



A trio of the school's pupils (there are now 60) demonstrate their abilities in reading and writing with the aid of the sign language.

Chungking Rotarians Launch School for Deaf Children

WAR turned the world spotlight on the Rotary Club in China's emergency capital, Chungking, singling it out as a group that could meet and do good work despite constant bombing. The end of the war suddenly doused the Club in darkness. Its wartime roster of over 100 dwindled to 11 as refugee members hastened to former homes.

Should the Club close? If any member entertained such thoughts, J. Harry Haines, 1946-47 Club President, was not among them. The postwar need for Rotary was as great as during the *blitz*, he contended, as he mapped an ambitious Community Service program. As the plan hit full swing, membership picked up, tripling within the year.

General Liu Shou-ming represented the Chinese Government at the dedication.



One of these projects attracted wide attention the other day when, for a crowd of adults, 45 bright-eyed youngsters did a bit of precision marching, following the commands of their leader as well as if they could hear him. They were deaf and mute and were helping to celebrate the formal opening of the Rotary Club's school for deaf and mute children. Started in September, 1946, the school soon outgrew its temporary quarters. Several buildings were then made available by the British Consul General. Rotarians set to work, repairing, rebuilding, and redecorating.

The Rotary Club's school is the only one of its kind in the city of 1,350,000, which has from 2,000 to 3,000 deaf and

"Right turn by the flag!" That is the command these deaf youngsters are obeying. The exercise highlighted the opening of the Chungking Rotary Club's deaf and mute school.



mute youngsters. In fact, there is only one other such school—a smaller one at Chengtu—in the entire Province of Szechwan (population 62 million).

Although no entrance fee is charged, parents who can afford to, make contributions. Monthly the Club spends 2 million dollars (Chinese National) in its operation. A welcome gift came recently from a U. S. Rotary Club.

Organized in 1936, the Chungking Rotary Club's chief Community Service activity before the war was a trachoma clinic which treated some 700 patients a month. Its thoughtful Summer project was to provide covered "kongs" of cold water at street corners for rickshaw runners. Throughout the war the Club found homes for hundreds of bombed-out families; set up rice-gruel kitchens, and first-aid stations.

Now—Chungking carries on!



具有啟蒙的資料

This above article is reprinted from 《The Rotarian》 magazine, January 1948.

Glossary

(1) **Chungking Rotary Club** == 重慶扶輪社 == This was the 24th Rotary Club formed in the Republic of China, sponsored by Hankow Rotary Club (漢口扶輪社). The Club was organized in the Szechwan (Sichuan) Province (四川省) on 3 June 1937, and was admitted to Rotary International on 18 November 1937, Charter #4471, with 30 charter members of multi-nationalities. The Club met on every Thursday, 12:15 p.m. at Sullivans Restaurant. The Club's bulletin was 《The Gorges》. The Club was terminated on 21 December 1950.

Excerpted from a letter from Geo. Grim, Jr., honorary member of the Rotary Club of Jersey City, New Jersey, U.S.A., to his home club in 1943, describing a typical meeting of the Rotary Club of Chungking under Imperial Japan's bombing:

You slog through mud from a mile downhill from our broadcasting station to Victory House in Chungking---a former Chinese club, now a hotel. Furnishing are very modest---you sit on little stools at a T-shaped table with the 43 members. You meet military men, mission representatives, businessmen, diplomatic corpsmen, professional men.

The luncheon is modest---soup, a meatball with an egg atop, potatoes, and a waffle for dessert. The cost---only eight dollars! (A good dinner costs several times that price.)

The president, a member of the British Embassy and a resident of China for many years, introduces visiting Rotarians. Rotary club flags are on either side of him. One reads "Singapore Rotary Club," the other "Hankow Rotary Club." These cities are in enemy-occupied territory---but their Rotary banners are ready to go back with the coming of victory.

The secretary announces a gift of \$1,500 in U.S. currency from the Rotary Club of Philadelphia, Penna., U.S.A. as a gift to Chungking's needy---a sum that will realize some 45,000 Chinese dollars.

The president rises and says, "In as much as this is American Thanks-giving, let us sing 'America the Beautiful'." We do, thinking of those so many thousands of miles from us back home. We Americans are asked to sing a song of ours and we answer with a song dedicated to Chungking---"It Ain't Gonna Rain No More"---which, by the way, it is always doing.

It is difficult life here---mud---lack of running water---lightless nights---difficult communications---threats of bombing---but Chungking carries on!

(2) **Covered "kongs"** == 有蓋水缸 == ceramic water jars with lid

(3) **Rickshaw** == 源自日本語 Jinriksha 一詞，「人力車」是漢字的書寫形式。一種依靠人力的交通工具，一般有兩個輪子，上有座位可坐一到二人，由一個人在前面拉行。又稱作「黃包車」。

(4) **J. Harry Haines**



Chungking Rotary Club President 1946 -1947, The Rev. Joseph Harry Haines, Ph.D., M.A., B.A., (1917-2007), New Zealand native, was Director of the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) from 1966 to 1983 and a missionary for 21 years prior to that.

At his passing, Haines was described as “*a saint, a model of Christian commitment, hard work, and inspiration*” by the Rev. R. Randy Day, chief executive of the United Methodist Board of Global Ministries, U.S.A., the parent organization of UMCOR. “*For years he was Mr. United Methodist Relief, rallying the church to aid people affected by natural disasters, wars and poverty.*”

Haines was a missionary in China in the 1940s and later in Malaysia. He then worked in the division of interchurch aid, refugees and world service of the World Council of Churches. At UMCOR, he was an advocate for service to those in need and for education about the impact of poverty and political oppression on millions of people. “*He was a man of great energy and contagious hope,*” Day said. “*He wrote widely on the themes of mission and humanitarian assistance and their inseparable identities. He was a dynamic speaker, and loved nothing more than to visit congregations to tell them the story of how the church responds to disasters and humanitarian needs.*”

He wrote seven books published by Abingdon Press, a part of the United Methodist Publishing House, including an analysis of China and its 20th century political revolutions. Haines continued to be active on behalf of the mission after his retirement.

Haines was a strong supporter of economic self-development of people in poor countries and among the marginalized in more affluent regions. He was quick to observe the growing global gap between the richer North and the poor South. In 1984, shortly after his retirement, Haines made an urgent appeal to the church to “*realize that we’re living in a bitterly divided world (and) we have limited resources; therefore, we have to be specialists in designated areas in the least developed countries.*”

J. Harry Haines was born on 29 June 1917 in New Zealand. He and his wife, the former Loma Housley, the daughter of missionaries, married in 1944. The couple had four sons.

Haines received his early schooling in New Zealand, Australia and England. He was awarded a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) degree from Western Maryland University, Westminster, and his theological degree from what is today Wesley Theological Seminary. He earned the Master of Arts (M.A.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degrees from Princeton University, U.S.A.

He held membership in several United Methodist annual (regional) conferences during his ministry. At the time of his death, he was a member of the Oregon-Idaho Conference. Haines served for 38 years---including the 21 as a missionary---with the Board of Global Ministries and its predecessor organizations.

This article was edited by Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian), 7 July 2017.