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扶輪在亞洲的最初七十五年
The First 75 Years of Rotary in Asia
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“There is one fact that stands out clear and huge as Mount Olympus, or Fujiyama for that matter, and that is the fact that all countries need all other countries; not one of them can be spared. We need not be jealous of each other’s achievements; we may glory in them because in the end they will redound to our own good if we will but be sensible.” ~~ Paul P. Harris wrote in 1935 upon his return from his Pacific tour



1918



1994

The story of Asia may be dated back to June 1918. In his annual report to the Board of Directors of International Association of Rotary Clubs (IAoRC) (forerunner of Rotary International), Secretary Chesley R. Perry wrote: “We have recently received word that the Rotary Club of Hong Kong, China, has been organized through the efforts of Mr. Coombes of Calcutta, who when in Chicago recently accepted the assignment to organize a Rotary Club in Calcutta.” This gives the evidence the first prospect of Rotary extension to Asia was the British Crown Colony Hong Kong located at the south China coast, if not Calcutta of India, of the British Empire. However, either attempt was not successful until later after the year of 1919.

1919 --- Rotary Comes to Asia

Less than 15 years after its founding in the U.S.A. in 1905, Rotary came to Asia. Inspired by what he had heard about the organization, Leon Lambert, a leading businessman in the Philippines, corresponded with John Poole, President of the International Association of Rotary Clubs. In 1919, Roger D. Pinneo, former president of the Rotary Club of Seattle, Washington, U.S.A, went abroad on an extended business trip undertaken in the interests of the Pacific Steamship Company. As a result, Roger Pinneo was commissioned to assist the organization of Rotary clubs in the Far East. Interested in the possibilities of Rotary extension he conferred with the Secretary of IAoRC and sought permission to establish a Club at Manila while in the Orient, the first Rotary Club in Asia was chartered on 1 June 1919 in Manila of The Philippine Islands

(the then Protectorate of the United States). The Manila Rotary Club had 20 charter members of multi-nationalities with Leon Lambert as the first president. The successful organization of the Manila Club inspired Roger Pinneo to further efforts, so he turned his attention to Shanghai. Later that year, Shanghai Rotary Club (上海扶輪社) was formed in the Shanghai International Settlement, Republic of China (中華民國上海公共租界). It was organized in July and was chartered on 1 October 1919 with 37 members of all U.S.A. nationality. Dr. Julian Petit, M.D. (貝久齡醫生), a surgeon, was elected the Club's first president.

1920s -- Expansion of the dream

In the same year that the Manila Club was chartered, R. J. Coombes, a Calcutta businessman, returned to India from a trip to the U.S.A., where he had been impressed with the Rotary Club in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He organized the Rotary Club of Calcutta, the first in India chartered on 1 January 1920. Like the Manila and Shanghai clubs, the Calcutta Club was initially dominated by Anglo-Saxon businessmen. Yet all three clubs would produce some of the Asia's most renowned leaders and service projects. An early member of the Calcutta Club was Nitish Laharry, lawyer and film distributor, who became Club Secretary in 1926 and the first Asian president of Rotary International in 1962.

Meanwhile, a Japanese Rotarian living in Dallas, Texas, U.S.A., Kisoji Fukushima (福島喜三次), returned to Tokyo (東京) where he was authorized by Rotary International to organize a Club. He worked closely with Umekichi Yoneyama (米山梅吉), a banker who had learned of Rotary while traveling in the U.S.A. Eighteen Japanese, most of whom had spent some time in the U.S.A., organized the Rotary Club of Tokyo in 1920, with Yoneyama as president and Fukushima as secretary. In 1924, Yoneyama was appointed Rotary International Special Commissioner. Under his leadership, Japanese Rotarians started clubs elsewhere in Japan (日本國), Chosen (*Korea*) Peninsula (朝鮮半島), Manchuria (*Manchukuo*) (滿洲國), and Formosa (*Taiwan*) (臺灣), clubs that were almost entirely Japanese in membership. Yoneyama became the first Rotary International Director from Asia in 1926.

The greatest Rotary extension was due to the remarkable James Wheeler Davidson (達飛聲 / 禮密臣), polar, explorer, foreign correspondent, United States Consul in China, Canadian timber merchant, and Rotary International Director. Appointed Rotary Honorary General Commissioner, he set off from his Alberta, Canada home in 1928 with his wife Lilian and daughter Marjory on a three-year journey from the Mediterranean to the Pacific. Personally contacting more than 2,000 leaders, persons of stature in their societies, he preached Rotary's potential for world brotherhood. "If we can play a part in destroying prejudice and hatred, isn't it worthwhile?" Davidson asked. Encountering receptive audience almost everywhere, he organized 19 clubs in Asia, most of them genuinely diverse fellowships.

From the beginnings of Rotary in Asia, Rotarians' service contributed to the respect of the movement. When the great Kanto Earthquake (關東大地震) of 1923 reduced Tokyo and

Yokohama (橫濱) to rubble, Rotary clubs worldwide sent relief funds to Japan valued at hundreds of millions of yens. Tokyo Rotarians, deeply moved, put the funds to work in large-scale community service programs, including the equipment of almost 200 primary schools and construction of the orphanage.

By the end of the decade, Rotary spanned Asia---embracing clubs in Pakistan, India, Burma (*Myanmar*), Ceylon (*Sri Lanka*), Java (*Indonesia*), and Federated Malay States (*Malaysia*), as well as Mainland China, Chosen (*Korea*), and Japan. In 1928 the Rotary Club of Tokyo organized a Pacific Rotary Conference which attracted more than 500 participants. Tsunejiro Miyaoka (宮岡恆次郎), Japanese diplomat and international lawyer who would later become a Rotary International Director, told the gathering: “It is the mission as well as the destiny of Rotary to bring about harmony and rightful understanding among peoples who differ widely in blood descent, historical antecedents, language, religious faith, and economic condition.”

The Macro Polo of Rotary

The birth of many Rotary clubs in Asia was given by the voluntary mission of Rotarian “Jim” James Wheeler Davidson (達飛聲/禮密臣) of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, and was the 3rd Vice-President of Rotary International (1926-1927), with the assistance of his wife Lillian and daughter Marjory. Jim was an explorer, writer, United States diplomat, merchant and philanthropist. He is remembered for 《The Island of Formosa, Past and Present》 《臺灣的過去與現在》 (1903) on the history of Taiwan and also noted for greatly aiding the oriental network of Rotary in the capacity as “Honorary General Commissioner of Rotary International for Near and Far East”. Invalided out of the service as the American Consul General in Shanghai, Ch’ing Empire (*China*), in 1905, Jim returned to the United States to convalescence, subsequently migrated to Canada once he had recovered. Jim was an enthusiastic member of the Rotary Club in Calgary, and when Rotary wanted to extend its reach throughout the Mediterranean, Middle East, Southeast Asia and Australasia, he was the logical choice as envoy to the region because of his prior international experience. He bridged the Rotary gap between the Caspian and the China Sea, travelled 25 countries establishing 20 plus Rotary clubs in Melbourne, Sydney, Wellington, Auckland, Athens, Cairo, Jerusalem, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Colombo, Thayetmyo, Rangoon, Penang, Seremban, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Singapore, Batavia (*Jakarta*), Bandoeng, Malang, Semarang, Medan, Klang, Malacca, Bangkok, and the last stop in Hong Kong. Rotary International had given Jim US\$8,000 to fund his extension mission; in the end, Jim also spent a quarter-million dollars of his own money. Jim was well known as the “Marco Polo of Rotary”.

In overcoming the previous experiences of failure by others, Jim’s first approach to each new country would be contact of the government officials for whom he had letters of introduction. In many cases, these same gentlemen, convinced of the excellence of Rotary, would become members of the first small committee. They would suggest names from the ruling, professional and business groups for Jim to interview. Jim’s remarkable good-natured diplomacy brought together many persons from very diverse political, religious, business and cultural sectors. For example, in Bangkok, two of the organizing committee were princes, one of whom became the first president of the Bangkok Rotary Club. The more often Jim was told that it was impossible to bring all these different cultures and races together, the more determined he became. One of his clubs had members from eight different races, and several new classifications had to be devised, such as one for “Malay chief”.

1930s --- Rotary takes root

Rotary continued to expand in Asia. In 1930-1931, Rotary clubs were chartered in Singapore, Hong Kong, and Bangkok, each boasting a cross-section of nationalities and occupations. In an article in 《The Rotarian》, the president of the Rotary Club of Kuala Lumpur explained Rotary's regional appeal: "Rotary principles fit in exactly with our aims, since it teaches service and co-operation."

In the early years of the decade, Rotary's ability to unite divergent elements inspired optimism. Rotarians welcomed Paul Harris when he sailed to Asia in 1935, visiting Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Manila and planting "trees for friendship." (*see photos on Page 13*) In pursuit of international friendship and peace, Rotarians in Asia participated in the Pacific Rotary Conference in Manila on 18-20 February 1935. Eager to be of service, clubs in the region undertook such activities as work with underprivileged youth, training of peasants in new agricultural techniques, and assistance to the unemployed.

By the late 1930's, war ravaged China, and Rotary's unity was put to the test. The international membership of the Shanghai Club engaged in considerable discussion of the causes of the catastrophe before concluding that nothing would be gained by meddling in politics. "So politics have been vetoed, and it is to the work of amelioration that we have unitedly bent our energies," a Club member reported.

Face with the enormous refugee population in Shanghai, former Rotary International Director as well as the 81st District Governor Dr. Fong Foo-Sec (龐富灼博士) helped mobilize Rotary support. In Shanghai and throughout China, clubs sheltered and fed thousands of people, distributed medical supplies, and cared for refugees and wounded civilians. While Rotarians in China gave freely of their money and effort, serving on scores of emergency committees, Rotarians worldwide demonstrated their solidarity, responding generously to the Chinese clubs' appeal.

When Rotary was established in Shanghai, it was "an alien import and there was considerable doubt whether it would acclimate itself to Chinese soil," according to Dr. Chengting T. Wang (王正廷博士), China's minister of foreign affairs who became a Rotary International Vice-President. But take root it did. By the late 1930's, there were 22 clubs in China, providing vital service to a war-devastated nation. "If Rotary was not important, even essential, we would have sloughed it off in those days when we could ill afford to cling to what was unnecessary," said Wang.

1940s --- Persistence of the spirit

With the spread of war, clubs throughout Asia were forced to disband. The Rotary Club of Manila met for the last time in 1942 in tunnels on the island of Corregidor, as battles raged overhead, to elect American General Douglas MacArthur an honorary member.

Some clubs continued to meet, often at risks. In Singapore and Manila, Rotarians convened in internment camps. In Japan, half of the clubs disguised themselves as Days-of-the-Week clubs and met throughout the war. In China, the Chungking Club (重慶扶輪社) moved its meetings from place to place to avoid bombing raids. Inspired by the Chungking Club's example, Rotarians in India held a successful District Conference in Calcutta amid heavy bombing. In India and Ceylon, which escaped invasion, all Rotary clubs survived and their numbers actually doubled during the war.

Relief of war-caused suffering preoccupied those Rotary clubs that survived. Half of the Chinese clubs continued to function and extend aid. The Rotary Club of Bangkok, under the guise of a service association, helped orphans, the blind, and those made homeless by air raids. In India, the Rotary Club of Calcutta fed famished Indians who flocked to the city, while other clubs aided destitute villages.

Conclusion of the war in the Pacific in 1945 ended foreign occupation and hastened the demise of colonialism. But while much changed, the spirit of Rotary proved durable. Clubs quickly reformed, the first being the Rotary Club of Guam, which had been chartered in 1939. New clubs were organized, like the Rotary Club of Macau (澳門扶輪社), in 1947 in the Portuguese Territory Macao. In Japan, clubs were reinstated in 1949, on the recommendation of George Means, then Rotary International Assistant General Secretary; Rotary was the first non-religious international organization to be re-admitted to Japan. In the aftermath of war, clubs region-wide engaged in relief work. Singapore Rotarians, for example, operated a mobile medical clinic. In Hong Kong, the Rotary Club built and maintained free anti-trachoma clinic.

Postwar upheavals continued to challenge Rotary, but the movement provided resilient. The communist victory in China made clubs there to disband gradually. But the Rotary Club of Taipei (臺北扶輪社), in Taiwan, was chartered in 1948 with C. K. Yen (嚴家淦) as first president and members of the Kunming Rotary Club (昆明扶輪社) from China mainland as its nucleus. Yen succeeded the President of the Republic of China (中華民國總統) in 1975. India's partition into India and Pakistan after independence in 1947 uprooted millions of people, and Rotarians in both countries were active in humanitarian endeavors. An intercity meeting in Lahore in 1948 united Rotarians from India and Pakistan, a thrilling example of the Rotary brotherhood.

The horrors of war spurred red global co-operation to secure the peace, a task for which Rotarians were ably suited. When Carlos Romulo, past president of the Rotary Club of Manila, Rotary International Vice President, newspaper publisher, general, and diplomat became president of the United Nations General Assembly in 1947, he said: "I make public avowal of Rotary influence in having enriched my international outlook and human understanding, and in thus having helped me prepared for this difficult responsibility."

1950s --- A new era

Recovering from their wartime losses, Rotary clubs in the liberated and newly sovereign nations of Asia gained members, and clubs spread beyond the port and capital cities where the

movement began. In Delhi in 1958, the first Asian Regional Conference welcomed Rotary's 10,000th club, the Rotary Club of Mandvi, India.

In India during Rotary's first decades there, Rotary membership growth had been slow despite the presence of a Rotary International branch office in Bombay (*Mumbai*). But that changed after independence. Previously, Rotary in India had been "a close preserve of the leading Europeans and many Indians neither took interest in the organization nor got an opportunity to associate with it," said a Club president of Cochin. Now it provided "a platform for Indians and Europeans to associate on equal terms which attracted many leading Indians in the movement."

In Thailand, there had been only one Rotary Club for almost 30 years, the English-speaking Bangkok Club, which led many Thais to believe that Rotary was an organization of foreigners. In 1958, the first Thai-speaking Club was organized, the Rotary Club of Dhonburi, and soon afterward Rotary expanded into other areas. In succeeding decades, Thai Rotarians launched a Rotary magazine in their own language ---like Rotarians in some other countries in the region.

Rotary clubs in five Asian countries joined the Rotary family during the decade: Saigon (Vietnam) in 1953, Belait (Brunei Darussalam) in 1954, Phnom Penh (Cambodia) in 1957, Vientiane (Laos) in 1958, and Kathmandu (Nepal) in 1959.

Clubs in Asia no sooner organized or re-organized than they encountered urgent need for their services. When the Korean War started in 1950, the Rotary Club of Seoul moved to Pusan (*Busan*) (釜山), where its new leaders distributed a large volume of food and clothing contributed by overseas clubs. After the partition of Vietnam in 1954, Rotarians in Saigon built a school for children of refugee families fleeing the north.

The 1950's witnessed an increasing trend toward nationalism, but Asian Rotarians looked beyond national patriotism and shared responsibilities for the advancement of international understanding. Recognizing their role to play in this new era, the Phnom Penh Club began helping Eurasian children, and the Rotary Club of Tokyo honored the late Umekichi Yoneyama by establishing a fund in his name (ロータリー米山記念奨学会) to provide scholarships for foreign students enrolled in Japanese educational institutions.

The first alumni of The Rotary Foundation's Ambassadorial Scholarship program highlighted Rotary's potential for educating a new generation of leaders committed to the development of their countries. For example, Foundation Fellow Ramaswamy Mani of Patna, India, returned from studies in the U.S.A. to become a lecturer at Patna University.

Another Foundation Fellow through the nation-wide selection, Cheng Che-Min (鄭哲敏) of Tsinghua University (清華大學), sponsored by the former Rotary Club of Peiping, Republic of China (中華民國北平扶輪社) in 1948, returned home from studies in California Institute of Technology of the U.S.A. to the newly established socialistic administration of the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國) and became eventually a state-master of explosives engineer and physicist specializing in explosive mechanics until today. Cheng is the second Rotary scholar sponsored from China. Unfortunately, the Rotary Club of Peiping, originally chartered on 30

August 1924 as The Rotary Club of Peking (北京扶輪社), was finally terminated on 26 June 1951 due to unfavourable political and social environment as a result of the outbreak of the Korean War on 25 June 1950.

1960s --- Asians on the world stage

By the early 1960's, Asia was proving to be a fertile land for Rotary. More than a third of all new clubs formed in Rotary were chartered in Asia. On 1 April 1960, the first Mandarin language edition of 《The Rotarian》 magazine was published quarterly in Taipei (臺北) for readers in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao. The publication was changed to bi-monthly since July 1983, and finally changed to monthly in July 1991 until today.

The first Asian Rotary International Convention in Tokyo in 1961, spotlighted the enthusiasm of Asia for Rotary. The Tokyo Convention counted 23,000 participants, a record to that date. Breaking with tradition, the Japanese Emperor Hirohito (昭和天皇) addressed this international gathering of a non-governmental organization. In yet another precedent, the first Asian president of Rotary International was elected. Nitish Laharry, who had spent a year as president-elect before becoming Rotary's president in 1962.

The twin Rotary ideals of international friendship and service received strong impetus from the two Rotary presidents from Asia in the 1960's. Rotary's objective is "the creation of a world fellowship on a person-to-person basis," said President Laharry, who took as his theme, "Kindle the spark within." The 1968-1969 President from Tokyo, Kiyoshi Togasaki (東崎潔), who had devoted his life to bridging differences among men, expressed his Rotary International theme of unselfish service in one word, "Participate!"

Keen to participate in the development of their nations, many Asian urban clubs "adopted" rural communities. Sri Lankan Rotarians launched village cottage industries, Malaysian Rotarians delivered transistor radios to remote kampongs, Pakistani Rotarians provided free health care to the poor, and Indian Rotarians brought better housing, sanitation, industry, and improved agricultural methods to countless villages.

In this, the United Nations declared Decade for Development. Rotary International inaugurated programs which encouraged Rotarians to take a larger role in building a better world. Participants in the pilot Rotary Volunteers Abroad program shared their skills with communities in developing countries. Working with their Rotarian sponsors, Interactors and Rotaractors started service projects aimed at reducing the disparity between rich and poor. Rotary Foundation Matching Grants extensively supported World Community Service activities. In each of these programs, Asian Rotarians pioneered.

Rotarians co-operation got a tremendous boost from 1963-1964 Rotary International President Carl P. Miller's international district exchange program, the forerunner of a number of Rotary international service programs. The pairing of hundreds of districts---for example,

linking districts in Japan and England---sparked cultural exchanges, increased mutual aid, and greatly advanced international understanding.

At the 1969 Rotary International Convention in Honolulu, Hawaii, President Togasaki saluted individual Rotarian involvement in international service: “In my travels around the world, I have been convinced that goodwill among peoples expressed at the person-to-person level leads to the most productive action.”

In June 1969, Manila Rotary Club celebrated its 50th Anniversary which was also the 50th Year of Rotary Service in Asia.



1970s --- Building and rebuilding nations

Rotarians tackled the challenge of nation-building in the 1970's. In Butuan City, The Philippines, the Rotary Club rehabilitated a slum district into a model barrio. Thai Rotary clubs assisted a community development project in southern Thailand---helping villagers secure land tenure, attain basic services, and improve the productivity and marketing of their crops. Address the health needs of their nations, Rotarians in Indonesia and Brunei supported facilities for children recovering from tuberculosis, Malaysian clubs established anti-trachoma clinics and other remedial and preventive projects, and Rotarians in Macao (澳門), the Portuguese Territory at south China coast, donated equipment to a city hospital.

Rotarians demonstrated compassion in responding to natural disasters and war. Where a tidal wave devastated an area of East Pakistan, claiming half a million lives, the Rotary Club of Dacca (*Dhaka*) mobilized medical relief. Food and clothing for survivors, and other clubs in Pakistan and in Japan sent substantial aid. And when the civil strife that split Bangladesh from Pakistan sent millions of refugees streaming into India, Rotary clubs around the world responded with assistance. In Saigon, Capital of the Republic of Vietnam, the Rotary-sponsored People's Clinic treated half a million people, mostly refugees from the north, from the 1950's until 1975. In camps in Hong Kong and The Philippines, Rotary volunteers from Asia and elsewhere cared for refugees flee from the Vietnam War.

The growth in contributions to the Rotary Foundation meant that many more service projects could be undertaken and supported. A Foundation Matching Grant improved living facilities for a leper colony in India. An Ambassadorial Scholarship enabled Young-Woo Kang to become the first blind Korean to earn a doctorate, marking his personal victory over poverty, ignorance, and discrimination, and prompting him to devote his life to promoting the welfare of people with disabilities. Increasing support for The Rotary Foundation came from Asian

Rotarians themselves. The Rotary Club of Hong Kong Island West (香港西區扶輪社), with 66 members, became the first Club in Rotary International to have 100% of its members as Paul Harris Fellows. Special citation was conferred by the Rotary Foundation in March 1975.

With the Rotary International Convention in Tokyo in 1978---the largest ever with 39,834 participants---Asian leaders talked about what Rotary had done and hoped to do in the region. Bhichai Rattakul (陳裕財), a former deputy prime minister of Thailand who would become a Rotary International Director in 1990, noted that Rotary in Asia had grown to 2,742 clubs, despite the closing of clubs in Burma, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. (Clubs in Cambodia were terminated in 1977, but clubs in Vietnam, Laos and Burma were not officially terminated until 1979.) Asian Rotarians' average contribution of US\$28 to The Rotary Foundation was more than double the worldwide average. Asian clubs' participation in Foundation programs, from Group Study Exchange and educational awards to Rotaract and Interact, was impressive.

“It is not my intention whatsoever to talk big about these performances,” Rattakul said, “What I want to emphasize at this point is that Asian Rotarians genuinely believe that what we have done is after all a sound and logical investment, an investment not at the expense of others or an investment for our own self-benefit but an investment for the future, pursuing a common course by a common man who tries to make good and, by trying, does make good. In fact, we are confident that through our humble contributions we will one day be able to witness that the war drums throb no longer and peace prevails.”

1980s --- Extending the hand of friendship

Rotary conferred the first Rotary Award for World Understanding in 1981. The recipient was Dr. Noboru Iwamura (岩村昇), a Japanese doctor who devoted 18 years of his life to treating tuberculosis patients in Nepal. To help Dr. Iwamura supply the tuberculosis vaccine, Japanese Rotarians established the Peace, Health, and Human Development Foundation, contributing millions of yen.

Rotary's people-to-people program, from Youth Exchange to Group Study Exchange, have proven popular in Asia. In 1969, Hiroji Mukasa (向笠廣次) of Nakatsu (中津), Japan, led a Group Study Exchange team visit to the U.S.A. When he became Rotary International President in 1982, he took as his theme “Mankind is one---build bridges of friendship throughout the world”.

When M. A. T. Caparas of Manila became Rotary International President in 1986, he commended Rotarians for translating Rotary fellowship into service. “Coming as I do, from the third world, where friendship is daily expressed assistance to the needy,” he said. “I am heartened by this unfolding of Rotary fellowship.” With “Rotary brings hope” as his theme, Caparas inaugurated the Rotary Village Corps program. He also promoted several Rotary international development conferences.

Rotarians extended the hand of friendship to the needy at home and abroad in the 1980's. Assisted by Matching Grants, Pakistani Rotarians sank tube wells so that villagers could have

access to clean water, and Sri Lankan Rotarians established a hearing center. Supported by Health, Hunger and Humanity (3-H) grants, Bangladeshi Rotarians developed fish farms, which added significantly to the nation's food supply, and Thai Rotarians launched a massive literacy project, which became a national model.

The 3-H Program supported Rotary's first immunization projects, in the Philippines, where 6 million children were inoculated against polio. And in India, where 3 million children were protected against measles. From these initial projects emerged Rotary's largest program, PolioPlus, in 1985. By 1990, The Rotary Foundation had made grants for oral polio vaccine, training, and equipment to 91 countries.

Though the People's Republic of China was not yet a Rotary country, The Rotary Foundation through the World Health Organization provided in October 1989 a US\$15 million grant to help funding construction of a polio vaccine manufacturing facility in the city of Kunming, Yunnan Province (雲南省昆明市). Also in the same month, the Rotary Foundation awarded China another PolioPlus grant of US\$1 million for supplementary immunization vaccine, followed by another US\$2 million grant for the national immunization days.

Helping Rotary International respond more quickly and appropriately to its member clubs as they grew and extended service, Rotary International branch offices were opened in Tokyo, Delhi, Seoul and Manila during the decade.

In 1989, In-Sang Song, former Korean government minister and past Rotary International district governor, welcomed 38,878 participants to the Rotary International Convention in Seoul, Republic of Korea, the second largest ever. Rotary International past director Chae-Kyung Oh remarked on the contingent of 16,000 from Japan, which formerly ruled Korea. "Until not so long ago, Japan and Korea have been two countries so near yet so far from each other," he said. "Thanks to Rotary, we witness today the establishment of an important milestone in Japanese and Korean relationship." Declaring his pride in being a Rotarian, he urged convention-goers to join in the song, "Hand in Hand".

1990s --- Growing, giving, serving

Rotary was growing faster in Asia than anywhere else. Since 1984, the number of Rotary clubs in Asia had expanded from 3,876 to more than 5,800; and the number of Rotarians had increased from 176,800 to 263,000. Japan, India and Korea had the greatest number of Rotary clubs and members in the region. World-wide, only the U.S.A. had more clubs than Japan. The latest country in Asia to welcome Rotary was the land-locked democratic nation Mongolia, where the Rotary Club of Ulaanbaatar was organized in winter of 1994 and was chartered on 10 January 1995. It was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Shatin (沙田扶輪社) in the British Crown Colony Hong Kong, portion of Rotary International District 3450.

Although Asian Rotarians comprised less than 23% of all Rotarians, they dominated the list of contributors to the general fund of The Rotary Foundation. At the end of the third quarter of

the 1993-1994 Rotary year, 28 of the top 30 giving districts were in Japan, Taiwan, or Korea. So far in 1994, District 3470 in Taiwan led all 502 Rotary International districts with general fund contributions of more than US\$850,000.

In 1991-1992 Rotary International President Rajendra K. Saboo of Chandigarh, India, urged Rotarians, "Look beyond yourself". Among regional service projects, Pakistani Rotarians equipped a center for children with handicaps, and Hong Kong Rotarians sponsored the International Abilympics for the disabled. Using a Carl P. Miller Discovery Grant, a Canadian Rotary Club planned with two Nepali clubs for the building of a children's home in Nepal to care for orphaned and abandoned children. In outstanding "Rotary at its Best" programs saluted by 1993-1994 Rotary International President Robert R. Barth, Filipino Rotarians sponsored vocational training, and Indian Rotarians fed the hungry.

In support of the PolioPlus program, tens of thousands of Asian Rotary volunteers distributed leaflets, transported health workers, vaccine and children to immunization sites, and helped health officials to gather polio surveillance information. In India, the Philippines, and Indonesia, Rotarians had assisted mass immunizations. Thai clubs helped vaccinate displaced Cambodians and supported immunization efforts in Laos, Vietnam and Myanmar. Supplementing other Rotary funds, Japanese Rotarians contributed substantially toward the immunization of 100 million children in Mainland China.

The world's most populous region by far, Asia presented Rotary with great prospects in growth. Would Rotary return to Asian countries where it once existed and where its humanitarian and educational initiatives were multiplying? What was the climate for growth elsewhere? A Presidential Workshop in Hong Kong in January 1994, chaired by Rotary International Director In-Sang Song, developed a strategy for the extension of Rotary to non-Rotary countries in Asia, including the People's Republic of China. Moses M. C. Cheng (鄭慕智), a lawyer, charter president of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong Northeast (香港東北扶輪社), District 3450 Governor 1993-1994, was then appointed Chairman 1994-1995 of the Rotary International Asian Affairs Committee.

Rotarians in Asia continued to demonstrate internationality. For example, the Rotary Club of Seoul's 120 members represented 15 different nationalities. More than 460 Ambassadorial Scholars from Asia studied abroad during 1994-1995, and more than 400 Asian professionals visited other countries through Group Study Exchange. In a typical example of co-operation in service, when a typhoon wreaked havoc on Guam, Guamanian, Japanese, and U.S. clubs donated funds that enabled Guamanian Rotarians to rehabilitate a shelter.

The year 1994 marked both the Rotary International Convention in Taipei, Republic of China, and the 75th anniversary of the Rotary Club of Manila---the first Rotary Club in Asia. President of the Republic of The Philippines, Fidel Valdez Ramos, member of the Manila Club, paid tribute to the Rotary Movement: "Rotary's enduring spirit of volunteerism that transcends the boundaries of geography, creed and color illuminates the darkness of apathy, prejudice and alienation in the world today."

“Gan-Bei in Taipei” (乾杯在台北) was the theme of the 85th Convention held in Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China, on 12-15 June 1994. This was the first ever Rotary International Convention held within the Chinese territories since the first Rotary Club of Shanghai was formed in 1919. The registration figures recorded that 31,161 Rotarians and guests attended, representing 79 countries and 17 geographical areas. Only two other Rotary conventions had more attendees: Tokyo, Japan, in 1978 (39,834 registered), and Seoul, Korea, in 1989 (38,878 Rotarians and guests). While nearly 90% of Taiwan’s Rotarians were registered for the Convention (a total of 9,818 Rotarians), the contingent from Japan proved the biggest, with 12,978 registrants.

Rotary International President Robert R. Barth welcomed Mr. Lee Teng-Hui, President of the Republic of China (中華民國李登輝總統), to address the Convention audience. President Lee spoke in Mandarin: “Everyone in the Republic of China on Taiwan is eager to partake of the Rotary spirit of sacrifice by joining hands to serve the world in order to bring more light and warmth to mankind.” One of the most heartwarming episodes of the entire convention was provided by the ceremonies highlighting Rotary’s “75 Years of Service in Asia”. The 96-year-old Percy Chu (朱博泉), Shanghai Rotary Club President 1934-1935, was invited from Shanghai across the Strait to Taipei and spoke on the stage. He told the audience how he accompanied the Rotary Founder Paul Harris to plant a “Tree of Friendship” in Shanghai in February 1935. After Percy concluded his presentation, no one dared break the silence that descended on the hall, followed by an explosive ovation finally broke among those present.



1919



乾杯在台北
GAN-BEIN TAIPEI
The Chinese Hospitality Way

1994

More Achievements in these 75 Years

With a burgeoning youth population, Asia presented Rotary with challenges for service, as well as opportunities for growth. Showing initiative and foresight, Asian Rotarians had formed more Interact and Rotaract clubs than any other regions, with India, The Philippines, and Japan leading the way. Interactors, Rotaractors, and Foundation Alumni worked with Rotarians on projects to restore the environment, assist the elderly, tutor illiterates, combat drug addiction, and reduce poverty.

With 10 countries in Asia and West Pacific accounting for 85% of the world’s polio cases, the region stood to benefit from Rotary’s polio program. Although Rotary had no clubs in most of the 10 polio-endemic countries, which extended from China to Tuvalu, Rotarians region-wide supported immunization efforts against polio and other diseases. Rotary International had pledged almost US\$30 million to the global campaign to eradicate polio from the Western Pacific by the end of 1995.

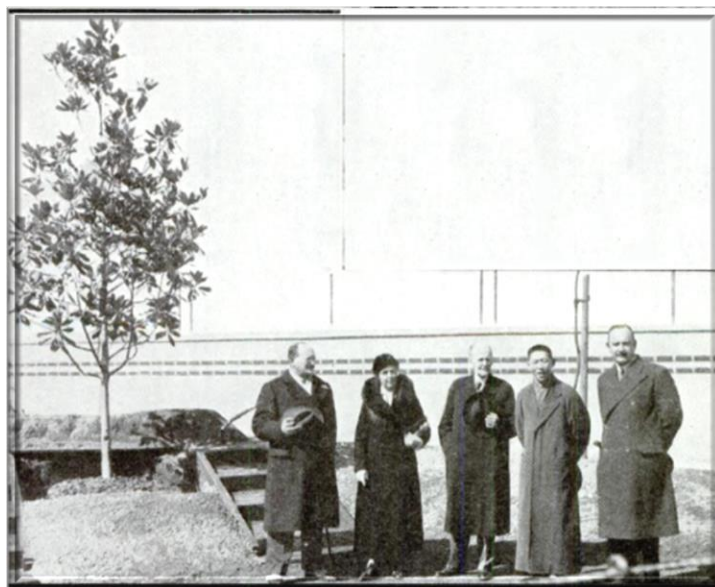
Asian Rotarians' examples of co-operation could serve as models for other regions. Having experienced some of the bloodiest conflicts in history in the last century, Asia cherished peace:

- Japanese and Korean Rotarians held goodwill conferences every two or three years, usually alternating countries, five conferences had been held before 1995.
- Japan and the U.S.A. held a successful Rotary Friendship Conference in the United States in 1993.
- District 3070 in India and District 3270 in Pakistan had received a Foundation Peace Grant to hold a conference to promote commerce, co-operation and friendly relations between the two countries.

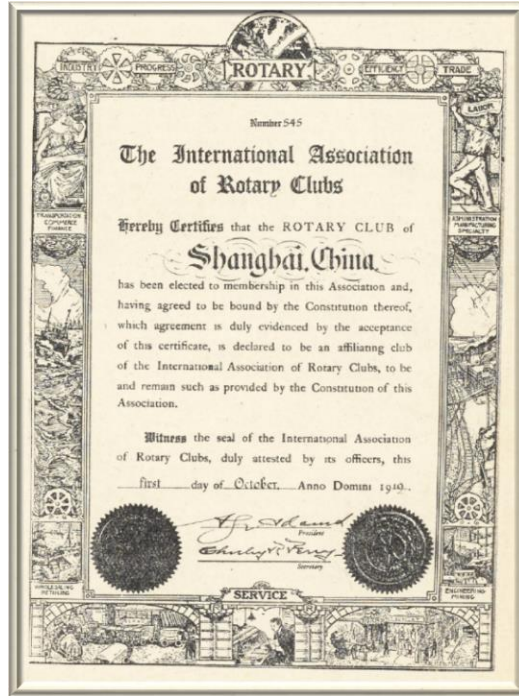
1935 年 2 月 保羅 哈里斯 在 亞洲 種 下 了 友 誼 之 樹
Paul Harris planted Trees of Friendship in Asia, February 1935



在日本國東京帝國飯店的花園裡 In the garden of Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, Japan



在中華民國上海公共租界 --- 保羅哈里斯 (中)，哈里斯夫人 (左 2)，上海扶輪社朱博泉社長 (右 2) 陪同
In Shanghai International Settlement, Republic of China – Paul Harris (center), Mrs. Jean Harris (L2),
accompanied by Percy Chu (R2), Shanghai Rotary Club President 1934-1935



1919 年中華民國上海扶輪社證書 #545
 Charter No. 545, Rotary Club of Shanghai, Republic of China, 1919



1995 年 5 月 15 日，國際扶輪亞洲事務委員會 1994-1995 年度主任委員鄭慕智（右 2）在蒙古國向烏蘭巴托扶輪社首任社長寶錫醫生（左 2）授證。3450 地區總監廖烈武（右 1）和國際扶輪擴展行政專員沈佑陽（左 1）見證。
 On 15 May 1995, Moses Cheng (right 2), Chairman 1994-1995 of the Rotary International Asian Affairs Committee, presents charter in Mongolia to Ulaanbaatar Rotary Club's first president Dr. G. Boshight (left 2), witnessed by District 3450 Governor Liu Lit-Mo (right 1), and Rotary International Presidential Extension Administrator for Mongolia, Franklin Sham (left 1).

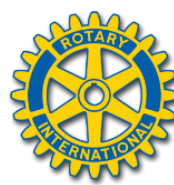
扶輪在亞洲的最初七十五年

「有一個事實，像奧林帕斯山或富士山那樣顯而易見。那就是所有的國家都唇齒相依，缺少任何一個國家都不可以。我們毋須彼此嫉妒對方的成就，我們將因別人的成就而獲得榮耀。因為如果我們夠理智的話，那些成就始終會增進我們的福祉。」

** 1935 年保羅哈理斯從太平洋之旅回國後感言



1918



1994

扶輪在亞洲的故事，也許可以追溯到 1918 年 6 月。在向扶輪社國際協會(International Association of Rotary Clubs) (IAoRC) (國際扶輪 Rotary International 的前身) 提交的年度報告中，理事會秘書裴里(Chesley R. Perry)寫道：「我們最近收到了消息，加爾各答(Calcutta)的顧布斯先生(Mr. Coombes)的努力下，扶輪社在中國的香港組織起來。他最近在芝加哥(Chicago)時，接受了在加爾各答組織扶輪社的任務。」這證明了向亞洲擴展扶輪社的第一個目標，如果不是位於中國南部沿海的英國殖民地香港，那也是大英帝國領土的印度的加爾各答。但是，不管哪一個嘗試，都是 1919 年後才成功。

1919 年扶輪來到亞洲

1905 年扶輪在美國創立後不到 15 年，菲律賓群島(The Philippine Islands) (當時的美國保護國) 一位名叫藍伯特 (Leon Lambert) 的商界領袖聽人家說起這個組織，就寫信給扶輪社國際協會會長普爾 (John Poole) 查詢。1919 年，美國華盛頓西雅圖扶輪社(Rotary Club of Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.) 前社長朴尼奧 (Roger D. Pinneo) 出國到遠東，為太平洋輪船公司(Pacific Steamship Company) 談判商務。抓住這個機會，IAoRC 就委派朴尼奧在遠東地區籌組扶輪社。朴尼奧對扶輪社能够在亞洲擴展很感興趣，他與 IAoRC 秘書裴里商議，請求允許在馬尼拉(Manila) 建立扶輪社。1919 年 6 月 1 日，在菲律賓群島馬尼拉，亞洲第一家扶輪社獲得授證。馬尼拉扶輪社(Manila Rotary Club) 有 20 名不同國籍的創社社員，藍伯特是第一任社長。馬尼拉扶輪社的組織成功，激發了朴尼奧進一步努力，因此他將下一個目標轉向了上海。一個月之後，在中華民國上海公共租界成立了上海扶輪社(Shanghai Rotary Club)，並於 1919 年 10 月 1 日獲得授證。37 名創社社員全部都是美國國籍，外科醫生貝久齡醫學博士 (Julian Petit, M.D.) 當選為第一任社長。

1920 年代 --- 夢的擴展

在馬尼拉扶輪社獲得授證的同一年，一位名叫顧布斯(R. J. Coombes)的加爾各答商人出差到美國時，密西根州大湍城扶輪社(Grand Rapids Rotary Club, Michigan)給他留下深刻的印象。回到印度，他籌組了加爾各答扶輪社(Calcutta Rotary Club)，並在 1920 年 1 月 1 日獲得授證。像馬尼拉和上海一樣，最初加爾各答扶輪社的社員絕大多數都是盎格魯撒克遜血統的商人。但是，這三個扶輪社都孕育出一些亞洲最出名的領袖和服務計劃。加爾各答扶輪社早期社員之一的律師兼影片商藍哈利(Nitish Laharry)，後來在 1926 年擔任扶輪社秘書，並在 1962 年成為第一位由亞洲選出的國際扶輪社長。

此外，有一位住在美國德州達拉斯(Dallas, Texas)的日本裔扶輪社員福島喜三次回去東京，他也獲得國際扶輪授權在東京籌組一家扶輪社。他跟米山梅吉密切地合作，因為米山在美國旅行時知道有扶輪這個組織。1920 年 18 位日本人共同籌組了東京扶輪社(東京ロータリークラブ)，米山任社長，福島任秘書，社員大部分都在美國待過一陣子。1924 年，國際扶輪任命米山為特別專員。在他的領導之下，日本的扶輪社員開始在日本國其他城市，以及朝鮮、滿洲國、臺灣等地成立扶輪社，但社員幾乎清一色是日本人。1926 年，米山成為第一位由亞洲選出的國際扶輪理事。

扶輪在亞洲最大的擴展，出自傑出的達飛聲(禮密臣)(James Wheeler Davidson)，他是一位極地探險家、駐外記者、美國駐大清國領事、加拿大木材商，以及國際扶輪理事。被任命為扶輪名譽總專員之後，他在 1928 年攜著妻女從加拿大亞伯達省(Alberta, Canada)家中出發，展開從地中海到太平洋為期三年的旅程。達飛聲親身接觸了 2,000 多位領袖，都是當地社會的大人物，對他們闡揚「扶輪四海之內皆兄弟」的潛力。達飛聲問：「如果我們能夠在消滅偏見和仇恨上扮演一個角色，難道不值得嗎？」所到之處，聽眾都能接受他的想法。達飛聲在亞洲多國前後共籌組了 19 家扶輪社，大部分的社員結構都能真正地分佈在各行各業。聞名於扶輪世界，達飛聲被譽為「扶輪的馬可波羅」。

從一開始來到亞洲，扶輪服務就產生貢獻，使扶輪運動廣受尊敬。當 1923 年關東大地震將東京和橫濱夷為平地時，全世界的扶輪社就立即捐贈災禍救濟金給日本，計有數億日圓之多。深受感動的日本扶輪社員就將救濟金用在大型社會服務計劃，包括購置幾達 200 所小學的設備和興建一所孤兒院。

到了 1920 年代末期，扶輪已遍佈整個亞洲，扶輪社遍及巴基斯坦、印度、緬甸、錫蘭(斯里蘭卡)、爪哇(印度尼西亞)、馬來聯邦(馬來西亞)、以及中國大陸、朝鮮、和日本國。1928 年東京扶輪社舉辦了一次太平洋扶輪會議，吸引 500 多人參加。日本外交家暨國際律師宮岡恆次郎告訴全體與會者：「每個民族都有與眾不同的血緣、歷史傳統、語言、宗教信仰、以及經濟狀況，而扶輪責無旁貸的使命，就是促成各民族間的和諧與正確的瞭解。」宮岡恆次郎後來成為國際扶輪理事。

1930 年代 --- 扶輪生根

扶輪繼續在亞洲擴展。在 1930-1931 年，新加坡、香港、和曼谷等地都有扶輪社授證，每個扶輪社都誇稱社員來自不同國籍和行業。在英文扶輪月刊的一篇文章上，吉隆坡扶輪社(Kuala Lumpur Rotary Club)社長解釋扶輪在亞洲能夠吸引人的原因：「扶輪原則完全契合我們的目的，因為它告訴我們要服務和合作。」

在 1930 年代初期，扶輪團結各種元素的能力，激發了人們的樂觀情緒。1935 年春天，保羅哈里斯(Paul Harris)橫渡太平洋旅遊到亞洲，分別拜訪了東京、橫濱、神戶、上海、香港、和馬尼拉，並在各處種下「友誼之樹」(圖見第 13 頁)，受到扶輪社員熱烈歡迎。為了追求國際友誼與和平的理想，亞洲的扶輪社員參加了 1935 年 2 月 18 日至 20 日在馬尼拉舉行的太平洋扶輪會議。亞洲地域的扶輪社在充滿服務的熱忱之下，從事一連串的服務活動，例如為貧窮青少年找工作，訓練農民使用新的農業技術，以及協助失業者等等。

但是，1930 年代中期，戰火肆虐神州大陸，扶輪的團結也受到考驗。上海扶輪社內不同國籍的社員熱烈地討論戰爭災難的起因，結論是涉入政治爭議於事無補。一位社員報告說：「因此，我們決定不爭論政治。然後大家就團結一致，將精力投放在濟世工作上。」

由於巨大的難民潮湧至上海，國際扶輪理事(1933-1934)、第 81 地區總監鄺富灼博士就奮力取得扶輪的支援。在上海和整個中國，各地扶輪社收容並賑濟了數以千計難民，分發醫療用品，並照顧受傷的難民和市民。在中國各地的扶輪社員，慷慨地出錢出力。在數十個緊急委員會之下從事服務的同時，全世界的扶輪社員也慷慨地回應中國扶輪社的呼籲，體認了團結。

當時中國的外交部長，後來成為國際扶輪副社長(1945-1946)的王正廷博士說，當扶輪在上海成立時，它是「一個舶來品，能不能適合本地的水土頗受懷疑」。但是，它真的是在中國落地生根了。到了 1930 年代末期，中國有 22 家扶輪社，對這個飽受戰火摧殘的國家提供極其重要的服務。王正廷說：「要是扶輪不重要，或者是不必要的，我們早就扔掉它了。畢竟那時候的環境，不允許我們還留著非必需的東西。」

1940 年代 --- 歷久彌新的精神

隨著戰火的蔓延，亞洲各地的扶輪社紛紛被迫解散。馬尼拉扶輪社最後一次例會，是 1942 年在柯里磯多島(Corregidor Island)上的防空洞內舉行，戰鬥正在他們的頭頂上。美國遠東軍指揮官麥克阿瑟將軍(General Douglas MacArthur)，就是在這次例會上被聘請為名譽社員。

有些扶輪社還是繼續舉行例會，不過經常冒著危險。在新加坡和馬尼拉，扶輪社員們在俘虜營內開會。在日本，半數的扶輪社偽裝成平日社繼續在戰爭期間開會。在中國，重慶扶輪社(Chungking Rotary Club)為了逃避空襲，一再變更例會地點。在重慶扶輪社的感召之下，印度的扶輪社員成功地在猛烈轟炸之中，於加爾各答舉辦了一次成功的地區年會。在印度和錫蘭

(Ceylon)(1972年5月22日改國名為斯里蘭卡共和國 Sri Lanka)，由於未遭受侵略，所有扶輪社都免遭厄運。實際上，他們的社員人數在戰爭時期增加了一倍。

倖免於難的扶輪社，都盼望早日解除戰爭帶來的痛苦。中國有一半的扶輪社，繼續維持運作並提供援助。曼谷扶輪社(Bangkok Rotary Club)佯稱是一個服務性社團，幫助了孤兒、盲胞、以及因空襲而流離失所的人們。在印度，加爾各答扶輪社賑濟蜂擁而至的飢民，而其他地方的扶輪社則援助那些殘破不堪的村落。

1945年太平洋戰爭結束，佔領軍紛紛撤離，加速了殖民主義的瓦解。雖然戰後的一切都跟戰前有很大的不同，事實證明扶輪的精神還是沒有改變。各地扶輪社迅速地重建，第一個就是在1939年授證的關島扶輪社(Guam Rotary Club)。也有新的扶輪社成立，例如在中國南海岸的葡萄牙領地的澳門，1947年由香港扶輪社(Hong Kong Rotary Club)輔導成立澳門扶輪社(Macau Rotary Club)。在當時國際扶輪助理秘書長閔斯(George Means)的建議之下，日本所有扶輪社都在1949年重新授證——扶輪是第一個獲得日本政府重新接受的非宗教性國際組織。在戰後，亞洲地域各扶輪社都投入救濟工作。例如，新加坡的扶輪社員就成立了一輛流動診療車。在香港，扶輪社創建了一所防治沙眼診療所。由社員醫生駐診，平均每月免費治愈800名患者。

戰後的紛擾依舊考驗著扶輪，但是事實證明扶輪運動很能適應環境。隨著1949年共產黨在中國大陸的建政，不利的政治和社會環境迫使那裡的扶輪社陸續解散，直到1952年初。但是在臺灣，臺北扶輪社(Taipei Rotary Club)於1948年10月9日授證，前昆明扶輪社(Kunming Rotary Club)的社員是該社的核心。首任社長是銀行家嚴家淦，他在1975年繼承中華民國第五任總統。印度在1947年獨立後，分裂成印度和巴基斯坦兩個國家。有數百萬人因而遷徙，而兩國的扶輪社員都積極地從事人道服務工作。1948年在拉合爾(Lahore)舉行的埠際會議，將兩國的扶輪社員團結在一起。堪稱扶輪四海之內皆兄弟的典範，非常令人感動。戰爭的恐怖刺激全球合作，共謀和平，這個任務由扶輪社員來做最稱職。當馬尼拉扶輪社前社長、國際扶輪前副社長、報紙發行人、將軍、以及外交家的羅慕洛(Carlos Romulo)擔任1947年聯合國大會(United Nations General Assembly)主席時，他說：「在此我公開聲明，扶輪經驗豐富了我的國際觀和對人類的瞭解。因此可以說，我的扶輪歷練是為這項艱鉅的責任而做準備。」

1950年代 --- 新紀元

扶輪漸漸從戰時的折損中，恢復過來。在亞洲新興獨立的主權國家，各扶輪社的社員人數普遍增加。扶輪社已不再局限於運動剛開始時的各國港口和首都，而往各地擴展。第一屆亞洲地域會議於1958年在德里(Delhi)舉行，扶輪第10,000個扶輪社——印度的曼德維扶輪社(Mandvi Rotary Club)也剛好在這時成立。

扶輪在印度最初的幾十年當中，社員人數的成長很慢，儘管國際扶輪在孟買(Bombay)(Mumbai)設有分區辦事處。但是獨立之後，就不一樣了。科慶(Cochin)的一位扶輪社社長說，扶輪在印度「一向是歐洲裔達官貴人的特殊園地，許多印度人不是缺乏興趣，就是沒機會和它打

交道。現在，扶輪提供了一個讓歐洲人和印度人平等交往的場所，因此吸引印度各界領袖加入這個運動。」

在泰國，過去三十年來一直只有一家扶輪社——那就是講英語的曼谷扶輪社，讓許多泰國人以為扶輪是外國人的組織。1958 年第一家講泰語的扶輪社成立了，那就是當布里扶輪社(Dhonburi Rotary Club)，不久扶輪就擴展到其他城市。1950 年代以後，泰國扶輪社員也創辦了用他們自己文字的扶輪雜誌，就像亞洲地域其他國家一樣。

在這十年當中，總共有十個亞洲國家的扶輪社加入扶輪家庭：1953 年西貢(Saigon)(越南 Vietnam)，1954 年貝萊(Belait)(汶萊 Brunei Darussalam)，1957 年金邊(Phnom Penh)(高棉 Cambodia)(柬埔寨)，1958 年永珍(Vientiane)(寮國 Laos)(老撾)，以及 1958 年加德滿都(Kathmandu)(尼泊爾 Nepal)。

亞洲各地扶輪社幾乎在成立或重建的階段，就面臨迫切的服務需求。1950 年 6 月 25 日韓戰爆發，漢城扶輪社(Seoul Rotary Club)遷到釜山(Pusan)(Busan)。該社新上任的領導人，負責分發海外扶輪社捐贈的大量食物和衣物。接著，越南也在 1954 年捲入戰火。西貢的扶輪社員為逃離北越的難民家庭的兒童，興建了一所學校。

1950 年代起，國家主義的浪潮逐漸增強。但是亞洲扶輪社員的眼光，超越了本位的愛國主義，共同肩負起促進國際瞭解的責任。由於體認到在這個新時代所應扮演的角色，金邊扶輪社(Phnom Penh Rotary Club)開始幫助歐亞兩洲裔的兒童。而東京扶輪社則為了紀念已故的米山梅吉，以他的名字成立一個基金(一口夕リ一米山記念獎学会)，提供獎學金給在日本教育機構唸書的外籍學生。

扶輪基金會大使獎學金計劃最初批次的受獎人，明白顯示扶輪極有潛力教育出有志於開發自己國家的下一代領導人。例如，印度巴特那(Patna)的扶輪學人孟尼(Ramaswamy Mani)從美國學成歸國後，就在巴特那大學(Patna University)當講師。

鄭哲敏是第二位來自中國的扶輪學人，1948 年的清華大學畢業生通過全國遴選，由中華民國北平扶輪社(Peiping Rotary Club)推薦成為扶輪基金會獎學金受獎人。從美國加州理工學院(California Institute of Technology)完成博士學位後歸國，祖國已經變更為社會主義的中華人民共和國。鄭哲敏最終成為中國爆炸力學的主要開拓者，國家級的動力學家、爆炸力學家，直到今天。遺憾的是，1950 年 6 月 25 日爆發朝鮮戰爭，基於不利的政治和社會環境，北平扶輪社(最初於 1924 年 8 月 30 日成立的北京扶輪社 Peking Rotary Club)，於 1951 年 6 月 26 日解散。

1960 年代 --- 亞洲人登上世界舞台

到了 1960 年代初，事實已證明亞洲是扶輪的一塊沃土。新授證的扶輪社之中，三分之一以上是在亞洲。1960 年 4 月 1 日，華文版的雜誌《扶輪》在臺北創刊，面向臺灣、香港和澳門的讀者。開始時是季刊，自 1983 年 7 月起改為雙月刊。1991 年 7 月改為月刊，直到今天。

1961 年的國際扶輪年會，第一次在亞洲的東京召開，凸顯出亞洲對扶輪的熱忱。東京國際年會共有 23,000 人與會，打破以往所有的紀錄。向來不參加國際會議的日本昭和天皇，也親臨這個非政府性組織的國際會議致詞。印度的藍哈利(Nitish Laharry)也創下先例，在 1962 年成為由亞洲選出的國際扶輪社長的第一人，在這之前一年他已經是社長當選人。

扶輪促進國際友誼和服務的雙重理想，在 1960 年代受到兩位亞洲選出的社長的大力支持。藍哈利社長任內的扶輪主題，是「燃起內心的火花」。他說，扶輪的宗旨是「以人與人之間為基礎，創造世界性之聯誼」。1968-1969 年度的日本籍社長東崎潔，曾奉獻畢生於縮小人與人之間的差異，他用一句話來表達國際扶輪無私服務的主題：「身體力行，實踐扶輪！」

極欲參與國家開發行列的許多亞洲城市的扶輪社，「收養」了鄉村社區。錫蘭的扶輪社員發起了鄉村家庭工業運動；馬來西亞的扶輪社員送電晶體收音機給偏遠的村落居民；巴基斯坦的扶輪社員替貧民義診；印度的扶輪社員將更好的房舍、衛生、工業、和改良的農業技術帶到無數的村莊。

聯合國宣佈 1960 年代為開發的年代。而國際扶輪也成立一些計劃，鼓勵扶輪社員在建立一個更美好的世界上，扮演更大的角色。凡是參與實驗性的海外扶輪義工計劃者，都拿出他們的技術，和開發中國家的社區分享。在和扶輪輔導員共同合作之下，扶輪少年服務團和扶輪青年服務團的團員，發起以減少貧富差距為目的的服務計劃。扶輪基金會配合獎助金，廣泛地支持世界社會服務活動。亞洲的扶輪社員都在每一個計劃中，起帶頭作用。

1963-1964 年度國際扶輪社長米勒(Carl P. Miller)的國際地區交換計劃，大大地促進了扶輪合作，成為數個扶輪國際服務計劃的先驅。將數百個地區加以配對的結果，點燃了文化交流的火花，大大地增進互相協助，促進國際瞭解。

在 1969 年檀香山國際扶輪年會上，東崎潔社長對每一位參與國際服務的扶輪社員致敬：「在我環遊世界的旅途中，我看到各民族表現在人與人之間的親善關係，深信會產生最有建設性的行動。」

1969 年 6 月，馬尼拉扶輪社慶祝成立 50 週年，這也是「扶輪服務亞洲 50 週年」。



1970 年代 --- 國家建設及重建

扶輪社員成功地應付了 1970 年代國家建設的挑戰。在菲律賓的布通市(Butuan City)，扶輪社將一個貧民區改建成一個模範社區。泰國各扶輪社在泰國南部協助一項社區開發計劃，幫助村

民取得自有耕地，獲得基本服務，並改進農作物的生產力和行銷。面對著保健需求課題之下，印尼和汶萊的扶輪社員提供肺病兒童復健所需的設備；馬來西亞各扶輪社成立了一些防治沙眼診療所，以及其他補救和預防計劃；而澳門的扶輪社員捐助器材給一家市立醫院。

在發生天然災害和戰爭時，扶輪社員所做的反應也證明了他們的熱情。當海嘯席捲東巴基斯坦(East Pakistan)某地，奪走了 50 萬人的生命。達卡扶輪社(Dacca Rotary Club)就發動醫療救濟，提供食物和衣物給生還者。而巴基斯坦和日本的其他扶輪社，也給予很大的協助。而且，當內亂導致孟加拉(Bangladesh)從巴基斯坦分裂出來，造成數百萬難民湧向印度時，全世界的扶輪社都伸出援手。在西貢(Saigon)，從 1950 年代到 1975 年，扶輪社贊助的大眾診所醫治了 50 萬人，大部分是來自北越的難民。由於南越和北越戰爭，數以萬計的越南難民逃往香港和菲律賓。來自亞洲及其他地方的扶輪義工，到兩地的難民營裡照顧他們，提供醫療和教育服務。

扶輪基金會捐款的增長，表示還可以進行並支持更多的服務計劃。有一項扶輪基金會配合獎助金，改善了印度一群癱風病人的生活設施。一筆大使獎學金，使得姜英雨(Kang Young-Woo 音譯)成為韓國第一個獲得博士學位的盲人——這代表他個人戰勝了貧窮、無知、和歧視，並促使他奉獻畢生於促進殘障者的福祉。有越來越多的扶輪基金捐獻，是來自亞洲的扶輪社員他們自己。有 66 位社員的香港西區扶輪社(Hong Kong Island West Rotary Club)，是全世界第一個達到百分之百社員都是「保羅哈理斯之友」的扶輪社。1975 年 3 月，扶輪基金會保管委員會向該社授予特別感謝證書。

1978 年東京國際扶輪年會是有史以來最大規模的一次，共有 39,834 人參加。亞洲的領袖們討論扶輪過去在亞洲地域做了些什麼，以及將來要做什麼。泰國前副總理且後來在 1990 年成為國際扶輪理事的陳裕財(Bhichai Rattakul)說，雖然緬甸的扶輪社在 1977 年正式結束，而越南、寮國、和高棉的扶輪社甚至在此之前就都不存在了(越南、寮國、和高棉的扶輪國家地位在 1979 年正式終止)，扶輪在亞洲已成長到 2,742 家扶輪社。亞洲的扶輪社員平均每人捐獻美金\$28 元給扶輪基金會，是全世界平均金額的兩倍多。亞洲的扶輪社參與基金會計劃的情形，從團體研究交換和獎學金，到扶輪青年服務團和扶輪少年服務團，都有令人刮目相看的表現。

陳裕財說：「我無意誇耀這些成就，此刻我想強調的是，亞洲的扶輪社員真正相信我們所做的，不過是一個穩健且合理的投資。不犧牲別人的利益，也不是為了我們自己的利益。而是對未來的投資，追尋一種共同目標。就像一般想做好事的人所想追尋的一樣，而在嘗試的過程中確實做了一些好事。事實上，我們深信，透過區區的捐獻，我們有一天將會目睹戰鼓不再擂動，和平遍及世界各地。」

1980 年代 --- 伸出友誼之手

國際扶輪在 1981 年頒發第一屆「扶輪世界瞭解獎」，得獎人是岩村昇博士，一位曾以 18 年的生命在尼泊爾醫治肺結核病人的日本醫生。為了幫助岩村昇博士供應肺結核疫苗，日本的扶輪社員捐獻了數以百萬計日圓，成立「和平健康與人類開發基金會」。

扶輪的「人對人」的計劃，從青少年交換(Youth Exchange)到團體研究交換(Group Study Exchange)，證明在亞洲頗受歡迎。在 1969 年，日本中津的向笠廣次帶領一個團體研究交換團訪問美國。當他在 1982 年成為國際扶輪社長時，他選擇的主題是：「天下一家，向全世界建立友誼的橋樑」。

當馬尼拉的柯百樂(M. A. T. Caparas)在 1986 年成為國際扶輪社長，他要求扶輪社員將扶輪聯誼轉化成服務行動。他說：「我來自第三世界，在那裡，友誼每天表現在協助需要協助的人。扶輪聯誼的開展，令我振奮。」以「扶輪帶來希望」為主題的柯百樂，創立了扶輪鄉村服務團(Rotary Village Corps)計劃。在 1987 年，他也促成舉行數個扶輪的國際開發會議。

在 1980 年代，扶輪社員將友誼之手伸向國內外需要協助的人。在配合獎助金(Matching Grants)的資助下，巴基斯坦的扶輪社員鑿了幾口深水井，讓村民們有乾淨的食水。而斯里蘭卡的扶輪社員，成立了一個聽力復健中心。在保健/防飢/人道(Health, Hunger and Humanity)(3-H)獎助金的資助下，孟加拉的扶輪社員開闢了幾處漁業養殖場，明顯地增進了該國的食物供應。泰國的扶輪社員發起了一個大型識字計劃，成為全國的模範。

3-H 計劃支持了扶輪最早的免疫計劃，在菲律賓有 600 萬兒童接受小兒麻痺免疫注射；而在印度有 300 萬兒童受到保護，免遭麻疹的傳染。早期的這些計劃，在 1985 年演變成扶輪最大型的全球計劃——消除小兒麻痺等疾病計劃(PolioPlus Program)。到 1990 年為止，扶輪基金會已經提供獎助金給 91 個國家，資助口服小兒麻痺疫苗、訓練和設備的費用。

儘管中華人民共和國尚未包羅為「扶輪國家」，扶輪基金會還是在 1989 年 10 月通過世界衛生組織(World Health Organization)提供了 1,500 萬美元的贈款，以幫助在雲南省昆明市建設脊髓灰質炎疫苗生產設施。也是在同月，扶輪基金會又向中國追加了 100 萬美元的 PolioPlus 補充疫苗。其後又為「國家免疫日」提供了 200 萬美元的經費，中國國家主席江澤民和多位中央領導人參加了在多個城市舉行的全國免疫日活動。

在 1989 年 6 月，大韓民國政府前部長、國際扶輪前地區總監宋尹襄(Song In-Sang 音譯)，歡迎 38,878 位來賓參加漢城國際扶輪年會，這是有史以來第二大規模的一次。國際扶輪前理事歐策經(Oh Chae-Kyung 音譯)對來自日本有 16,000 位成員的代表團說：「直到不久之前，韓日兩國距離雖然如此近，但兩國的關係卻如此疏遠。由於扶輪的關係，我們今天得以目睹在韓日關係上，建立新的里程碑。」他告訴大家，當扶輪社員是他個人莫大的驕傲，並激勵年會出席者一起唱主題歌曲：「手牽手」。(『註』2005 年 1 月 19 日「漢城」正式改名為「首爾」)

1990 年代 --- 成長、捐獻、服務

扶輪在亞洲成長的速度，超過任何地方。1984 年以來，亞洲的扶輪社數目從 3,876 家擴增到 5,800 家，而扶輪社員人數則從 176,800 人增加到 263,000 人。日本、印度、和韓國，是亞洲地域扶輪社數目和社員人數最多的國家。就全世界來講，只有美國的扶輪社數目比日本還多。趕上亞洲 75 週年成為扶輪國家的，是東亞的單一半總統制共和國——蒙古國(Mongolia)。位於首都

的烏蘭巴托扶輪社(Ulaanbaatar Rotary Club)於1994年冬季組織，並於1995年1月10日獲得授予證書(圖見第15頁)。該社由英國領地香港的沙田扶輪社(Shatin Rotary Club)輔導成立，香港是國際扶輪3450地區的一部分。

儘管亞洲的扶輪社在全球所有扶輪社中所佔比例不足23%，但主導了扶輪基金會一般基金(General Fund)的捐獻。在1993-1994年度的第三季末，捐獻最多的30個地區中，有28個位於日本、臺灣或韓國。到1994年第一季為止，臺灣的3470地區領先國際扶輪所有502個地區，一般基金捐獻超過850,000美元。

1991-1992年度國際扶輪社長，印度昌迪加爾(Chandigarh)的薩寶(Rajendra K. Saboo)呼籲扶輪社員「超越自己向前看」。在地域服務計劃中，巴基斯坦的扶輪社員提供設備給一個殘障兒童中心，而香港的扶輪社員贊助了殘障者的「第三屆國際展能節」(International Abilitylympics)。加拿大某扶輪社運用一筆卡爾米勒發現獎助金(Carl P. Miller Discovery Grant)，和尼泊爾的兩家扶輪社共同籌劃在尼泊爾建立一個兒童之家，以照顧孤兒和被遺棄的兒童。在備受1993-1994年度社長巴斯(Robert R. Barth)讚譽的「傑出扶輪計劃」，菲律賓的扶輪社員贊助主辦了職業訓練，而印度的扶輪社員賑濟了飢民。

為了支持消除小兒麻痺等疾病計劃，數以萬計的扶輪義工分發小冊子，運送醫療人員、疫苗和兒童到防疫站，並幫助衛生官員收集小兒麻痺監察資訊。在印度、菲律賓、和印尼，扶輪社員協助大規模免疫活動。泰國有些扶輪社幫流離失所的高棉人打預防針，並協助寮國、越南、和緬甸的免疫工作。為了幫助中國大陸對一億個兒童實施小兒麻痺免疫，日本的扶輪社員慷慨解囊，補充扶輪基金資助不足的部份差額。

迄今為止，亞洲是世界上人口最多的地區，為扶輪帶來了廣闊的增長前景。扶輪會不會重返過去曾經設有扶輪社，而其人道和教育計劃需求正在增加之中的國家？其他地方的增長環境如何？1994年1月在香港舉行，由國際扶輪理事宋尹襄主持的「社長工作坊」，擬出了扶輪如何在亞洲擴展到非扶輪國家(包括中華人民共和國)的策略。隨後，鄭慕智接受任命為國際扶輪亞洲事務委員會1994-1995年度主任委員。鄭慕智是一名律師，香港東北扶輪社(Hong Kong Northeast Rotary Club)的創社社長，1993-1994年度3450地區總監。

亞洲的扶輪社員繼續表現出國際性。例如，漢城扶輪社的120名社員中有來自15個不同國籍。有超過460個來自亞洲的大使獎學金得獎人，在1994-1995年度出國進修。而且有400多個來自亞洲的專業人士，加入團體研究交換訪問其他國家。在服務上互助合作的典型例子就是，當颱風侵襲關島造成破壞時，關島、日本、和美國的扶輪社便共同捐款，使關島的扶輪社員能夠重建一個避難所。

1994年是台北國際扶輪年會，以及亞洲第一家扶輪社——馬尼拉扶輪社75週年紀念。菲律賓總統拉莫斯(Fidel Valdez Ramos)，也是馬尼拉扶輪社社員，向扶輪運動致敬：「扶輪歷久彌新的義工精神，不僅超越了地理界線、教條和膚色。更在今日世界籠罩著冷漠、偏見和疏離的黑暗中，發出光芒。」

中華扶輪自 1919 年在上海創立，七十五年之後，在黃其光、黃敬譽兩位前總監的努力爭取之下，1994 年的國際扶輪年會終於在台北舉行。臺灣三個地區組成「地主國籌備委員會」，選出黃敬譽前總監為主任委員。籌備會負責文宣的台北北區扶輪社(Taipei North Rotary Club)賴東明前社長，以其豐沛的廣告業經驗，提出「乾杯在台北 Gan-Bei in Taipei」為年會的標語；並以「關公臉譜」為年會標章，表現台灣人的好客之道，以及豪爽的民族性。出席台北國際扶輪年會人數共有 31,161 人，來自 79 個國家和 17 個地理區域。而地主國扶輪社員之註冊率幾乎高達 90%，規模之大僅次於 1971 年日本的東京年會，以及 1989 年韓國的漢城年會。



1919



乾杯在台北
GAN-BEIN TAIPEI
The Chinese Hospitality Way

1994

台北年會活動自 1994 年 6 月 9 日至 15 日，連續七天。6 月 11 日除了其他會議、展覽、表演之外，尚有扶輪青年服務團論壇。香港吐露港扶輪社(Tolo Harbour Rotary Club)劉敬恒前社長是華語組兩位討論導師之一，臺灣本土參與者有六百多人，外加幾十名海外華裔。此外，有英語和日語兩個組別，人數則比較少。6 月 12 日下午三時在國際會議中心舉行揭幕儀式，中華民國李登輝總統蒞臨演講。6 月 13 日「扶輪服務亞洲 75 年」慶祝會上，特邀嘉賓之一是 96 歲的上海扶輪社 1934-1935 年度社長朱博泉。他從上海飛到台北，在台上縷述 1935 年 2 月陪同保羅哈里斯在上海種植了一棵「友誼之樹」的情境，全場哄動，帶來了另一個高潮。

在這 75 年中取得了更多成就

亞洲的青少年人口正在膨脹，給扶輪帶來各種服務上的挑戰以及成長的機會。亞洲的扶輪社所輔導成立的扶輪少年服務團和扶輪青年服務團，比其他地域都多，尤其是印度、菲律賓、和日本更遙遙領先。扶少/扶青團員、基金會受獎人聯同扶輪社員執行一系列計劃——保護環境，協助老年人，教育文盲，對抗濫用麻醉藥品，以及在都市和鄉村地區消滅貧窮。亞洲和西太平洋的十個國家的小兒麻痺病例，佔全世界的 85%。雖然這十個國家中，大部分都沒有扶輪社，亞洲地域所有的扶輪社員還是支持以消滅小兒麻痺和其他疾病為目標的免疫活動。而國際扶輪也保證投入多達三千萬美元在這個全球性運動，以期在 1995 年底前將小兒麻痺自西太平洋消除。

亞洲扶輪的合作範例可以作為其他地域的榜樣。在這個世紀的歷史上，亞洲曾經歷過最血腥的衝突。對亞洲而言，和平最珍貴：

- 日本和韓國的扶輪社員每兩三年就舉行一次親善會議，通常輪流在兩國舉行；1994 年為止已辦過五次會議。
- 日本和美國在 1993 年於美國舉辦了一次成功的扶輪友誼會議。
- 印度的 3070 地區和巴基斯坦的 3270 地區獲得扶輪基金會一筆和平獎助金，舉辦了一次會議，以促進兩國間的商業往來、合作及友好關係。