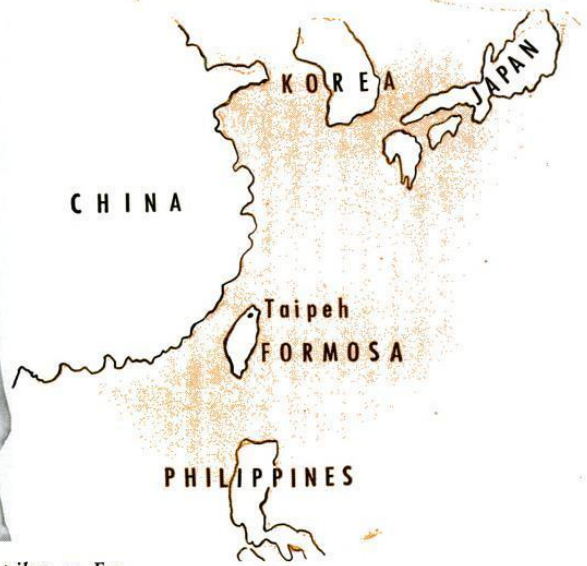


Focus on FOR



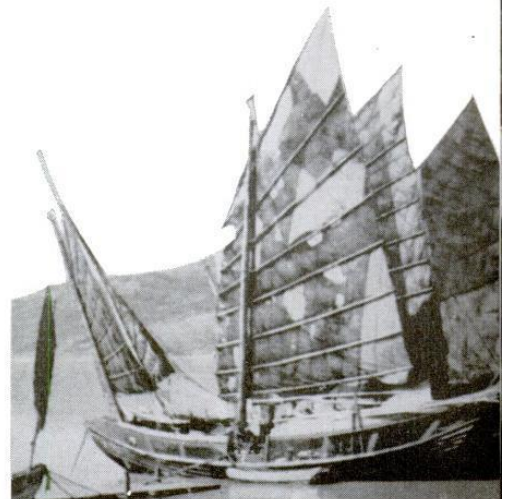
In festival dress, girls of the Ami tribe—one of 500 aboriginal tribes on Formosa—attend a village fête. . . . (Below) The two girls tread a primitive pump that moves water to a rice paddy, supplying irrigation for the island's major crop.



Photos: (both above) Acme

DURING World War II the island of Formosa acquired a new interest because of its strategic importance. When the war ended, the administration of the island passed into the hands of China after 51 years of Japanese rule. Since that time the island and its 7 million people have assumed an ever-increasing importance in the life of the Chinese nation.

Civil war between Communists and the Kuomintang Government of China gradually spread from



THE ROTARIAN

MOSA

By James Dickson

Rotarian, Taipei, Formosa

the north of China to the southern borders. Thousands of people fled before this red tide spreading relentlessly southward, coming to Formosa and other southern points. The harbors became congested with boats, and the airport facilities have been taxed to the limit to handle a greatly increased traffic.

Taipeh City soon became a boom town, with rows of new buildings going up along most streets. Rents became higher than in New York City, and people often have paid several thousand dollars in "key money" in order to get the right of entry into a house.

The headquarters of the Chinese Army, Navy, Air Force, and National Government are now in Formosa, and the Nationalists are here making their final stand. Taipeh has now assumed the strategic importance which Chungking had during the war.

Previous to the war a Rotary Club functioned in Taipeh. It was organized in 1931, and members were Japanese. This Club died during the war, and a new Club was initiated by Chinese Rotarians from the mainland of China, resident in Taipeh, two years ago. We now have a flourishing group of a little less than 50 members, composed of Chinese, Americans, English, French, and Belgians.



AUGUST, 1950



The Chinese Nationalist Government, now centered on Formosa, prepares for a possible Communist attack from the Chinese mainland. Here a truckload of men, women, and children—relatives of recruits—follows the parade to the city hall.



Photos: (both above) Acme

The City Hall in Taipei, its normal function to serve the community interests of the population, is used for a formal send-off of new troops. . . . (Left) A native Chinese junk, typical of those which ply between island and mainland.

具有版權的資料



Coöperation! These women of a Formosan tribe get music out of pestles made for pounding millet. Each pestle gives off a different note. By alternation, the group produces a tune.



Directly across the strait from China is Tainan, where these modern buildings house some of the more important stores and businesses. On the Southwest coast of Formosa, Tainan's population totals 112,000.



A young aborigine girl dressed in the finery of her semicivilized tribe, one of many that differ in language and customs.



This young man—looking strikingly like an American Indian—is the headman's son in another of the tribes with unknown origins.



A human taxi. In sharp contrast to motor traffic, a one-man sedan chair is a popular form of transportation.

Photos: (all above) Acme



A Rotary Club existed in what is now Taipeh before the war. Now a new Club flourishes in the city. It has nearly 50 members—Chinese, American, English, French, and Belgian. Directly behind the Rotary wheel to the left is Author James Dickson, Club President in 1949-50.

Report from Formosa

KNOWN as a "woman of three countries"—the United States, China, and Korea—Geraldine Fitch is the author of numerous magazine articles and the recently published book *Formosa Beachhead*. She is the wife of Rotarian George A. Fitch, veteran YMCA executive in the Far East. By the time this her report sees print she herself will have followed it across the Pacific—to spend the Summer in the Fitch home in Leonia, New Jersey.—Eds.

TAIPEI, FORMOSA—The typhoon season is starting on this lush and hilly island. As every year, residents of Formosa are bracing themselves for the fierce winds that can descend quickly to lash the camphor and cypress trees and drive rivers from their banks.

In recent years, though, a new kind of typhoon has come to this island. It is not at all an ill wind. For *Typhoon* is the name of the weekly bulletin published by the Rotary Club of Taipei. This name seems to me a symbol of the strong way Rotary is sweeping across Formosa.

In less than a year, Rotary has grown here from one Club in the capital city to three: in Taipei, in the port of Keelung, and in the Southern city of Tainan. At least that is the momentary score; before you read these words, the list may be longer. Enthusiastic extension work promises to bring Rotary to more men and cities soon.

Lately I have had the opportunity to watch Rotary's progress here. Traveling over this island and meeting the families of Rotarians, I have shared in the fellowship of charter nights and ladies' programs. The experience has been a rich one.

Formosa is beautiful. That is the visitor's immediate impression. The first Westerners to behold these craggy cliffs and green slopes were Portuguese mariners in the 16th Century. "*Ilha formosa!*" they exclaimed—"Beautiful island!" And for Westerners, this apt name became permanent.

The Chinese name is, of course, Taiwan. It is a tribute to the staying powers of the local culture that this name has endured through invasions and occupations of the centuries.

Today, refugees from mainland China have swollen the island's population to more than 9 million people, congesting all urban districts. Fortunately, Formosa is larger than the casual observer might think. On the map, this island is dwarfed by the vastnesses of the Pacific

Ocean and continental China 90 miles away. Actually, Formosa is 225 miles long and 60 to 88 miles wide. Its cities and towns are separated by rich tropical forests, rice paddies, rivers, and mountains that reach up to 14,750 feet. There is, in short, room for Rotary.

And there is the desire for Rotary, too. Take Keelung, for example. A city of some 100,000 people, it is Formosa's chief Northern port. My husband was on hand in Keelung for Rotary's charter night not long ago. This meeting was held in the Hsin Loe Theater. In the theater were gathered a large dele-

ing programs are generating great interest. For speakers, Keelung draws heavily upon the embassies and international missions in the capital city just 18 miles away. Committees are hard at work to provide scholarships for students and free hospital beds for the needful sick.

The same spirit quickens the new Club in Tainan. Earlier this year my husband and I boarded the southbound night train here with a party of local Rotarians. Next morning we were welcomed to Tainan—officially welcomed, since the Charter President of this new Club, Yeh Ting-Kusi, is also the city's Mayor.

Following breakfast, we made a quick tour of the environs. Located on the Southwestern coast of Formosa, Tainan is an ancient capital of the island. It fairly bristles with spots of historic interest: temples and tombs from the Ming Dynasty, ruined fortifications built by the Dutch in the 17th Century.

Today Tainan, a city of 150,000 population, is the fishing capital of the island. Instead of fishing in the sea, however, Tainan's fishermen raise their catches in artificial ponds.

The charter presentation came that noon. Seated at banquet tables decorated with the island's richly perfumed roses, we visited with members of the young Club. Like other Formosa Rotarians, these men have "Club names." Since the Chinese lack the custom of nicknames in the Western sense, they give each other informal titles for Club use. On charter night I talked with "Plastic," "Tooth," "Oil," "Tenor," and others. The names suggest the owners' businesses or special talents.

Just 20 miles from Tainan is the port of Kaohsiung, a city of more than 150,000 people. Our Rotary party visited here, too, talking with Kaohsiung businessmen who are deep in the work of organizing still another Club. Thus Rotary rolls!

Providing the momentum are the Rotarians of the capital, Taipei. A cosmopolitan group, they include mainland Chinese, Taiwanese, and many occidentals on special missions. These 88 men have demonstrated what Rotary can do. Whether they are raising funds to build a clinic for trachoma treatment, or singing songs in Rotary fellowship, or surveying other communities for extension possibilities—to them must go the credit for setting a Rotary example that others want to follow on this beautiful isle.

Photo: Paul Cheng



On Formosa Rotary grows. Here R. C. Chen, President of the Taipei Club, addresses Kaohsiung group. Seated is H. G. McConeghey, a chief organizer.

gation from the sponsoring Taipei Club, the new Rotarians of Keelung—and a large part of Keelung's general public. The public had come to see a performance of a four-act Chinese opera. Rotary speeches and the presentation of the charter simply took place on stage before the opera performance began. An unusual charter night? Yes—and what an excellent way to acquaint the public with Rotary!

"We promise," said Keelung Rotarians, "that our Club shall not remain a new-born babe, but that by the end of 1954 it will qualify in the heavyweight division of Rotary."

The Club is living up to this promise. Already a lively bulletin and challeng-

By Geraldine Fitch

TAIWAN WORKS ON

*A glimpse of a strategic island in the western Pacific
whose people plan and build for a better tomorrow.*

AS THE BIG GUNS on the China mainland intermittently pound Quemoy and as the world argues the future of Nationalist China, the 10 million people of Taiwan work on . . . energetically, intelligently, and hopefully.

Two hundred and 40 miles long and 95 miles wide, the island of Taiwan lies just 100 miles from the China coast. Seventh Century Chinese called it Luchu. Sixteenth Century Chinese settlers named it Taiwan ("Terraced Bay"). Portuguese sailors charted it as Ilha Formosa ("Beautiful Isle"). From 1895 to 1945 the Japanese occupied Taiwan, and in 1949 the Government of the Republic of China, under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, moved its seat from the mainland to Taipei on the northern tip of Taiwan. With the tiny isles of Quemoy, Matsu, and the Pescadores group, Taiwan is Free China.

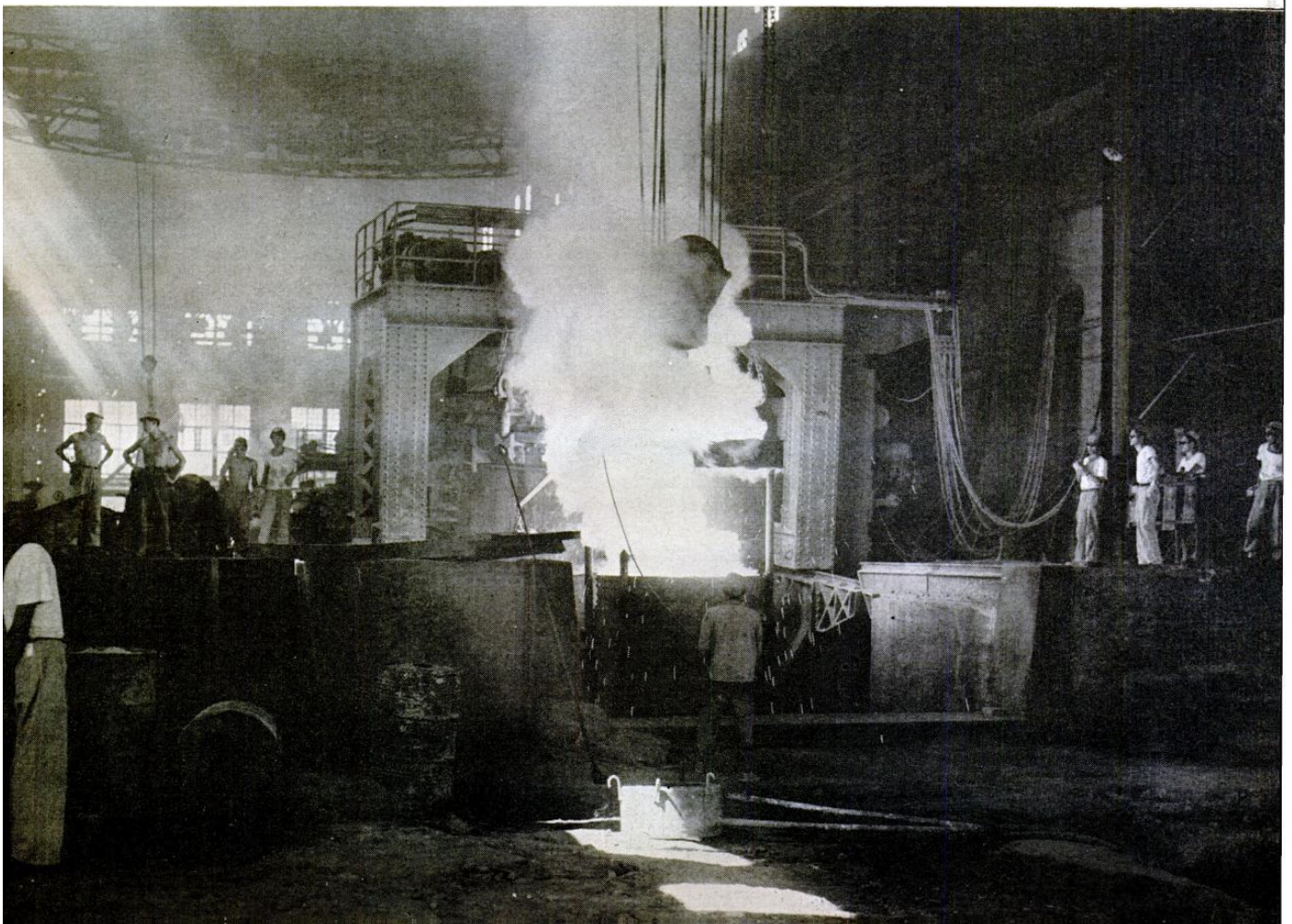
Here 630,000 soldiers stand at the ready. Here an

Map of Taiwan showing the ten cities which have Rotary Clubs. Just 100 miles west is the China mainland and near it the Quemoy and Matsu isles.



interested friend, the U.S.A., has spent more than a billion dollars since 1953. Here is a model of land reform which sees 78 percent of all farmers owning their own land. Here is a model of health, education, and booming new industry unequalled across the Formosa Strait. In 10 cities 433 men in 11 Rotary Clubs are playing key rôles in Taiwan's surging development. As surely as their well-trained soldier sons, they are defenders of freedom in the Pacific.

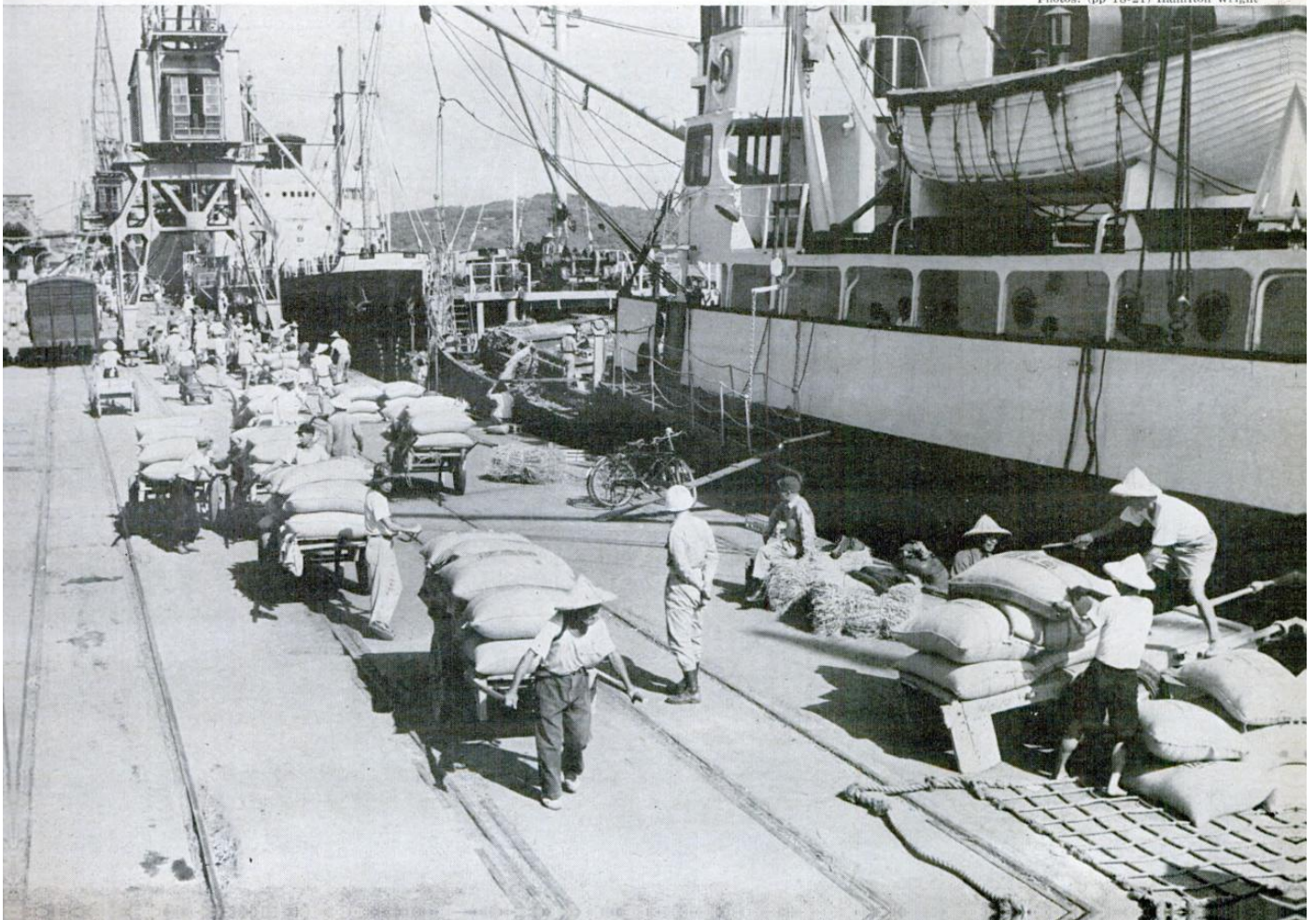
In the port of Kaohsiung (population 333,000) is this steel mill, the island's largest privately controlled company. One of its steel products typifies Taiwan's industrial advancement: a power tiller for rice paddies to take the place of the ancient buffalo-drawn type.





Picking a pineapple crop are scores of workers in a field ringed by Taiwan's north-to-south mountain range. . . . (Below) The port of Keelung bustles with dock workers loading bags of rice for shipment to Japan, the largest consumer of 200,000 tons of rice Taiwan exports.

Photos: (pp 18-21) Hamilton Wright



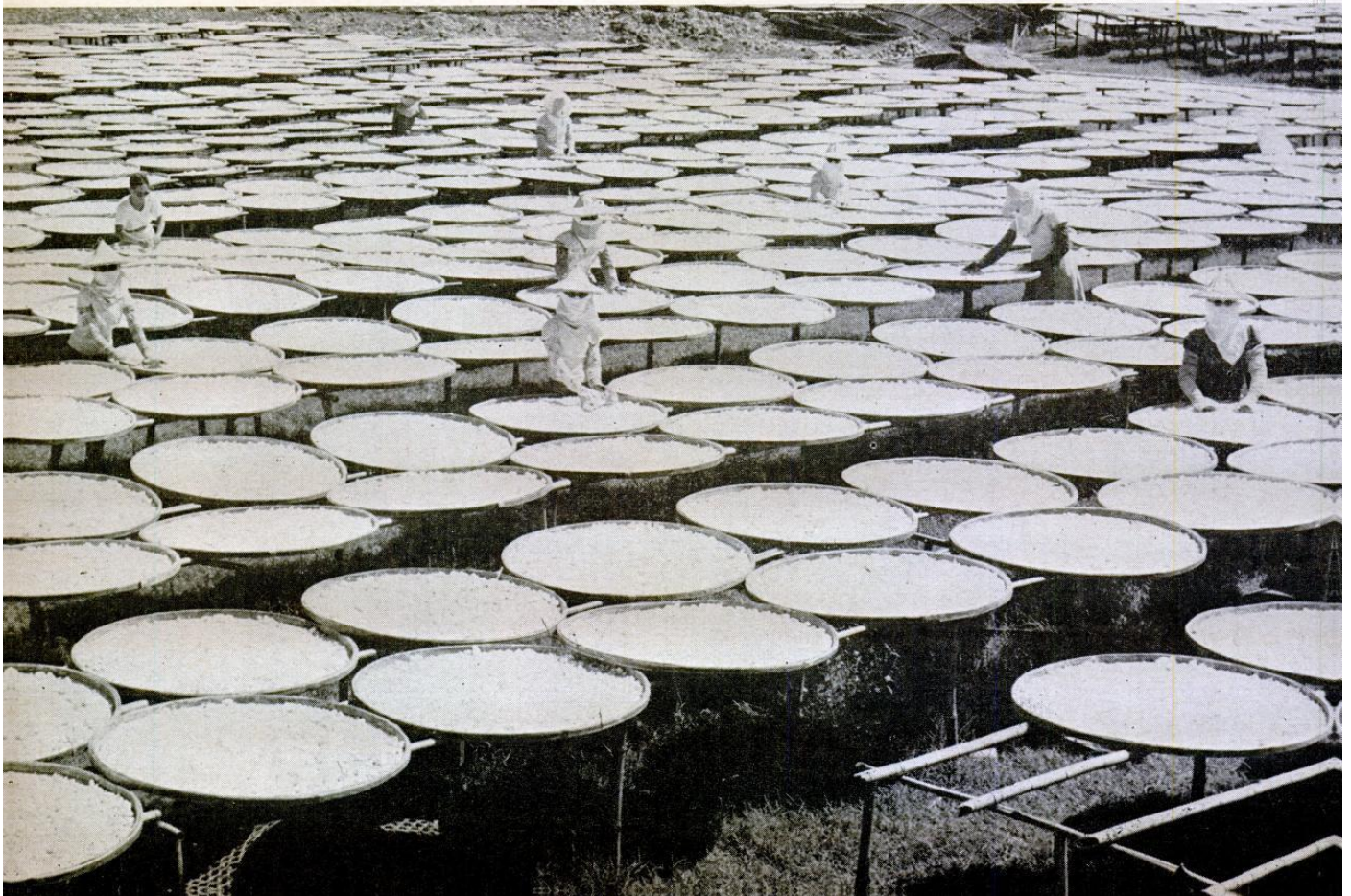


Taiwan's expanding telephone system includes new coin-box booths. Mary Chen uses one in Taipei, the capital.



Importing bauxite from Malaya, Government-owned mills produce 9,000 tons of aluminum a year for such products as metal cans, barrels, pipes, and wrapping foil.

Wet rice dries in the sun to produce starch for Taiwan's growing textile industry and for confectionery and laundry uses. Tending the rice baskets are girls wearing tapered hats, sun glasses, and face coverings to protect themselves against intense reflection of sun on white surface.





A plaza in Taipei (population 750,000) shows modern architecture of this progressive municipality. Education on the island is also progressing, with 93 percent of school-age children attending schools (as of 1956). The total enrollment in all primary and secondary schools was then 1½ million.

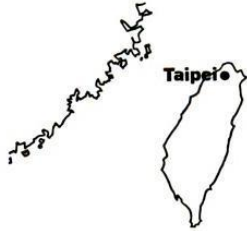
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Chinese National Government, and his wife view new road-building operations.

Tunnelling through solid rock, road workers bring nearer completion 190-mile east-west highway. Started in 1956, it has 11,000 ex-soldiers working on it.



FOCUS ON

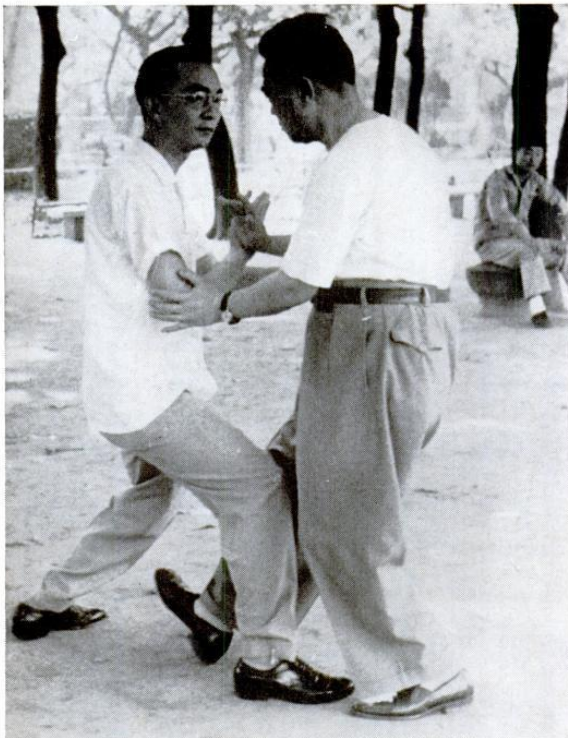
FORMOSA TAIWAN



A scene of real brotherhood on a Taipei street.



At Green Lake (Hsin-Tien), a resort near Taipei, people enjoy the boats and the bridge.



Chuan (or Chinese boxing) in the morning is a common sight in Taipei's New Park. It strains the body and helps build muscles.

R IDING THE TIDES astride the Tropic of Cancer, it is a tropical island which is known, in many quarters, by two distinct names: Formosa and Taiwan. Because of the majestic beauty of its scenery, the early Spanish navigators (who first sailed its straits in the 16th Century) named the island Formosa. But when the Japanese acquired it after the Sino-Japanese War of 1895, they adopted the Chinese name of Taiwan.

But Taiwan is more than just one island; it is the Republic of China and, as such, it comprises 13 islands in the Taiwan group and 64 islands in the group known as Penghu or the Pescadores. Two islands just off the Fukien Province of the Chinese mainland, Quemoy and Matsu, are also under the Republic of China's control.

Most Taiwanese, a term often used when referring to those Chinese who are indigenous to the island as distinct from those who migrated from the mainland after World War II, are descendants of earlier immigrants from Fukien and Kwangtung provinces in South China. Taiwan today has a population of some 12½ million people, three-fifths of whom live in cities and towns. The capital city of Taipei has a population of over one million.

Taiwan has an essentially agrarian economy but industrial output is increasing. Sugar refining, pineapple canning, and tea packing are among the important industries. There are also burgeoning chemical and textile industries.

The Rotary Club of Taipei was founded in 1948 and Rotary has expanded throughout Taiwan since that time. Today there are 34 Clubs in the Republic of China.

Glossary

This article was edited by Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian) on 10 October 2015.

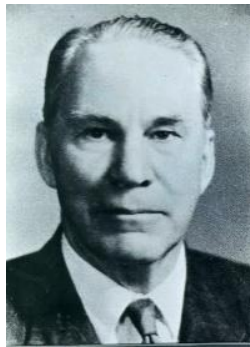
(1) Formosa = Taiwan = 臺灣

The name “Formosa” dates from 1542 when Portuguese sailors sighted an uncharted island located at the western Pacific rim and noted it on their maps as *Ilha Formosa* (“beautiful island”). The name “Formosa” eventually “replaced all others in European literature” and remained in common use among English speakers into the 20th century to name this island Taiwan (臺灣) as shown in the Chinese geography.

(2) Rotary Club of Taipeh = Rotary Club of Taipei = 臺北扶輪社

When the Club was first to apply for membership to Rotary International in 1948, it gave the city name in English as “Taipeh” which was traditionally used in Mainland. A couple of years later when the municipal government has decided that the city name officially in English would be “Taipei”, the Club then changed its name as “Taipei Rotary Club” until today.

(3) James Dickson = Rev. James Ira Dickson = 孫雅各牧師



孫雅各牧師（1900年2月23日—1967年6月15日）是1948年臺北扶輪社創社社員，然後於1949-1950年度擔任社長。他是基督教長老教會宣教師，是基督教芥菜種會創辦人孫理蓮宣教士的丈夫。

孫雅各1900年出生於美國南達科塔州，1927年畢業於普林斯頓大學神學院。同年，與孫理蓮結婚，受學生海外志願宣教運動影響，接受加拿大長老教會的徵召，至日本帝國領土的臺灣宣教。10月抵達臺灣。曾任淡江中學代理校長，臺北神學院（今臺灣神學院）院長。

1940年，第二次世界大戰。受日本臺灣總督府的壓力，孫雅各與孫理蓮離開臺灣，至南美洲英屬圭亞那傳教。1945年，太平洋戰爭結束，孫雅各返回已經是中華民國政權的臺灣。

1948年，他繼續擔任臺灣神學院院長，直到1965年退休。在他主持校務的期間，將臺灣神學院校區從臺北市雙連遷移到現今的陽明山嶺頭。此外，他在臺灣北部協助教會年輕一輩推動教會革新運動（該運動稱為新人運動），並推動臺灣原住民宣教，曾創辦385所教會與促成玉山神學院的創立。除宣教外，孫雅各也在1947年到上海邀請門諾會中央委員會（簡稱MCC）派醫療隊來臺灣服務山區的原住民。MCC遂於隔年派遣數位醫生和護士組成的門諾會山地巡迴醫療團來臺，並與孫理蓮等人共同於臺灣東部及西部的山區開展醫療和救濟的工作。另外他也長期透過臺灣基督長老教會的資源，協助妻子孫理蓮在臺灣的社會福利工作。

1967年，孫雅各因腦瘤辭世，葬於臺灣神學院。孫理蓮繼承他的遺志，在隔年成立焚棘海外宣道會，首度派遣臺灣原住民至南洋馬來西亞砂拉越等地宣教。

Rev. James Ira Dickson was a charter member of Taipei Rotary Club in 1948, and the next year he served as the second Club President in 1949-1950.

James Ira Dickson was born on 23 February 1900, in the small South Dakota hamlet of Dalzell, U.S.A. Being of Presbyterian persuasion he went to the denominational college for the area: Mcalester in St. Paul, Minnesota. A well rounded and hard working farm boy, he combined social skills, athletic ability (track and hockey) and academic ability (a major in history and a minor in religion and English literature). It was there that he first heard the call to go overseas through the Student Volunteer Movement. Mcalester was also life forming because here he met the incomparable Lillian Ruth Vesconte, later known as “Typhoon Lil”

Following graduation in 1924 Dickson enrolled in Princeton Seminary. His choice of Princeton had a lot to do with its reputation as a centre of Reformed Orthodoxy. But there was more than that: already set for missionary service, and with a strong commitment to evangelism, Dickson chose a school that was deeply committed to missions.

After his first year in seminary, Dickson’s life took a sudden and fateful turn. At the urging of Dr. Machen many Princeton Seminary students identified themselves with the continuing Presbyterian minority in Canada. In the summer of 1926 he was appointed to serve the minority cause in Markham, Ontario, which by a narrow vote had lost their building. As an appointee of the Mission Board he came to know the secretary, Dr. Andrew Grant. While the Presbyterian Church (USA) had too many missionary applicants in 1927, there was a desperate need in Canada to fill depleted ranks overseas. He applied, was accepted, and appointed, not to Korea (which had been his original choice), but to the Canadian Presbyterian field in North Formosa.

The day after graduation from seminary, in the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, Jim and Lillian were married by veteran missionary hero Dr. Will Macilwaine of Japan. Since her graduation from Mcalester, Lillian — who shared the same vision — had been training for missionary service in New York City. Ordained by the Presbytery of Toronto immediately before departure, Dickson and his bride set out on the long journey by rail and steamer for Formosa which had been since 1895 a Japanese colony.

With only two years of studying the local Formosan dialect, Dickson found himself thrown in at the deep end as principal of both the Theological College and the Middle School. He would retain leadership of the Theological College — with the exception of the war years — until his retirement in 1965.

In addition to his administrative duties as Principal of the Theological College, Dickson retained his love for evangelism. During term time he would initiate outdoor meetings. On weekends he would go out visiting country churches and preaching. Vacations he would be away for a longer period. One of these trips, on the East Coast, brought him into contact with Chi-oang whom he placed in the Women’s Bible School. That contact would later prove decisive in the only mass movement to Christianity that the island of Taiwan has ever seen. In addition to Chi-oang there were some thirty all studying the Bible. Several lived with the Dicksons and would become, as Lillian later noted, “*the seed of the underground movement of Christianity in the mountains during the war.*”

The Theological College moved to Taipei (then called by the Japanese “Taihoku”) as increasing pressure was placed on the Canadian missionaries by the Japanese colonial authorities. The site of the school, on Chung Shan North Road, was strategic for Japanese police watching the Chinese consulate across the street. It soon became clear that the police were not only watching the building opposite, they were carefully observing Mr. Dickson. The report went back “*That while he could find no fault with Mr. Dickson, he felt*

that in his heart he was not in sympathy with the war in China.” In the spring of 1940 Dickson resigned and the Synod appointed Mr. Ohkawa as his replacement. With the escalation of tension a decision was made by all the missionaries that they could no longer serve the purpose for which they were sent. The Church would be helped by having its association with foreigners removed. By late summer all missionaries, both Canadian and English Presbyterian, had left the island.

“For the duration” — a Second World War expression anticipating an end to hostilities — the Dicksons were sent by the Canadian Church to British Guiana. As Lillian recalled it, by 1945 and the end of the War, *“the Canadian Presbyterian Board said it was their most promising field — and all that in a period of five years. That was because we had the experience of working in Taiwan first.”*

At the conclusion of hostilities Dickson was champing at the bit to get back to China and what was now its province of Taiwan. He met up with another Canadian Presbyterian, Hildur Hermanson, in Shanghai and then took a boat from Foochow across the strait loaded with relief supplies. On arrival what should meet his amazed eyes but Chi-oang, his mountain Bible student, and thousands of other Christians from the mountains.

There followed one of the most exciting sagas of Canadian Presbyterian mission work that the Church has ever witnessed. Dickson’s contribution to Christian witness in Taiwan would begin with his strategic work of planning the advance of the mountain churches. He would say that over those years of travel he “walked almost one hundred miles.” Dickson had vision, energy, and tremendous enthusiasm. He became a propagandist for the work in the mountains, never tiring to tell the story of what God had done in spite of every effort of the Japanese gestapo to halt the spread of the gospel. His pamphlet *《He Brought Them Out》* told the story to an enthusiastic Church in the homeland.

It was at the end of the War, and as a result of their shared vision for the mountain people and their great needs, that Jim and Lillian’s ministry began to separate. Each in their own way strong personalities, often separated by distance, Lillian began to use her enormous gifts and energy to publicize the needs of Taiwanese aboriginals for sturdy church buildings, adequate child care, orphan protection and vocational training.

Theological education and ecclesiastical administration are never as headline-grabbing as sponsoring orphans and building stone churches. The verdict of history has still to be made about Dickson’s lasting contribution to Christianity in Taiwan. With the collapse of Kuomintang government on the mainland of China and the arrival of Chiang Kai-shek to a beleaguered anti-Communist bastion, the Canadian Presbyterian presence soon became a vital component in the deployment of thousands of Christian workers that flooded into Taiwan in the first three years of the 1950s. Through it all Dickson was the anchor, providing cohesion, smoothing ruffled feelings, navigating choppy waters and enabling ministry to proceed. The Taiwan Evangelical Fellowship, founded by Dickson in 1950, brought these groups together and coordinated all their efforts. For many years James Dickson was its President.

Missionary coordination was not his only concern. From Taipei Rotary Club to the founding of the Taipei American School Dickson’s hand was always in the organization. Nor did he neglect either the Seminary or the Presbyterian Church of Taiwan. At one time he was on 58 committees.

In 1965, because of the tragic affliction with polio of his only son Ronny, Dickson retired to California to fulfil responsibilities as a parent he would, on reflection, feel he had neglected. His daughter Marilyn, who had met and married a US serviceman (Vernon Tank) stationed in Taiwan, had given him two grandchildren.

Another adopted daughter Dolly stayed on the Island with Lillian. In March of 1967, during a routine medical checkup in La Jolla, California, cancer was discovered. On Easter Monday Dickson was informed that he had only a short time to live. Lillian, on the other side of the world, joined him the following day. A second opinion sought at Princess Margaret Hospital in Toronto confirmed the earlier diagnosis. In the meantime he was saying farewell to many of his Taiwanese friends in North America. He was urged by them to return to Taiwan.

There in his home on Yang Ming Shan, where he had relocated the Taiwan Theological College, in what he described as “*the most beautiful spot in which I have ever lived*” surrounded by “*my beloved wife who gives me every possible care,*” he slipped away quietly into the nearer presence of his Lord just after midnight on 15 June 1967.

(4) R. C. Chen = 陳長桐



R. C. Chen was President of Taipei Rotary Club in 1953-1954. He was Vice-President of the Central Bank of The Republic of China, concurrently Chairman of The Association of Appointed Banks.

陳長桐（1896--1983）字庸孫，福建省福州市螺洲鎮人，1953-1954 年度擔任臺北扶輪社社長。父親是陳恩燾海軍中將。

陳長桐是清華五四運動先鋒，1919 年畢業於北京清華學校，當年赴美國留學。1921 年畢業於科羅拉多大學銀行系，1923 年獲紐約州立大學研究院金融學碩士學位。回國後曾執教於國立東南大學商科，後任國立中央大學商學院國際貿易科主任。1930 年任國外部營業部主任。1939 年曾赴仰光主持駐緬甸經理處工作。1941 年經外交部長宋子文提名，蔣介石允准，在緬甸仰光擔任中國國防供應公司駐國外辦事處代表。負責菲律賓、馬來半島國家、緬甸與印度範圍的業務，主要負責處理抗戰時中國租借美國軍援物資的重要事務。1942 年，因戰事發展，負責將辦事處撤往印度加爾各答的同時，也將駐緬甸經理處撤往印度。其時，中印尚無正式直接外交關係，宋子文電請蔣介石任命陳長桐兼任「中國駐印度事務聯絡官」。抗戰時期，他還出任財政部貿易委員會委員、軍事委員會運輸會議參事等。

陳長桐是宋子文得力助手之一，受到好評。1949 年跟隨中華民國政府播遷臺灣，長期擔任「中華民國駐世界銀行常任代表」；後升任中國銀行副總經理、總經理；中華民國中央銀行副總裁；外匯指定聯合會主席；兼任中國國民黨中央黨務顧問等職。

(5) Yeh Ting-Kuai = 葉廷珪

Yeh Ting-Kuai was the Charter President of Tainan Rotary Club in 1953-1954. He was the first elected Mayor of Tainan City in 1951-1954. Several years later, he was elected again to serve as Mayor for the 3rd and 5th terms.

臺南扶輪社是僅次於1948年的臺北社，在中華民國臺灣省成立的第二家扶輪社，1953年11月23日獲得國際扶輪授予證書。首任社長是葉廷珪，是臺南市第一任民選市長(1951-1954)。因為未能勝選連任第二任，葉廷珪卸下公職後，專心發展扶輪社。數年後，東山再起，葉廷珪當選第三任、第五任市長。臺南扶輪社一直是345地區的成員，直到1978年6月30日。同年7月1日，國際扶輪把臺灣的花蓮及苗栗以南之中南部區域的扶輪社，編列為全新的346地區。中華民國南京政府於1945年10月接收臺灣，臺南市改為省轄市，隸屬臺灣省。臺南為臺灣各縣市中，平原區比例最大、地形最平緩的城市，農耕地面積全臺灣第一。阡陌交錯，公路道路為全臺灣最多。全市文化古蹟遍佈，多元文化並存。

(6) Chiang Kai-Shek = 蔣介石 = 蔣中正，中華民國總統

蔣中正，字介石，譜名周泰，學名志清。中國政治人物、軍事家。1887年生於浙江奉化，1908年加入中國同盟會，1911年參加辛亥革命。歷任黃埔軍校校長、國民革命軍總司令、中華民國政府主席、行政院院長、國民政府軍事委員會委員長、第二次世界大戰時期任同盟軍中國戰區（包括緬甸、越南、泰國等）陸空軍最高統帥。1949年中華民國政府播遷臺灣後，蔣中正復職重任總統，此後連任四屆，並連續當選中國國民黨總裁。

(7) Changhwa Rotary Club = 彰化扶輪社

(8) Chiayi Rotary Club = 嘉義扶輪社

(9) Formosa Strait = 臺灣海峽

(10) Hsinchu Rotary Club = 新竹扶輪社

(11) Ilan Rotary Club = 宜蘭扶輪社

(12) Kaohsiung Rotary Club = 高雄扶輪社

(13) Keelung Rotary Club = 基隆扶輪社

(14) Luchu = 蘆竹

(15) Matsu = 馬祖

(16) Pingtung Rotary Club = 屏東扶輪社

(17) Quemoy = 金門

(18) Taichung Rotary Club = 臺中扶輪社

(19) Tainan Rotary Club = 臺南扶輪社

(20) Taipei West Rotary Club = 臺北西區扶輪社

