

# The Pacific Rotary Conference

## I—Civilization and the Pacific

**T**HE choice of Honolulu as the rallying center for a Pacific Rotary Conference in 1926 is another striking endorsement of the claim of the beautiful Hawaiian capital to rank as the convention focus of the Pacific. Already six successful meetings of Pacific delegates have been held there under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union. These gatherings have assembled at Honolulu, representative men and leaders of thought in the provinces of science, education, commerce, journalism, food conservation, and religion. The success of these conferences is an eloquent tribute to the dynamic of idealism, which has inspired the founders of the Pan-Pacific Union to dedicate their energies to the great objective of fostering inter-racial understanding and fraternity in the Pacific. The experience of these great gatherings has effectively demonstrated the unique geographical facilities and the climatic advantages of Honolulu for such representative assemblies. Situated at the very cross-roads of the Pacific, endowed with lavish profusion of natural beauty and enhanced by all the amenities that the art of man can devise, Honolulu has the great advantage of ready accessibility to add to the irresistible fascinations of its aesthetic charms.

Moreover, the Hawaiian capital with

*By Frank Milner, M. A.*

*Rector, Waitaki School, Oamaru,  
New Zealand*

its polyglot population of 100,000 people is working out an interesting experiment in racial synthesis. Here is presented the rare spectacle of a composite people comprising, under the aegis of an American minority, large percentages of Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Hawaiians, Filipinos, Porto Ricans, and Portuguese functioning in perfect amity and tolerance of spirit. Different views may be held as to the outcome of this human hybridisation, but all must admire the absence of race prejudice and the generous mental hospitality of the leaders in these racial groups. From Honolulu is broadcast over the Pacific the message of international peace and goodwill. She preaches the evangel of co-operation and fraternisation and, regarding war as an anachronism, strives to give a new orientation to the human mind. The work she has already accomplished

in fostering a Pacific freemasonry of spirit, in antagonising the frantic excesses of nationalism, and in promoting mutual respect between nations for one another's contributions to the common heritage of civilisation, already entitles Honolulu to rank as the Hague of the Pacific.

Again in the interests of Pacific amity and spiritual disarmament the invitation goes forth from Honolulu bearing the imprimatur this time of Rotary International. It is a challenge and a summons to assert the supremacy of the ethical ideal in modern civilisation, to deny the biological inevitability of war, to curb the extravagances of jingoism and to assert a planetary patriotism based upon service and love of country rather than upon hatred of other peoples. The shrinkage of the world and the annihilation of space due to the amazing developments of science and commerce, have inexorably brought us into propinquity with all peoples. Nation impinges upon nation everywhere and the days of self-sufficient insularity have



Photo: H. F. Hill, Honolulu.

The sessions of the Pacific Rotary Conference to take place in Honolulu, May 25 to 28, will be held in the Mission Memorial Building recently constructed as a tribute to the early missionaries, who brought to the islands customs representing the best of both Eastern and Western civilization.

gone for ever. The infinite ramifications of modern commerce alone make for unity of interest. Our points of contact are innumerable. More than ever should our patriotism be humanised and widened by a tolerant realisation of the inter-dependence of peoples and the unification of their interests. The only alternative is the suicide of civilisation. The catastrophic nature of modern scientific war with its unspeakable chemical horrors, will prove a Frankenstein monster destructive of its author.

The world's civilisation has long since evolved out of the thalassic stage into the oceanic; and now the comparatively recent emergence of Japan into national dignity and full racial consciousness, the consequent urgent racial problems of the Pacific and its incommensurable commercial potentialities, have focussed the attention of the whole world upon this, the largest tract of its waters. Upon its shores dwell about two-thirds of the population of the world, including hundreds of millions steadily waking to national consciousness. The Pacific is not incarnadined by the Old World's tradition of secular hatreds. It is fast evolving a nobler tradition of its own. But ominous shadows are occasionally



Photo: Edgeworth, Honolulu.

This group of Honolulu school children is indicative of the racial diversity of the population of the city. The nationalities represented, from left to right, are: Mongolian Chinese, Portuguese, Manchurian Chinese, Korean, Caucasian, Hawaiian, Japanese and Filipino.

cast over its shimmering bosom, and to-day its many urgent problems demand for their solution the wisest resources of our statesmanship. The repercussions of Tsushima and Yalu are seen in the ferment of every Oriental bazaar. The great war has definitely depreciated the culture of the Occident in the eyes of the East. China will no longer rest in tractable passivity under the concession hunters and exploiters of the West, nor will she

acquiesce indefinitely in the foreign imposition of customs and of extra-territoriality. Japan's proud rejection of racial

discrimination intensifies the population problems of the Pacific. The whole relationship of Pacific peoples calls for organized service on the highest plane. Ignorance due to insularity begets misinterpretation and then inevitably follows the vicious circle of suspicions, hatreds and wars. The true evolutionary progress of mankind is from conflict to conciliation.

It is surely incumbent upon the English speaking peoples of the Pacific, the great republic of America and the British democracies of the Southern Seas, remembering their common heritage of Anglo-Saxon liberty and of basic ideals of justice and equity, to dedicate their energies to the preservation of the peace of the Pacific. Most

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Photo: Msehara, Honolulu.

This masterpiece of the photographer's art shows Mauna Kea, the Pacific's highest peak, towering 13,625 feet above the sea. In the foreground, partly hidden by the group of palms, is the town of Hilo, second largest city in the territory of Hawaii.

appropriately then, comes this call from the Rotary Club of Honolulu to all Pacific Rotarians to fraternise at that center and broaden out their purview of service to embrace the study of the relationships of Pacific mankind.

Rotary, with its more than 2000 clubs, has in this year of grace 1926 already belted the world with a girdle of friendship and service. It can safely claim recognition on its higher plane, as a substantial factor in impregnating humanity with idealism and with constituting an embassy of peace and goodwill to mankind irrespective of race, creed, and nationality. The suppression of all wars by the arbitrament of reason is an ideal incapable of realisation in our generation. Indeed the cynic and even the average man deride such aspirations as sloppy sentimentalism. But the yearnings of humanity, travailing so agonisingly up the blood-soaked path of progress, and now again racked, rent and torn

HAWAII, where the Pan-Pacific conference was held, last year, will be the scene of another international event of no less importance, this year. The Rotarians are going to hold a Pacific gathering in that mid-ocean paradise. We take a peculiar interest in the announcement that has just been made to the foregoing effect.

Any meeting of a peaceful and peace-promoting nature, that takes place in the Pacific cannot but be most opportune at a time like the present when the great ocean is assuming ever growing importance in the affairs of the world. Particularly happy is the idea of Rotarians, with their mission of high ideals, coming together on an island, which is verily the meeting

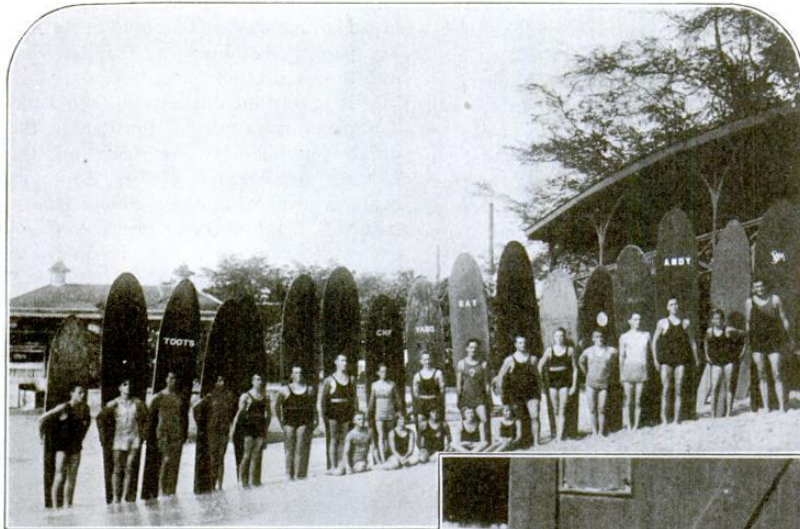
point for all peoples bordering on the Pacific.

Besides, Hawaii is, to us, something more than merely a meeting point: it is where Japanese have taken a large living part in a great experiment and a successful one. It is a melting-pot where peoples from the far-flung corners of the world have come, have lived and have become, one might almost say, one people. And Japan is proud of her part in the experiment.

As for the Rotary club, essentially an American institution, at least in its origin, its members being mostly Americans, it has made a phenomenal progress in Japan, as it has in many other countries, enrolling many of her sons prominent in the business world, since its transplantation. The Rotary dinners have, indeed, become one of the international functions of very useful purposes in Tokyo.

The Rotary meeting in Hawaii this year will, thus, be largely attended by members from a score of nations, and the fact that they assemble in one hall in a reunion, in that particular island, makes the occasion one of more than ordinary interest, as it is bound to bear fruits of great value that men of high business intelligence, such as Rotarians are, meet on a common ground, like Hawaii. The influence of Rotary on national affairs and international affairs is very great today.

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by the ugliest of all wars, are not to be denied. They find increasing crystallization in such remedial agencies as Hague Conferences, League of Nations, and Pan-Pacific Union. Though the ideal of world peace is not for our day we may still catch the gleam of the poet's ecstatic vision and realise that the world is evolving into a nobler order of things.

"She is not yet; but he whose ear  
Thrills to that finer atmosphere,  
Where footfalls of appointed things  
Reverberant of days to be  
Are heard in forecast echoings,  
Like wave-beats from a viewless sea  
Hears in the voiceful tremors of the  
sky,  
Auroral heralds whispering 'She is  
nigh!'"



Photo: Williams Studio, Honolulu.

The Hawaiians are always ready to appropriately bedeck visitors with the "leis," native symbol of friendship and greeting. Above—Surfers lined up on Waikiki Beach with surf boards. They are members of the Outrigger Canoe Club organized to retain interest in the Hawaiian twin sports, surf-boat riding and outrigger canoeing.

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Indeed, in view of the sense of odium that the term militarists provokes and general tendencies, still in evidence, of identifying diplomacy with Machiavelism, this is becoming more and more an age of business in the solution and adjustment of international problems.

The tariff conference now going on in China, which is regarded as an epoch making event is, for example, essentially one to arrange matters for businessmen and it is the voice of businessmen that guides its decisions. And what are the so-called Pacific problems, but those that seek to balance fairly the business interests of the countries concerned, for the preservation of peace?

The Rotarians are, as we believe, mostly business men, who make it one of their main objects to achieve "understanding, goodwill, and peace" among

the nations "through a world fellowship of business and professional men." With the economic conditions getting gradually in order in Europe, thanks to the Security Pact, as it will no doubt prove, and in view of the prospective return of financial stability in China, the absence of which has so long remained a menace to the peace of the Far East, a more wise choice of time could not have been made for influential businessmen of the different countries, as Rotarians are, to meet thus on a grand scale and try to understand one another and the countries they represent, than the mid-Pacific gathering next year.

We do not suppose that Rotarians are subject to any ambition to play diplomats. They are business men before all and know that there are others who look after the foreign relations

of their countries, and can do the work better than they. Nevertheless they are more increasingly than ever the power and influence behind their diplomats. As such their understanding one another fully constitutes an international factor, the importance of which cannot be overestimated.

Now on, it will take a great deal for great civilized Powers, especially the signatories of the Washington Conference pacts, to have recourse to an arbitrament of arms, and the business man it will be who makes the diplomat carry out his wishes. These thoughts make us look forward, with intense interest, to the coming Hawaiian reunion of Pacific Rotarians. The understanding of one another by the representative Rotarians will be so much an asset to the good of World peace.

### III—Rotating to Honolulu

By William G. Hall

Manager of the Honolulu Iron Works Company

**T**HE Pacific Rotary Conference which has been called to meet in Honolulu next May, will be staged in the most unique and charming spot on the globe.

Aside from the significance that the delegates will assemble from many countries bordering the Pacific for a conference, before the Denver meeting of Rotary International is held, the fact that the gathering will be held in the "most democratic city" in the world is the outstanding feature.

Honolulu is pronounced by eminent men and scholars of world affairs as being a laboratory working upon the greatest experiment the world has ever seen. It is also recognized as the outstanding example of Americanism put into everyday use and practical effort. For there, in the capital of Hawaii, a score of races live, protected by the "Stars and Stripes," enjoying American institutions and freedom, as well as the joys of living which come from existence in a beautiful little land, blessed with a perfect climate.

Volumes have been written on the political, economic, and social situation in Hawaii. The islands have long been the mecca for world scholars and authors, fictionists and scientists. Every year sees conferences held there of an inter-

national character at which ways and means for the promotion of better racial and national understanding are discussed. Any gathering which is called for the purpose of dealing with Pacific problems or promoting ideas for a better unity among Pacific countries is held in Honolulu. Why? Because Honolulu has had those problems arise within herself. She has met many, and is meeting more. Her institutions, her government, her relationships, constitute a permanent file which is thrown open as a reference for any who care to use it.

The location of the city is also an important factor in promoting the success of such gatherings. Situated at practically an equi-distance from all Pacific countries, attendance of delegates is assured to a greater degree. Steamship lines connect Hawaii with all corners of the Pacific. A vast network of commercial routes has been built up which is handling increased tonnage and passengers every day. Hawaii's importance is established both in a commercial way, as well as a recreational way.

Geographically the territory of Hawaii is small. In accomplishment it is great. Agricultural projects developed in recent years, produce millions of dol-

lars annually, sugar-cane and pineapple being the principal crops. Thousands of acres of waving green cane-fields and pineapple plantations, developed at tremendous expense, are living proofs that agriculture, well managed and carefully planned is getting results. Two great service posts of the United States are established there. Pearl Harbor, one of the finest naval bases in the world, and Schofield Barracks, America's largest army establishment are both situated near Honolulu amid beautiful surroundings. The federal government has established a national park on the island of Hawaii for the benefit of residents and travelers.

**T**HE Hawaiian group is composed of four large islands and four small ones. They lie in a 1,500-mile chain diagonally across the Pacific from Ocean Island on the northwest to Hawaii on the southeast. However, the Islands of the main group are encompassed in a chain of about 400 miles with a combined area of 6,400 square miles. They are volcanic in formation, containing no oil or mineral resources. The fertility of the soil is responsible for their prosperity.

The common impression that they are little clumps of land characterized by smooth rolling topography is entirely

erroneous. Jagged crags and mountain peaks characterize all of them, producing scenery that surpasses anything on the globe. On the island of Hawaii for instance is the highest mountain peak to be found around the Pacific—Mauna Kea towering 13,625 feet above the sea, capped by glistening white snow-fields. On the same island is Mauna Loa, a few feet lower and the largest single mountain mass in the world. On the slopes of this great bulk, 4,000 feet above the sea, is Kilauea volcano the principal attraction of Hawaii National Park, in which molten lava plays at intervals. The Hawaii National Park has long been a playground for world travelers. During activity of the volcano, thousands stand on the very rim watching the fiery molten mass surge and heave, throwing up a terrific display of liquid fire in hundreds of fountains. Two miles from the fire-pit a modern American hotel is established with a nine-hole golf course.

THE port of Hilo is the governmental seat of the island of Hawaii, and second largest city in the Territory. It is the terminal for the Hawaii Consolidated railroad which has one of the most scenic lines in America, running along the magnificent Hamakua coast. On the west coast of Hawaii is the Kona district, where the first discoverers of the Island landed, and which today is the last stand of primitive Hawaii. The ruins of ancient forts and temples, constructed of lava and coral rock still stand facing the heaving Pacific, while sacrificial stones and monuments remain as they were placed by the chieftains ages ago. In Kona you can still see the native grass huts, witness the ancient ceremonial dances of the Hawaiians, and find life slightly unchanged from what it was when the white man came. Modern paved highways and good golf courses are found on all of the islands, but those on the island of Hawaii carry more interest, because they touch primitive settlements and cross lava flows of recent years.

On the island of Maui, agriculture is highly developed. Towering over the vast expanses of sugar-cane and pineapple is the great crater of Haleakala, the world's largest extinct volcano. The rim of the crater is 10,032 feet above the sea and the huge depression contains 12,160 acres with a circumference of 19 miles. Sunsets and sunrises viewed from a comfortable rest house on the summit are world famous for their gorgeousness and phenomena. The observer stands above a sea of tossing cloud, entirely shut off from the rest of the world and watches the flood of light-changes and color as the sun appears over the fluffy horizon. Haleakala crater is under the jurisdiction of

the national park service, having been included a few years ago in the public domain.

The island of Kauai boasts of the famous Waimea canyon. The canyon is probably one of the greatest scenic surprises of the Pacific, for the visitor suddenly arriving on its rim—and Nature has fashioned things so that the only approach is done unexpectedly—is swept away with the vivid panorama which confronts him.

"Why, it's greater than the Grand Canyon of the Colorado!" is an exclamation inevitably heard from one who is treated to the sight. And true it is. There, dancing in an iridescent light about the castled crags and verdant ravines which extend for miles before the observer, is the richest array of natural color ever seen by the eyes of man. Purples, greens, reds, blues, and browns all merge into a velvet-like tone as wispy cloud shadows float over the scene dreamily. Sparkling waterfalls tumble for hundreds of feet through distant gorges, while clumps of tropical foliage flash varying tints of green as they are distributed by the prevailing breeze.

Waimea canyon is not as physically extensive a sight as the famous Arizona spectacle, but its variance of color is just as pronounced, if not more so.

The island of Oahu, upon which is situated Honolulu, is of course the commercial and social center of the territory. The outlying districts are devoted entirely to pineapple and cane growing, crossed by two distinct ranges of mountains, the Koolaus and the Waianaes. The foremost scenic attraction is the Nuuanu Pali situated a short distance from the city, approached by an excellent concrete highway which passes the famous golf course of the Oahu Country Club. In crossing the Pali the motorist experiences one of the weirdest and most impressive drives in the world, for inside of a little more than two miles he descends 1200 feet by pavement, which is wide enough to insure safety, and is rimmed by a concrete "bannister." From the Pali a view is obtained of a great agricultural district which runs to the distant beaches where palm groves protect the sands.

Such scenery as has been mentioned is only a portion of that which awaits the visitor—be he official delegate to the Rotary conference or merely a casual traveler. Each island has its outlay of beaches and mountain retreats, and over all remains the romance of Hawaii. Aside from the fact that Christianity is the religion of the Hawaiians since the coming of the missionaries, the old pagan influence is still noticeable, for each valley, bay, mountain, or canyon has a distinct legend connected with it which descends from the

old beliefs of the Hawaiians, when everything in Nature had a separate supernatural attachment and meaning.

It is this influence which constitutes the greater portion of the little country's romance. Actual belief in this regard has long since departed, but as each spot on the island is visited, there is always some legend told for the particular place, which makes grownups as well as children engage in a pleasant game of Make-Believe.

AS will be readily understood, Honolulu is as full of romance and interest as any other part. Its history dates back to a series of settlements of Hawaiian chiefs, when what is now the city, was divided into separate settlements each presided over by some illustrious warrior. Punchbowl, the extinct crater that is found within the city limits, still contains the sacrificial stones upon which human life was taken. The old cauldron is replete with legends of ghosts. Diamond Head, the crater which is now a mighty American fortification has many legends and stirring history connected with it. Manoa valley, exclusive residential district of Honolulu, has legend after legend relating to the deeds of gods and goddesses performed in the days when they walked and talked with man. The remaining Hawaiians are proud of their legends and will tell them as long as one cares to listen to them. The mixture of races naturally causes a situation which is as startling to the eye as it is to the ear. The native garbs and costumes of a score of nationalities are seen on Honolulu streets in many bright colors, while the babble of different tongues conversing in things American—politics, finance, and business—tells the visitor just what Honolulu is and means. There are many historical structures in the city, the works of pioneers in religion, government, and commerce. Buildings and locations which played a great part in the early political history of the islands—when nation was vying with nation for control of them, and events took place which finally lead to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States—still remain as echoes of thrilling romance and adventure.

With such a background flourishes Honolulu. With such environment and ideal atmosphere prospers Hawaii. The territory bustles in American business, conducted in an American way. Modern methods do not detract from its history, but form a greater and more interesting contrast. The traditional hospitality of the Hawaiians remains. Everybody gets along amicably, because everything is harmonious.

And it is such a setting and environment which bespeaks and forecasts success for the Pacific Rotary Conference.



The New Zealand delegation to the Pacific Rotary Conference. Third from left (seated) is Charles Rhodes, former vice-president, Rotary International.

# Pacific Spells Peace

## *A Brief Report of the Pacific Rotary Conference*

*By George T. Armitage*

**T**HE first Pacific Rotary Conference in Honolulu in May is now a matter of history—but pleasant memories of that epochal meeting will linger for a long time.

Over 400—433 to be exact—official delegates attended, including members of the Hilo and Honolulu clubs, and their ladies, the registration being almost equally divided between the visitors and their hosts in Hawaii. Practically the entire Pacific area was represented by delegates from New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, China, Japan, Canada, and the United States.

The largest delegations came from the Antipodes, and from the mainland United States, many of the Rotarians from New Zealand and Australia continuing on to the international convention at Denver in June. In fact, it is believed that the Pacific Rotary Conference acted as a very stimulating influence for the larger affair, not only in starting more Rotarians in that direction but also by interesting them

more keenly in the purposes and problems of Rotary.

The Conference proper continued at the headquarters in the Moana Hotel on Waikiki Beach for three days, May 25,

“**T**HIS Pacific Rotary Conference far exceeded the most enthusiastic expectations. Great good should result from the meetings, for here in Honolulu—truly a Paradise—friendships between men of many nations were made by those coming from several countries bordering on the Pacific. Such conferences as that just held will go far towards making possible the accomplishment of Rotary’s ultimate goal—international friendship and peace.”  
—Everett Hill, past president, Rotary International.

26, 27, and the weather man who is usually particularly kind to Hawaii seemed to exert himself especially for the Conference. The time was very appropriate for springtime is the most beautiful season in Hawaii, with long avenues of the gorgeous pink shower trees turned into veritable bowers, and the brilliant crimson poinciana regia, the golden shower, the lavender jackaranda and the oleander, hibiscus, purple bougainvillea and many other blossoms all donning their brightest frocks for the occasion.

Besides delving very determinedly into the serious work and precepts of Rotary, the visiting delegates gave themselves willingly to the proverbial Hawaiian hospitality of the host clubs. They were bedecked with flower leis (wreaths) on arrival; they toured, and swam, heard the entrancing music of Hawaii, rode the surf in outrigger canoes; saw a kaleidoscopic Danee of All Nations, a good indication of the diversified population of Hawaii; banqueted and danced; visited the other islands and the volcanic wonders,



W. C. McGonagle, of Honolulu, Chairman, Pacific Rotary Conference.

and Harold Cohen, president of the Melbourne Club.

Harold Cohen incidentally made one of the most popular talks of the whole session when at the Model Rotary luncheon he spoke on "Rotary Philosophy."

"I do not know much about philosophy," he explained, "but my idea is that this Rotary philosophy is just a matter of ordinary common-sense; getting acquainted with your neighbor and doing the right thing by him."

The Philippines was represented by Walter Beam of Manila; China by Louis Holman of Tientsin; Japan by Shunichiro Midzushima of Tokyo; and Canada by Howard Boothe of Vancouver. In addition to Howard Boothe there were other delegates from the First District, including representatives from Washington, also from a number of eastern states. From the second district, of which Hawaii is a part, at the head of a large delegation came both the governor, Tom Bridges of Oakland, and the newly nominated governor, Fred McClung of Huntington Park, California.

The Honorable Wallace R. Farrington, very active governor of Hawaii, and Rotarian, struck the keynote of the whole conference when he welcomed the delegates "to a friendly outpost of a friendly nation."

One of the most surprising features of Hawaii, and an appropriate object

lesson to all Rotary, which visitors continually remarked upon, was the wide variety of nationalities and race combinations living harmoniously and happily in Hawaii.

W. C. "Mac" McGonagle of Honolulu, who had charge of all local arrangements for the conference and who was appointed chairman of the conference, found his big job made particularly easy by the friendliness and the earnestness displayed by the delegates. Horace Johnson, president of the Honolulu Club, who opened the conference and presided at the luncheon and banquet, won his audience with able management that didn't overlook the spice of humor.

Carl S. Carlsmith of the Hilo club, who had been appointed secretary of the conference, assisted by a competent staff, and with willing cooperation of the visiting delegates, found smooth sailing.

Practically every member of the Honolulu Club had been enlisted months before the conference in the manifold details of arrangements and preparation, and the conference details and entertainment and reception program proceeded without a hitch. This was particularly gratifying, considering it was the first conference Honolulu Rotarians had attempted.

Of the great good which will come out of the Pacific Conference one could write indefinitely but probably all who  
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and then they were again guests of the Hilo Club. They learned much about Rotary, had a good time with it all, saw a great deal of interest in the islands, made many new friends in the Pacific, got acquainted as they were never acquainted before, and the general wish expressed was "Let's do it again."

The high type of delegates who attended was marked. The ranking Rotarian present, and official representative of Rotary International, was Everett Hill, immediate past president. Then there was Charles Rhodes, prominent New Zealander and past director of Rotary International, also Peter Barr, newly nominated governor of the New Zealand district. Australia sent more than its share of club presidents—past, present, and no doubt future—including Fred Birks, immediate past president of the Sydney Club,

The delegation from the United States Rotary Clubs on the Pacific Coast, headed by District Governor Tom Bridges, shown in the center in the first row of the lei-bedecked crowd.



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## Pacific Spells Peace

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attended would agree that education was the predominating feature. Presidents of new clubs, new secretaries of old clubs, chairmen of committees, in fact every Rotarian in attendance who hopes to be a real Rotarian, could not help being inspired, and pencil and pad were busy noting the highlights of information from the storehouse that was opened. The conference was of inestimable benefit to individual Rotarians, to clubs, to the vast Pacific area and to Rotary International. In short it was a great boon to all Rotary and therefore to international friendship and understanding.

There were so many good speeches and papers that room would not permit here even to quote excerpts from them. Those who were present received full benefit, and the Hilo and Honolulu clubs of course benefited most for they were registered 100 per cent. As Rotary continues its phenomenal march towards the ultimate goal of making the whole world a friendly neighborhood, other important speeches will be made and other worth-while ideas developed. But none could more strikingly sum up the significance of this Pacific Rotary Conference, or any similar gathering, than the statement of "Shun" Midzushima of Tokyo, Japan, when he concluded amid thundering applause, in his address at the good-will banquet:

"When international peace does come

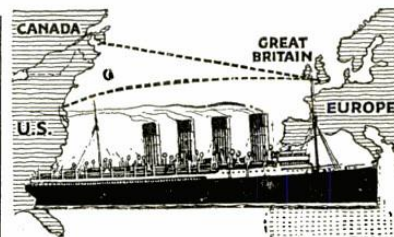
—for it must come—it will be found that it came, not through the labor of statesmen, nor the efforts of diplomats, nor the schemings of politicians, but through the united efforts of tradesmen. When all the world learns the truth, 'that he profits most who serves best,' then the dream of dreams of all ages will be realized in international peace."

This very meager report would not be complete without at least three pertinent statements about the first Pacific Rotary Conference as made by prominent Rotarians who were in attendance. They follow:

"Our job will be complete when every community in the world has a Rotary Club."—Peter Barr, Dunedin, N. Z.

"If Rotary had been in existence in the days of Confucius, there no doubt would have been established many clubs in China, for much of his teaching was similar to Rotary precepts."—L. P. Holman, delegate from Tientsin, China.

"One of the great contributions Rotary International is making in the Pacific area comes from the fact that it is international and inter-racial; further, because of this, it is *already* a powerful factor in promoting inter-racial understanding and thus doing much to promote the sixth object of Rotary—International Brotherhood."—K. C. Leebrick, vice-chairman, Pacific Conference.



# CUNARD AND ROTARY

Rotary brings the people of many nations together in thought and spirit—Cunard brings them together in *fact*.

In its function as a connecting link between the New and Old Worlds, Cunard has been a contributing factor toward promoting good will, a better understanding and harmonious relations between nations and individuals—the very principles of Rotary.

Thus is created a natural bond between Cunard and Rotary. The vast bulk of 1800 American and Canadian members who attended the Rotarian convention at Edinburgh in 1921 *crossed via Cunard*.

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