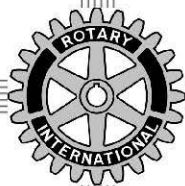


ROTARY CLUB OF TSINAN

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TSINAN

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LOCATION OF TSINAN

Tsinan (Li-cheng-hsien city) is the capital and largest city of Shantung Province in the Republic of China. Geographically and commercially it is well situated as the centre of the Province which is 56,000 square miles in area. Tsinan (Lat: 36°40'N; Long: 14°00'E) lies in about the same latitude as Tokyo, Japan; Nashville, Tenn, U.S.A.; Gibraltar in Europe; Tunis in Africa; the Island of Rhodes off Asia Minor; and Teheran, Persia. The winters are long, cold and dry; the summers are hot, but not excessively damp although the rainy season occurs in July and August. The temperature ranges from zero to 105° Fahrenheit, these limits rarely being exceeded. Tsinan lies at the Eastern edge of a mountainous region extending to the West and South-West, and on the Western edge of the fertile Shantung plains which extend to the North, East, and South. This, and the presence of voluminous natural springs which are the source of the Hsiao-ching-ho (Small Clear River) running to the Pechihli Gulf, may account for the selection of Tsinan's location nearly 3,000 years ago. Tsinan's present importance is largely attributable to the excellence of its communications by land and water. It is the centre of a network of motor roads, telegraph and telephone systems covering the Province and connecting with the outside world; it is the junction of two trunk railway systems; and lies only a mile or so from the notorious Yellow River which changed its course in 1852 and has since run diagonally through Shantung.

濟

Tsi-nan—"South of the Tsi")

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ANCIENT HISTORY OF TSINAN

(With grateful acknowledgements to Mr. Chang Li-chih 張立志, Professor of Chinese History at Cheloo University)

It is impossible to say exactly when a city was first founded on the site where Tsinan now stands, but it must be nearly 3,000 years ago. The "Spring and Autumn" Classic mentions a town called Lo-yi 濩邑 on this site as early as 694 B.C., standing on the banks of the Lo River 濩水 which rose from the famous Pao Tu Ch'uan 趵突泉 Springs. The Springs, which probably account for the presence of a town here, are much admired to this day and rise in the South-Western corner of the site between the outer and inner walls, adjacent to the oldest part of the city. The Lo River probably ran in two courses—the one North of the present city to Lo-kow 洛口 where it joined the Tsi River 濟水 and the other in a North-Easterly direction in the course now followed by the Hsiao Ch'ing Ho 小清河 (Small Pure River) which to this day carries the clear waters of the Springs to the sea. The Tsi River, from which the city was later to take its name (Tsi-nan 濟南 South of the Tsi), had its source in Yuan Hsien of Honan Province (河南垣縣) and no longer exists since the notorious Yellow River broke its banks in 1852 and appropriated the bed of the Tsi River for its course from Honan to the sea. The Tsi River was also known locally as the Ta Ch'ing Ho 大清河 (Big Pure River) in contrast to the Hsiao Ch'ing Ho.

The original name of Lo'yi (City of the Lo) was later changed to An-yi 鞞邑 (City of the Saddle), possibly taking this name from the Ma-an Shan 馬鞍山 (Horse Saddle Hill) which lies a short distance to the South. In 549 B.C. the name was again changed to Li Hsia 歷下 (below Li) the reference being to a high hill then known as Li Shan and now known as

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Ch'ien Fuo Shan 千佛山 (Hill of the Thousand Buddhas). About 200 B.C. the city came to be called Li-cheng 歷城 (Walled City of Li) which is now once again the correct name of the city at the present day in reference to the hsien or county of which it is the Capital.

It was also at about this time, 200 B.C., at the commencement of the Earlier Han Dynasty (B.C.206-A.D. 25) that the name Tsinan first appears in history. This name properly refers to the Department 郡 which was then established as one of many separate administrative regions. However, not Li-cheng, but the city of Tung P'ing Ling 東平陵 some twenty-five miles to the Eastward, was the centre of the Tsinan Department. Tung P'ing Ling was later abandoned, but the earthen ramparts of the old city may still be seen from the railway at Lung Shan 龍山 where excavations have revealed a Neolithic site which probably dates from about B.C. 2,000.

The administrative divisions of what is now Shantung Province have been changed throughout the ages, but the name of Tsinan has persisted for over 2,000 years. In B.C.164 the "Department" of Tsinan became the "State of Kingdom" 國 of Tsinan, established on feudal lines. Again in B.C.154 the "State" was abolished and the "Department" was re-established. Since then Tsinan has successively been the name of a Prefecture, 府 a Region 路 and a Circuit 道 the last being the condition since the founding of the Chinese Republic in 1911.

The present city of Tsinan was very small until 312 A.D. when the old city of Tung P'ing Ling was abandoned and Tsinan city became the administrative centre of Tsinan Department. From that date the city gradually developed, and at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty (A.D.1368-1644) the city wall, which up to that time had been only of earth, was completely re-

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built with bricks and stone, this being completed in A.D.1371. With the exception of some repairs during the recent Manchu Dynasty, the plan of the city remained virtually unaltered until 1904.

However, in 1865-66 during the reign of the Emperor T'ung Chih, a stone wall was built to enclose the suburbs to the East, South and West of the city proper as a protection against the T'ai-p'ing rebels who were then threatening Shantung Province. At the same time the so-called "Bandit Refuges" which surmount many of the less accessible hills in the neighbourhood, were also built. These curious camps of small stone huts, perched right on top of the higher hills, and surrounded by high stone walls generally with but one narrow entrance, served the villages at the foot of the hills as refuges in which the villagers and their cattle could seek security at night or when in danger from the T'ai-p'ing marauders. The Settlement to the West of the city was opened in 1904 when Tsinan was declared open as a Mart for Foreign Trade. A special gate, the P'u-li-men 普利門 was then cut in the city wall to communicate with the Settlement which is now a thriving centre of Tsinan's industrial development and trade traffic, as the railways do not penetrate the city wall and both stations are situated in the Settlement.

The Northern part of the old city consists of an expanse of water about a mile in diameter known as the Ta Ming Hu 大明湖 which was known as the West Lake 西湖 or the Li Shui Po 歷水波 until the T'ang Dynasty (A.D.618-906). In the centre of the lake is a small island with some attractive buildings called the Li Hsia T'ing 歷下亭. The original buildings were erected before the T'ang Dynasty and have been reconstructed during subsequent dynasties, and further renovated and improved in recent times. The lake and the Li Hsia T'ing are visited by thousands during the summer months, and the temples around the edge of the Lake are also popular resorts.

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With but few exceptions, notably the modern offices of the Postal Administration and the Sault Revenue Department, all the Government and Public Buildings in the city remain from the Ming Dynasty. Extensive repairs to most of them were carried out during the succeeding Manchu Dynasty (A.D. 1644-1912).

Buddhist images belonging to the K'ai-huang period (A.D. 581-600) of the Sui dynasty are to be seen carved in the rocks of Ch'ien Fuo Shan, 千佛山 (Hill of the 1000 buddhas), Hsing Lung Shan (Mountain of prosperity), Lung Tung 龍洞 (Dragon's caves), and other hills to the south of Tsinan. The oldest Buddhist rock sculptures, however, are a series belonging to the Northern Wei Dynasty to be seen at Hwang Shih Yai 黃石崖 (Yellow stone cliffs), high up on the mountain behind Ch'ien Fou Shan. There date from 520 or 522 A.D., and others of the Northern Wei are also to be found at various places in the adjacent mountains to the south. A view of T'ai Shan, the famous Holy Mountain of Shantung which is known throughout the length and breadth of China and attracts thousands of pilgrims every year, lying some 25 miles or so to the South of Tsinan, may often be obtained from any of these hills in the immediate neighborhood.

In addition the conical hills, Hua Shan 華山, Ch'iao Shan 鵲山 and others which rise abruptly in isolated state from the level plains to the North of Tsinan, are of great historical interest and have small temples built on their steep slopes. There are great many Buddhist temples, particularly on the hill-sides, around Tsinan and in almost every case they are over 1000 years old. They date from the T'ang or even the Sui Dynasty when the carving generally found on the adjacent rocks were also made, although most of them have been renovated so often that little of the original buildings still remain.

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On the top of Da Fou Shan 大佛山 rising high above the picturesque Temple, K'ai Yuan Suu 開元寺 is a stone Pagoda which is visible for miles around. This was built during the Wan Li period (1573-1619 A.D.) of the Ming Dynasty.

Within the town the Springs, and the old buildings and markets which surround them, still remain of great interest beauty despite the modern water-works which will shortly supply their soft clear water to the city; and the Provincial Library and Museum are also intensely interesting. The later has, among other objects of interest and value, a fine collection of stone sculptures from the Han Dynasty (B.C. 206-A.D. 220).

濟南小史

濟南故城始建於何時，不可詳考，至少約在三千年前，當可斷言。春秋魯桓公十八年（公元前六九四）有公會齊侯於櫟之記載。舊志謂即古之櫟邑。案說文：櫟齊魯間水也。卮篇：櫟水在濟南。水經濟水注，濟水又東北，櫟水出焉。櫟水出歷城縣故城西南，泉源上奮，水湧若輪，俗謂之為娥姜水，以泉源有舜妃娥英病故也。山東通志謂櫟水在縣西門外，源出城西南里許，一名瀑流，又名鈞突，又名檻泉。故城之始建蓋與此名泉有莫大之關係。因舊城原在今城西南隅，逼近是泉也。

櫟水蓋分流為二：一支北流入濟北（大清河即濟水故讀），自櫟源至此，可十五里，即櫟口是也；一支東北流為小沽河。濟水源出河南垣縣，至清咸豐五年，黃河由江蘇北徙入大沽河，此河遂不復存矣。故濟南處濟水之南故名濟南，而現城為郡治亦因名濟南焉。櫟邑後又改為鞍邑，蓋因馬鞍山得名。春秋成公二年（公元前五八九）及齊師戰於鞍。舊志謂即春秋時濟之鞍邑。後又改稱歷下。史記晉世家，晉平公九年（公元前五四九）伐齊戰於歷下。又世家齊王建四十年（秦始皇二十二年）秦兵攻於歷下。漢置歷城縣屬濟南郡。千佛山舊名歷山，城在山下，故有歷下，歷城之稱。迄今歷城縣及縣城仍沿用之。

前漢初年（約當公元前二百年）始置濟南郡，郡治東平陵今膠濟路龍山站北，地其故地前帝二年（公元前一五五）國除為郡。後漢建武十五年（公元三九）後為濟南國。晉曰濟南郡。宋政和元年改為濟南府，元為濟南路，明洪武初復曰濟南府，民國初年又改為濟南道。濟南之名，已有兩千年之歷史。

濟南故城原甚微小，迨永嘉末（公元三一—二），濟南郡始移理歷城，其後範圍始漸擴大，歷城土城亦永嘉時始築，至唐又重建，至明洪武四年（一三七—）內外築以磚石，建成今城，原有四門，光緒間復增三門，中間累經重修。至一九〇四年（光緒三十年）濟南開為商埠時，無多變更。惟同治四五年時（一八六五—一八六六）太平天國之亂，將蔓及山東，故城外又建石圩牆東關南關西關盡包在內。同時濟南附近高山巔亦多築有石寨，以防匪患，迄今猶存。寨中多有小石屋若干，外圍以高牆，普通只有一寨門。遇有匪警則附近村民即攜其牲畜財物逃避寨中，以期安全。

城西商埠，於光緒三十年始開為外人通商之地。特開普利門以便城內與商埠之交通。因膠濟鐵路及津浦鐵路皆可入城，兩車站皆在商埠，故商埠發達為濟南市工商業之繁榮中心焉。

濟南舊城北部為大明湖，徑約三里許，原名西湖，亦名歷水波。湖中有一小島，島上

有華麗建築，稱為歷下亭。亭之建築遠在唐（六一六——九〇六）前，其後歷朝迭經重建，晚近更加增飾，較前秀麗多矣。每屆暑假，遊客以千百數，湖邊祠廟亦為遊人樂於留覽之所。

政府各公署除郵政管理局及監務稽核所等少數新式建築外，盡為明時衙署故址，其後累加修葺重建者。

濟南佛像雕刻於隋開皇（西元五八一——六〇〇）時代者，在千佛山，興隆山，龍洞，及其他城南諸山上。而最古之石刻佛像則在千佛山後面之黃石崖，約在北朝魏孝帝正元二年（五二一）或四年（五二三）。此外南部鄰近諸山，亦有石佛始刻於此時期者，東嶺泰山，在濟南南約八十里，為山東之聖山，全國知名，每年登山朝謁者，數以千萬計。由濟南城諸小山巔即可遠眺泰山。

城北有鵲山華山，形如圓錐，聲出平地，孑然孤立，山上有廟，亦係有趣之史蹟。城東南有伏佛山，頂有高塔，遠處即可望見，明萬曆初（一五七三——一六一九）太守康裕建之以助文明之氣，山上有開元寺，頗為壯麗，在昔名賢多讀書其中。

濟南現雖裝置自來水，以供市民食用，而其名泉公署及四週之市場仍饒有興趣，備極秀麗。省之圖書館藏有古書名器甚夥，皆極有價值，其漢書之蒐集尤稱美備。

RECENT HISTORY OF TSINAN

The recent history of Tsinan may be taken as dating from the disastrous change in the course of the Yellow River which occurred in 1852. This big river which formerly flowed eastwards just South of the Shantung border, broke its banks near Kaifeng, Honan Province, and scoured a new course right through Shantung. Before it was constrained within dykes (which have since been raised until the river is running in a bed of its own silt some 25 feet above the surrounding country) the plains in the neighbourhood of Tsinan were seriously flooded, the water courses scoured by the floods remaining to this day. The change in the course of the Yellow River brought a great increase of trade to Tsinan which then became a transshipping centre for the cargoes carried on this great inland water-way, and on the Grand Canal which is crossed by the Yellow River some 45 miles from Tsinan.

Population

Shantung Province has a total area of 56,000 square miles and a total population of around thirty-five millions. Tsinan itself has a population of over half a million. In Tsinan and the 40,000 square miles of territory of which it is the immediate centre there reside about 28,000,000 Chinese, 2,000 Japanese, 300 Germans, 300 Americans, and 150 British.

Communications

In addition to the Yellow River, and the Grand Canal, which provide Tsinan with facilities for transporting cargoes to the South- West and the North, Tsinan has more recently been provided with trunk railways connecting it to the Yellow Sea on the East coast at Tsingtao, to the great Yangtze River to the South, and to Tientsin to the North. The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway was commenced in 1899 and completed in 1904, and connects Tsinan with Tsingtao (243 miles

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—395 kilometres). The Tientsin-Pukow Railway was commenced in 1908 and completed in 1912. It connects Tsinan with Tientsin (221 miles—356 kilometres), where it links up with the Peiping (Peking) Railway systems, and with Pukow (408 miles—656 kilometres) where connections may be made by train ferry connecting with the Nanking-Shanghai Railway systems.

Tsinan lies nearly at the centre of a rapidly expanding net-work of dirt motor-roads of which about 4,500 miles (7,240 kilometres) have been opened to traffic within the last few years. Regular Bus Services are maintained on most of these roads, which in this climate are quite satisfactory except only during one or two of the Summer months. The cheap cost of maintaining dirt roads and the comparatively small initial outlay on building them, contribute greatly to the rapidity with which the road system is being extended.

Land telegraph lines operated by the Government are maintained to most parts of China. Cable communications, and a more recent Radio Telegraphic service, connect Tsinan with the world through Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tientsin and Shanghai. The Radio service reaches many other stations and is being rapidly developed. The long-distance telephone service, which now reaches from Tsinan to Peiping, Tientsin and Tsingtao, is also being extended. The Provincial trunk telephone system extends to many of the large towns in Shantung.

Industries

Agriculture in its varied phases is the principal industry around Tsinan, the principal products being wheat, Kao-liang, millet, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, beans and sweet potatoes. Many varieties of fruit are grown in the hilly districts; and the mulberry and scrub oak are raised for purposes of sericulture. Pigs and cattle are also raised in large numbers; hides, skins and

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bristles as well as the famous Shantung beef, being important items in the local trade.

Home industries, such as the manufacture of straw-braid, human hair nets, cotton cloth, and embroideries, are also of considerable importance.

Industrial enterprises have developed within recent times and now taken an important place. Numbers of flour mills, cotton spinning mills, silk filatures, match factories, vegetable oil mills, tanneries, paper mills, iron works, porcelain and glass factories, electric light works, and numerous small machine shops flourish in and around Tsinan. Egg products, peanut and bean oil, and carpets are also manufactured locally. The carpets are made entirely by hand from wool spun and dyed locally. Building materials are also readily available locally, the hills to the South of the town producing good stone (a form of granite), and limestone; while tiles and bricks of a moderate quality are easily manufactured at the numerous kilns which have sprung up in recent years. There is also a cement factory and an arsenal under the control of the Government.

Coal is mined extensively and materials for the ceramic industry are found in considerable quantities at no great distance from Tsinan. The centre of the coal and glass industry is at Poshan, some 45 miles to the East of Tsinan on a branch of the Kiao-tsi Railway.

Foreign Trade

Since there is no Customs House at Tsinan it is not possible to give accurate statistical information about the foreign trade of the city. Foreign goods are imported, and native goods are exported through the Customs parts of Tsingtao, Chefoo, Shanghai and Tientsin. The exports intended for foreign trade consist principally of peanuts, bean and peanut oils, coal, straw-braid, human hair nets, hides, skins, egg products, bristles, silk goods, walnuts

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and fruits. The principal imports are petroleum products, machinery, cotton goods, matches, sugar, lumber, cigarettes, dye-stuffs, motor vehicles, radio sets, and sundries. By Imperial Decree, Tsinan was declared open to foreign trade in 1904, and the Settlement or Trade Mart was established for this purpose in 1906. What was then almost entirely open fields and graveyards is now a thriving and thickly populated area over which new buildings spring up daily. The Settlement is connected with the old native city by the Pulimen, a gate specially cut in the city wall for this purpose.

Educational

In Tsinan the Government has provided 4 Normal Schools, 1 College, 1 Higher Middle School, 3 Junior Middle Schools, 2 Technical Schools and 70 Primary Schools. There are around 1,225 students in the Normal Schools and College, 2,110 students in the Middle Schools, 510 in the Technical Schools, and nearly 16,000 in the Primary Schools. In addition there are a number of private educational establishments, notably the Cheeloo University with about 470 students; 1 Higher Middle School and 8 Junior Middle Schools with about 3,600 students; 2 Technical Schools with around 375 students, and 29 Primary Schools with some 4,420 students. Cheeloo University is of particular interest as being the oldest University of its type in China, and having the unique distinction of possessing a University Charter, from the Canadian Government. The first college was founded at Tengchow in 1864, and four colleges amalgamated to form the present University in 1904. The combined University moved to Tsinan in 1917 by which time many of the present buildings had been completed in readiness. It has Schools of Arts and Science, Medicine and Nursing. The Medical School has a modern Hospital and a Leper Hospital is associated with it. These

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together have contributed greatly to the welfare of the community and to medical learning. There is an excellent Library, and a Museum, in addition to the Exhibition housed by the Tsinan Institute (formerly the Whitewright Institute at Tsingchow) which is now operated in conjunction with the University. There is also a Theological School associated with the University.

Social Life

Tsinan is an unusually pleasant place in which to live and compares favourably with and town of its size in China. The climate is healthy and the people are friendly and jovial. The surroundings are noted for the excellent riding, walking, climbing and game shooting which they can provide. There is an extensive Amusement Park and public Swimming Pool as well as the Theatres and Moving-Picture Houses. The Ta Ming Hu, a lake within the city walls, is a popular source of recreation in the Summer and Autumn. In addition to the Rotary Club there are other organisations for social recreation, such as the Literary Society, the International Club and the German Garden Club at which many Americans, British, Chinese, Germans and Japanese join together for fellowship and mutual enjoyment and sport. The political administration of the Province under Chairman Han Fu-chu has produced a return to prosperity and rapid modernization of economic and political life in Shantung during the past few years. The present administration has conferred many benefits upon the community in the improvement of all public utility services, and affords friendly inspiration to the Tsinan Rotary Club in its plans for vocational, community and international service. Dwelling as we do in the midst of monuments of China's glorious past, to which Shantung made many notable cultural contributions, we are also able to see around us many

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Political, Economic, Educational and Social developments which give promise of an equally glorious future.

General

There are three express trains daily to and from Tsinan. Those from the North (Peiping and Tientsin), going South to Pukow (thence to Nanking and Shanghai), pass Tsinan early in the morning, in the middle of the forenoon, and in the late evening. They take between 10 and 12 hours from Tientsin, and between 19 and 21 hours to Pukow. The North-bound Through Express passes Tsinan in evening, the other express trains passing in the afternoon and in the morning. The Through Expresses take about 28 hours between Shanghai and Tsinan, and 12 ½ hours between Peiping and Tsinan. The trains between Tsingtao and Tsinan take between 9 ½ and 11 hours, leaving Tsinan in the morning, at noon, and in the late evening; and arriving from Tsingtao in the morning, the afternoon, and the late evening. It is easily possible to reach Tsinan from Chefoo in one day, the road journey from Chefoo to Weihsien taking from 6 to 8 hours which permits of connecting with the noon train from Tsingtao passing Weihsien at about 4.30 p.m. and reaching Tsinan late the same evening. There is a Railway Hotel at both the Tsin-pu and Kiao-tsi Railway Stations. In addition the China Travel Service maintains a Guest House, there is Stein's Hotel under German management, and numbers of Japanese and Chinese Hotels providing various classes of accommodation. The Rotary Club meets at the Y.M.C.A. every Thursday at noon, except during July and August and on special occasions. Rotarians passing through Tsinan between Tsingtao and the North will generally find that they have a few hours to wait for their train connection, and are cordially invited to get into touch with the Rotary Club and to attend a Meeting if their time permits.

濟南沿革新志

濟南近代沿革，系以一八五二年黃河改道時為起源，是河昔由魯境之南，東流入海；嗣因河南開封附近決口，河流改道，橫貫魯省，在河水歸槽之前濟南附近，胥遭淹沒，遺跡猶存。自是河堤逐漸增高，較沿河之地約高二十五呎。惟自黃河改道後，與運河在濟南西方四十五哩處匯合，濟南遂成黃河運河之水運總匯，商務日隆。

人口

山東面積約五萬六千方哩。全省人口約三千五百萬，在省會附近四萬方哩之內計有國人二千八百萬人，日僑二千人，德僑三百人，美僑三百人及英僑一百五十人。濟南人口約五十萬。

交通

除黃河運河予濟南以對西南及北方運貨上之便利外，濟南復因鐵路之溝通，東經青島以至黃海，南抵長江，北達天津，交通順利。膠濟鐵路興於一八九九年，由濟南至青島，全程約長二四五哩——即三九五公里。津浦鐵路興於一九〇八年，成於一九一二年，由濟南北至天津，長二二一哩——即三五六公里。與北平各路連接。由濟南南至浦口，籍輪渡之便，與滬甯各路連接。

濟南位於汽車路網（計長四五〇〇哩——即七二四〇公里）之中心。各路均系最近數年內所築成。汽車按時往來。除秋季一兩月內不宜行駛外，餘均順適。只以路線發展過速，築路及養路之費，自不能多。

中國各部，多有政府辦理之陸地電線。海線及無線電可由濟南經由青島，煙臺，天津，上海，以達全世界。無線電直達各方，發展甚速。長途電話，由濟南至平津青島，亦日漸擴充。省立電話網，可直達全省各大城市。

實業

濟南附近之主要實業為農產物：如小麥，高粱，小米，棉花，菸草，花生，大豆及白薯等類。近山之地，多產水菓，復有桑榆之屬為養蠶之需。豬牛之類，甚為蕃殖。皮革，鬃毛，及著名之山東牛肉，均為本地商業中之主要貨物。今年以來，商務日益發達。濟南附近之麵粉廠，紡紗廠，繅絲廠，火柴廠，菜油廠，製革廠，造紙廠，鐵工廠，窯廠，電刀廠及小機器廠等等，如雨後春筍，相繼而起，蛋製品，花生油，豆油，及地氈等物，當地均可製造。地氈系用本地織染之毛線，以人工作成。建築所需之材料，日有增加。本市南山一帶所產之花崗石及石灰石，材料甚佳。當地各窯廠所製之磚瓦，亦頗可用。此外尚有國營之洋灰廠及兵工廠各一處。

煤量甚富，陶土亦豐。中心地點爲灣山，在濟南之東約四十五哩，膠濟路有支線可以直達。

對外貿易

濟南因無海關，對外貿易之確實統計數目，無從查考。所有出進口之貨物，約須經過青島，煙台，上海，天津等埠。至主要之出口貨物爲花生，豆油，花生油，煤，草鞋，發網，皮革，蛋製品，豬鬃，線網，胡桃及水菓等物。主要之入口貨物爲石油類，機器，棉織物，大蒜，糖，木料，紙烟，染料，汽車，無線電用品及其他各物。

一九〇四年前清政府明令公布濟南應開作通商口岸。一九〇六年設立商埠。當年荒棄無人之田園墓地，刻已成爲人煙稠密，閭閻櫛比之區矣。商埠與城內交通之孔道爲普利門，蓋特爲商埠而開者也。

教育

濟南公立之學校，計有師範學校四處，專科學校一處，高級中學一處，初級中學三處，實業學校二處，小學校七十處。師範及專科學生約有一二二五人，中學生二一一〇人，實業學校學生五一〇人，小學生一萬六千人。此外私立學校亦復不少。最著者爲齊魯大學約有學生四七〇人，另有高中一處，初中八處，約有學生三六〇〇人，實業學校二處約三

七五人，小學校二十九處約四四二〇人。齊魯大學為中國老牌大學之一，曾經加拿大政府立案。一八六四年，創辦於登州。一九〇四年合併其他四專校而成大學。一九一七年濟南校舍完成，遂遷居斯土。內設文，理，醫，神學各院及護士科。醫學院設有新式醫院及麻瘋院各一處，籍為社會造福利，並作學術上之研究。本市除齊大主辦之廣智院外，並有精美之圖書館及博物館各一處。

社會生活

濟南為居住最佳之地，較中國其他大小相若之城市為優。氣候既甚適宜，人民亦頗和藹。四境之內，騎馬，步行，爬山，狩獵均甚方便。有大公園一處，公共游泳池一所，戲園及電影院數處。城內大明湖，尤為民眾避暑之勝地。扶輪社外，其他團體組織亦多：如文學研究會，萬國公會，及德國俱樂部等等，聚中，美，英，德，日人於一堂，聯絡民情，從事正當之娛樂，並提倡體育，山東政治，在韓主席復架治理之下，於近數年內，重呈繁榮氣象。經濟政治各方，均有長足之進步。各當局對於公共事業，日益求精，造福社會。至對於本社為職業，社會及國際服務之計劃，加以友誼上之勗勉。吾儕置身於中國過去光榮史中賢聖之邦，日親現時政治，經濟，教育，社會各方之發展，深信必□□先輝□□，媲美前人。

雜俎

每日往來過濟之快車有三次。由北而南者——由平津至浦口，甯，滬——於每日早，午，晚各一次。由津至濟，約須十至十二小時。由濟至浦，約須十九至二十一小時。北上之滬平過車於晚間過濟，其他北去快車，則分別於早間及午後過濟，由滬赴平之過車，須以二十八小時到濟，再以十二小時半抵平。往來青濟之火車單程須時九時半至十一小時。每日早，午，晚間，雙方對開。由烟台至濟南一日可以到達。由烟台至濰縣之汽車與午後四點半之膠濟車銜接，當晚可以到濟。本市之津浦，膠濟兩車站，各有鐵路賓館一處，此外則有中國旅行社之招待所，德商主辦之石泰岩，及中日之各級旅館。扶輪社除七八兩月及其他特別聚會外，每禮拜四正午在青年會食堂聚餐。由平津赴青之扶輪社員，過濟時候車須小作勾留，若有餘暇，即受本會之熱心招待。

濟南之位置

濟南（或歷城縣）為山東省會。位於全省五萬六千方哩之中心，在北緯三十六度四十分，東經一百十七度。緯度與日本之東京；美國田納西省（Tenn）之納西耳（Nashville），歐洲之直布羅陀（Gibraltar），菲州之突尼斯（Tunis）；小亞細亞之羅得島（Island of Rhodes）；及波斯之德黑蘭（Teheran）等處相同。冬季乾冷而長，夏季則熱。七八月間雖

爲雨季，但不过分潮湿。温度之變遷，由華氏表零度至一百零五度，冷熱均不逾此限。濟南處於山區之東端及山東大平原之西端。城內有七十二泉，爲小清河之發源地，直流入北直隸灣。地形極佳，此濟南所以有三十年之历史也。水陸交通，均極便利，迄今猶爲重鎮。不特爲網狀汽車路，電報，電話線之中心以與本省及外省相接連，復處於津浦、濟兩鐵道之交點。北距一八五二年改道橫貫魯省之黃河，僅哩許耳。

HISTORY OF TSININ ROTARY

Rotary was first introduced to Tsinan in the Spring of 1932 by Rotarian George Fitch with the authority of Rotary International and of the Shanghai Rotary Club. Through his efforts Mr. C. Meinhardt, Dr. P. Lair, Mr. Y. C. Ma, Mr. C. H. Kuo and later Dr. C. C. Ch'en met together at one or another's houses a number of times and thoroughly reviewed the possibilities of forming a Rotary Club in Tsinan. At the end of May, Rotarian Fitch visited Tsinan in person to review the progress made by this organizing committee.

He rendered much valuable assistance, and by June 3rd the organising committee was able to submit to him at Shanghai a provisional list of the names and classifications of proposed Rotarians. Suitable adjustments were duly made on the advice received from him through the Shanghai Club, and on July 16th, 1932, Rotarian Fitch again visited Tsinan to attend the Inaugural Meeting held at the Y.M.C.A. restaurant. "Carl" Meinhardt presided, and Rotarian Fitch ceremoniously performed the induction of the seventeen members present.

At this inaugural meeting the first Board of Directors was elected, comprising "Zee Vee" Lee (President), "P." Lair (Vice-President), "Gesch" Geschwind (Secretary), "C.C." (Treasurer), and "Monty" Chang. Regular meetings each week at the Y.M.C.A. were held thenceforth and rapid progress was made under the able guidance of President "Zee Vee". Unfortunately "Carl" Meinhardt was transferred to Shanghai in August before he could see the full fruits of his labours, and "Gesch" soon went on furlough and was replaced by "But" Butler who also proved a most able Secretary at this busy time.

Rotarian A.E. Tipper, then Vice-President of the Rotary Club at Tientsin, was among the earliest speak-

ROTARY CLUB OF TSINAN

ers to bring inspiration to the Club. Douglass C. Howland (Doug), special Secretary of Rotary International for Eastern Asia; E.F. Harris (Peter), Hon. Commissioner for this area before the 81st District was formed and President of the Rotary Club at Shanghai, and Rotarian Fong F. See of the Shanghai Rotary Club and then a Director of Rotary International, all visited this Club in its early days bringing welcome instruction and messages from Rotary International.

The Charter - No. 2158B - was received from Rotary International by the end of 1932, and on January 21st, 1933, President "Zee Vee" presided over a formal inaugural open meeting at the Bank of Communication. On this occasion about 100 people were present, and the Charter was unveiled by Mrs. W. E. Stevens, mother of the U.S. Consul, and Mrs. "Zee Vee" the President's wife. The official guests present were the Chairman of Shantung Provincial Government, General Han Fu-chu, the Japanese and British Consuls-General, and the German Consul. There were twenty-four Rotarians at the first Charter Night, but of this original number there were only twelve still left with us on the Charter Night celebrations in February 1936, at which time we had a Club membership of twenty-nine. A total of fifty Rotarians have been elected since the Club was formed. Of the present membership of twenty-eight, just one half are Chinese and seven other nationalities are represented in the Club.

濟南扶輪社之經過

一九三二年春，上海扶輪社社員 Mr. George Fitch 受萬國扶輪社之委託，與米赫德 (Mr. C. Meinhardt)，賴思源 Dr. P. Lair，郭清浦，馬伯聲及陳雋人諸君，數度磋商，擬在濟作創辦扶輪社之舉。是年五月底 George 親身來濟視察籌備委員會工作之進行，竭忱贊助，所獲實多。迨六月二日——時 George 業已返滬——委員會遂擬妥社員姓名及職業之清單一紙寄閱。經上海扶輪社之指正妥加修改。七月十六日，George 再度來濟，并參加在青年會食堂舉行之成立大會。由米赫德 ("Carl" Meinhardt)，George 正式介紹在座之十七人入會。當場選舉李植藩君為社長，蓋世溫 (Mr. Geschwind) 為秘書，陳雋人君為會計，張鴻烈君及賴思源君 ("P." Lair) 為董事。合成一董事會。此後每週定期開會。經李社長之努力指導，社務進行頗速。八月間米赫德 (Carl) 奉調上海，未觀全功。蓋世溫 ("Gesch") 履行長假，由巴德來 ("But" Butler) 補充，時社務大增，頗著長才。

天津扶輪社副社長 A. E. Tipper 君常加指示。贊翊實多。萬國扶輪社東亞特別秘書 Douglas C. Howland 君，東亞名譽總幹事兼上海扶輪社社長 E. F. Harris 君，暨前萬國扶輪社董事上海扶輪社社員鄭富灼博士均曾于本社開辦之時，蒞會參觀，並致萬國扶輪

會歡迎之意。

一九三二年年終，本社收到萬國扶輪社頒發之二一五八乙號註冊證書。次年正月二十一日，李社長假座本市交通銀行開正式成立大會，參加者約百人。由美領事之太夫人 Mrs. W. E. Stevens 及李社長夫人舉行證書揭幕禮。本省韓主席復榘及日，英，美各國領事，悉然蒞臨，頗極一時之盛。

本社正式成立之時，共有社員二十四人。厥後增至二十九人。本年開慶祝大會時，舊社員尚有半數。自成立迄今先後共徵社員五十人。現有社員二十八人計華籍社員十四人，外籍社員十四人，外籍社員代表七個國籍，此本社之經過也。



“MY VOCATION”

A Statement embodying Business Ideals set forth by
the Rotary Club

My vocational aspirations, relations and conduct affect others as well as myself. My vocational practices reflect my true self. It is my aim so to discharge my vocational duties that my efforts will add to the sum total of human achievement. Therefore it shall be my purpose:

To consider my vocation worthy, affording me not merely a means of material gain and self-expression, but also a distinct opportunity to serve society;

To do my utmost in cooperation with others, to raise the accepted standards of vocation;

To increase my understanding, improve my efficiency, and enlarge my service, thereby exemplifying the principles of Rotary, that “Business is Service” and that “He Profits Most Who Serves Best”;

To hold that success in my vocation is a worthy ambition, but to seek no success that is not founded on justice and right; and to consider that true success cannot arise from abuse of privilege, betrayal of trust, or taking unfair advantage of opportunities for gain or distinction;

To recognize that transactions governed by sound business and professional practices should bring satisfaction to all parties concerned; and to regard it as a privilege in such transactions to serve beyond the strict measure of duty or obligation.

“MY VOCATION”

This translation was made under the direction of the late Admiral Ts'ai T'ing Kan, and is published here by courtesy of the Rotary Club of Tientsin of which he was a distinguished member. It has been approved by the Directors of Rotary International.

我的職業一篇表現扶輪社嚴務原則的宣言

我職業上的耿望關係與行為不獨影響我自己且亦影響他人 我在職業上的素質反映我個人的真面目 我的目的 是在何如履行我業務上的職責 庶可使我的努力對於人類的總成就有所裨益因此我立志如左 視我之職業為饒有價值的不獨籍此可獲物質上的進益與自我的表現 並可得一服務社會之機會為與他人共同努力以提高我所從事之職業的程 度增加我的識見提高我的效率擴充我的服務範圍由是表明扶輪社「營業 即服務」與「服務最善者獲益亦最豐」兩大原則確信企圖個人職業上之成 功是一種有價值的慾望 但 凡非基與公平與正義的成功則決不追求且確信 真正的成功 決非從濫用權力辜負信託與巧取豪奪盜名攘利中所能得來確 信凡根於穩健的營業習慣而成的交易或專門業務必能使雙方滿意並認為 但能於超過業務的職責以外多盡一分義務即無異多享一分權利

SONGS

Rotary Grace

O Lord, the Giver of all good,
We thank Thee for our daily food;
May Rot'ry friends and Rot'ry ways
Help us to praise Thee all our days.

Chew your food

Chew, chew, chew your food,
Gaily through your meal.
The more you laugh, the less you eat,
The better you will feel.
Sip, sip, sip your drink,
Gently through your meal,
The more you laugh, the less you drink,
The better you will feel.
Sing, sing, sing your song,
Freely through your meal,
The more you laugh, and more you sing,
The better you will feel.

Get together

The more we get together, together, together.
The more we get together, the happier we'll be.
For your friends are my friends,
And my friends are your friends,
An' the more we get together, the happier we'll be.

We're here for Fun

We're here for fun right from the start,
Pray drop your dignity;
Just laugh and sing with all your heart,
And show your loyalty;

R O T A R Y C L U B O F T S I N A N

All other meetings we've enjoyed,
Let this one be the best,
Join in the songs we sing to-day,
Be happy with the rest,
A smile is quite a funny thing,
It wrinkle up your face,
And when it's gone, you'll never find,
Its secret hiding place;
But far more wonderful it is,
To see what smiles can do,
You smile at one, he smiles at you,
And so one smile makes two.

Rotary Song

R-O-T-A-R-Y, that spells Rotary,
R-O-T-A-R-Y, is known on land and sea,
From North to South, from East to West,
He profits most, who serves the best;
R-O-T-A-R-Y, that spells Rotary.
R-O-T-A-R-Y, that spells Rotary,
R-O-T-A-R-Y, is one great family,
Where friendship bind for man's uplift,
Where each one strives his best to give,
R-O-T-A-R-Y, that spells Rotary.

Three Blind Mice

1. Three blind mice, three blind mice;
2. See how they run, see how they run!
3. They all run after the farmer's wife,
She cut off their tails with a carving knife;
4. Did ever you see such a thing in your life,
As three blind mice!

OBJECTS OF ROTARY

The Objects of Rotary are to encourage and foster the ideal of Service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

- (1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;
- (2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations; and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to service society;
- (3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life;
- (4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

扶輪社四大宗旨

(一) 藉普遍世界之扶輪社組織，增進社員公私關係上之友誼，瞭解與合作。

(二) 承認各種業務之價值鼓勵社員實踐各種職業中之高尚倫理標準，促進對於社會之貢獻。

(三) 助促職業界人士，注意公共幸福，實行社會服務，而於社會及公民事業上，樹立完善之模範。

(四) 藉世界職業界人士之合作，增進國際間之瞭解，善意與和平。

INDUCTION CHARGE

to New Members of the Rotary Club

You have been chosen to membership in the Rotary Club because your fellow members believe you to be a leader in your special line of activity, and because you manifest those qualities which fit you to interpret the message of Rotary to your fellow men.

ROTARY CLUB OF TSINAN

You are a chosen representative of your vocation in this Club, and any contribution of an educational value pertaining to your craft must naturally come to the Club through you. Conversely you become an ambassador from the Rotary Club to your classification, and it is your duty to carry the ideals and principles of service inspired by Rotary to the men whom you have the honour to represent.

One of the great privileges of Rotary is fellowship, and the mutual confidence which it inspires. You are therefore expected to bear your full share in the development of those closer personal relationships which will enable your fellow Rotarians to derive and to impart the maximum of inspiration and assistance.

Rotary cannot perform its task by artificial allegiance to its principles, but only through the determined effort of every Rotarian to live up to the great ideal of service and to exemplify this ideal in daily thought and action. You are therefore reminded of the power of example and of the uselessness of adherence to principles which do not find embodiment in practice.

The community will know and judge Rotary through Rotarians' embodiment of its ideals in character and service; and you have been elected as a member because your fellow Rotarians believe that the principles and organisation of Rotary are safe in your keeping.

Your fellow Rotarians expect much from you in help and inspiration which will enable them to be better Rotarians; and with this hope they most heartily offer you the right hand of Rotary fellowship.

* * *

ROTARY CLUB OF TSINAN—R.I. CHARTER NO. 2158B

This summary of the customs at the Rotary Club of Tsinan has been made to supplement the standard Constitution and Bye-Laws prepared by Rotary International and adopted by the Club. Its purpose is to help members of the Club in acquiring a clear idea of what is expected of them, and what they may expect at the weekly meetings of the Club. It is also intended to serve the Club as a record for the guidance of new Directors and Officers as to the decisions which have been taken, and the customs thereby introduced from time to time in the past. Future administrations may or may not follow all or any of these customs, and will doubtless evolve new customs.

ROTARY CLUB OF TSINAN

ATTENDANCE

1. There is a definite obligation upon every Rotarian to attend all meetings regularly, and punctuality is also expected. A member unable to attend is required by the Bye-Laws to send in a formal excuse either to the Secretary or the president, the only excuses ordinarily acceptable being "sickness" or "absence from town". The rule stating that unexcused absence from four consecutive meetings, or an individual attendance record below 60% for either half of the year, automatically entail forfeiture of membership will be strictly applied. All Rotarians are presumed to be busy men.

2. If a Rotarian is present in another town where a Rotary Club is meeting, he is expected to exercise his right to attend that Club's meeting and to pay for his meal there. Attendance at a meeting of another Rotary Club anywhere in the world is counted towards the attendance record of the Rotarian in his own Club if reported by the Secretary. For this reason Rotarians are expected to inform the Secretary at any meeting of a Club they visit of their name and their home Club.

3. The Club takes pride in maintaining its Attendance Record at a high level. For this purpose it customarily divides the membership into groups and organises an Attendance Contest among these groups. The method of scoring is to award 20 points if every member of a group, or team, is present. From this possible score of 20 points, 1 point is deducted for each member of the team who is "excused absent" and 3 points for each member who is "unexcused absent". Points may be earned for guests, who count 1 point each, up to a maximum of 2 points for any one team at any one meeting. Thus the maximum possible score which a team can make at one meeting is 22—viz. 20 for all members of the team, plus 2 for two or more guests of members of that team.

4. Attendance Contests within the Club customarily run for three consecutive months. The reward or prizes may take any form but the most usual is to hold a special dinner, with special entertainment. The losing team pays for the dinner, the next team provides the entertainment, and the winning team has nothing to do but to enjoy itself. The result of the Contest to date, and scores made by each team, are announced at the conclusion of the meal at each regular meeting.

5. Each team has a leader who urges members to attend or to send in the formal excuses if they are sick or out

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of town. Some teams have compelled any of their teammates against whom an "unexcused absence" has been recorded to pay a small penalty for this delinquency at the next meeting.

EXPENSES

6. The Admission Fee to this Club is \$20. In the case of members of other Clubs in the 81st District who are transferred to Tsinan, it has been customary to admit them without payment of this Fee. The Subscription is \$20 per year (payable \$10 each half-year). The admission fees are used to supplement Club funds, and a part of the subscriptions so to pay the "Per Capita Tax" of U.S. \$4.50 per member which must be paid annually to Rotary International, the balance going to Club funds. Running expenses are kept as low as possible, all work being undertaken voluntarily by members. These expenses are for such things as printing, travelling expenses of delegates to District Conferences, Charter Night celebrations, decorations, postage, and so on. The Club is conducted so as to live within its income, the balance of its income being placed in a Charity Fund for Community Service work.

7. The charge for meals at the regular weekly meetings is \$1 per person. If meals cost less than this the difference is credited to the Club's Charity Fund. For an "Excused Absence" of which formal notification is received in advance, the Rotarian is not charged for the meal he misses. But for an "Unexcused Absence" he is charged \$1.50—a fine of 50 cents being added—the whole of which is credited to the Club's Charity Fund. For special meals, as on Charter Night, at evening meetings, and at the two meetings during the Summer Vacation, a special charge may be made but this does not exceed \$1.50 per person. All drinks other than water and tea are excluded from the charge of meals, and are payable separately.

8. Unlike many Clubs, in which comparatively large fines may be imposed on the flimsiest of excuses (such as birthdays, gaining or losing weight, talking "shop", not wearing Rotary buttons, marrying, becoming a father, etc.); and per capita levies may be made to finance Club projects; this Club's policy has been to keep the expenses of Rotary membership as low as possible. Small fines are imposed for recognised offences as described below, but only with a definite purpose in view; and levies are only made after discussion and vote in favour of the levy to implement Club funds for a specific purpose.

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MEETINGS

9. The regular meetings are customarily held at noon on Thursdays. The date, time and place may be changed for special reasons such as holidays, visits of Governor, etc. but notice is always given at least one week in advance. An announcement of the next meeting is published in the "Tsinan Analects" which is mailed to each member a day or two before the meeting. In July and August, when many members may be away on holiday, the weekly meetings are discontinued and one special meeting is held instead each month, the regular meetings being resumed in September.

10. Regular meetings are customarily called for 12.15 p.m., and at 12.20 sharp the assembled company sits down and the meal is served. Upon sitting down it is customary to sing "The Rotary Grace" or another short song. Members who arrive too late to take their place at table and join in the singing are required by the Sergeant-at-Arms to pay a fine of 50 cents. This penalty is only waived in special cases, such as that of Rotarians who are on a diet or for other reason are unable to eat the meal provided. In such cases the Rotarian must take his place at the meeting before it has been called to order at the end of the meal in order to be counted as attending the meeting, and to avoid being fined.

11. For the sake of variety the Club sometimes holds meetings in the evenings in place of the usual meetings at noon. These may be at a Chinese restaurant if desired. The evening meetings have been found to have certain advantages—for instance, they permit of members going on afterwards in a group to other entertainments; they are convenient when lantern lectures are arranged; they permit of discussions being continued for a longer time than at a regular meeting; and they may be more agreeable to guests unaccustomed to eating foreign meals at noon, and therefore convenient for programmes entirely in Chinese. It has been found that 6.30 p.m. is usually the most convenient hour for evening meetings.

12. Members may sit where they please at meetings, and only the position of the Chairman is customarily fixed. It is a custom that no two members may sit next to each other at consecutive meetings, the penalty if they are discovered being a fine of 50 cents which is imposed upon both offenders. There is no rule against members of one nationality sitting together, but it is the custom that nationalities divide up around the tables. An exception to these customs is made

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In the case of members of one Committee who deliberately get seats together in order to discuss the business of the Committee during the meal.

13. Regular meetings are customarily adjourned promptly at 2.00 p.m. for which purpose an alarm clock is placed on view. A bell is rung as a warning at five minutes before 2.00, and again at two minutes before 2.00 p.m. so that there shall be no mistake about adjourning the moment the alarm bell rings.

14. After the first song has been sung there is no formality during the meal. The formalities commence after the meal is over, the meeting coming to order when the Chairman (President or Vice-President if present) strikes his Gong.

FORMALITIES

15. As soon as the meeting has been called to order visiting Rotarians and guests are introduced; the results of the Club Attendance Contest are reported; and Club announcements are made. The meeting then proceeds to the business of the meeting as arranged for the day.

16. In introducing visiting Rotarians the Chairman customarily mentions the name, nick-name, Club, classification, and any other particulars of interest of each. At the direction of the Chairman other guests are introduced in rotation round the tables, each Rotarian bringing a guest rising in turn to introduce his guest. The custom is to say "I wish to introduce Mr." and to mention his business or profession, and any other brief particulars of interest, notably about the business which has brought him to Tsinan.

17. It is customary to applaud each announcement of a visiting Rotarian or of a guest, the visitor generally rising and bowing his acknowledgements to the company. It is not the custom for visitors to reply, and they are under no obligation to do so although they are welcome to reply briefly should they so desire or have a message to deliver.

18. The Attendance Contest results are announced by the Rotarian in charge of the score board. Other Club announcements are made by the President, Secretary, or by Chairman of Committees; but by custom announcements are made only when of special importance or urgency. It is expected that they will be as brief as possible, and will not ordinarily be followed by discussion.

19. It is customary to announce the Speaker of the Day, and his subject, with a brief introductory welcome; and

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gain to thank him for his speech on its conclusion. One or other of these brief speeches is customarily made by a Rotarian other than the Chairman. It is usual to applaud the Speaker when he rises to give his lecture, and again when he concludes it. Non-Rotarian speakers may, of course, use any form of opening they desire; but a Rotarian is correct in opening his speech with "Bill, and fellow Rotarians", assuming the Chairman's nick-name to be Bill, or "Chairman Bill, and fellow Rotarians" if the occasion is formal. An opportunity for questions and discussion is usually allowed after lectures.

PROGRAMMES

20. The Programme Committee arranges the programmes at meetings and fixes the dates upon which Speakers will address the Club, and it is customary that no alternation shall be made once a Speaker has been so arranged. Only in exceptional circumstances, and with the consent of the intended Speaker, may a programme be altered or postponed. It is expected that Rotarians who know of potential speakers likely to be visiting Tsinan will communicate with the Chairman of the Programme Committee.

21. In the course of a year it is generally found expedient to hold at least five Business Meetings and to devote two or three meetings to discussions of Rotary in one or other of its many aspects. Once a year a social evening known as Charter Night is held, and it is also customary to arrange a picnic in the Autumn in place of a regular meeting. There is one meeting only in July and one only in August at which special programmes are usually arranged. At a few meetings it is customary for a number of Rotarians to speak briefly on any subject of interest, generally known as "Topical Talks", Meetings conducted in Chinese with a lecture in Chinese are held with suitable frequency. Speakers are arranged for the majority of meetings, as many as possible being obtained outside the Rotary Club.

22. At Business Meetings the Chairman may indicate any special Club business which it is desired to discuss, but it is in order for any sort of business to be brought up by any member for discussion. It is particularly hoped that every Rotarian will feel free to contribute to discussions of Club business and will realise that every member has an equal share in the Club. This is specifically mentioned since experience has shown that new members are apt to be diffident about expressing their opinions and wishes; whereas it is in fact the wishes and novel impressions and suggestions of the newer members that the Directors and Officers of the

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Club most wish to ascertain, in order that they may lead the Club in the way which gives the greatest good to the greatest number. It is considered the duty of every Rotarian to take his part in improving the Club, and members are encouraged to join in all open discussions as silence may be misinterpreted as indicating only lack of interest.

23. Distinguished visiting Rotarians may be invited to speak on a selected phase of Rotary activities, or experienced Rotarians within the Club may do so. Such lectures are intended to be instructive and are customarily followed by discussions and may be accompanied by a reading from the literature published by Rotary International.

24. The Charter Night is traditionally held at a date between January 21st, which is the anniversary of the first Charter Night of this Club in 1933, and February 23rd, which is the anniversary of the foundation of Rotary in 1905. Special entertainments are arranged and it has been customary to reserve one or two earlier meetings for discussion, explanation and rehearsal of the arrangements.

25. A picnic outing in the Autumn has generally been arranged to enjoy the beauties of the trees and shrubs in the neighbourhood of Lung Tung. A similar outing is sometimes arranged in the Spring to one or other of the local beauty spots or places of historic interest. Such outings take the place of regular meetings, and attendance counts in the records.

26. The programme known as "Topical Talks", in addition to being often of unusual interest, is intended to accustom Rotarians to addressing an audience and to give every Rotarian an opportunity of contributing to the entertainment of his fellows. These talks may, of course, be given either in English or Chinese at the convenience of each speaker.

27. Although English was, for convenience, adopted as the language customarily used in this Club, it is intended that a transition to the use of Chinese as the standard language shall be made as Rotary literature in Chinese becomes available, since the principle that Rotary should be made indigenous to the country in which it is planted has been accepted. In consequence regular membership has been confined to persons sufficiently proficient in English to join fully in the Club activities and entertainments, since that language is temporarily maintained as the medium of expression most regularly used in all programmes.

28. Speeches and contributions to discussion may be made either in English or Chinese at the option of the speaker.

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In the experience of this Club speeches in English with Chinese interpolations, and in Chinese with English interpolations, have been found most suitable and most readily understood by all members. Speeches in Chinese followed by an interpretation in English, and vice versa, have sometimes, been found tedious---particularly by those members able to understand both versions.

29. Meetings conducted in Chinese, and programmes in Chinese, with but the briefest of translation into English, are arranged at regular intervals in order that Honorary Members (see Article II, Sections 9, a. and b. of the Club Constitution) and guests who may not be proficient in English may attend and participate in the Club's activities. In this way it is hoped to extend the influence of Rotary through the community, the majority of whom are not well acquainted with the English language, and to prepare candidates for potential membership as soon as the Club can be made more fully indigenous.

30. Every Rotarian is expected to give a short speech (about twenty minutes) on a subject connected with his business or profession. This is known as a "Classification Talk" and is founded upon one of Rotary's basic features---viz, that each Rotarian is a chosen representative of his particular vocation, and is expected to bring to the Club an educational contribution pertaining to his particular craft as well as to exemplify in his vocation the ideal of service which is the primary feature of Rotary. When every Rotarian has made his "Classification Talk" it is customary to invite the more senior members to give a further talk on their vocations for the benefit of the newer members.

PUBLICATIONS

31. The "Rotarian" Magazine published at Chicago is the official publication of Rotary International. It costs U.S.\$2 per year and is published monthly. One copy for the Library is sent free of charge to the Club, and some members subscribe for personal copies. The Secretary will pass on orders from individual Rotarians who wish to subscribe to the Magazine.

32. The "Far Eastern Rotary Review" published at Shanghai is the Quarterly Magazine of the 81st District. It costs 50 cents per copy (viz. \$2 per year) but this Club subscribes for sufficient copies to distribute one to each member free of charge. The Review welcomes letters on Rotary business and articles of general interest, and invites all Rotarians to correspond with the Editor, P.O. Box 750, Shanghai. As

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the magazine is largely dependent upon advertisements to cover its expenses, the Review solicits advertising contracts from Rotarians throughout the District.

33. The "Tsinan Analects" is the weekly bulletin published by this Club. It is distributed to each member free of charge a day or two before the weekly meeting, the cost of printing and mailing the magazine being a part of the Club's running expenses. It is sent to the Headquarters of Rotary International, to the District Governor, to every Club in the 81st District, to all former Tsinan Rotarians who ask for it, and to many newspapers and interested individuals in China and other parts of the world with whom this Club has contacts.

34. It is expected that Rotarians, and if possible their friends also, who give lectures at Meetings will provide the Editor of "The Analects" with a copy or a digest of their lectures for publication in the Club bulletin. Rotarians are also urged particularly to send in any notes of interest regarding their movements and doings in order to add personal interest to the bulletin.

35. Among other features "The Tsinan Analects" regularly contains an announcement of the attendance at the previous meeting; a notice of the next meeting which mentions the time, place and speaker or business; announcements of interest regarding Rotary here or elsewhere; and usually an account of a previous meeting or lecture. Frequently a joke and a Rotary saying are interspersed among the other items for the special purpose described in paragraph 38 below.

36. Each Sub-Committee (Vocational, Community Service, Fellowship, etc.) is expected to contribute for publication in the "Analects" a regular report each half-year, or brief notes at more frequent intervals, describing the progress it has made or the projects it intends to undertake. Individual Rotarians having suggestions to make regarding the activities of the Club may also send them to the Editor for publication should space be available.

37. As far as possible all announcements of a routine nature will be made through the columns of the "Analects" rather than at meetings. It is therefore of importance that every Rotarian should make a regular habit of reading the Club bulletin thoroughly. This courtesy is due the Editor for the time and effort he must expend on preparing the publication and having it printed each week.

38. In an attempt to ensure that the Club's bulletin is read thoroughly by members, whereby it is hoped that their edu-

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cation in Rotary objectives may be improved, it is a custom that the Chairman may call upon any Rotarian selected at random to give proof that he has read the latest edition of the "Analects". This is usually done by requiring the Rotarian to repeat the gist of the joke or Rotary saying published therein. The penalty for failure is a fine of 50 cents, and it is customary to continue enquiries round the table until Rotarians able to repeat the joke and the saying have been found.

CUSTOMS

39. Name Badges, showing the Member's name, nick-name and classification, must be worn at Meetings. For convenience these badges are sometimes decorated with coloured ribbons indicating the Attendance Contest Team to which each member belongs. Any member seated at the table without his badge after the singing at the commencement of the meal is fined 50 cents by the Sergeant-at Arms.

40. The wearing of Rotary Buttons at all times is encouraged. These buttons are obtainable at a cost of \$2.5 (plus postage) from Sennet Freres, 75 Nanking Road (P.O. Box No. 848), Shanghai, through the good offices of Rotarian Jacques Levy of the Shanghai Rotary Club.

41. It is a custom of this club for the Chairman, when time permits, to call upon any Rotarian selected at random to recite one or more of the Four Objects of Rotary. From constant repetition many Rotarians become sufficiently familiar with the Objects to recite them from memory, but it is permitted to read them either from this booklet or from the framed statement which is displayed at the meetings as a decoration.

42. Singing is sometimes indulged in during meetings, generally in the course of the meal. It is hoped that Rotarians will commit to memory the words of the short songs most frequently sung in the Club. For convenience, and for use on Charter Night, these are sometimes specially printed on a small song sheet and distributed to each member. The Club also owns a set of Rotary song books which may be used at meetings.

43. In accordance with the principles laid down by Rotary International, this Club discourages specific mention of member's businesses in any context or manner which might be misconstrued as advertising. While there is no objection to members utilising the opportunity of Rotary meetings to discuss business in which they may be mutually interested, it is considered unethical to take advantage of the

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fellowship of Rotary, or of the opportunities which Classification Talks may provide, in order to advance business or private interests. A fine of 50cents may be imposed upon any Rotarian heard "talking shop" in a way which might be understood as advertising his business or profession.

44. It is the custom that members shall address each other directly only by nick-name during all meetings. The use of titles or surnames in addressing a fellow Rotarian is forbidden as an indication that formality and rank are abandoned with hats and coats at the door of the meeting place, and all members are gathered together on an equal footing as Rotarians. Only in addressing a third party may lapses from the use of nick-names in referring to a fellow Rotarian be overlooked. A fine of 10 cents will be imposed by the Sergeant-at-Arms upon any Rotarian calling a fellow Rotarian by other than his correct nick-name when speaking directly to him or when speaking to the meeting as a whole. In the case of the President of the Club, a double fine—20 cents—is payable for each lapse. The use of such titles as "Chu-Chuang", "Minister", "Hsien-sheng", etc. is at all times forbidden and a fine of 10cents (President—20 cents) will be imposed for each offence.

45. It is the custom to keep a list of members' birthdays and to honour these at these meetings nearest to that on which the birthday of a member may occur. The Sergeant-at-Arms will generally place the Club's miniature Rotary Flag on a stand in front of the Member whose birthday is being honored and appoint him as Deputy Sergeant for that one meeting. That member is entirely exempt from all fines for the one meeting and is entitled to break every custom of the Club should he so desire. He may also endeavour to incite others to follow his example with intention of imposing fines upon them for each lapse from proper behaviour. As it is customary in many Rotary Clubs to expect Rotarians to mark their birthdays by gifts to the Club's Charity Funds, it is appropriate to mention that this Club does not accept such gifts in excess of \$5 and that it is considered that a contribution at the rate of \$1 for every ten years of the member's age is liberal. It is to be clearly understood that no contribution is expected, and the manner in which a Rotarian may celebrate his birthday at meetings is left to his own option.

46. Following discussion among Clubs in this District, and reference to a special Committee in the course of the Manila Conference proceedings in 1935, Clubs in the 81st District have been permitted some latitude in the application of the rules of Rotary International in regard to Classification of

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their members. The principle to be followed is that the membership shall represent a fair cross-section of the community in the first place; and shall be as well balanced as possible in the second place. Where large members of the community might come within one or two major classifications, such as Government Service or Education, it is permissible to select other classifications which can be used in place of such general terms to describe a Rotarians's business or profession more particularly. Thereby numbers of potentially useful Rotarians may be admitted to Rotary who might otherwise be excluded through their classification being already overburdened.

47. Rotarians introducing new members for election are expected to fulfill their obligation to ensure that the new member is given a thorough introduction to Rotary. It is necessary to see that each new member is introduced to all the Rotarians in the Club, and in particular to the officers and committees; is shown the Library; is provided by the Secretary or the Membership Committee with copies of the Constitution and Bye-Laws, and of the folder "Brief facts about Rotary" and of any other available pamphlets published by Rotary International; and with copies of all Club publications such as this booklet, the current song sheet, and an up-to-date membership list.

48. The Club receives a large amount of Rotary Literature from the District Governor, from Rotary International, and from other Rotary Clubs. It also owns a book or two on Rotary. These together constitute the Club Library, and it is the custom to keep current issues of magazines, and the more recent of this miscellaneous literature in a cupboard at the meeting place for the convenience of members. A Rotarian acts as Librarian and with his specific permission members may borrow any particular exhibit on the condition that it is returned to the Librarian at the next meeting.

49. It has been the practice of Rotarians of each national-ity represented among the membership to present one national flag of their respective countries—size 29 1/2 inches by 17 inches. Eight of these have so far been acquired. The big flags are used only on ceremonial occasions, but the miniature flags are mounted on a Rotary Wheel and displayed at all meetings as a symbol of the international nature of Rotary.

50. The Club also processes a large silk Rotary flag which is customary displayed at all meetings; and it has evolved a

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distinctive miniature Rotary Flag of its own design which is used as a table decoration.

51. As one of its emblems the Club has designed a round carpet some 20 inches in diameter bearing the Rotary Wheel and the name of the Club woven in the design. These mats are made by the Chang Li Ho carpet factory on the West side of the 7th Cross Street near the 5th Main Road and are usually obtainable at a cot of about \$750 each.

52. In addition to the property mentioned above the Club has other decorations which are customarily displayed at meetings. A full list would include the Club's Charter, a Statement of the Objects of Rotary, the Rotary Flag, the Club's miniature Flag, the big National Flags, the set of miniature National Flags, a set of Photographs taken on successive Charter Nights, the Presidents Gong, the Clock, the Carpet Emblem, Flags and Emblems presented by other Clubs, as well as the Name Badge Board and the Collecting Box use by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

53. A Special Service Committee is a usual feature in this Club, its purpose being to provide occupation and interest for members who are not on the regular committees, and to take on the miscellaneous jobs which are not specifically anybody else's business. In addition to arranging "stunts" to encourage fellowship at meetings, this Special Committee provides Rotarians to look after the Attendance Team contests; the Library; the Club's property; the Badges; and the meals; and to assist the officers of the Club, the Secretary, the Editor of the "Tsinan Analects" and others who may welcome assistance.

54. It is the practice of this Club to pay the travelling expenses of the official delegates whom it may send to District Conferences, District Assemblies, and to sponsor the formation of new Rotary Clubs, or other similar official business. While it encourages as many members as possible to attend such ceremonies which are held from time to time, it is generally impossible for the Club to pay for the expenses or the Registration Fees of more than one or two representatives and even these expenses must be kept as low as possible.

FINES

55. For convenience of reference the Fines normally imposed for breaches of the foregoing customs of this Club are listed below, with a reference to the paragraph in which the custom is described:—

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- a. For absence from a meeting without a proper excuse—50 cents (7.)
- b. For arriving too late to join the singing—50 cents (10.)
- c. For sitting together at consecutive meetings—50 cents (12.)
- d. For failure to repeat the “joke” or “saying” when asked—50 cents (36.)
- e. For not wearing a name badge during the meeting—50 cents (39.)
- f. For talking “shop” if understood as advertising—50 cents (43.)
- g. For addressing a fellow Rotarian other than by nickname—10 cents; President 20 cents (44.)
- h. For referring to a fellow Rotarian other than by nickname when addressing the meeting --- 10 cents; President --- 20 cents (44.)
- i. For using any sort of title when referring to a fellow Rotarian at meetings—10 cents; President—20 cents(44.)