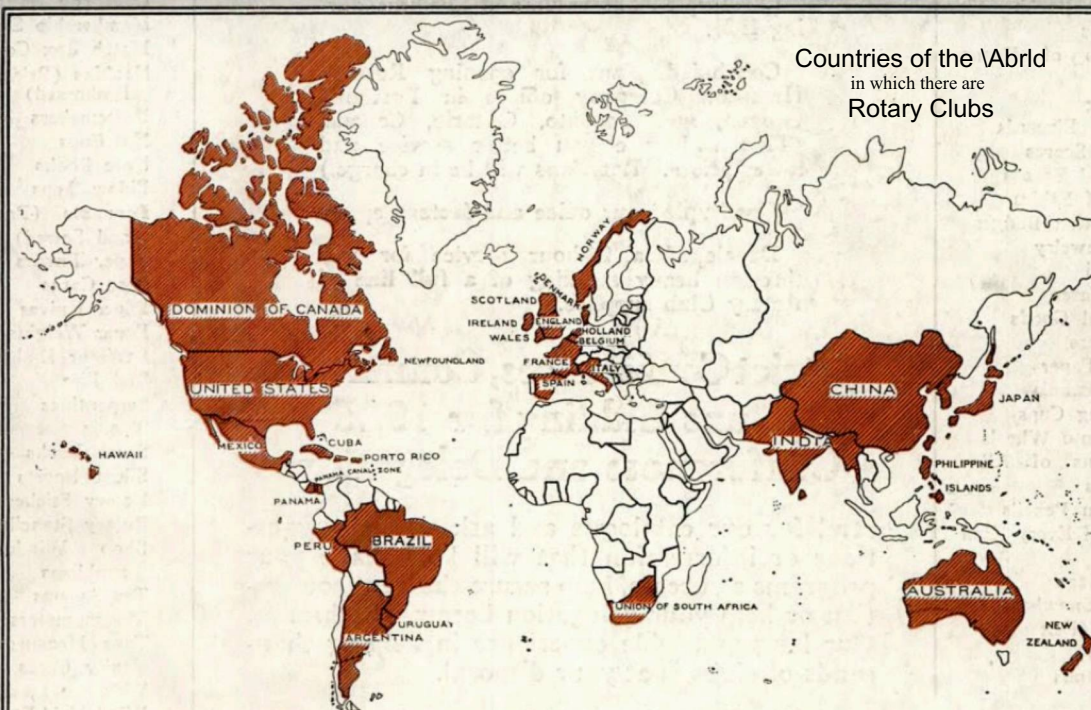
# THE ROTARIAN

*The Magazine of Service*

ENGLAND-FRANCE-HOLLAND-INDIA-IRELAND-ITALY-JAPAN-MEXICO-NEWFOUNDLAND

NEW ZEALAND-NORWAY-PANAMA-PERU-PHILIPPINE ISLANDS-PORTO RICO

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*To encourage and foster the advancement of understanding, goodwill, and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary ideal of service*



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FEBRUARY  
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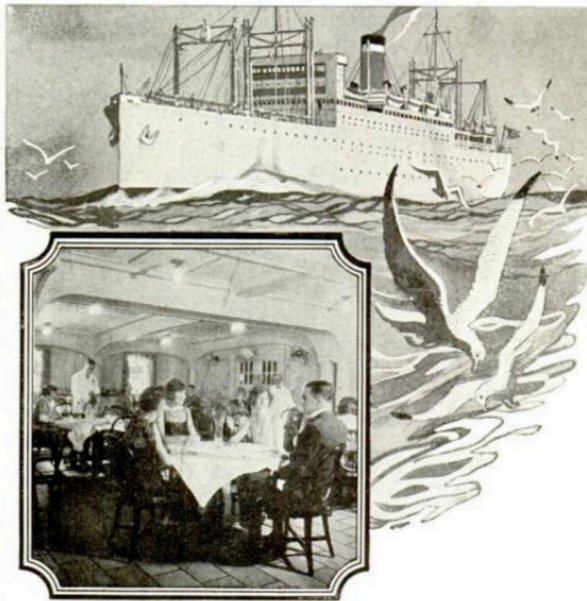
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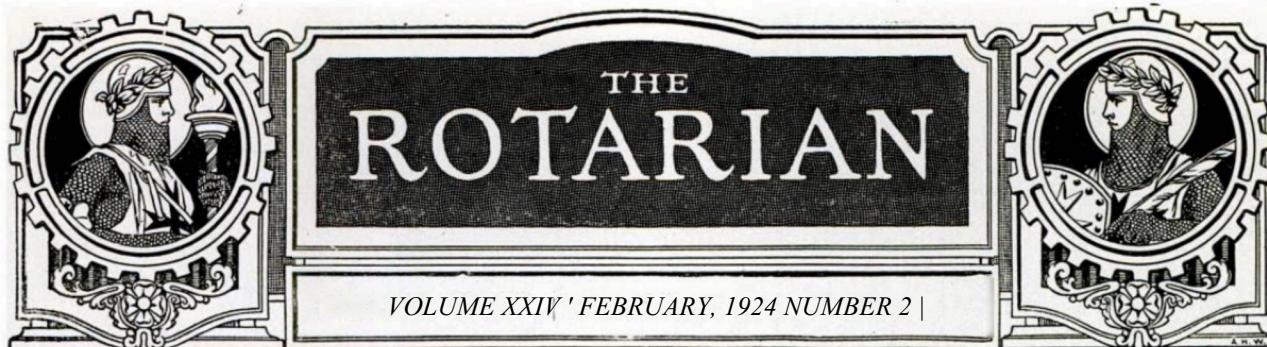
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This One

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# Who profits Most?

By Helen E. McDonald

Illustration by Albert H. Winkler

Who profits most?

'Tis not the man

Who, grasping every coin he can,

Winscrupulously crushes down

His weaker neighbor, with a frown

He is not worthy of his trust,

And, friendless, knows his gold is dust.

He loses what he sought to gain,

And finds, instead of pleasure, pain.

Who profits most?

It is not he

Who shirks responsibility,

Who, like a hermit, withdraws

From human flaws.

Who, scornful of other's frailties

Turns away, with no vision sees

Life's great opportunity.

He is not mourned—why should he?

gSr

Who profits most?

It is the one

Who's on the square in all that's done,

Who trusts and helps the other man

And gives a boost where'er he can

Who puts his task above mere self,

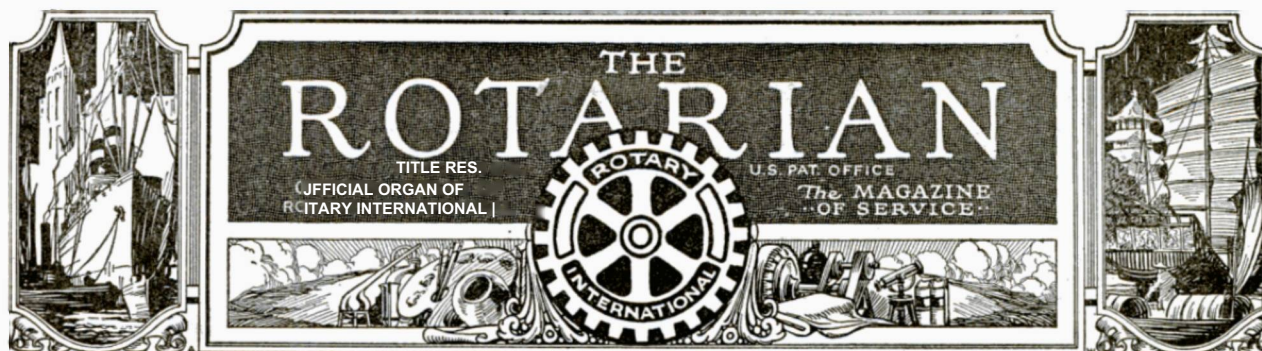
And values friends, and counts them

Not wealth.

Who profits most? Is that your quest?

It is the one who serves the best.





## Rotary World Wide

By Crawford C. McCullough

Chairman of Committee on Extension, Rotary International

ROTARY has taken a few simple truths, clothed them in friendliness and set them to work.

Truth is universal, transcending the paltry barriers of political boundaries, of race, of creed and revealing itself to all who have the will to seek, the eyes to see, and the heart to do.

So Rotary—a practical and applied expression of truth—is universal in its appeal and application.

All men need what Rotary has to offer and all men want and reach for it, once they understand it in terms of their own environment.

Herein is Rotary's great strength and her unique opportunity for world service.

The organization of new Rotary clubs never ceases. From community to community, from nation to nation, the movement has swept on, with ever increasing momentum until it has engirdled the world. With the organization of the first club in Italy—just a few weeks ago—the number of countries included in the family of Rotary International now stands at twenty-six.

Rotary International today comprises sixteen hundred clubs. Sixteen hundred groups of men, leaders in industry, commerce, and the professions, pledged to useful and unselfish service, to the practice of the square deal and to the promotion of friendliness by themselves being friendly.

Sixteen hundred groups of men of affairs in sixteen hundred towns and cities, in twenty-six countries—comrades all, in common endeavor.

Sixteen hundred institutions training men in the practice of good citizenship and in the newer and truer conception of man's relation to his fellow man.

Today, so many clubs—tomorrow, how many? Rapid as has been the accretion of new clubs, the immediate future holds still greater promise for the momentum of this remarkable work of extension is ever increasing.

One of Rotary's greatest attributes is the spirit of giving which it inspires—the friendly spirit, if you like, which fires men to share with neighbors

those institutions which they themselves have tested and found true.

This spirit of giving is the main factor in the very practical work of extension and Rotary so capitalizes it that everywhere Rotarians are constantly at work—giving unsparingly of their time, enthusiasm, and experience, freely and without chance of monetary reward—to plant Rotary in virgin soil at home and abroad.

So the growth of Rotary has been from within, and by the force of its own dynamic power it is daily translating hope into reality—dreams into deeds.

A ROTARY CLUB is only a composite of the men who comprise it—and Rotary International is but the sum of the man power of its sixteen hundred service stations. As a world force then, it is now no greater—nor can ever be, however great may be the increment of clubs—than its weakest member.

So the obligation of each individual Rotarian is personal and direct. The good name and fame of Rotary around the world is in the safe keeping of every man who calls himself Rotarian.

Sixteen hundred clubs today—tomorrow, two thousand—and sooner than we dream—a club in every community of every civilized country, where environment and diversity of vocations make establishment feasible, growth natural and permanent, influence inevitable.

Rotary and kindred service organizations may well become the greatest single human factor to destroy suspicion, cupidity, intolerance, and hate, and substitute in their stead the beneficent forces of faith, honesty, respect and goodwill among all men.

It is a long journey, a slow one, and a hard one—but always worth while—and best of all, it is made on the right road. This world will be a happy and a peaceful one when men study and *apply* the way of happiness and peace to the hard facts of life and living.

Rotary is helping to lead the way.

Rotarians—press on!



## "Just Among Ourselves—"

**A**N ANNIVERSARY affords an excellent reason for taking stock of our possessions — and of ourselves—particularly ourselves. For we may <sup>ANAAK</sup> grow, physically and spiritually, even though we pay less income tax this year than last. This Anniversary Number, in a way, gives everyone an opportunity to reflect on the progress Rotary has made—and, we hope, will give us all a deeper appreciation of what it means to be a Rotarian, as well as the responsibility that membership in Rotary carries with it.

From far and wide have come many messages of praise for the December number. We are printing three of them.

From George C. Lewis, secretary of the Lockport, N. Y., Rotary Club, we received this fine testimonial: "I have been requested by the members of the Lockport Club to write you a brief appreciation of the excellent magazine which you are publishing. THE ROTARIAN is a splendid organ of International Rotary and its branches. It not only keeps one in touch with what is being done by other clubs, but it furnishes an inspiration for service when you read of the many there are ready to serve; and the accomplishments of others, while humiliating in your own feeble efforts, urge you to further endeavors. Your periodical also has much in it which is interesting and instructive and withal clean. It is gratifying that a busy office like that of Rotary International can find time to express its principles and objects in such an effective and attractive manner."

From Frank Jensen, New Orleans, La., comes a compliment that at the same time defines accurately the editorial policy of the magazine: "The December issue of THE ROTARIAN .... is an achievement to stir all Rotary. Read it from cover to cover, and it is certain that you will say it is one of the best magazines for business men that come to you. Keep in touch with world-wide Rotary through this organ that is striving always to provide you with the very meat of business ideals, service, and general Rotary information."

Here's one from Rabbi Edward N. Calisch, Richmond, Va.: "I wish to congratulate you upon the last issue (December) of THE ROTARIAN as it is a most magnificent number. Its whole contents are all to the good. The stories are not only appropriate, but they are exceedingly well told, and my throat had a lump in it more than once while I was reading. I would that all the world could read that number of THE ROTARIAN . . ."

Such letters of sincere appreciation are a wonderful incentive, stimulating those responsible for producing your magazine to greater efforts to provide for you a Rotary magazine that will reflect in every way the ideal set forth on our cover—The Magazine of Service.

### Who's Who—In This Number

**F**REDERICK DIXON, late editor of *The International Interpreter*, spent part of the summer in Europe and upon his return to the United States wrote an article for THE ROTARIAN, "The Brotherhood of Man Is the Real Internationalism." It is an article with a stirring message for everyone, and the preparation of this article was one of the very last pieces of work with which Mr. Dixon was engaged before his death, which occurred in New York City the last of November. The author was born in London, England. He received his early education there, and later came to the United States. He was associate editor, editor, and European manager of the *Christian Science Monitor*; a member of the British Institute of Journalists; and a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold (Belgian).

Vivian Carter, who contributes "Rotary in Great Britain," is secretary of that great branch of Rotary International known as the Association for Great Britain and Ireland, and also editor of *The Rotary Wheel*, the organ of Rotary for the clubs comprising the British Isles. At the outbreak of the world war he relinquished his post as editor of "The Bystander," to serve first as a transport officer, later as a member of the Press Bureau of the Ministry of Information. Rotarian Carter has the credit for the "discovery" of the great war artist, Captain Bainsfather. Be-

coming acquainted with Rotary, he attended the convention at Edinburgh, where he was thoroughly inoculated with the ideals of the movement. He was elected secretary of the then British Association. In 1922 he attended the convention at Los Angeles. Rotarian Carter is one of the most sought-after speakers on Rotary in the British Isles, and no small share of the credit for the success of Rotary in the British Isles belongs to him as a result of his untiring service.

Arthur Melville is the *nom de plume* of one of our regular contributors, who has written a story for this number pointing out briefly the extension of Rotary to China and describing two important activities of the Rotary Club of Shanghai.

Three past presidents of Rotary International contribute to this anniversary number of THE ROTARIAN. They need no introduction to a Rotary audience. Paul P. Harris and Raymond M. Havens have each written "An Opinion Regarding Rotary," both articles dealing with Rotary fundamentals and objective activities. Crawford C. McCullough has written the leading editorial—a message of high import on Rotary extension around the world.

Achmed Abdul'ah (family name Ndir Shah) was born in Kabul, Afghanistan, of Arab and Tartar stock. He was educated at Oxford in England, studied in Germany, and has a degree from the Sorbonne at Paris. Among various languages he speaks are Russian, Manchu, Persian. He joined the British army, and as officer of cavalry saw service in India, China, and Africa. His knowledge of languages was such that the British used him for intelligence work, and he was one of the junior officers on Younghusband's famous trip to Lhasa. Captain Abdullah came to America first on friendly visits, and finally on one of his trips decided to make the United States his permanent home. During the nine years that he has been in the States, he has had eight novels published, three collections of short stories, and three plays accepted by Mr. Belasco. "Greater Love Hath No Man," is a story that you will not quickly forget.

Calvin O. Davis ("Some Guide Posts for New Members") is Professor of Education, inspector of high schools, and a lecturer of the Extension Department of the University of Michigan; also a past president of the Rotary Club of Ann Arbor, Michigan. His contribution to this number, pointing out some of the landmarks of Rotary, should hold interest not only for new members but for old ones as well.

James W. Davidson ("The Other Fellow") is known to a great many of our readers as the governor of the Fourth District of Rotary, comprising Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the western portion of Ontario. He is a former member of the Extension Committee of Rotary International, and the man responsible, with Layton Ralston of Halifax, for establishing Rotary in Australia and New Zealand.

Charles Henry Mackintosh ("Our Right to Our Flag") has contributed regularly to THE ROTARIAN during the past several months. He has the classification of "business correspondence counsellor" in the Rotary Club of Chicago, specializing in business and sales letters and the writing of advertisements.

Frank H. Littlefield ("The Convention City") is president of the Rotary Club of Toronto, but prefers to be known as "just one of three hundred hosts who are preparing to entertain some ten thousand visitors at Toronto in June, on the occasion of the Fifteenth Annual Rotary Convention."

Miles H. Krumbine ("Can War Be Prevented?") has reviewed for us one of the important books of the month by Mr. Kirby Page, dealing with "War—Its Causes, Consequences, and Cure." Rotarian Krumbine is pastor of the First Lutheran Church of Dayton, Ohio, a contributor to various magazines, and a member of the Rotary Club of Dayton.

George E. Tucker ("The Blind Children's Nursery") is president of the Rotary Club of Hartford, Conn., and a prominent surgeon of the east. He describes in his article a work that is decidedly unique.



# The Brotherhood of Man Is the Real Internationalism

By FREDERICK DIXON

THE WORLD has got war on the brain. But apparently it is possible for the world to suffer in this way without its political doctors finding the way to its recovery. As a consequence, the symptoms linger on, while great statesmen, like Lord Grey, proclaim from the house-tops that if civilization does not make an end of war, then war will make an end of civilization. Unfortunately, the repetition of this warning has a deadening, almost a soporific effect. The people who hear it begin to resemble the good folk in the fairy tale, who had heard the boy cry "Wolf!" so often, that when the wolf did come they declined to be excited or alarmed. The boy perished, and it may be just like that with civilization, if mankind does not mend its ways.

As a matter of fact, wars which are looked for do not commonly break out. The very fact that they are expected puts men on their guard against them. The war of 1914 rose, like the cloud no bigger than a man's hand in the sky over Carmel. I was in Stockholm at the time, and it is perfectly safe to say that no one in that beautiful northern capital had any idea, when the first news came of the skirmishing on the Danube, that the man's hand was going to become a cloud as big as the earth's shadow. If the world had known how serious the situation was, it would have listened to the cries of "Wolf!" in distinguished quarters. As it was, it went on with its dance of pleasure, while the cloud, in Mr. Kipling's language, came up "like thunder outer China, crost the Bay." A couple of years later, Lord Grey told me in London that if he could have secured a delay of a week, or even a few days' delay, he felt sure he could have gained control over the situation.

This, then, is why it is so dangerous to disregard the warnings of the political brahmins, even if the political brahmins do, not infrequently, cause themselves to resemble the fat boy in Pickwick, in their desire "to make your flesh

creep." And, indeed, there is not much difficulty in making the flesh of any well-informed person creep on this particular subject. The U-boats, the poisoned gases, the aerial bombs, of Armageddon, represent the faintest reflex of what would happen in a new war.

A French naval expert has warned us cold-bloodedly that there will be no hesitation among the nations in using the most diabolical inventions, if another resort to arms occurs. The action of Germany, in 1914, he insists, has so alarmed the nations that they will never wait in the future for some one to set them the example, and so gain the advantage; they will themselves strike at once with every hellish invention at their disposal.

Everywhere the chemists of the world are sitting in their laboratories, endeavoring to perfect the most evil instruments of destruction, and quite enough is known of what has already been accomplished to make it uncertain whether civilization could survive another such shock. The world of the theaters and the restaurants forgets this nightly as it goes down into its streets; but that is the way of this world, ready to eat and drink, but without thought of dying on the morrow. Yet the last war should

have convinced mankind of the dangers of the situation.

On a July morning, in 1914, traveling on the midnight train from Berlin, I crossed Belgium in the sunlight, a country of profound peace and almost sleepy contentment. But the German troop trains were already approaching the rail heads in the neighborhood of Liege, and in a few hours the deluge was to descend over a scene which, that morning, looked like a landscape by Hobbema or Ruysdael on the walls of the picture gallery in The Hague.

Still, bad as things quickly grew, worse as they were when the peace delegates went to Paris in 1918, they are as nothing to what the future holds for man unless, as Secretary Hughes told the conference of social workers in Washington some months ago, mankind is going to find a means of substituting friendly accord among nations for the present orgy of fear and apprehensions.

SECRETARY HUGHES chose his words with extraordinary articulacy, with the accuracy of scientific thinking. But the world does not yet seem to have begun to realize that fear is something far more fundamental than just being afraid. Fear is the inevitable accompaniment of greed, of selfishness, indeed of all the lusts of the flesh. It works out in being afraid for your possessions, for your comfort, for your very life; in being owned by what you own instead of owning what you own. These fears, however, are caused by the belief that you are surrounded by dangers, a belief which in itself is fear. The Apostle to the Gentiles realized this, and put it with a clear sense of the absolute when he wrote, "For God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and of love, an I of a sound mind."

The Apostle to the Gentiles was a most practical evangelist. He had a way of tracing effects to their ultimate cause. Thus he established himself on a basis of thinking, the soundness of which results from an understanding of the (Cont'd on page si)

## *Is the PC or Id Bent on Committing Suicide?*

CIVILIZATION," said Frederick Dixon, in this article written shortly before his death, it is, unless it can rid itself of Fear.\* For looking at the world with all the detachment which many years of editorial work could secure, he saw that the great obstacle to a true internationalism is Fear—the fear of our\* selves and of others. He saw that it was fear which promoted war—and that war in its modern significance is practically synonymous with "suicide." He saw that for every man who was willing to attempt to conform himself to an international outlook there are a hundred who are far too ready to tell the nations of the world how to conform. He saw that men wrangle fiercely over things of comparative unimportance—but exhibit extreme apathy to the tremendous issues which await the decision of civilized men. He saw that the very word "international" had acquired a sinister significance wholly foreign to its original meaning.

Seeing these things—and many more—he pointed out that he who fears is controlled by things which should be his tools—that his science becomes a Frankenstein monster which will slay its inventor. He showed that man can—if only he will—secure for posterity a priceless heritage—an internationalism founded on mutual esteem, built with faith, and cemented with peace.



# Some Prominent Chinese Rotarians

Members of the  
Rotary Club of Shanghai



DR. WELLINGTON KOO (Wellington)—Minister of Foreign Affairs, former Minister to the United States and also to Great Britain. In the absence of both president and premier, Rotarian Koo is the ranking officer of the Chinese government at Peking, and faces a problem of almost unparalleled difficulties.



DR. C. T. WANG (C. T.)—Dr. Wang has successively held the positions of National Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for China, General Manager of the Wah Chang Corporation, one of the largest of Chinese export-import houses; Commissioner General of Rehabilitation of Shantung and now Commissioner of Russian affairs.



K. P. CHEN—General Manager of Commercial Savings Bank.



DR. P. W. KUO (Prexy)—President of Southwestern University, Nanking.



SUNG NEWWAY  
Prominent physician and surgeon.



JABIN HSU (Sam)—Editor "Shing Shun Po" (Chinese newspaper)



H. Y. MOH (Loyah)—Managing Director, Yu Fong Cotton Mills and leading Chinese authority on cotton.



SA DAH REN (Star)—Recently established large coal company.



DR. FONG SEC (Fong)—English Editor with the Commercial Press. Also chairman, National Committee, Y. M. C. A. (China)



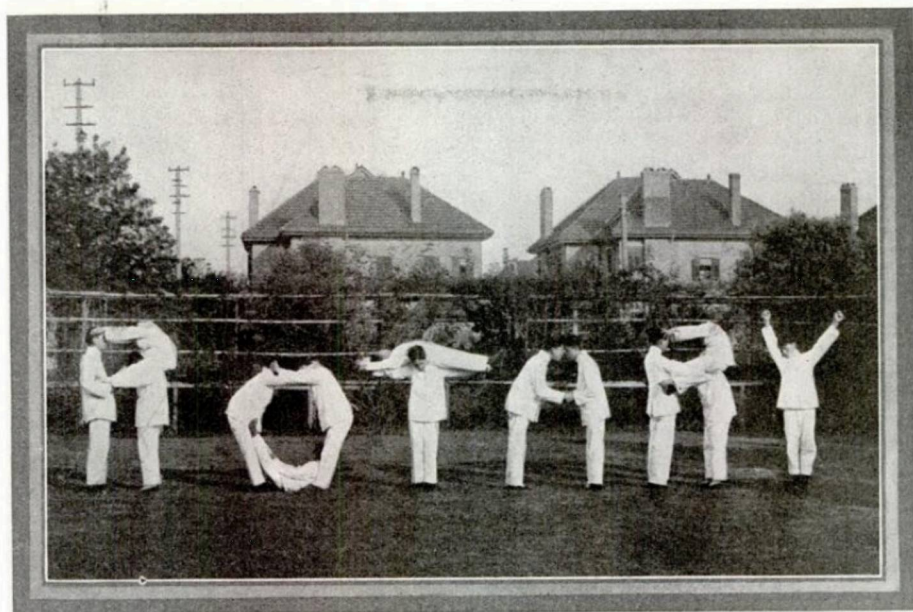
V. FONG LAM (Spring)—Manager Lam, Glines and Co., Construction Engineers.



DR. N. L. HAN—Founder and General Manager of the National Transport Company, the national express company of China.



"Rotary in Chinese"—Blind Chinese boys "spell" Rotary with the use of a few legs and arms.



## Over the Great Wall

*Rotary Service storms the barricade of racial antipathy*

By ARTHUR MELVILLE

**A** CROSS the north end of China, stretched over some twenty-two degrees of longitude lies the Great Wall, one of the most impressive artificial barriers ever erected by man. Roughly constructed of great boulders it was a formidable obstacle in its day, and for nineteen centuries was considered an important part of the country's defences. Yet now it is for the most part neglected, and only where it crosses some important mountain pass is there any attempt to garrison its watch towers.

But far more formidable than such artificial barriers at the frontiers of nations are the feelings of suspicion and envy which keep men apart—and this form of "great wall" is by no means confined to China. To force a breach in one of these invisible, yet very real, obstacles, is a far greater task for modern man than is the removal of barriers of stone. Yet it is being done, and in China as elsewhere there are signs that East and West are finding common ground.

Among the influences (and there are many of them) working for the better relationship of nations is Rotary, which, having secured a foothold on the east coast of China bids fair to carry its message throughout the land. That this condition should exist, despite the natural difficulties of language, is really not so surprising when one takes everything into consideration. For the principles taught by Confucius some twenty-eight centuries ago have much in common with those proclaimed by Rotary—a fact too often overlooked by those who

all too often seek the *differences* among religions rather than the *similarities*. So it happened that the first Rotary Club in China, established at Shanghai in what is practically foreign territory with a predominance of American and British members—found a great opportunity ready at hand. The story of its establishment is rather a diversion from the usual history of Rotary clubs, for the Shanghai club was founded in a territory where there was no district governor—an outpost far from other established clubs. It was a pioneering effort by a man believing in Rotary *Internationa*l.

In 1919, Roger D. Pinneo, former president of the Rotary Club of Seattle, Washington, went abroad on an extended business trip undertaken in the interests of the Pacific Steamship Company. Interested in the possibilities of Rotary extension he conferred with the Secretary at Rotary Headquarters and sought permission to establish a club at Manila while in the Orient. The successful organization of the Manila Rotary club inspired him to further efforts, so he turned his attention to Shanghai. As the result of his work, Shanghai Rotary was elected to membership October 1st, 1919, and started its career with thirty-seven charter members, who met first at the Palace Hotel there. The late Dr. Julian Petit was elected the first president, and did yeoman service in getting the club away to a true start, as well as his later work as successor to George L. Treadwell, the latter having been elected the first secretary. "Tread" later returned

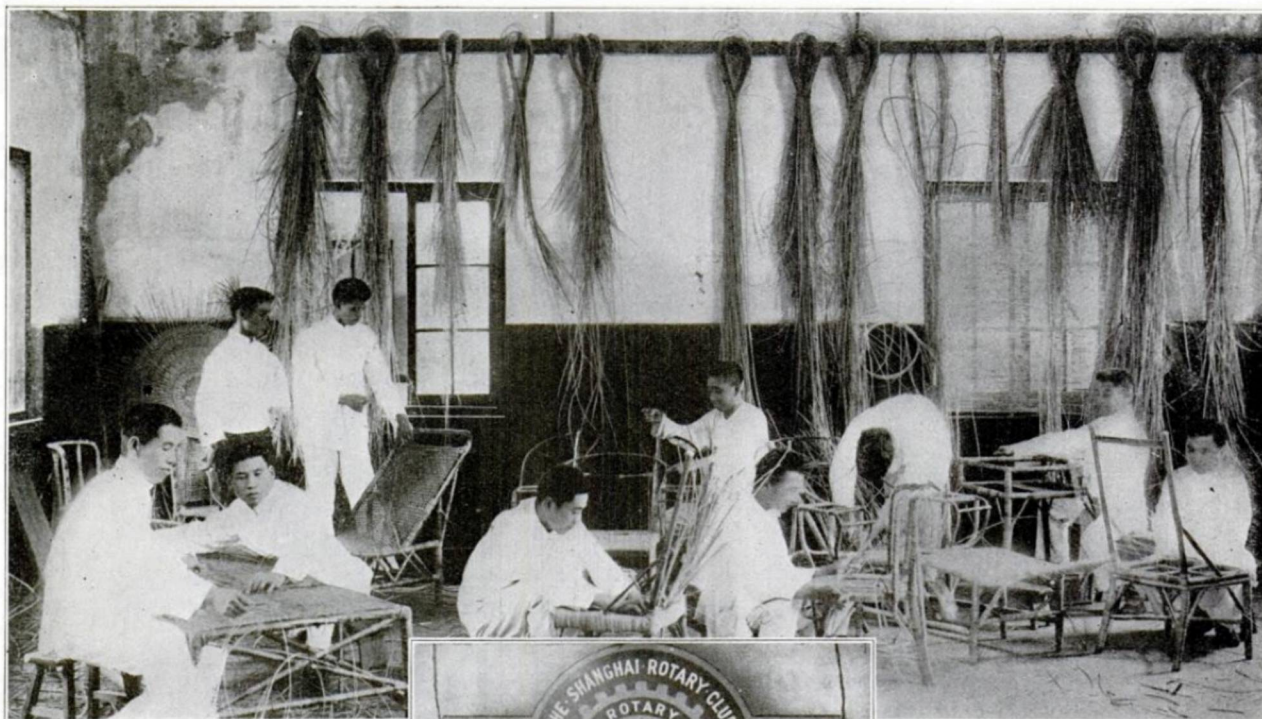
to the United States and he is now full-time secretary of Chicago Rotary. R. Buchan was elected treasurer. Rotarian Pinneo presided at the first meeting of the club, held July 9th, 1919.

The club promptly issued "The Pagoda," its weekly news bulletin, and began first to create the groundwork for fellowship within itself.

The list of charter members does not reveal a single Chinese name—but in the succeeding years Shanghai Rotary has purposely acquired a cosmopolitan character, so that now its membership is 80 per cent American, 10 per cent British, and 10 per cent native Chinese. It immediately sensed the opportunity for developing friendly relations between the various nationalities represented in Shanghai. Appreciating that this end could also be accomplished through co-operation with the younger generation as well as through its membership, the Rotary Club of Shanghai has pursued various means of working with Chinese and foreign boys. Two of these, co-operation with the new half-million dollar Shanghai American School, and service to the Institution for Chinese Blind, deserve some further mention.

THE American School was founded to meet one of the great problems of those Americans whose business interests are in the Orient—that of providing a suitable education for their children. How well it meets the demand is evinced by the journeys which American pupils undertake to reach their school—many of them traveling for days





The Kotarv Club of Shanghai, China, has provided an additional building for the Institution for Chinese Blind.

through wild country by small boats and other primitive means of transportation. To this school, the Shanghai Rotary Club brings added incentive through the annual award of a \$500 scholarship in any American university for that pupil who has done the most to serve his high school. Competition for these scholarships is keen and the award is not easy where there is so much rivalry. The winner must be more than a three-letter man or a star debater—he must illustrate the spirit of service in some way which directly affects the standing of the school as a whole. Coaching teammates instead of striving for individual success; writing up school news for the local papers; these are some of the many ways which the pupils have found to show their desire to serve their school.

The success of the American school in Shanghai has caused agitation for a similar school at Peking, and it seems likely that this will shortly be provided. Courses in the Chinese language are to be compulsory in these schools, and the pupils thereby secure a first aid to friendliness—a common means of communication.

But the students are not the only beneficiaries of this Rotary service. It finds expression in other ways as for instance in the Y. M. C. A. and the Institution for Chinese Blind, both of which are assisted by Shanghai Rotary. The "Y" is sufficiently well-known for its international work, and needs little

comment here; but the Institution is still at the beginning of a promising career.

Probably the Rev. George B. Fryer had read Milton's sonnets—at least he must have had some idea of the spirit which enabled the poet to surmount the handicap of blindness—and some desire to inject that spirit into others. It is twenty-five years since the Rev. Fryer founded the Institution for Chinese Blind at Shanghai, and since then endowment funds and missionary labor have been employed to maintain it. George B.

Blind students of this school are unusually adept at weaving baskets and in making wicker and rattan furniture.

Fryer, son of the founder, and his wife who now direct the school, have dedicated their lives to this work.

ALTHOUGH the sale of rattan\*\* and wicker products made by the blind boys supplements the endowment funds to some extent, there is still opportunity for those who wish to contribute either money or personal help to the work of the Institution. The Shanghai Rotary Club, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and the British Women's Club are listed among the organizations lending energy to those who will not yield to a handicap. Besides building a room 40 by 20 feet, and a kitchen so as to give the Institution much needed space for its operations, the Rotarians have helped in other ways. Individual members find that their visits are greatly appreciated by those who do not need vision to recognize their friends.

There are now some forty-five boys in the Institution whose ages range from three to twenty-one. The skill which they display in manufacturing steamer chairs, tables, baskets, hardwood furniture, and various other Oriental hand-made products would be creditable if it were exhibited by those in full possession of their sight, and when one considers that it is all done by "seeing" hands it seems wonderful. But the boys do not spend all their time at work. There are recreation intervals which are enjoyed just as much as those in which

(Continued on page 45)

# Some Brief Facts About Rotary

## A Brief Re-Statement of Rotary History — Rotary Fundamentals — Rotary Ethics—and Rotary Extension

### First Rotary Club Organized in Each Country

United States—Chicago, Feb. 23, 1905  
 Canada—Winnipeg, Nov., 1910  
 Irish Free State—Dublin, March, 1911  
 Great Britain and Ireland—London, Aug., 1911  
 Cuba—Havana, April, 1916  
 Porto Rico—San Juan, April, 1918  
 Uruguay—Montevideo, July, 1918  
 Philippine Islands—Manila, Jan., 1919  
 China—Shanghai, July, 1919  
 Panama—Panama City, July, 1919  
 India—Calcutta, Sept., 1919  
 Argentina—Buenos Aires, Nov., 1919  
 Spain—Madrid, Oct., 1920  
 Japan—Tokyo, Oct., 1920  
 Mexico—Mexico City, April, 1921  
 France—Paris, April, 1921  
 Australia—Melbourne, May, 1921  
 New Zealand—Wellington, May, 1921  
 Peru—Lima, July, 1921  
 South Africa—Johannesburg, July, 1921  
 Newfoundland—St. Johns, Nov., 1921  
 Denmark—Copenhagen, Nov., 1921  
 Norway—Christiania, Feb., 1922  
 Holland—Amsterdam, Nov., 1922  
 Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Dec., 1922  
 Belgium—Ostend, July, 1923  
 Italy—Milan, Nov., 1923

### History of Organization

National Association formed by convention of first 16 clubs in August, 1910, at Chicago, general officers elected and a constitution adopted.

Second Convention held at Portland, Oregon, August, 1911. Platform adopted; motto chosen; monthly magazine established.

International Association formed in August, 1912, at Duluth, Minnesota, to provide for charter for Winnipeg, Canada, and London, England.

**Rotary International** became name by adoption of revised Constitution at Los Angeles convention, June 6, 1922.

### Rotary

Fundamentally, Rotary is a philosophy of life that undertakes to reconcile the ever-present conflict between the desire to profit for one's self and the duty and consequent impulse to serve others. This philosophy is the philosophy of **Service** — "Service above Self"—and is based on the practical ethical principle that "he profits most who serves best."

### The Rotary Club

Primarily, a Rotary club is a group of representative business and professional men who, without secret vow, dogma or creed, but each in his own way, have accepted the Rotary philosophy of service and are seeking: First, to study collectively the theory of service as the true basis of success and happiness in business and in life; and, second, to give, collectively, practical demonstrations of it to themselves and their community; and, third,

each as an individual, to translate its theory into practice in his business and in his everyday life; and, fourth, individually and collectively, by active precept and example, to stimulate its acceptance both in theory and practice by all non-Rotarians as well as by all Rotarians.

### Rotary International

Rotary International is an organization that exists (1) for the protection, development, and worldwide propagation of the Rotary ideal of service, (2) for the establishment, encouragement, assistance, and administrative supervision of Rotary clubs, and (3) as a clearing house for the study of their problems and, by helpful suggestion but no compulsion, for the standardization of their practices and of such objective activities and only such objective activities, as have already been widely demonstrated by many clubs as worth while, and as are within, and will not tend to obscure, the objects of Rotary as set out in the Constitution of Rotary International.

### The Objects of Rotary are:

- To encourage and foster:
  - (a) The ideal of **SERVICE** as the basis of all worthy enterprise.
  - (b) High ethical standards in business and professions.
  - (c) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal business and community life.
  - (d) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
  - (e) The recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.
  - (f) The advancement of understanding, good-will, and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary ideal of service.

### Rotary in Action

Because he who serves must act, Rotary is not merely a state of mind, nor Rotary philosophy merely subjective, but must translate itself into objective activity; and the individual Rotarian and the Rotary club must put the theory of service into practice.

Each individual Rotary club has absolute autonomy in the selection of such objective activities as appeal to it and as are suited to its community; but no club should allow any objective activity to obscure the objects of Rotary nor jeopardize the primary purpose for which a Rotary club is organized; and Rotary International, although it may study, standardize and develop such activities as are general and make helpful suggestions regarding them, should never prescribe nor proscribe any objective activity for any club.

A Rotary club, therefore, is fundamentally an organization of men selected from the businesses and professions of a community. These men hold membership as Rotarians so long as they are truly representative of and can and will adequately

express the best interests and highest ideals of their respective businesses and professions in the organization and so long as they are qualified to, and do, carry the spirit and practice of Rotary into their businesses and professions.

### Rotary Membership

The membership of each Rotary club consists of but one man from each distinct line of business or profession in the community, and such business or professional activity, to which he must devote at least 60 per cent of his working time, becomes his classification in Rotary. The intention is that each business and profession shall have one worthy and active exponent in the Rotary club and that the Rotary club, through its members, may have one direct and responsible avenue of approach to all those engaged in each business and profession in the community.

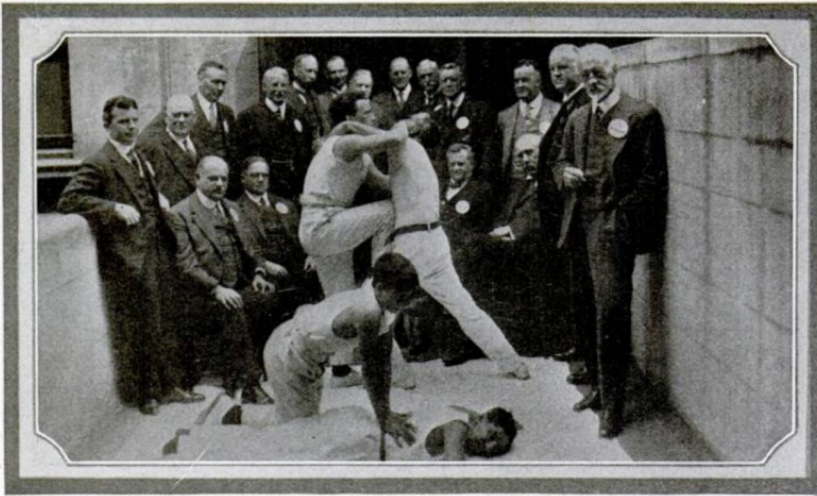
Attendance at meetings of a Rotary club is compulsory, any member being absent from four successive meetings without excuse acceptable to the club directors may suffer forfeiture of his membership. Attendance upon the meeting of any Rotary club other than his own within the week of his own club meeting, counts as attendance at his own club, however, for any Rotarian.

### Origin and Growth of Rotary

The first Rotary club in the world was formed in Chicago February 23, 1905, by Paul Harris, a lawyer, who suggested the form of organization to three friends and they instituted the first club. Its progress has been steady since that time. Rotary International, the organization of which all Rotary clubs are members, on January 1, 1924 consisted of 1,592 clubs with an approximate membership of 97,000 Rotarians in 26 countries.

ROTARY has a definite program. Each year after the International Convention five international committees, each charged with a phase of Rotary activity and composed of men from all over the world, meet in Chicago for a week and formulate a program for the year's work. The following week the chairmen of these committees present their report to the International Board of Directors for co-ordination and adoption. The week thereafter 41 District Governors, in charge of the 41 Rotary districts, the General Officers, the President of the Association for G. B. & I., and the Special Commissioners meet with the Board and are advised as to the program for the year. Each Governor then assembles the executives of all the clubs in his district and confers with them as to the program adopted by Rotary International for the year and its development in the clubs. The executives, in turn, pass the program on to their respective clubs. Rotary International publishes pamphlets on each Rotary activity, outlining in detail, for the benefit of the executives of the individual club, how that activity may be conducted as the result of the experience of the clubs generally with any particular activity.





A demonstration of life-saving before the Rotary Club of Melbourne, Australia. At the extreme left is Honorary Secretary Walter A. Drummond and at his left, sitting, is Immediate Past President Sir John Monash, and sitting next to the latter is Treasurer Fred Ryall. Also standing, from right to left, are: Sir Robert Gibson, next member unidentified; Sergeant-at-Arms "Steve" Armstrong; and Prof. W. A. Osborne, University of Melbourne, past president.



Rotary Club of Toulouse, France. Dr. Mathieu Montalegre, president, is seated in the first row, sixth from the left. Roger Caujolle, secretary, is standing fifth from right of picture.



Officials of Rotary Club of Christiania, Norway. Seated left to right are: T. Fl. Wegge, attorney, past president; and Nils Parman n, banker, president. Standing, left to right, are: Anton Iversen, insurance, treasurer; Thor Bisgaard, manufacturer's agent, vice-president; Olaf Five, army officer, secretary; and Robert Fage-lund, director. Christiania Rotary has a membership of approximate!\* twenty-five. (See also page 34.)



Members of the newly organized Rotary Club of Rio de Janeiro. Federico Alfonso Pezet, Peruvian Ambassador at Washington, recent sneaker and guest of honor, is seated third from the left.

## (2//Few Rotary Club views

On these pages are introduced  
Rotary Fb<sup>onent</sup>s of ServiceFbove  
Self from Rotary Clubs in France,  
Norway .Australia, China,  
South Flmerica and Cuba.



# prom par and nd C^/ide

**T**HE Rotary Club of Cienfuegos, Cuba, was organized in June, 1919. It has a membership of thirty-four and was among the first clubs to be organized in Cuba. The president is Frederick L. Hughes, sugar producer, and the secretary is Jose R. Montalvo, solicitor.



The Rotary Club of Cienfuegos, Cuba, and guests. This picture was taken during a meeting of the city's civic authorities, the Social Club, Chamber of Commerce members and the Rotary Club. Problems affecting the progress of the community were discussed and a committee was appointed consisting of members of these various organizations.



This picture was taken at the institution meeting of the newly organized Rotary Club at Lyons, France. Present were members from the Rotary clubs of Paris and Barcelona. In the center of the first row, arms folded, is Etienne Fougere, president of the Lyons club.



The newly organized Rotary Club at Tientsin, China, recently held a "Fathers and Sons" meeting at which there were more than one hundred present. Boys' work is engaging the earnest attention of both the Shanghai and Tientsin clubs. (See also page 33.)



other sections in the making of the homes and yards attractive. Nearly every residential section has its horticultural society, with a combined membership in the city of approximately two thousand. Spring and fall flower shows are held and prizes awarded not only for flowers but for the general appearance of the yards, both front and back. The architecture may be described as being alike, but different. Alike in construction of brick, stone and concrete, for the by-laws of the city do not permit the building of frame houses, but different in design to a very large degree.

I have tried to portray in this article some of the attractions which helped to hold John as a satisfied citizen of Toronto. All and many more will be open for the entertainment and for the delight of the delegates and their friends attending what we hope and believe will be the greatest convention ever held by Rotary International.

The name "Toronto" is an Indian word meaning "The Meeting-Place," and as Toronto was the meeting-place of the Red Men in the early history of the country, it has been a meeting-place for men of every nation since it assumed the status of a great city, and we trust that it will be a meeting-place to which a considerable delegation from every club in Rotary will journey for the purpose of meeting face to face the Rotarians from all nations and of renewing the fellowship and the friendships which are making, and will make in the future we trust, for the good of humanity.

Every member of the Rotary Club of Toronto stands with outstretched arms to welcome you to Toronto—The Meeting-Place.

*Will You Cornel*

## Over the Great Wall

(Continued from page 14)

other boys engage; there are athletic exercises which are just as beneficial in developing strength and sureness as any provided elsewhere. Just to show how well they are trained, a group of these boys gave an acrobatic spelling of "Rotary" when some of the club members were visiting them. It would be interesting to see how many keen-eyed athletes could do this trick off-hand.

Although there are two tots of three years old in the school most of the boys are much older. Also most of them come from families in which the parents would have a hard time to furnish such special training as they now receive. Trachoma is a real problem in China—and the pity of it is that the disease is contagious. Thus a lack of sanitation (which is the chief cause of the disease) in one family may bring suffering to others.

But the boys do not let their handicap eliminate many of the pleasures of

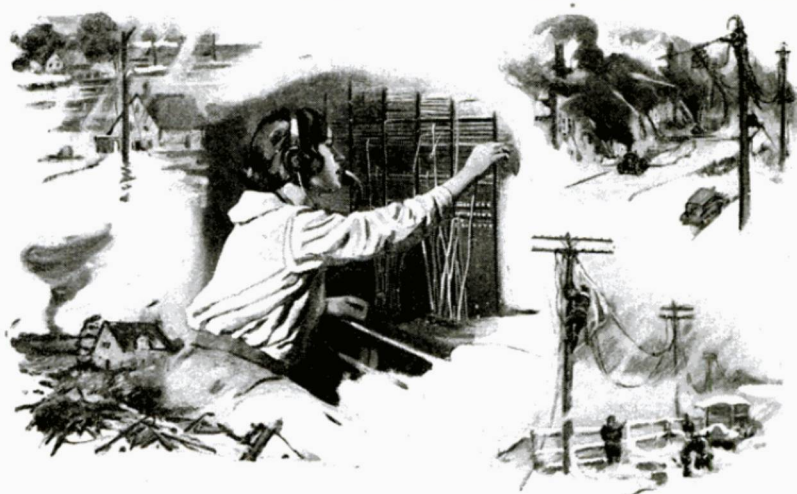
life—including that great pleasure of giving pleasure. Like most of the sightless they have unusually acute hearing, and when they give their annual minstrel show the singing is well worth attention—even though they cannot read the notes, for both words and tune are correctly given.

Now since the Rotarians also had experienced the pleasure of helping others the boys were able to reach new horizons of knowledge. They were taken on rides through the city, and when brought to some of the points of interest busy fingers soon revealed to the boys many wonders which their hosts knew—and

probably some which those hosts were not acquainted with. For example the boys soon learned to distinguish various shrubs by the "feel" of the leaves; and afterwards could give interesting descriptions of what they "saw."

Naturally the field for such training is not limited to the Institution itself, and we find a dozen graduates of the Institution preparing to help others as they have been helped themselves. Other schools have been established and the advantages of such work among the millions of Chinese will doubtless demand that still more such schools be built.

When these new Institutions are



## Priceless Service

Despite fire or storm or flood, a telephone operator sticks to her switchboard. A lineman risks life and limb that his wires may continue to vibrate with messages of business or social life. Other telephone employees forego comfort and even sacrifice health that the job may not be slighted.

True, the opportunity for these extremes of service has come to comparatively few; but they indicate the devotion to duty that prevails among the quarter-million telephone workers.

The mass of people called the public has come to take this type of service for granted and use the telephone in its daily business and in emergencies, seldom realizing what it receives in human devotion to duty, and what vast resources are drawn upon to restore service.

It is right that the public should receive this type of telephone service, that it should expect the employment of every practical improvement in the art, and should insist upon progress that keeps ahead of demand. Telephone users realize that dollars can never measure the value of many of their telephone calls. The public wants the service and, if it stops to think, cheerfully pays the moderate cost.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

**BELL SYSTEM**

*One Policy, One System, Universal Service*

started there will probably be other Chinese Rotary clubs to assist them. For besides the 100 Rotarians in Shanghai there are the new Rotarians in Tientsin and the prospect of other Chinese clubs in the near future. Eventually Rotary clubs will be organized in Peking, Hankow, Canton and many other cities as Rotary develops in China. The day may come when Chinese will become the dominant language of Rotary in China. Besides the possibilities of native mem-

bership there is the certainty of a very considerable leaven of foreigners—men from other countries resident in China.

With these prospects we may ponder the possibilities of Rotary in China; we may imagine two future Rotarians, an Uruguayan and a Chinese, discussing their experiences in both countries and doing it equally well in both tongues—perhaps by that time all Rotarians will be using Esperanto as Rotary's universal auxiliary language.

But this is speculation and we may conclude by saying that however many Rotary clubs are formed in China or elsewhere, the truly international aspect of Rotary depends largely on just such things as this work for blind boys and the exchange of student ideas. For it is such undertakings that combat what Pope termed "man's inhumanity to man" and which teach us to soften the aggressiveness of a new civilization, to temper the conservatism of an old one, to the benefit of both.

## Rotary in Great Britain

(Continued from page II)

of witnessing the passage of the International Constitution at Los Angeles, and of hearing the cheers with which the compliance of the British Clubs was greeted by seven thousand delegates. And yet later, I had the privilege of attendance at the Board and Council meetings in Chicago at which were drafted and agreed the details of co-operation between the main headquarters and the British office.

After the Brighton Conference, came Scarborough (1923) at which nearly one thousand were assembled. The feature of that conference was the Business Methods discussion, led by Ernest Walls, and followed by Sydney Pascal. For the first time, Rotarians in Britain grasped the fact that Rotary must stand or fall by the way in which it gave practical interpretation to the Ideal of Service in the various trades and professions, and a resolution was passed in favour of devoting the year in the main to the preparation of codes.

A NEW feature of our organization is \*\* the district conference. Great Britain is now divided into fourteen districts, each of them electing its own council, and the council its chairman. During the year 1923, district conferences were held in Scotland at Dunblane, of the Western District (No. 10) at Weston-super-Mare, of the Southern District (No. 11) at Bournemouth, and of the Southeastern District (No. 12) at Margate. Other districts with conferences in prospect are No. 8 at Cambridge and No. 5 (Lancashire) at Southport.

Forces are thus continuously at work, by means of conferences to make Rotary bigger and at the same time better understood. Slowly, but surely, the original idea of Rotary as a mutual benefit circle became subject to the process of change caused by internal expansion and external inspiration. The net effect is seen upon the new clubs as they are formed. In Great Britain, in the work of extension, stress is laid, in all directions issued, upon the need for disinterestedness on the part of the preliminary organiser, who is known as an interim secretary.

and officially recognized by headquarters, and assisted in his work. The choice of founder members is made in consultation with a representative of the district council, usually a member or a committee of a neighbor club. At the formation meeting, addresses are delivered by a representative of the district, and generally an officer of the Association is present. When the club is properly formed, an inaugural meeting is held, at which addresses of a more formal nature are delivered. Then the club applies for membership in Rotary International (through R. I. B. I.), and all things being in order, it is duly approved, and its charter issued.

Any idea existing that there is any rush or haste to form clubs in Great Britain, just for the sake of showing them on the books, is contrary to the facts. Those responsible are only too well aware of the trouble they store up for themselves by bringing into the movement a club unfit to function, and it anything, it may be said that a brake is put upon enthusiasm. Unless a genuine Rotary spirit is marked and recognised at the preliminary meeting, procedure is slow. Where real enthusiasm exists, however, encouragement and help are given.

Another factor in the change-process is the development in the British Rotary Clubs of the concrete as distinct from the abstract significance of Rotary. Of late years, the habit of compartmental thinking has developed among British Rotarians. It has been stressed that Rotary is an application of ethical ideas to four departments—to the individual in himself, to his craft, to the community, and to the world as a whole. It is pointed out that Rotary is the human factor in the economic situation, and that it concerns itself with acts rather than with commodities, with the quality of services. Anything tending to excite or enervise the giving of good service is "Rotary," anything tending to hamper it, is opposed to Rotary. The movement has, thus, a general policy and shows itself in the individual's thought and action in his

business and his community life in a way that may shape his judgments upon public affairs.

The Business Methods campaign of Rotary International was first brought to the direct attention of British Rotarians after the Los Angeles Convention, from which it received its great impetus. The writer transmitted to his national Executive the desire of the International Executive that Rotary all over the world should concentrate in advancing its special ideas in the various lines of activity. A committee was appointed to look after the matter in Great Britain under the chairmanship of Ernest Walls (Bristol) and throughout the clubs a discussion was stimulated, with speakers' notes, under the headings:

"To what extent can Rotary be applied to promote practical ideals in business"; and

"To what extent has Rotary tended to improve relationships between employer and employed?"

SOME seventy of the British clubs conducted debates on these questions and without doubt both questions became of acute interest, though also of acute controversy. When the concrete issue of the writing of business codes came up for discussion at Scarborough, opposition showed itself from many quarters. The appearance on the platform and in the hall of members of the clerical profession gave to the discussion a rather unexpected theological flavour. Prejudice was shown against any attempt to codify, further than at present, exactly how a man should practice Rotary—which by many British thinkers is described as "applied Christianity." Another line of opposition was that which urged that business ethics had no need to be taught in Great Britain, where the standard of commercial morality was world-wide in its repute. Considerable work lies before any committee that seeks, in such an atmosphere, to codify trade practices. The British mind tends to rebel against written constitutions—and even written treaties.