Rotary in the State of Manchuria

on the Northeastern Chinese Mainland

By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)

18 September 2016 (85 years of the Mukden Incident)

Located at the northeastern Chinese mainland, officially the "State of Manchuria" prior to 1934 and the "Empire of (Great) Manchuria" (大滿洲帝國) after 1934, Manchukuo (滿洲國) was a puppet state of the Japanese Empire in Manchuria (滿洲) from 1932 until 1945. It was founded as a republic in 1932 after the Imperial Japan's invasion of the Chinese territory Manchuria, and in 1934 it became a constitutional monarchy under the *de facto* control of Japan. It had limited international recognition but was recognized by Rotary International as a "Rotary Country" (*see the map on Page 4*). The territory was the homeland of the Manchus, including the emperors of the Ch'ing Empire (大清國) (*Manchu Dynasty*). In 1931, Japan seized the region following the Mukden Incident (九・一八瀋陽事變/奉天事變/盛京事變) on September 18. A pro-Japanese government was installed one year later with Aisin-Gioro Puyi (愛新覺羅·溥儀), the last Ch'ing Emperor, as the nominal regent and later emperor. Manchukuo's government was dissolved in 1945 after the surrender of Imperial Japan at the end of World War II.

Rotary Extension or Boosterism

In this short-life state of 15 years, there had been Rotary activities with 4 clubs formed:
(1) Dairen Rotary Club (大連ロータリークラブ) – Charter #3037 dated: 21 January 1929
(2) Mukden Rotary Club (奉天ロータリークラブ) – Charter #3116 dated: 11 April 1929
(3) Harbin Rotary Club (哈爾濱ロータリークラブ) – Charter #3334 dated: 4 June 1930
(4) Hsinking Rotary Club (新京ロータリークラブ) – Charter #3742 dated: 11 January 1935

They were all members of the 70th District of Rotary International, of which the territory was compiled with the Japan proper, Manchuria, Chosen (*Korean Peninsula*) (朝鮮), and the Island of Formosa (*Taiwan*) (臺灣). However, these 4 clubs were all terminated on the same day of 31 December 1940, but the reason was not disclosed.

This Rotary extension can be said as the result of the "Empire and Boosterism of the Tokyo Style". A sense of arrival pervades the Tokyo Rotary Club's activities and speeches throughout the 1920s as the Japanese clubs grew in reputation worldwide---and the Japanese Empire itself continued its expansion. Members of the Chinese Rotary clubs, however, began complaining by

the early 1930s that the Japanese Rotarians were using their clubs in Manchuria and their control of the 70th District as a vehicle for expansion of the Japanese Empire into all of East Asia and the "South Seas". The Chinese Rotarians had good reason for concern.

When Suzuma Suzuki (*Classification "Linen Goods—Manufacturing"*) spoke on his visit in Mukden (奉天) and Dairen (*Dalian*) (大連) in August 1929, he recounted the eagerness of fellow Japanese businessmen of those cities to establish their own Rotary clubs because, he explained to his Tokyo Rotary Club: "Manchuria is considered by the world as the richest treasure house, and all nations are making investigation concerning it. The key to the hidden treasure is now held by our brother Rotarians in Dairen and Mukden, and they are anxiously waiting to show us the secret, so that we may all come back millionaires. This is the best and probably the only opportunity we shall have for grabbling the treasure which all nations are looking for!"

For Suzuki, time was the essence. The future Rotarians of Manchuria could prove an invaluable resource for the expansion of Japanese economic interests in those key cities, so Suzuki formed the "on-to-Dairen-and-Mukden committee" that week as a way to drum up support for a joint business trip to those cities by Tokyo Rotarians. Forming such a committee was standard procedure in Rotary's brand of boosterism. When the Dairen-Mukden Charter Night came to pass in early October 1929, 72 Rotarians and spouses from Tokyo arrived in the Dairen harbour and were greeted by "Rotary flags streaming upon the roof of the pier, and many members with ladies waiting to welcome us." At the celebration dinner itself, "the dining room was tastefully decorated with the flags of many nations and that of Rotary International. Vice-President Ohdaira [of the new Dairen Rotary Club] … spoke of the phenomenal growth Rotary is making throughout the world" while the Club's other Vice-President, Furusawa, told of "how the Club had been originally conceived and brought into existence through the kindness of Tom Sutton." Since Tom Sutton, Rotary International President 1928-1929, had given active support to the idea of establishing clubs in these cities while presiding over the Second Rotary Pacific Conference hosted by Tokyo in the fall of 1928, the boosterism of Suzuki, Ohdaira, and Furusaws carried the imprimatur of Rotary International's highest officials.

Delegates from Dairen and other Rotary clubs attend the charter night at Mukden. The picture shows the delegates touring the older section of the city where the Imperial Ch'ing palaces and tombs remain as they were centuries ago.

The next day the entire group of Tokyo and Dairen Rotarians and spouses went to Port Arthur (*Lǚshùn*) (旅順) to be "*shown the old battle ground*" (where the Japanese destroyers shot the opening salvos of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904 with a surprise attack on the Russian fleet stationed there). Many of the guests Rotarians then continued to visit Mukden "by way of a visit to the Iron Foundry in Anshan", where the newly hatched Mukden Rotarians "at a signal from the Chairman, stood up and, forming a circle about the hall with flags and pennants in hand, 'ringed' around the seated guests singing Rotary songs in Japanese."

By their arrival to Harbin (哈爾濱), "the future commercial centre of the Far East", it was becoming evident how little space there was between these Japanese Rotarians' visions of trade expansion and the growing imperial ambitions of the Japanese Empire in Manchuria.

Manchuria, however, was not the only land brimming with economic potential in the eyes of Japanese Rotarians. Other than the Korean Peninsula, there were more explorations in the South China Sea islands.

With Mayor Zenjirō Horikiri (堀切善次郎) becoming an Active Member of the Tokyo Rotary Club, the private service club continued down the path of blurring lines between the imperial state and the expanding industrial base of Japan at all levels. The syncretism of Japanese nationalism and Rotary's principles of "business morality" was rather tenable---only the admixture seemed much less neutral in practice than in theory. Apart from Rotary International's gentlemanly request that the Tokyo Rotarians remain apolitical, there were no logical or institutional guarantees that the lofty ideals of Rotary's civic internationalism could not become handmaidens to Japanese imperialism.

The first real test of the Japanese Rotarians' devotion to Empire or to Rotary's civic internationalism came in the aftermath of a small explosion close to railway line owned by the South Manchuria Railway on 18 September 1931. Later dubbed the Mukden Incident, the explosion was blamed on Chinese dissidents by the Imperial Japanese Army, already based in Manchuria to defend the growing interests of the Japanese Empire. The explosion became a cause belli for Japan, resulting in a full-scale invasion of Manchuria and, six months later, the creation of the puppet state known as Manchukuo.

How would the Japanese and Chinese Rotarians respond to the incident? Would their national allegiance trump their internationalist creed? A clear answer came with the Tokyo Rotary Club's publication in English of a booklet《The Manchurian Problem》in December 1931.

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To have a comprehensive picture about the State of Manchuria from the eyes of an American-Rotarian, it is better to read the reprint article《The Land of the Manchus》by Lilian Dow Davidson, on Pages 5-9, which was published on the August 1932 Issue of《The ROTARIAN》magazine. Lilian was the wife of James Wheeler Davidson (達飛聲/禮密臣), Honorary General Commissioner of Rotary International, who took couple of years in carrying out the Rotary extension mission in the Far East. This article was their impression after the visit to Manchuria.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Sweden 40
Suomi Finland 8
Estonia 3
Latvia 2
Lithuania 2
Czecho-Slovakia 39
Poland 10
Hungary 14
Roumania 9
Bulgaria 8
Cyprus 1
Hatay 1
Greece 3
Syria 1
Tunisia 1
Egypt 6
Sudan 1
Lebanon 1
Palestine 3
Kenya 1
Southern Rhodesia 2
China 25
India 27
Burma 4
Ceylon 2
Thailand 1
Manchuria (Manchukuo) 4
Chosen
Japan 42
Formosa
Hong Kong 1
Guam 1
Philippine Islands 8
Federated Malay States 5
Sarawak
Straits Settlements 3
Sumatra
Java
Netherlands Indies 25
Indian Ocean
Australia 83
Fiji Islands 1
New Zealand 25
Ocean
Rotary Girdles the Globe
Map showing the Number of Rotary Clubs
Political and Geographical divisions
the World as of January 2, 1940.
The Growth of Rotary
YEAR CLUBS MEMBERS
05 1 30
10 16 1.500
15 186 20.000
20 758 56.800
YEAR CLUBS MEMBERS
1925 2093 108.000
1930 3343 153.000
1935 3848 161.000
1940 5030 212.000

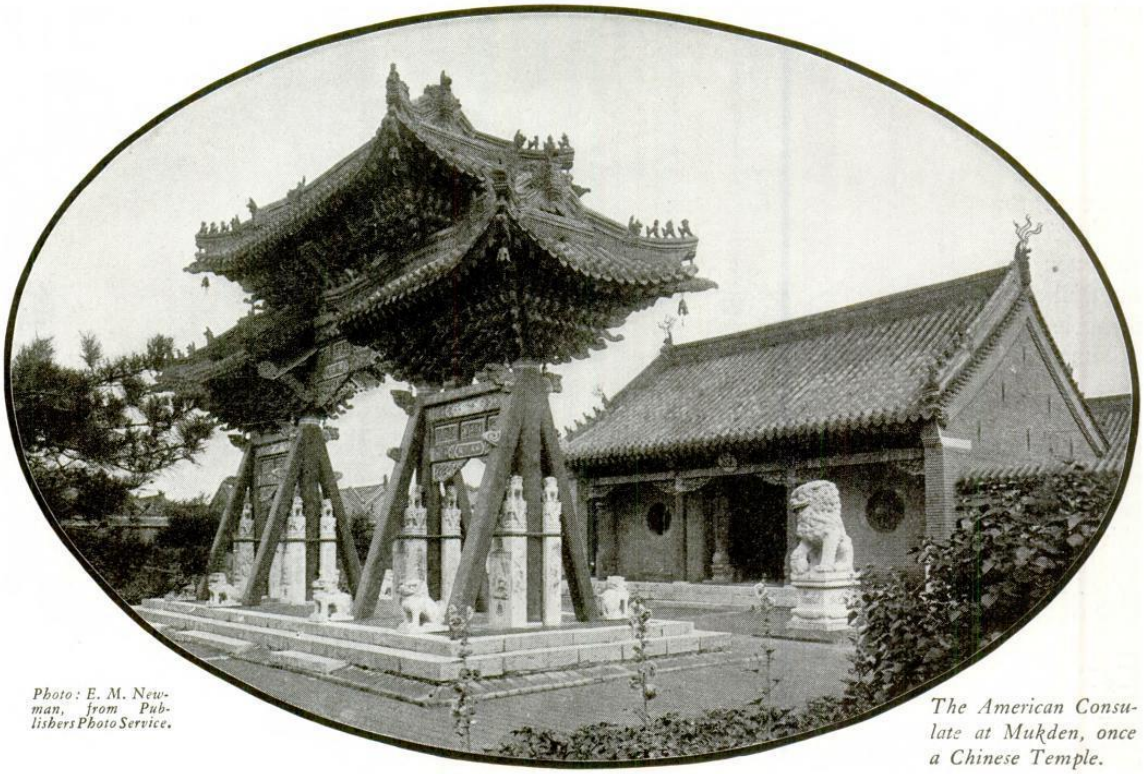


Photo: E. M. Newman, from Publishers Photo Service.

The American Consulate at Mukden, once a Chinese Temple.

The Land of the Manchus

By Lillian Dow Davidson

The Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria—Yesterday the home of nomadic tribes of Manchu Tartars—but today rich in commercial and industrial resources.

MANCHURIA, so to speak, was thrust upon me. When I took my husband for better or for worse, I acquired with him a large, flat, travel-battered tin box, containing an unfinished manuscript of 250,000 words on Manchuria. In fact, memory carries me back further still, to the dawn of our friendship, when during the seventeen-day voyage on board a Pacific liner, together we sorted, clipped, and pasted in a scrapbook, hundreds of newspaper clippings dealing with the Russo-Japanese War then in full swing in Manchuria.

With the completion of Jim's huge volume on Formosa in 1902, Prince Gargarin of the Russian Foreign Service, on behalf of the Russian government, concluded arrangements with him to write a somewhat similar book on those parts of Manchuria and Siberia served by the Trans-Siberian Railway. This, the longest railway in the world, then extended from Dalny (now Dairen) at the southern end of Manchuria, through Mukden, Harbin, and on to Moscow and Warsaw. Provided with a special car, with servants and an interpreter, he worked under very pleasant conditions while in these countries, although he found it extremely lonely at times.

This car had been his home for three months when the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War closed the line to passenger traffic thus putting an end to his travels. Jim, who had been granted leave of absence, was recalled to the Foreign Service in China and thus was a premature finis written on his unborn book. . . The poor old box still lies in our attic, gathering dust from year to year. Fortunately it was

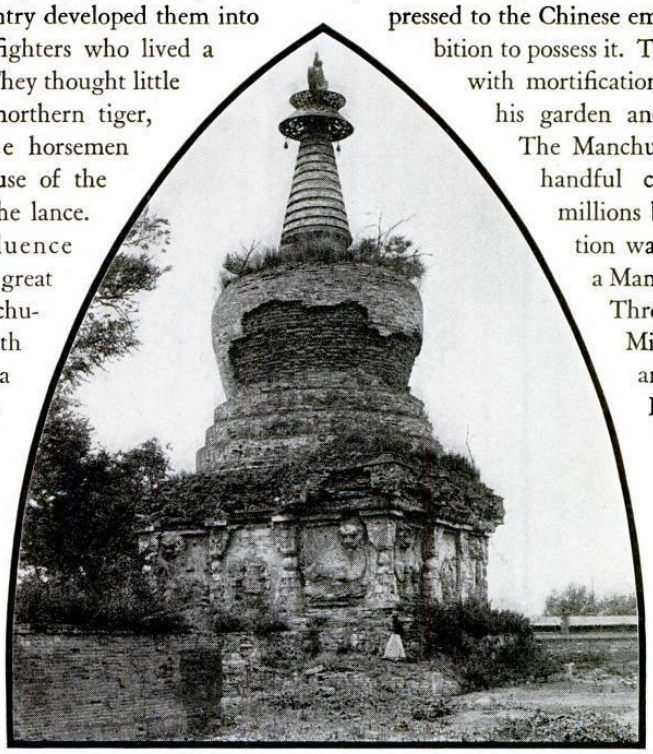
Photo: E. M. Newman, from Publishers Photo Service

Hundreds of Chinese Sampans nose their way here and there in the harbor at Dairen.

not a total loss, for parts of it were published at the time in the *Century* and other magazines. I am now drawing heavily on Jim's material for this present sketch.

Manchuria which lies to the east of Mongolia and the north of Korea, the former home of nomadic and pastoral tribes of Manchu Tartars, has had an interesting history. The few Manchu tribes distributed over Manchuria, although of the same Mongolian stock, were yet quite different from the Chinese in China proper. The roving life, spent mostly on horseback, in this wild country developed them into rude, hardy, fearless fighters who lived a rather primitive life. They thought little of killing the fierce northern tiger, single-handed. These horsemen were experts in the use of the bow and arrow and the lance.

The Manchu influence spread rapidly over the great plains of western Manchuria. Early in the sixteenth century there arose a Manchu Chief, Nurhachu by name, who united the scattered tribes and welded them into a formidable force which even great China deemed it wise to conciliate. Such warriors were they, that when the last of the Chinese emperors was besieged in his capital in Peking by Chinese rebels, an envoy was hastily dispatched to Nurhachu at his court in Mukden to induce him to bring 50,000 horsemen to the emperor's relief.



One of two Llama temples in Mukden, said to be more than 2000 years old.

Photo: E. M. Newman, from Publishers Photo Service.

ONCE installed in China, however, it was impossible to get them out, for their chief began looking upon the country with covetous eyes and even expressed to the Chinese emperor himself his ambition to possess it. The emperor, overcome with mortification and grief, retired to his garden and committed suicide. The Manchus, then, were a mere handful compared to China's millions but Nurhachu's ambition was fulfilled for in 1644 a Manchu sat on the Dragon Throne in Peking and the Ming Dynasty came to an end. This Manchu Dynasty ruled over China for 268 years and terminated with the rise of the Republic of China in 1912.

As the original home of the Manchu Dynasty, Manchuria, in the eyes of this new emperor of China, deserved

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honored treatment. The great home country was to remain the exclusive property of all Manchus and Chinese were forbidden to hold land in it. The Manchu policy, which in its conception, provided for the continuance and development of a great race of pure Manchus who would always be at the beck and call of the Manchu Dynasty and would be a safeguard against the restoration of Chinese rule, brought about results quite the reverse of those anticipated. In an attempt to maintain the stamina of the Manchu race, its warlike spirit and prowess, the emperor wisely commanded each Manchu officer to return to the wilds of Manchuria once a year to hunt the tiger. In a generation or two these Manchus were hiring substitutes to perform this task while they sank deeper and deeper in the lap of luxury. In order to garrison the conquered Chinese cities with their own people, Manchus were brought into China in such numbers that whole sections of Manchuria were depopulated.

It was declared by special decree that all Manchus should belong to one of the eight banner corps and receive for all time a monthly pension as defenders of China. To the lowliest, a sheepskin coat was given each year with a small stipend, but this yearly allowance increased with each rung of the social ladder until the highest Manchu mandarins were receiving huge sums to properly maintain their rank and position.

COULD anything more perfect be devised to sap the physical energy of a virile race? In the absence of a strenuous life, the Manchus lost all their cunning and warlike skill which had brought them a great empire. Thus were the Manchus and Manchuria itself absorbed. So complete was their degeneration as a separate race that they abandoned even their language. History, once again, had proved the truth of the saying, "China is a sea which salts everything that flows into it."

Centuries ago, the southern part of Manchuria was occupied by Koreans, but just how far north they extended is not known. However, at the time of Nurhachu, they had been pushed back and Manchuria stretched virtually to the banks of the Yalu River in the south, the [*Continued on page 43*]

One of the many picturesque shopping streets of Mukden.

Photo: Burton Holmes, from Ewing Galloway.

The Land of the Manchus

[*Continued from page 34*]

boundary line today between Korea and Manchuria and north into what is now Siberia.

It was unreasonable to expect that the peasant farmers in overpopulated China would permit an adjoining and sparsely populated land to remain unexploited merely because their own government forbade them to enter. No sooner had the Manchus completed their subjugation of South China than the northern Chinese began to spread into Manchuria. The local Manchu thought the life of a farmer too strenuous, preferring to hunt, act as herdsman or gatherer of wild ginseng, so he presented no opposition. True, the Chinese could not at first legally own land, nevertheless, in some obscure fashion, they eventually obtained control of the more fertile districts of South Manchuria.

THE Chinese, leaving their ancestral homes in famine-haunted Chili and Shangtung, began arriving in increasing numbers. The greatest mass migration known to history during a single decade took place from China into Manchuria from 1919 to 1929; officially estimated at from ten to fifteen million persons. About five million of them found their way into the two northern provinces of Kirin and Heilungkiang. For the same amount of work on the land here, they can be assured of an abundance of food. Now, the great bulk of the 25,000,000 people are Chinese. Of the pure Manchus, there remain but a few scattered communities.

Excluding the leased area in South Manchuria, there are in Manchuria proper some 135,000 Japanese, 70,000 Russians, and perhaps a thousand or so of other nationalities. The climate in Manchuria is too rigorous to appeal to Japanese farmers, though a large number of Koreans carry on successfully in Manchuria as tillers of the soil. One finds the Japanese there as government employees, as industrialists, and merchants.

Manchuria, if placed with its greatest length east and west, would reach from New York to Chicago. Its area of 363,000 square miles, is less than a fifth of the area of China, about equal to France and Germany combined or three fourths the combined area of the Canadian prairie provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In latitude, it occupies a position corresponding to the territory extending from Washington, D. C., to Hopedale, Labrador. The climate differs somewhat, however, from that of the districts mentioned. In South Manchuria, it is colder than at Washington. The climate is generally not unlike that of Alberta and Saskatchewan or the Dakotas in the States. In northern Manchuria, there is a winter of almost arctic severity, though the snowfall scarcely exceeds that of the Nebraska plains. In winter a temperature of 45° below zero is not infrequently registered.

Manchuria is well provided with navigable rivers. The majestic Amur, one of the great rivers of the world, is fed by streams having their sources far in the interior of Mongolia and in the Baikal districts of Siberia. If one includes the Shilka River, the Amur can be navigated by steamers for more than 2,000 miles. The Sungari, which flows into the Amur near the northwest frontier, is in Manchuria throughout its entire length, and is navigable for nearly seven hundred miles. The Argun flows into the Amur near the northern frontier, and steamer communication is possible for five hundred miles. In the south there are the Liao and the Yalu.

The Liao flows into Liaotung Gulf near Newchwang, and can be entered by sea-going steamers which anchor off this port. Chinese junks can ascend the stream for more than a hundred and seventy-five miles. The Yalu River flows into Korea Bay and forms the northwest boundary of Korea. It is navigable for small coasting steamers for thirty-five miles. Chinese junks, however, can ascend several hundred miles.

Manchuria is divided into the three provinces of Heilungkiang, Kirin, and Shengking or Fengtien. In an effort to terminate the custom of regarding Manchuria as a separate political unit, the Nanking government since its formation has referred to this section of China as the "Three Eastern Provinces." Heilungkiang is the northernmost and the largest of the three provinces. It has an area of 203,000 square miles with a population of 2,500,000. Its capital is Tsitsihar which is located in the center of a great plain. It is largely mountainous with large tracts of barren land. There is, however, much arable land upon which wheat and other cereals can be grown. The northwestern part is a great plain, a continuation of the great grazing plains of Mongolia.

Kirin comprises territory from east to west between the Sungari River and Fengtien province. It has an area of 105,000 square miles and a population of 7,500,000. The city of Kirin is the capital. A considerable portion of the western district consists of plains and low, hilly country of black adobe. It is splendidly suited for cereal growing. The eastern two thirds of this province is a mountainous wilderness, sparsely settled, and has long provided an excellent hiding place for bandits. Harbin in this province is almost the geographical center of Manchuria.

Shengking or Fengtien province, the southernmost of the three, is exceptionally well favored, containing, as it does, the richest treasures of the country. It has an area of 60,000 square miles and a population of 15,000,000. Mukden is the capital. It includes that portion lying to the west of the Yalu River. The eastern half is mountainous and contains virgin forests. The Valley of the Liao which runs north and south is exceedingly fertile. A district larger than New York is drained by this river and its branches and nearly all the territory is either alluvial or a rich rolling country. The soil is chiefly sandy loam and in some places water can be obtained a few feet below the surface. The climatic conditions are such that the crop failures and their attendant famines, so common in China, are practically unknown. This district is the first in the world in yield of the soya bean which of late years has created a great interest for few productions of the soil serve a more useful purpose.

IN addition there is the former Kwangtung province forming the southern end of the Liaotung peninsula, the lease of which at the end of the Russo-Japanese War passed from defeated Russia to Japan by the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905. The Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915 extended this lease to 1997. With it passed also the control of the South Manchuria Railway with its main line from Dairen to Changchun and branch lines from Mukden to Antung, to the Fushun Coal Mines, to the Yentai Coal Mines, to Newchwang and to Port Arthur, totalling 696 miles in all. In this territory in 1926, there were 866,506 Chinese and 227,301 Japanese. Since this time the South Manchuria Railway bears the same relation to Manchuria that the Canadian Pacific Railway does to Canada. Besides the railway itself

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and the largest railway workshops in the Far East, the South Manchuria Railway owns iron mines, coal mines, power-plants, iron foundries, glass and brick works, hotels, and docks.

Although Manchuria possesses much mineral wealth, it is of the greatest importance agriculturally. The great central plain of Manchuria has some of the richest soil in the whole world. We hear a great deal about Manchurian wheat but only 7,000,000 of the 80,000,000 acres under cultivation are thus used while nearly one fourth is given over to the humble little legume, the soya bean, which ranks first in Manchurian exports and is the source of most of the wealth of Manchuria. The Manchurian soil, especially that of South Manchuria, is ideal for its growth, possessing a certain bacteria without which it can not grow. Soya beans to the amount of 150,000,000 bushels are produced annually.

One is rather apt to look askance at any article that is claimed to be good for both man and beast but this bean fulfils this claim. The rapid rise of its cultivation which has been fostered by the South Manchuria Railway, is said to be one of the most remarkable developments agriculturally of modern times. It leaves Manchuria as bean cake, bean oil, or just plain beans. As bean cake it is an excellent fodder for animals and is also used as a soil fertilizer.

The soya bean has been an important staple food for the Chinese for thousands of years. "Blind experiment, that guiding angel of the Orient, was kind," says W. A. Adolph, professor of Chemistry, Yenching University, Peking. "It taught the Chinese the importance of vitamin-containing foods. . . Of all the varieties of beans, it is nothing short of remarkable that the Chinese farmer-dietitian, thousands of years ago, chose to develop and retain in his agricultural repertoire just that one variety which contained the highest percentage of protein, and also the highest percentage of fat. The soya bean was the one vegetable product which could in any sense replace meat in his dietary."

MUKDEN (pronounced Mookden) is the most important commercial city in South Manchuria, with a population of 400,000. Three railway lines meet here: the South Manchuria Railway running from Port Arthur and Dairen through Mukden on to Changchun where it meets the Chinese Eastern Railway which in turn connects with the Trans-Siberian Railway; the Peiping (Peking)-Mukden Line which connects China with Manchuria and Europe. (It is 525 miles or 23 hours to Peking and 1263 miles or 55 hours to Shanghai); the Mukden-Antung Line which connects with the railway running through Korea to Japan.

It was in Mukden that Nurhachu established his capital after the confederation of the tribes in 1625 and it was from here that the Manchus carried on their conquest of China. The most interesting part of this old city, occupying its very heart, in fact, is the compound containing the old imperial palaces. Even after the Manchus moved their capital to Peking the Manchu court functioned here along the lines of the government at Peking. The wealthy Manchu mandarins kept up establishments and they used to travel here to worship at the tombs of their ancestors.

The Japanese Concession is the newer portion of this old city and this part is taking on the aspect of a modern metropolis, fine broad streets lined with new buildings designed along Western lines. The country surrounding Mukden is all very rich agriculturally. This city ranks next to Ying Kow, in the manufacture of bean oil and bean cake.

The Rotary Club of Mukden entertained us at a *sukiyaki* tiffin. *Sukiyaki* is a favorite dish of ours and the fact that it is cooked at the table makes it doubly appetizing. Each one of the big round tables at which we were seated had in its center an electric plate upon which rested a shallow aluminum pan. At our table the Japanese president of the club acted as chef occasionally assisted by one of the ladies. At his side was a huge platter upon which the raw ingredients were most artistically arranged and most satisfying to the eye—the rich red undercut of beef sliced to paper-like thinness, raw pale yellow bamboo shoots, the white and green of thinly sliced leeks, creamy macaroni, etc.

A small piece of beef fat was placed in the pan and when piping hot, the sliced vegetables were added, cleverly conveyed from platter to pan by means of chop sticks. Soup stock is added from time to time and an occasional dash of soy sauce. When about half done, the meat is dropped in and a bit of sugar sprinkled over it. While this main dish was cooking, we were served with soup and sliced raw fish which when dipped in soy sauce tastes surprisingly like raw oysters.

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The Rotary Club of Dairen (大連ロータリークラブ) (大連扶輪社)

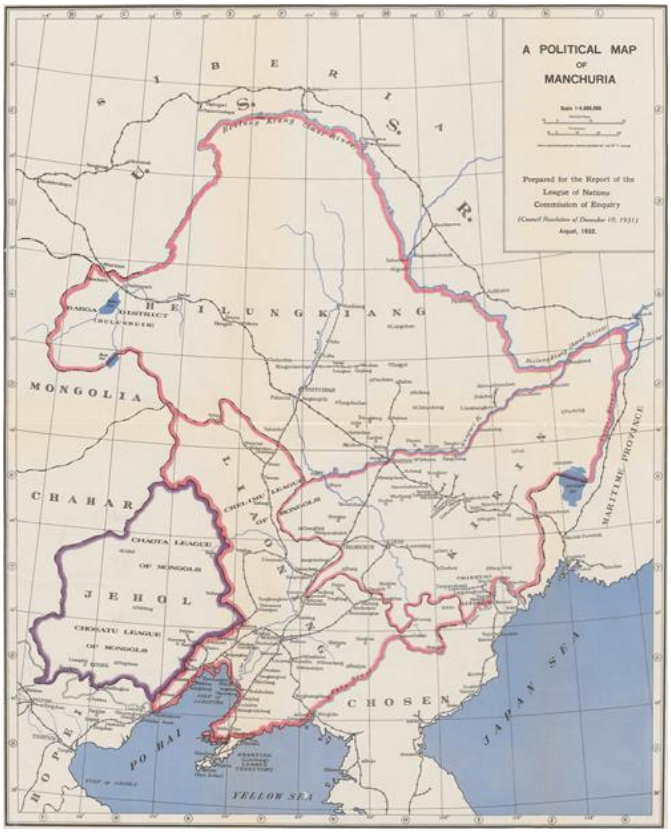
The Japanese Territory Dairen

Dairen, the spelling in Nippon language for "Dalian" (大連), is a major sea port located on the southern tip of the Liaodong Peninsula (遼東半島). It is the southernmost city in both Liaoning Province (遼寧省) and the entire northeastern Chinese mainland.

In April 1895 the Ch'ing Empire conceded defeat in the First Sino-Japanese War (甲午戰爭/清日戰爭), ceding Liaodong Peninsula, Taiwan and Penghu (臺灣、澎湖), and making many other concessions in the Treaty of Shimonoseki (17 April 1895) (馬關條約).

During the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, the Liaodong Peninsula became a major battleground. The Treaty of Portsmouth (signed 5 September 1905) (樸茨茅斯條約) ceded Port Arthur (*Lüshun*) (旅順) to the Imperial Japan, which set up the Kwantung Leased Territory (關東州), on roughly the southern half of present-day Dalian. Japanese invested heavily in the region, which became the main trading port between Manchuria and Japan. After control of the Liaodong Peninsula, the Japanese completed the Russian plan, developing a fine modern city and an efficient modern port. By 1931 Dairen was a major Japanese port in the Chinese mainland, exceeded in its volume of trade only by Shanghai (上海). Under the Japanese administration, Dairen became a major industrial centre. A chemical industry was established, and the city also became a centre of cotton-textile production. Since the completion of the South Manchuria Railway in 1901, it had been the Railway's headquarters; huge railway workshops were built to supply locomotives, rolling stock, and equipment to the Railway and also to other rail lines in Korea and northern China. In the 1930s the machine-building industry was further developed with the construction of a large plant belonging to the Dairen Machinery Company. In addition, shipbuilding became important during that decade, and by 1941 the port was producing ships of 8,000 tons.

Japan leased the area from Manchukuo after establishing that puppet state in 1932. In 1937, as the Second Sino-Japanese War began, Japan enlarged and modernized the trade zone as two cities: Dairen in the north and Ryojun (旅順) (*Lüshun or Port Arthur*) in the south.



Location of the sea port Dairen beyond the southern border of Manchuku

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ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

221 E. Cullerton St., Chicago, U. S. A.
2 Pelikanstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland
34-5 Norfolk St., Strand, London, England

JAN 1929
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APPLICATION FROM CLUB FOR MEMBERSHIP

To the Secretary, Rotary International, Chicago, U. S. A.:

The Rotary Club of Dairen of the State or Province of Kwantung Leased Territory,

having been duly organized on the Twenty first day of Nov, 19 1928,

with Twenty three charter members, each representing a different classification of whom a roster list is hereto attached, now applies for membership in

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International, which are hereby ratified by this club and the following

understandings and agreements:

1. **As our Constitution, we have adopted the Standard Club Constitution for Rotary Clubs, copy of which, authenticated by the signatures of the president and secretary of our club, is attached herewith, together with copy of the By-Laws adopted by this club. No change in, or amendment to, the club's Constitution herewith submitted, nor any amendment to the club's By-Laws which will conflict with the Constitution of the club or with the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International, will be made without first submitting the same to the secretary of Rotary International for approval by its Board of Directors.**

2. **This club will be bound by any and all amendments to the Standard Club Constitution which may be adopted hereafter as provided in Article I, Section 3, of the By-Laws of Rotary International, and in Article XI of the Constitution of this club.**

3. **This club will remit payment for its members' subscriptions to THE ROTARIAN as provided for in the club By-Laws** upon receipt of invoice covering such subscriptions. (An obligation of membership in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland. Elsewhere—voluntary.)

4. **NO ADDITIONAL MEMBERS will be elected until this club has received official notice of its election to membership in Rotary International. Thereafter this club will steadily though carefully add to its membership, but during the first year of its existence NOT MORE THAN THREE NEW members will be introduced into the club DURING ANY CALENDAR MONTH.**

5. **During the same period this club will not establish any classification not included in Rotary's "Outline of Classifications,"** unless it has the written approval of the District Governor (or, in the case of a non-districted club, of the Secretary of Rotary International).

And furthermore, in our desire to develop true Rotarians and a Rotary club observing certain fundamentals that will make of it a properly functioning unit, this club is hereby pledged to maintain the following

fundamental characteristics of Rotary:

1. The classification principle of membership.
2. Attendance, at least in the required minimum for continuance of membership.
3. Fellowship, in the establishment of intimate and lasting friendships.
4. The use of the club meeting in the making of broader and better business men—in training men more capable of rendering service in their vocations and in the community in which they live.
5. The requirement that members strive for the betterment of their craft, particularly stressing higher business standards and practices.
6. An obligation to do effective but non-duplicative service in their community, state or province and country.
7. Service to humanity.

Attached hereto is remittance amounting to $100.00, U. S. Currency, covering the charter fee as provided in Article I, Section 2, of the By-Laws of Rotary International.

The present officers are:

Pres. Yosuke Matsuoka
V. P. Josaku Furusawa
Sec'y. Zenkichi Hamamura
Treas. Masao Yokoyama
S. at A. Shuntaro Tsuda

Directors (Complete list including officers):

Yosuke Matsuoka
Josaku Furusawa
Zenkichi Hamamura
Shuntaro Tsuda
Naoto Kohiyama
Ressuke Ishida
Makoto Kuroda

Regular weekly meetings are held:

Day— Thursday
Hour— 12.30 p.m.
Place— at Yamato Hotel

Dated 21st Nov 1928, Rotary Club of Dairen

Attest:

Z. Hamamura
Its Secretary.
72 Kusunoki cho
Address.
Dairen

By Y. Matsuoka
Its President.
Kodama cho
Address.
Dairen.

B11-5 27-1500

SERVICE ABOVE SELF

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

This certifies that the Rotary Club of

Dairen, South Manchuria

having been duly organized and having agreed, through its officers and members, to be bound by the Constitution and By-laws of Rotary International, which agreement is evidenced by the acceptance of this certificate, is now a duly elected member of

Rotary International
Club No. 3037

and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of such membership.

In witness whereof the seal of Rotary International is hereto affixed and the signatures of its officers, duly authorized, are subscribed hereto this twenty-first day of January, Anno Domini 1929.

President, Rotary International

Secretary, Rotary International

THIS CHARTER IS CANCELLED 14 July 1941 CHESLEY R. PERRY, Secretary

THIS CHARTER IS CANCELLED 14 July 1941 CHESLEY R. PERRY, Secretary

THIS CHARTER IS CANCELLED 14 July 1941 CHESLEY R. PERRY, Secretary

HE PROFITS MOST WHO SERVES BEST

316-JL-27-500

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

Birth of the Rotary Club

The Rotary Club of Dairen, located in the city of Dairen, South Manchuria, Kwantung Leased Territory (under the Japanese regime), was organized on 21 November 1928, and was admitted to Rotary International on 21 January 1929, Charter No. 3037. There were 23 charter members with 22 ethnic Japanese. Yōsuke Matsuoka (松岡洋右), General Manager and Vice-President of The South Manchuria Railway Co., Ltd. (南滿州鐵道株式會社理事、副總裁) (*Classification – Railway Administration*) was elected to serve as the first club president. The Club met on every Thursday at 12:30 p.m. at Yamato Hotel (大和旅館), bilingually in Nippon and English languages.

The Dairen Rotary Club became a member of the 70th District of Rotary International. In his report dated 14 December 1928, District Governor Unekichi Yoneyama (米山梅吉) wrote:

"The efforts to establish a club at Dairen for a year or so was ripen during the summer and the time to reap quickened by the Second Pacific Rotary Conference held in Tokyo. It was arranged to send to the city Rotarian Shin Inouye as the Governor's special representative. In the later part of September he visited and surveyed Dairen accompanying Mr. I. B. Sutton, the President R. I., who brought about telling influences over the people interested in Rotary. They talked over the matter with those prospective men: J. Yamamoto, Y. Matsuoka, R. Ishida and J. Furusawa. Then Organizing Committees were elected: J. Furusawa as chairman, R. Ishida, Z. Hamarura, M. Kuroda and S. Tsuda making up the personnel. The Organizing Meeting was held at Yamato Hotel Dairen on November 21st, with attendance of 16 men."

News Clipping

As at 31 December 1937, the Dairen Rotary Club had a total membership of 59 men. Excerpted below are some of the Club's activities reported on《The ROTARIAN》magazine:

February 1933

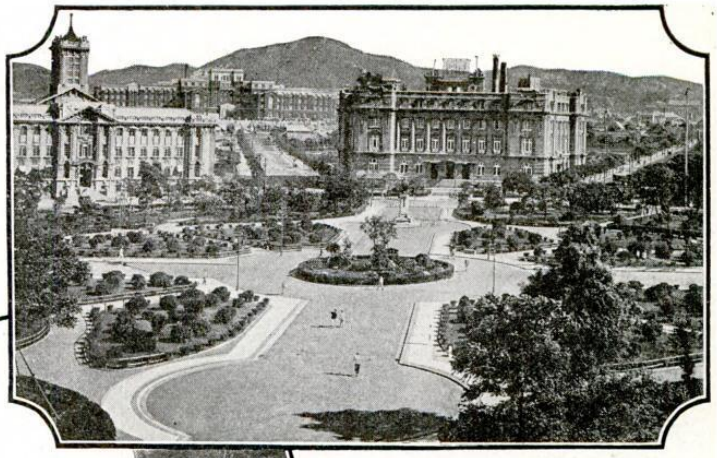
Members of the Cub celebrated its fourth anniversary with a meeting at which all members of their families were present. Suitable entertainment, including a magician, was provided for the children; while their elders had a program of their own which concluded with a dance.

March 1934

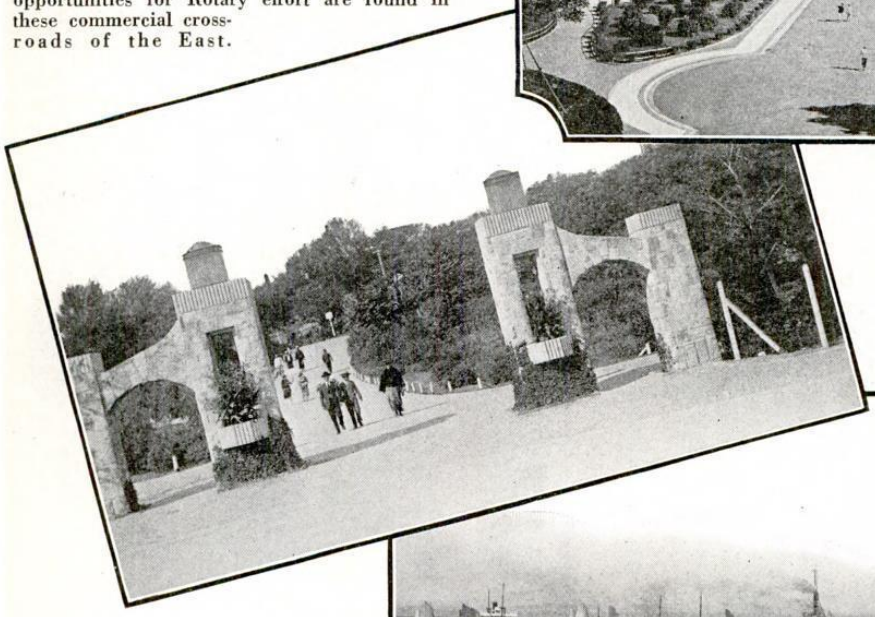
An investigation has been carried on by the Rotary Club of Dairen in determine the extent of the relief work should be carried on in behalf of refugees. The report will be submitted to civic authorities asking for their cooperation in providing suitable assistance.

Rotary Comes To Manchuria

A ROTARY CLUB has been organized at Dairen, South Manchuria, a part of the 70th District, which also includes Rotary clubs in Japan proper, Chosen, and Formosa. Many opportunities for Rotary effort are found in these commercial crossroads of the East.



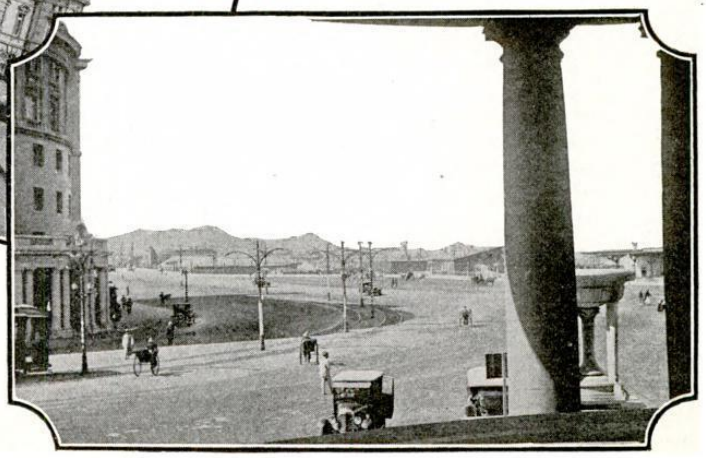
The Yamato Hotel (center) is the headquarters of the Rotary club. Various municipal buildings are shown with the beautiful public square in the foreground.



Entrance to the Denki pleasure grounds, a favorite haunt of pedestrians.

Great ships nose their way in and out of Dairen port—an impressive sight

The branch office of Yokohama Specie Bank, one of the important financial institutions of the East.



A view of the pier at Dairen Port, and distant hills.

The Rotary Club of Mukden (奉天ロータリークラブ) (奉天扶輪社)

Mukden (奉天府/盛京), the Manchu name of the city Shenyang (瀋陽), was the provincial capital of Fengtien Province (*Liaoning Province*) (奉天省) (*遼寧省*), and had been the largest city in Manchuria. Mukden was the ancestral capital of the Manchu's, who ruled the Ch'ing Empire from 1644 to 1911. The Japanese Empire occupied it in 1905 (after the Russo-Japanese War). However after the fall of the Ch'ing Empire and by 1914 it was ruled by Chinese warlords and had reverted its ancient Chinese name: Shenyang. But the city continued to be known as Mukden (or Moukden) in some English sources and in Japan through much of the first half of 20th century.

In the early 20th century, Shenyang began expanding out of its old city walls. The Shenyang Railway Station on the South Manchuria Railway and the Shenyang North Railway Station on the Jing-Feng Railway (京奉鐵路), both west of the old city, became the new commercial centers of Shenyang. In the 1920s, Mukden was the capital of the warlord Chang Tso-lin (張作霖). At the time, several factories were built by Chang to manufacture ammunition in the northern and eastern suburbs. These factories laid the foundation for Shenyang's industrial development.

After the Mukden Incident on 18 September 1931, the Japanese further invaded and occupied the rest of Manchuria in northeast Chinese mainland, and created the puppet state of Manchoukuo. During the Manchoukuo era (1932–1945), the city was again called Mukden, and was developed by the Japanese into a center of heavy industry. The Imperial Japan was able to exploit resources in Manchuria using the extensive network of railroads, such as, vast expanses of Manchurian forest were chopped down. The development of Mukden was also unbalanced in this period---municipal facilities were mostly located in Japanese residential areas, while Chinese residential areas had poor living conditions. Its original cultural heritage was allowed to retain while undergoing modernization. In 1938 its population was of 772,000 mostly Chinese, with 90,600 Japanese and 17,500 Koreans. Mukden had become a leading Japanese industrial and commercial center in Manchukuo.

Rotary Extension to Mukden

Shown on the next page is a picture in 1929 of the organizing committee of the Rotary Club at Mukden, the second to be organized in that State of Manchuria. Thus Rotary continued its forward march in the Far East. Here in the ancient seat of the Manchu Empire, with the tombs of the ancient rulers within the very confines of the city, came a modern institution which recokoned in terms of dynasties was born but yesterday, but having principles of universial, humantarian service, same of which were first voiced by Confucius.

The organizing committee of the Rotary Club of Mukden --- Left to right, seated, were: S. Takahashi, J. Suzuki, T. Sahara (Chairman), T. Amano, and T. Taketa. J. Furusawa (standing) was the vice-president of the Rotary Club of Dairen, and acted as the special representative in the organization of the new club.

Umekichi Yoneyama (米山梅吉), Governor of the 70th District, wrote to Chesley R. Perry, Rotary International Secretary on 8 January 1939 from Tokyo, Japan:

"I venture to inform you we have quite a hope of organizing a club in Mukden, South Manchuria. It is not premature, I believe, to take step towards it, because inspired by the establishment of Rotary Club of Dairen several prominent businessmen in Mukden are now tendering to me their earnest desire to have one there also. As you know, Mukden is the centre of Manchuria and its commercial, social, civic and educational conditions seem to be developed insomuch that they may affect success of a Rotary club and serve spreading the movements further. I shall be very glad if you let me know of your intention by wire, on receipt of which I hope to act upon the matter immediately."

In addition, these facts about Mukden were also provided:

(1) Population 336,411--- with 286,000 Chinese, 29,157 Korean, 19,524 Japanese, 1,730 Others

(2) Consulates--- French Republic, British Empire, Japanese Empire, Weimar Republic and Nazi Germany, Kingdom of Italy, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

(3) Banks--- Yokohama Specie Bank (横濱正金銀行); Bank of Chosen (朝鮮銀行); Kung Tsi Bank of Fengtien (奉天公濟平市錢號); Seiryu Bank (正隆銀行); Bank of Manchuria (東三省銀行); etc.

(4) Manufacturing Plants--- South Manchurian Sugar Mfg.; Mukden Linen Goods Mfg.; Man-Mo Woollen Goods Mfg.; Oriental Tobacco Mfg., etc.

(5) Newspapers--- Political Gazette; Hoten Shimbun (奉天新聞); Hoten Nichi-Nichi Shimbun (奉天日日新聞); Hoten Mainichi Shimbun (奉天每日新聞), etc.

(6) Churches & Temples--- English Christian Church; French Roman Catholic Church; Japanese Christian Church; Mission Chapel of Hongwanji Temple.

(7) Schools--- Chinese: Law School, Military School, Normal School, Fengtien Middle School;

Japanese: South Manchuria Railway Company's Medical College and Middle Schools, Girls' High School for Japanese and Chinese, Fengtien Foreign Language School.

(8) Hospitals--- The Japan Red Cross Society Hospital; South Manchuria Railway Hospital; Hospital of the United Free Church of Scotland.

(9) Industries--- Industries generally have not yet so much developed as even to meet the local demands which have of late greatly increased both in variety and in quantity because of the recent rapid growth of population and the conspicuous progress in social and civic conditions of the native inhabitants. But they shall attain before long a high degree of development that the city may stand really as an important industrial centre. In fact, it is a remarkable tendency that the investments by the Japanese and other foreign interests are steadily increasing and large factories are to be established.

(10) Commerce--- Mukden is the greatest distribution centre for goods in the middle South Manchuria. The chief exports are bean, bean-cakes, millet, wheat, rice, tobacco, hemp, drugs, and leathers. Above all the city is the greatest market of the fur trade in Manchuria. The chief imports are cotton cloth, cotton yarn, paper, kerosene, sugar, metal manufactures and miscellaneous goods. The returns for 1926 show that goods transported from the Mukden Station amounted to 331,541 tons while those brought in totaled 1,510,190, together aggregating 1,741,731 tons. There are two chambers of commerce, one in the walled-city, and one in New Town.

Approval from Rotary International

On 6 February 1929, Chesley R. Perry replied:

"We are enclosing confirmation of our cablegram of 5 February informing you that Mukden is approved for organization.

Mukden is on the approved list of cities in which Rotary clubs may be organized and we know that we can trust your good judgment in organizing a club there. We also know that if a club is organized at Mukden you will check over the charter list carefully to see that not more than three minor classifications appear under any one major classification.

The classification terminology on all charter lists must be checked up before they are sent on to the Board for approval. In the case of clubs near here it doesn't mean so much delay in time to check up on an improperly written list, but in view of the distance separating us it would cause regrettable delay if any check-ups had to be made on lists. That is why we appreciate so much the thorough work and the careful scrutiny of charter lists by governors of the more far-away districts."

The provisional Rotary Club of Mukden submitted its "Application from Club for Membership" to Rotary International on 8 March 1929 together with a Charter Members list of 21 ethnic Japanese. Regular meetings would be held on every Saturday, 12:30 – 1:30 p.m. at Yamato Hotel, Mukden (奉天大和旅館).

On 20 March 1929, District Governor Umekichi Yoneyama wrote to Chesley R. Perry, Rotary International Secretary:

"While I am thanking you for your kind consideration to the application for membership of R. I. made by Mukden Club, I shall further be obliged if you will exert your personal effort so that the Board will charter the Mukden Club in an earliest opportunity.

The reason of my so asking is that the newly born club wishes to present at the first district conference to be held at Kyoto on April 27th and 28th. For my part I am also very desirous to include the said club as a member of the Rotary family in my district at the conference.

The district conference is, by the way, duly prepared by me and the conference committee and I have every reason to believe that the first district conference will be successful one in every respect through Rotary principle.

I am looking forward to receiving your cable advice stating that Mukden Club is chartered."

Sponsored by Tokyo Rotary Club, Japan, Mukden Rotary Club was admitted to Rotary International on 11 April 1929 with Charter #3116.

News Clippings from《The ROTARIAN》magazine

June 1930

Masao Ohta, graduate of the Imperial University, Tokyo, Counsellor of the South Manchuria Railroad, and charter member of the Rotary Club of Mukden, is now on a tour that will take him around the world. He attended the recent Third Rotary Pacific Conference in Sydney, and will represent his Club at the Chicago Convention in June.

April 1931

The youthful Mukden Rotary Club now has fifty members. It recently took a leading role in the welcome to this city of the British economic mission.

September 1934

With the help of the Rotary clubs of Dairen and Harbin, Rotarians of Mukden obtained the consent of administrative and leading business firms of their country for the institution of daylight saving during the summer months.

February 1939

For a month last summer more than 200 children ate nourishing food, exercised under supervision, joined in songs and games, and did many other things of a health- and spirit-building caliber at a camp to which the Rotary Club of Mukden had generously contributed.

19

CAUTION:
All blank spaces must be filled out.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

221 E. Cullerton St., Chicago, U. S. A.
2 Pelikanstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland
34-5 Norfolk St., Strand, London, England

APR 11 1929			
		ANS'D	
INDEX?	FILE WHERE?		

APPLICATION FROM CLUB FOR MEMBERSHIP

To the Secretary, Rotary International, Chicago, U. S. A.:

The Rotary Club of Mukden of the State or Province of Manchuria,

having been duly organized on March 8th, 1929.,

with twenty one (21) charter members, each representing a different classification of whom a roster list is hereto attached, now applies for membership in

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International, which are hereby ratified by this club and the following

understandings and agreements:

1. **As our Constitution, we have adopted the Standard Club Constitution for Rotary Clubs, copy of which, authenticated by the signatures of the president and secretary of our club, is attached herewith, together with copy of the By-Laws adopted by this club. No change in, or amendment to, the club's Constitution herewith submitted, nor any amendment to the club's By-Laws which will conflict with the Constitution of the club or with the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International, will be made without first submitting the same to the secretary of Rotary International for approval by its Board of Directors.**

2. **This club will be bound by any and all amendments to the Standard Club Constitution which may be adopted hereafter as provided in Article I, Section 3, of the By-Laws of Rotary International, and in Article XI of the Constitution of this club.**

3. **This club will remit payment for its members' subscriptions to THE ROTARIAN as provided for in the club By-Laws** upon receipt of invoice covering such subscriptions. (An obligation of membership in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland. Elsewhere—voluntary.)

4. **NO ADDITIONAL MEMBERS will be elected until this club has received official notice of its election to membership in Rotary International. Thereafter this club will steadily though carefully add to its membership, but during the first year of its existence NOT MORE THAN THREE NEW members will be introduced into the club DURING ANY CALENDAR MONTH.**

5. **During the same period this club will not establish any classification not included in Rotary's "Outline of Classifications," unless it has the written approval of the District Governor (or, in the case of a non-districted club, of the Secretary of Rotary International).**

And furthermore, in our desire to develop true Rotarians and a Rotary club observing certain fundamentals that will make of it a properly functioning unit, this club is hereby pledged to maintain the following

fundamental characteristics of Rotary:

1. The classification principle of membership.
2. Attendance, at least in the required minimum for continuance of membership.
3. Fellowship, in the establishment of intimate and lasting friendships.
4. The use of the club meeting in the making of broader and better business men—in training men more capable of rendering service in their vocations and in the community in which they live.
5. The requirement that members strive for the betterment of their craft, particularly stressing higher business standards and practices.
6. An obligation to do effective but non-duplicative service in their community, state or province and country.
7. Service to humanity.

Attached hereto is remittance amounting to $100.00, U. S. Currency, covering the charter fee as provided in Article I, Section 2, of the By-Laws of Rotary International.

The present officers are:

Pres. Tokusuke Sahara

V. P. Masao Ohta

Sec'y. Taneo Taketa

Treas. Tatsuji Shikata

S. at A. Teiji Amano

Directors (Complete list including officers):

Seiichi Takahashi

Ichiro Ohga

Masao Ohta

Fumio Arao

Teiji Amano

Tokusuke Sahara

Jiro Suzuki

Regular weekly meetings are held:

Day— Saturday

Hour— 12:30-1:30 P. M.

Place— Yamato Hotel, Mukden.

Dated March 8th, 1929, Rotary Club of Mukden, Manchuria.

Attest:

Taneo Taketa
Its Secretary.

By T. Sahara
Its President.

11 Aoi-cho, Mukden.
Address.

6 Uji-Machi, Mukden.
Address.

811-8 27-1500

MUKDEN ROTARIAN

印刷を以て謄寫に代ふ

Another Rotary

The 3116th brother of yours was born on April 12, 1929, here in Manchuria.

"Thus Rotary continues its forward march in the East. Here in the ancient seat of the Manchu dynasty, with the tombs of the ancient rulers within the very confines of the city, comes a modern institution which reckoned in terms of dynasties was born but yesterday, but having principles of universal, humanitarian service, some of which were first voiced by Confucius." (The Rotarian, June 1929, P. 8)

We have set aside this day to celebrate ourselves for this happy New-birth. Grateful, indeed, are we for those who share our joy and give us encouragement by sending good wishes and even by their own presence coming from remote places over seas and mountains.

發刊の辭

新參ながら當 Club も機關 Bulletin の必要を感じ、Charter Night の好機に其第一號を發行することになつた。此 Bulletin は當 Club の記錄として所屬會員に對する報告が表面上其第一の使命ではあろうが、實際上に於ては Fellow Clubs のそれと交換配布することによつてそれ等の Fellow Clubs に屬する Rotarian 各位と當 Club 員との間の友情關係を進展せしめる文使ひの役目をすることが最も大きな働きとなるであろうと考へられる。蓋し Club の自体の Members 間の友情的團結が Club 活動の根源をなすこと勿論であるが、更に此精神を擴張して他の Rotary Clubs との間に友情的連絡を堅くすることは Rotory International の大精神であり、其目的は World Fellowship の實現に在るのである。

仰ぎ希くば當 Club 各員の努力と Brother Clubs の Fellow Rotarians の指導に依つて本 Bulletin の將來に榮光あらんことを。

昭和四年十月

追て本 Bulletin は當分月一回發行の豫定であるが之を週刊とする日の遠からざらんことを祈る。

奉天ロータリー. クラブ誕生史

設立準備

昭和三年十二月六日大連ロータリー. クラブ第二回例會に招待された奉天の盛京時報社長佐原篤介君同三井物產の天野悌二君が席上大連のプレシデント松岡洋右君より奉天にもロータリークラブを設立する樣勸誘を受けた依つて兩君は歸奉の上其可能なることを確め佐原篤介、太田雅夫、鈴木二郎、高橋清一、天野悌二、武田嵐雄の六君等が着々準備を進めた結果昭和四年二月二十三日奉天ヤマトホテルに於て前記の外荒尾文雄、原田孝七、林榮、稻葉逸好、乾武、川村宗嗣、野原正雄大賀一郎、四方辰治の諸君相會し奉天ロータリークラブ設立に關する懇談晩餐會を開く、此日大連ロータリークラブのヴアイス プレシデント古澤丈作氏わざわざ來奉列席せられ一同の爲めにロータリー精神に關して說明し且クラブ設立に付て色々指導された。此會合の結果愈々クラブ創立の段取が決定した。

創立總會

昭和四年三月八日奉天ヤマトホテルに於て創立總會が開かれた、當奉天はシカゴのロータリー. インターナシヨナル本部に於て兼て第七十デストリクトの所管地域たるべきことに決められて居つたので其デストリクト. ガバナー米山氏の代理として大連ロータリークラブのヴアイスプレシデント古澤丈作氏來奉司會の下に必要な議を進行し玆に奉天ロータリー. クラブの成立を見た。

チヤーター. メンバー

當日チヤーター. メンバーとして出席した人々は次の如くである。

天野悌二	荒尾文雄	原田孝七
林榮	稻葉逸好	乾武
久保田晴光	川村宗嗣	村岡敬四郎

Mukden in 1935 -- Japanese citizens celebrating the 30th anniversary of victory in the Russo-Japanese War 1904-05

Mukden Railway Station

Mukden street scene

The Rotary Club of Harbin (哈爾濱ロータリークラブ) (哈爾濱扶輪社)

The city of Harbin (哈爾濱) owes its origin to the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway through Manchuria (Northeast China) by the Russians at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. Before 1896 Harbin was a small fishing village in Ch'ing Empire named "Alejin" ("Honour"; Harbin is derived from it) by the Juchen, the ancestors of the Manchu. Thereafter it grew into the modern city became the construction centre for the railway, which by 1904 linked the Trans-Siberian Railroad from a point east of Lake Baikal in Siberia with the Russian port of Vladivostok on the Sea of Japan (East Sea).

Polish engineer Adam Szydłowski drew plans for the city following the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which the Russian Empire had financed. The Russians selected Harbin as the base of their administration over this railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway Zone. The city was intended as a showcase for Russian imperialism in Asia. The buildings, boulevards, and parks were planned by distinguished Russian architects and also by Swiss and Italian town planners, giving the city a very European appearance.

Starting in the late 19th century, a mass influx of Han Chinese (漢族) arrived in Manchuria, and taking advantage of the rich soils, founded farms that soon turned Manchuria into the "breadbasket of China" while others went to work in the mines and factories of Manchuria, which became one of the first regions of China to industrialize. Harbin became one of the main points through which food and industrial products were shipped out of Manchuria. A sign of Harbin's wealth was that a theater had established during its first decade.

During the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905), Russia used Harbin as its base for military operations in Manchuria. Following Russia's defeat, its influence declined. Several thousand nationals from 33 countries, including the United States, Germany, and France, moved to Harbin. Sixteen countries established consulates to serve their nationals, who established several hundred industrial, commercial and banking companies. Churches were rebuilt for Russian Orthodox, Lutheran/German Protestant, and Polish Catholic Christians. Chinese capitalists also established businesses, especially in brewing, food, and textiles. Harbin became the economic hub of northeastern Ch'ing Empire and an international metropolis.

After the Manchurian plague epidemic in 1910-1911, Harbin's population continued to increase sharply, especially inside the Chinese Eastern Railway Zone. In 1913 the second year of the Republican China, the Chinese Eastern Railway census showed total, 68,549 citizens of 53 nationalities, speaking 45 languages. Research shows that only 11.5% of all residents were born in Harbin. By 1917, Harbin's population exceeded 100,000, with over 40,000 of them being ethnic Russians. After Russia's Great October Socialist Revolution in November 1917, more than 100,000

defeated Russian White Guards and refugees retreated to Harbin, which became a major center of White Russian émigrés and the largest Russian enclave outside the Soviet Union. The city had a Russian school system, as well as publishers of Russian-language newspapers and journals. The Harbin Institute of Technology was established in 1920 as the Harbin Sino-Russian School for Industry to educate railway engineers via a Russian method of instruction.

The Republic of China (中華民國) discontinued diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in 1920, leaving many Russians stateless. The Chinese warlord the "Young Marshal" Chang Hsüeh-liang (張學良) seized the Chinese Eastern Railway in 1929. The Soviet military force quickly put an end to the crisis and forced the Nationalist Chinese to accept the restoration of joint Soviet-Chinese administration of the railway.

Imperial Japan invaded Manchuria outright after the Mukden Incident in September 1931. After the Japanese captured Tsitsihar (*Qiqihar*) (齊齊哈爾) in the Jiangqiao Campaign (江橋抗戰), the Japanese army moved toward Harbin, closing in from the west and south. Bombing and strafing by Japanese aircraft forced the Chinese army to retreat from Harbin. Within a few hours, the Japanese occupation of Harbin was complete. At the war's end in February 1932, the Japanese established the puppet state of Manchukuo (1932–1945). During the period, Harbin was the largest city subordinated to Pinkiang Province (濱江省). It was the site of a notorious Japanese biological warfare laboratory during World War II. Soviet troops occupied the city in 1945, and a year later Chinese Communist forces took it over and from it directed their conquest of Northeast China.

Opinions against Japanese Rotary extension to Harbin

1930 – The first group photo of the Rotary Club of Harbin

6

CAUTION:
All blank spaces must be filled out.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, U. S. A.
2 Pelikanstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland
34-5 Norfolk St., Strand, London, England

MAY 26 1930
200 26 May
210 26 May
INDEX? FILE WHERE?

APPLICATION FROM CLUB FOR MEMBERSHIP

To the Secretary, Rotary International, Chicago, U. S. A.:

The Rotary Club of Harbin of the ~~State or~~ Province of Manchuria,

having been duly organized on 24th April, 19 30,

with twenty-two charter members, each representing a different classification of whom a roster list is hereto attached, now applies for membership in

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International, which are hereby ratified by this club and the following

understandings and agreements:

1. **As our Constitution, we have adopted the Standard Club Constitution for Rotary Clubs, copy of which, authenticated by the signatures of the president and secretary of our club, is attached herewith, together with copy of the By-Laws adopted by this club. No change in, or amendment to, the club's Constitution herewith submitted, nor any amendment to the club's By-Laws which will conflict with the Constitution of the club or with the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International, will be made without first submitting the same to the secretary of Rotary International for approval by its Board of Directors.**

2. **This club will be bound by any and all amendments to the Standard Club Constitution which may be adopted hereafter as provided in Article I, Section 3, of the By-Laws of Rotary International, and in Article XI of the Constitution of this club.**

3. **This club will remit payment for its members' subscriptions to THE ROTARIAN as provided for in the club By-Laws upon receipt of invoice covering such subscriptions. (An obligation of membership in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland. Elsewhere—voluntary.)**

4. **NO ADDITIONAL MEMBERS will be elected until this club has received official notice of its election to membership in Rotary International. Thereafter this club will steadily though carefully add to its membership, but during the first year of its existence NOT MORE THAN THREE NEW members will be introduced into the club DURING ANY CALENDAR MONTH.**

5. **During the same period this club will not establish any classification not included in Rotary's "Outline of Classifications," unless it has the written approval of the District Governor (or, in the case of a non-districted club, of the Secretary of Rotary International).**

REMITTANCE FOR $ 100
Sent to Section of Accounts
By Incoming Mail

And furthermore, in our desire to develop true Rotarians and a Rotary club observing certain fundamentals that will make of it a properly functioning unit, this club is hereby pledged to maintain the following

fundamental characteristics of Rotary:

1. The classification principle of membership.
2. Attendance, at least in the required minimum for continuance of membership.
3. Fellowship, in the establishment of intimate and lasting friendships.
4. The use of the club meeting in the making of broader and better business men—in training men more capable of rendering service in their vocations and in the community in which they live.
5. The requirement that members strive for the betterment of their craft, particularly stressing higher business standards and practices.
6. An obligation to do effective but non-duplicative service in their community, state or province and country.
7. Service to humanity.

Attached hereto is remittance amounting to $100.00, U. S. Currency, covering the charter fee as provided in Article I, Section 2, of the By-Laws of Rotary International.

The present officers are:

Pres. Torao Kowazaki

V. P. Yoshio Gundsi

Sec'y. Shigetaka Ishihara

Treas. Naoki Fujimaki

S. at A. Kyumatsu Sasaki

Regular weekly meetings are held:

Day— Tuesday

Hour— 1--2 p. m.

Place— Hotel Modern

Directors (Complete list including officers):

Torao Kowazaki

Yoshio Gundsi

Shigetaka Ishihara

Naoki Fujimaki

Motohachi Yagi

Shinji Tsukishima

Kan-ichi Takahashi

Dated 25th April 1930, Rotary Club of Harbin

Attest:

S. Ishihara
Its Secretary.

By T. Kowazaki
Its President.

79 Novotorgovaya St., Harbin
Address.

18 Konnaya St., Harbin
Address.

227-Mar29-500

The Rotary Club of Harbin was organized on 24 April 1930, and was admitted to Rotary International on 4 June 1930 with Charter No. 3334. The 22 charter members were all ethnic Japanese. It was the result of the Japanese Rotary extension and was the third Club established in the State of Manchuria on the Chinese soil. There had been adverse opinions from the Chinese Rotarians.

In 1930 after visits to Hong Kong (香港), Canton (廣州), and then Manila, James W. Davidson was expected to return to the United States, especially since income from membership dues for RI was decreasing thanks to the deepening of the Great Depression, and funding for the Davidsons' trip was drying up. By late summer, the Davidsons had both become acutely aware of the interest in their travels by so many in RI but also of the economic turmoil on a global scale and its vast consequences. The Davidsons' itinerary for their return home in the end might not include any time in Japan and China, where Jim had lived and worked so many years before as a US consular agent and war correspondent, and where Lilian had lived with her family before meeting Jim.

But Jim had his own wealth to draw upon and his own reasons for travelling a few months longer in East Asia: the Japanese Rotary clubs had established branch clubs in the Manchurian cities of Dairen, Mukden, and Harbin. The new clubs, however, spoke Japanese in their meetings and were formed with no attempt at inclusion of the Chinese business communities of those Chinese cities. While in Southeast Asia, Jim assessed the situation fully: "I am astonished … that the Japanese have organized a Japanese club in Manchuria at Harbin." Jim understood that, from the Japanese Rotarians' perspective, club growth was occurring within "their" 70th District as defined by RI: Japan, Chosen (*Korea*), and Manchuria. And Jim personally knew its longtime district governor, the ubiquitous and formidable Umekichi Yoneyama of Tokyo, whose "territory is 'South Manchuria'. It would have been perhaps better to have confined him to Japan and Chosen, although I believe that the Club at Dairen should have been Japanese---it is largely a Japanese city and under their control." But Jim also knew the Chinese Rotarians and especially the city of Shanghai very well. He anticipated the Chinese point of view and the potential diplomatic fallout not just for RI but also for Sino-Japanese relations: "Mukden, as you know, is the Chinese capital of Manchuria. To organize a Japanese club there is as wrong as it would be to have only a Chinese club in Tokyo, and is likely to do all kinds of harm. I fear we will be severely criticized for it." Caught between both sides, Jim offered his services to RI: "Harbin is still further north. I cannot possibly understand his starting a Japanese club there … I wonder if the Board would not authorize me to visit these points. Any re-adjustment must be handled with the greatest tact, so as not to hurt the feelings of the Japanese." Within a decade of Rotary's introduction to Shanghai in 1919 and Tokyo in 1920, Rotary International was becoming embroiled in regional tensions with a very long and complicated history.

A reflection of the Japanese Empire's expansionist policies into Manchuria, the all-Japanese clubs on Chinese soil were pushing the limits of RI's civic internationalism. The Rotarians (both Chinese and expatriate) in Shanghai, Peiping (北平), Tsingtao (青島), and several other key trade centers in the region made clear in RI's internal debates a cascade of reasons for their fears. One telegram from the Shanghai Rotary Club (上海扶輪社) to RI left no room for doubt:

[Shanghai Club learns with great concern Japanese forming Rotary Club in Harbin using Japanese Language All Charter Members Japanese Stop Ninetyfive Percent Population Harbin Chinese and Russian with latter universal language Strongly recommend granting charter be suspended pending arrival Davidson]

Like Jim, the Rotarians in China could see the commercial and political repercussions rippling throughout all of East Asia.

Could the "world fellowship" of RI help mitigate the growing presence of the Japanese Empire and its military in China? Of all officers in RI, Jim Davidson was certainly best suit to the challenge. Given his own personal history with the Japanese government, his reputation among Japanese Rotarians, and his own fortuitous presence in the region, he decided to visit both the Chinese and Japanese Rotary clubs before returning to North America. The final leg of Davidsons' long journey, in other words, ran contrary to all prior efforts. Rather than blazing a trail for new clubs in Southern and Southeastern Asia in happy fulfillment of RI's dreams of forming a "golden chain" of Rotary clubs around the world, Jim was attempting to patch up Sino-Japanese tensions over the expansion of Rotary clubs into Manchuria. RI had become a victim of its own early success in East Asia as "fellow" clubs, repositories for the upper echelons of diplomatic, political, and economic powers in both China and Japan, were clashing into one another---with no solution in sight.

The Davidsons arrived in Shanghai in late January 1931 and began work immediately in quelling dissent among the ranks. With a Wilsonian faith in the managerial prowess of all participants, Jim had every confidence that all could be worked out among reasonable, enlightened men from both sides of the issue. In the Shanghai, Peiping, and Tientsin (天津) Rotary clubs, Jim heard the full list of complaints and concerns regarding Japanese expansionism. His visits to Harbin and Mukden were quite opposite in tone, with an emphasis on fellowship rather than dissension. His job in Manchuria was to make a firsthand survey rather than be pulled into the fray, to represent the seriousness of RI's concerns and willingness to listen to all sides.

1931 – James W. Davidson, RI's Honorary General Commissioner (left 3) visited Harbin Rotary Club, Manchuria

The Davidsons finally wound up their entire tour of Asia where Jim had begun his own diplomatic career decades before: working with the Japanese to resolve tensions with China. This time, however, Jim could not risk taking one side over the other. He visited all the Japanese clubs except Nagoya in a tactful effort to rein in the Japanese Rotarians without offending their sensibilities. It was a significant diplomatic challenge. The Japanese Rotarians, especially the Tokyo Rotary Club, had become almost mythic in the world of Rotary as non-Western businessmen and professionals who had grasped the cooperative ethos of RI's civic internationalism and made it all their own. They were not accustomed to anything but praise from RI and Rotarians visiting Japanese clubs from abroad. In the end, Jim's proposal to RI had three parts: (1) expand the "70th District" to include all of northern China as well as Manchuria, Chosen, and Japan, thereby undermining the sense of "Japanese control" of the district forcing the Chinese clubs to deal with the Japanese more directly under the common institutional machinery of RI; (2) revoke the club charter for Harbin, since "the Club is just a mistake and a very unfortunate one"; and (3) create two separate Rotary clubs in Mukden, one for the Chinese, Russians, and other internationals and one for the Japanese.

None of Jim's proposals came to fruition. Less than six months after the Davidsons' return to Vancouver from Tokyo in late March 1931, the Mukden Incident occurred, marking the start of the Japanese military command's transformation of Japanese foreign policy into an increasingly aggressive posture over the course of the 1930s. Contrary to Jim's suggestion, RI eventually craved out the 81st District for the Chinese Rotarians and supported them in their efforts to build into the interior of China while the clubs in Harbin and Mukden continued unabated as Japanese-dominated clubs.

In the later years, Harbin Rotary Club carried on its membership growth by inviting other nationalities including Russians and Chinese. As at 1 July 1936, the total membership increased to 40 including the provincial governor and foreign diplomat.

News clippings from《The ROTARIAN》magazine

May 1938 --- 1,000 Yen for Wounded

The sum of 1,000 Yen has been given by the Rotary Club of Harbin for the comfort of wounded soldiers.

December 1938 -- Initiate Camp for Emigrants

On the initiative of a member of the Rotary Club of Harbin, the Hargin Municipal Administration of Se He-Hoi and the Bureau of Emigrants have established a camp for children of Russian emigrants, many of whom are in great want. Harbin Rotarians contributed funds for the camp's maintenance.

15 JUL 1932
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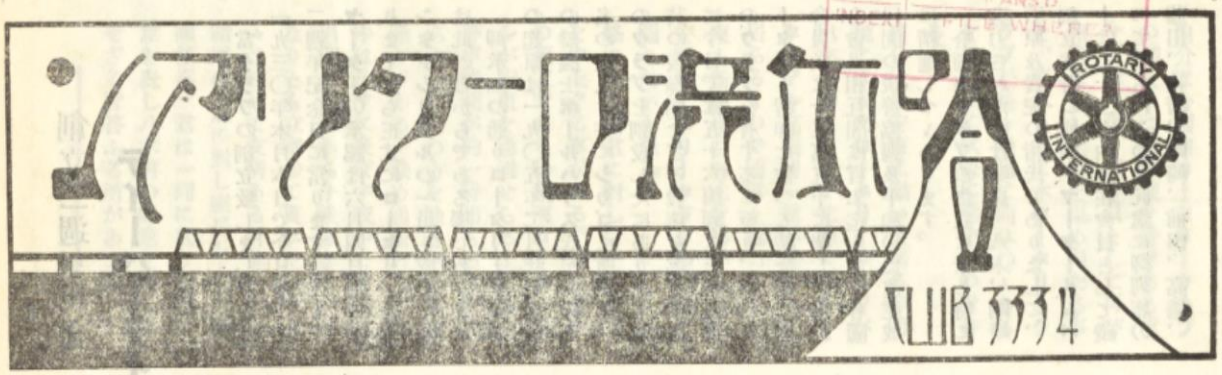


第七十區クラブ週例會

東京〔水〕○三〇 東京會館
大阪〔金〕○三〇 大阪ホテル
名古屋〔火〕○三〇 商工會議所
神戸〔木〕○三〇 オリエンタルホテル
京都〔水〕○三〇 京都ホテル
横濱〔火〕○三〇 ホテルニユウグランド
京城〔水〕○三〇 銀行クラブ
大連〔木〕○三〇 ヤマトホテル
奉天〔土〕○三〇 ヤマトホテル
哈爾濱〔火〕一・〇〇 ホテルモデルン
臺北〔火〕○三〇 臺灣鐵道ホテル
廣島〔火〕○三〇 銀行集會所

The objects of Rotary are to encourage and foster:

1. **The ideal of SERVICE as the basis of all worthy enterprise.**
2. **High ethical standards in business and professions.**
3. **The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life.**
4. **The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.**
5. **The recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.**
6. **The advancement of understanding, good will and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.**

哈爾濱の景氣

哈爾濱の生活線松花江は既に半歲の冬眠期を脫し滔流滔々として大活動期の夏を目指す。然るに生命躍動の北滿の曠野も、李杜、丁超、拔は馬占山の徒輩が此處彼處に蟠居橫行せる爲め、地方住民は被害を恐れ蟄居、逃避せる結果貨物及旅客の運行は殆んど停止して居る。

旬日不通の東部線が皇軍の手に依り開通せりと報ぜられし間もなく又もや聯絡杜絕して、浦鹽斯德との通信交通は中絕の姿となり、北滿經濟界は全くアブノーマルの狀態を現出し輸出入貿易は極度の不振に陷つて居る。皇軍は今尙北滿奧地の兵匪と戰ひつゝ、治安の維持と秩序の回復に其の全力を盡して居るが、永年の舊軍閥の壓政より新滿洲國の產業立國政策に移らんとせる過渡期に於ては、經濟的にアブノーマルの狀態を見せて居るのは萬已むを得ざる次第と思はれる。

然るに最近滿洲國の成立を聞知して徒らに空想を抱いて內地より滿洲國へ渡來する者激增せる爲め幸か不幸か皇軍入哈以來在哈本邦人の人口急に激增し軍隊以外の本邦人增加約壹千名は確實にして、時局前の四千名と併せて目下の在留本邦人數は五千名以上となつて居る。

皇軍の努力に依り北滿の情勢が安定するに至らば各種の新企業も必然的に勃興し、斯くて哈爾濱の邦人數は近き將來に於て二倍となり一萬の聲を聞くは容易なりと想像せらるゝ。

回想すれば皇軍入哈を機として、邦人の赤手空拳を以て渡來しカフエーは云ふに及ばず飲食店、料理店或は旅館業の如き方面に迄進展しつゝあるが、何等國家的バツクなき白露國人のよく不況の哈爾濱に於て尙文化的條件を具備せる經營振りを見る時、正に邦人たる者再考三思の餘地あるべく我邦人のより一層の努力と熱心を以て健全なる發展を遂げん事を切望する。

吾人は此の機會に於て哈爾濱ロータリアン諸氏も亦所謂ロータリー精神に則り自己を超越せるサービスをモツトーとし、新滿洲國に共和共榮の理想鄉を建設すべく勇往邁進せられんことを祈るものである。(川角)

THE HARBIN ROTARIAN

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF HARBIN.

Club No. 3334, Rotary International. Cable address: „Rotaryclub Harbin".

No. 10. WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 1st 1932.

„Service Above Self—He Profits Most Who Serves Best"

THE OBJECTS OF ROTARY are to encourage and foster:

1. The ideal of SERVICE as the basis of all worthy enterprise.
2. High ethical standards in business and professions.
3. The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life.
4. The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
5. The recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.
6. The advancement of understanding, good will, and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

Weekly Meetings in 70th District.

DAIREN—№ 3037 (45), Thur. 0.30 p. m. Yamato Hotel.
HARBIN— № 3334 (28), Tue. 1.00 „ Hotel Moderne
KEIJO— № 2703 (4[illegible]), Wed. 0.30 „ Bankers'Club.
KOBE—№ 1986 (45), Thur. 0.30 „ Oriental Hotel.
KYOTO—№ 2184 (66), Wed. 0.30 „ Kyoto Hotel
HIROSHIMA—№ (?) (31), Tue. 0.30 „ Bankers'Club
MUKDEN—№ 3116 (30), Sat. 0.30 „ Yamato Hotel.
NAGOYA—№ 1907 (62), Tue. 0.30 „ Chamber of Commerce.
OSAKA—№ 1349 (73), Fri. 0.30 „ Osaka Hotel.
TAIHOKU—№ 3450 (29), Tue. 0.30 „ Railway Hotel
TOKIO—№ 855 (151), Wed. 0.30 „ Tokyo Kaikan
YOKOHAMA—№ 2669 (42), Tue. 0.30 „ Hotel New Grand.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

74 Bahnhofstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland,

Tavistock House, Tavistock Sq London, W. C. 1., England.

PRESIDENT.

Sydney W. Pascall.
(Sugar Confectionary Manufacturing).
100 Blackfriars Road,
London, S. E. 1, England.

SECRETARY.

Chesley R. Perry "Ches"
(Rotary International).
211 West Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Cable Address "Interotary".

Districts. . . . 76. Clubs. . . . . 3489. Members . . . 155,000.

THE ROTARY CLUB OF HARBIN

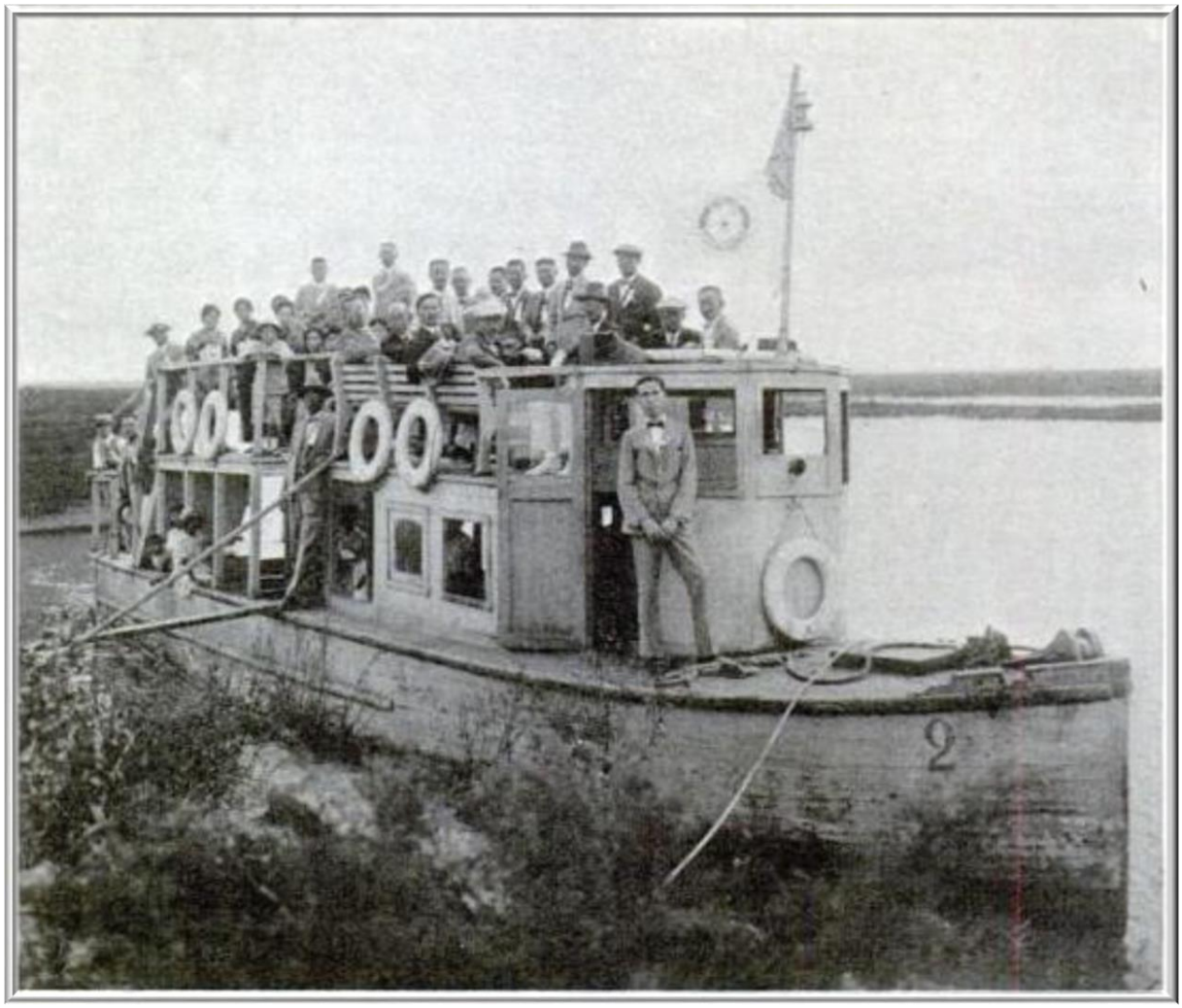
OFFICERS:

President: Y. Gundsi
Vice-President: T. Takata.
Secretary: Y. Fujita.
Treasurer: B. Hakozaki.
S. at Arms: T. Kawasumi.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

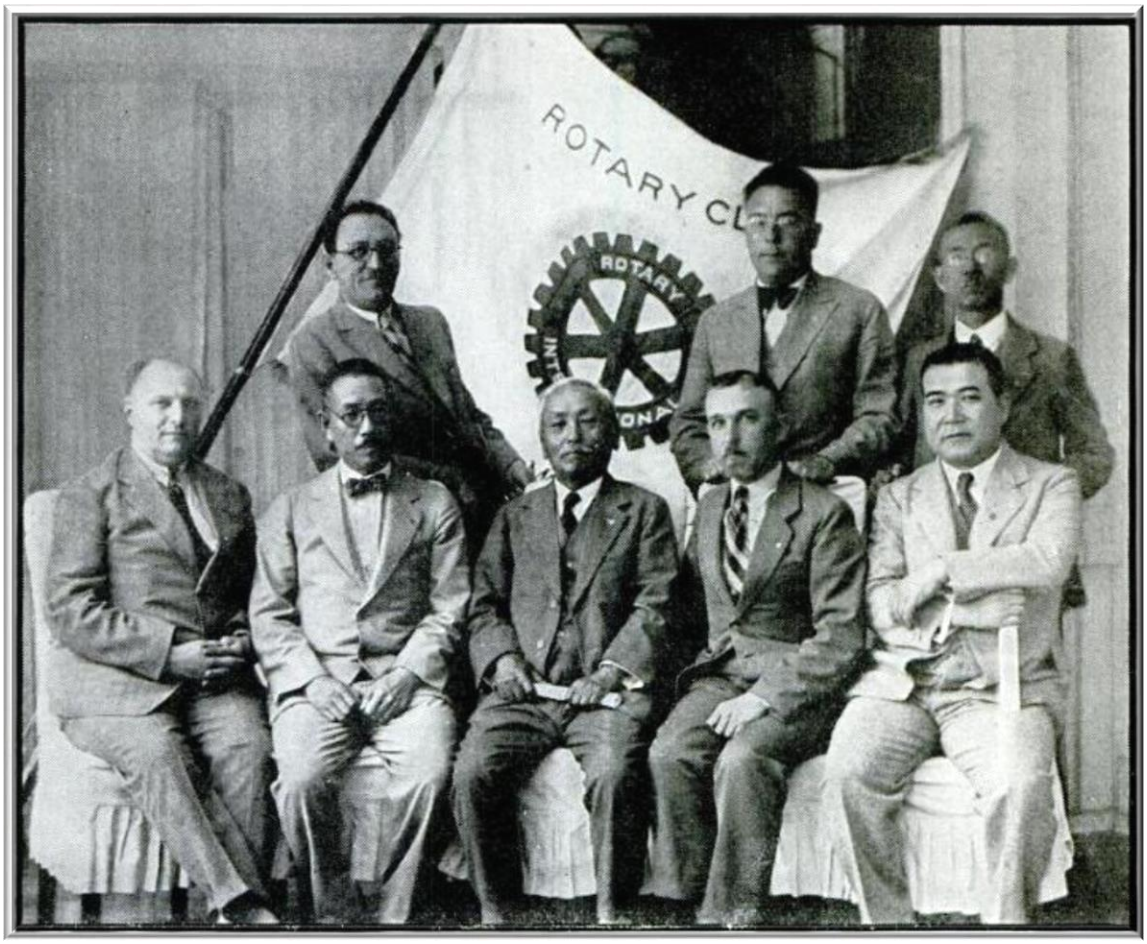
Y. Gundsi.
T. Takata.
Y. Fujita.
B. Hakozaki.
T. Kowazaki.
N. Baitelin.

Past President: T. Kowazaki.



1930 – Harbin Rotarians on a river cruise

1930 – Harbin Rotarians and families having a picnic along the Sungari River (松花江)



1932 – Multi-national officers of Harbin Rotary Club: (standing L-R) Minsky, Haag, and T. Kawasumi (Secretary); (seated L-R) Oksakovsky, Gundsi, T. Takata (President), Baitelin, and Onoe.

Harbin street scene during the Manchukuo era

The Rotary Club of Hsinking (新京ロータリークラブ) (新京扶輪社)

On 10 March 1932 the capital of Manchukuo, was established in Changchun (長春)---originally a prefectural level city of the Kirin (*Jilin*) Province (吉林省) of the Republic of China. The city was then renamed Hsinking (新京), literally "New Capital" on 13 March. The Emperor Puyi resided in the Imperial Palace (帝宮) which is now the Museum of the Manchu State Imperial Palace (偽満皇宮博物院). During the Manchukuo period, the region experienced harsh suppression, brutal warfare on the civilian population, forced conscription and labor and other Japanese sponsored government brutalities; at the same time a rapid industrialisation and militarisation took place. Hsinking was a well-planned city with broad avenues and modern public works. The city underwent rapid expansion in both its economy and infrastructure. Many of the buildings built during the Japanese colonial era still stand today, including those of the Eight Major Bureaus of Manchukuo (八大部) as well as the Headquarters of the Japanese Kwantung Army.

Hsinking was the only direct-controlled municipality in Manchukuo after Harbin was incorporated into the jurisdiction of Pinkiang Province. In March 1932, the Inspection Division of South Manchuria Railway started to draw up the Metropolitan Plan of Great Hsinking (大新京都市計畫). The Bureau of Capital Construction (國都建設局) which was directly under the control of State Council of Manchukuo was established to take complete responsibility of the formulation and the implementation of the plan. Kuniaki Koiso (小磯國昭), the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, and Yasuji Okamura (岡村寧次), the Vice-Chief-of-Staff, finalized the plan of a 200 km2 (77 sq mi) construction area. The Metropolitan Plan of Great Hsinking was influenced by the renovation plan of Paris in the 19th century, the garden city movement, and theories of American cities' planning and design in the 1920s. The city development plan included extensive tree planting. By 1934 Hsinking was known as the Forest Capital with Jingyuetan Park (淨月潭公園) built, which is now China's largest Plantation and a AAAA-rated recreational area.

In accordance with the Metropolitan Plan of Great Hsinking, the area of publicly shared land (including the Imperial Palace, government offices, roads, parks and athletic grounds) in Hsinking was 47 km2 (18 sq mi), whilst the area of residential, commercial and industrial developments was planned to be 53 km2 (20 sq mi). However, Hsinking's population exceeded the prediction of 500,000 by 1940. As Hsinking's city orientation was the administrative center and military commanding center, land for military use exceeded the originally planned figure of 9%, while only light manufacturing including packing industry, cigarette industry and paper-making had been developed during this period. Japanese force also controlled Hsinking's police system, instead of Manchukuo government. Major officers of Hsinking police were all ethnic Japanese.

The population of Hsinking also experienced rapid growth after being established as the capital

of Manchukuo. According to the census in 1934 taken by the police agency, the city's municipal area had 141,712 inhabitants. By 1944 the city's population had risen to 863,607, with 153,614 Japanese settlers. This population amount made Hsinking the third largest metropolitan city in Manchukuo after Mukden and Harbin, as the metropolitan mainly focused on military and political function.

The Fourth and the last Rotary Club in the State

On 8 December 1934, Shozo Murata (村田省蔵) of Osaka (*Ocean Shipping*), Governor of the 70th District of Rotary International, sent this recommendation:

"In consideration of the special standing of the city of Hsinking, the capital of Manchukuo, I have been looking for a long time the organization of a Rotary club in the capital. The main object of my visit to Manchukuo in May this year was to stress upon the necessity of establishing a Rotary club in Hsinking. Now it has come in reality and the Rotary club of Hsinking was duly organized on the 20th November by tireless efforts of the sponsor Mukden R. C. headed by Mr. Okuyama, the president of the club. As you w ill see from the list of the charter members of the club, they are well selected both in the social standing and personality as Rotarians and I firmly believe that the club will be successful."

The first organizing meeting of the Club was held on 10 August 1934, and 21 out of the 29 attended interested in the formation of a Rotary Club. Since then 10 meetings had been held on Tuesdays until 27 November 1934 the list of 31 charter members of multi-nationalities was concluded. The Club met on every Tuesday at 12:30 p.m. at the Yamato Hotel Hsinking. On 11 January 1935, Hsinking Rotary Club was admitted to Rotary International with Charter No. 3742.

Hsinking Avenue (新京大同大街) in 1939

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
CHICAGO, 211 West Wacker Drive
ZURICH, 74 Bahnhofstrasse

APPLICATION FROM CLUB

For Membership In

Rotary International

To the Secretary of Rotary International:

This club, having been duly organized on Nov. 20th, 193 4, as the Provisional Rotary Club

of Hsinking, Manchoukuo (State, Province, etc.) with 31 charter

members, each representing a different classification, of whom a roster list is hereto attached, now applies for membership in

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International, hereby ratified by this club, and the following

understandings and agreements:

1. As our constitution, we have adopted the standard club constitution prescribed by Rotary International. This club understands that the club constitution can be amended only by convention of Rotary International. No change in, or amendment to the by-laws adopted by this club which might conflict with the constitution of the club or with the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International will be made without first submitting the same to the secretary of Rotary International for approval by its board of directors.

2. This club will be bound by any and all amendments to the standard club constitution which may be adopted hereafter (as provided in Article I, Section 3, of the by-laws of Rotary International, and in Article XII of the constitution of this club).

3. This club will remit payment for its members' subscriptions to THE ROTARIAN as provided for in the club by-laws upon receipt of invoice covering such subscriptions. (An obligation of membership in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland. Elsewhere—voluntary.)

4. NO FURTHER MEMBERS will be elected until this club has received official notice of its election to membership in Rotary International. Thereafter this club will faithfully endeavor to add to its membership at least one and not more than three new members each month during the first year of its existence.

5. This club, as a club, will not become a member of, or assume obligations of membership in any organization other than Rotary International.

Over

And furthermore, in our desire to develop true Rotarians, and a Rotary club that will be a properly functioning unit in Rotary International, this club is hereby pledged to maintain the following

fundamental characteristics of Rotary:

1. The classification principle of membership.
2. Attendance, at least in the required minimum for continuance of membership.
3. Fellowship, in the establishment of intimate and lasting friendships.
4. The use of the club meeting in the making of broader business men—in training men to become more capable of rendering service in their vocations and in the community in which they live.
5. The requirement that members strive for the betterment of their craft, particularly stressing higher business standards and practices.
6. An obligation to do effective but non-duplicative service in their community, state or province and country.
7. Service to humanity.

The following documents required to complete this application are attached hereto:

1. List of charter (founder) members, dated and certified to by signatures of the president and secretary of the club.
2. Constitution and by-laws of the club, the adoption of which is certified to by signatures of the president and secretary of the club.
3. Check for $100.00 U. S. Currency, covering the charter fee as provided in Article I, Section 2 of the by-laws of Rotary International.

The present officers are:

Pres. Kusama, Hideo

V. P. Yuan Chen Tuo

Sec'y Murai, Hiromitsu

Treas. Chiba, Chiyokichi

S. at A. Nakayama, Sakichi

Complete list of members of the board of directors:

1. Kusama, Hideo
2. Yuan Chen Tuo
3. Murai, Hiromitsu
4. Yoshizawa, Seijiro
5. Kurihara, Shigeyasu
6. Kawasaki, Torao
7. joost, G.P.

Regular weekly meetings are held:

Day— Every Tuesday

Hour— 12.30

Place— Yamato Hotel

Dated Nov. 27th 193 4, Provisional Rotary Club of Hsinking

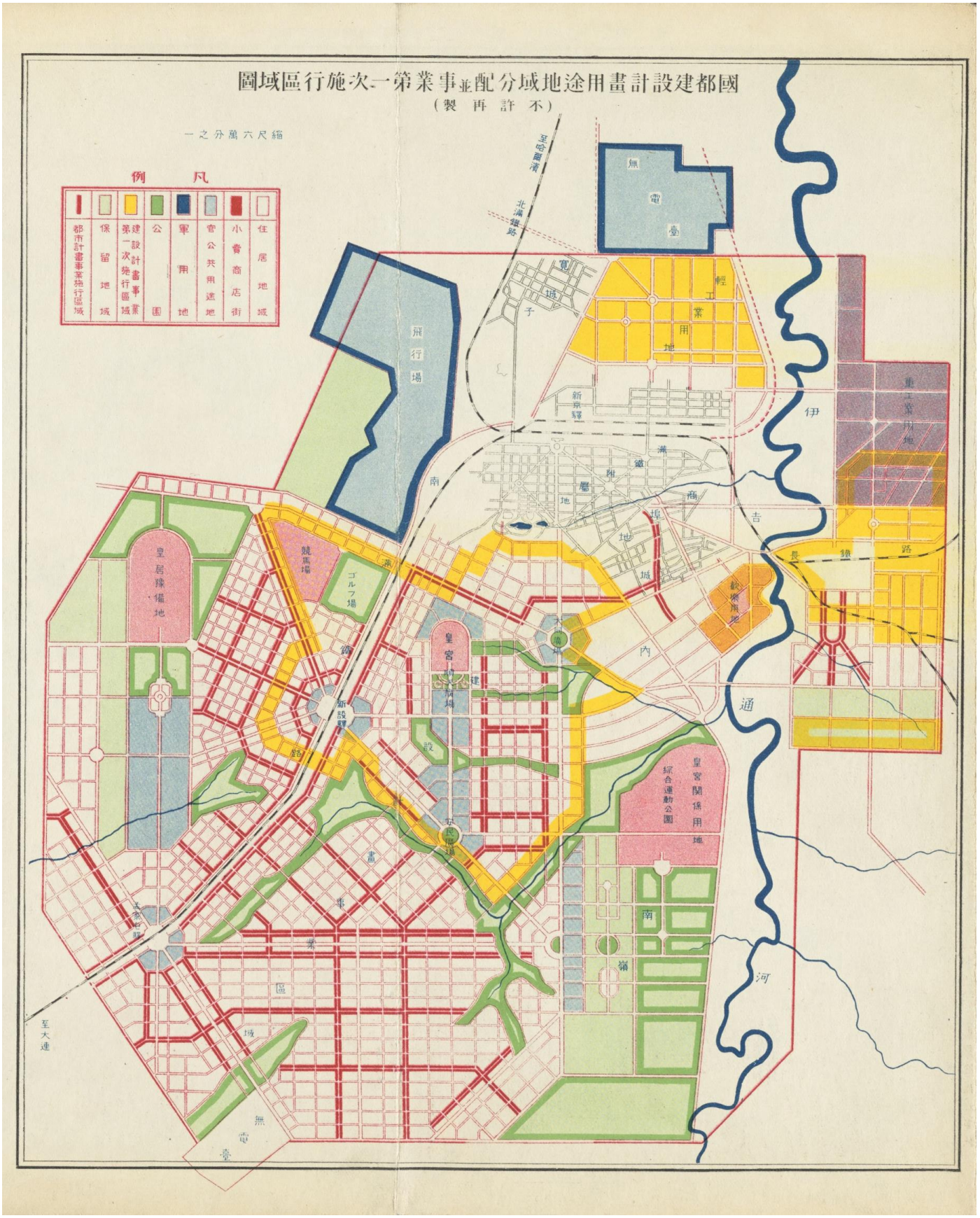
Attest: H. Mura
Its Secretary

By H. Kusama
Its President

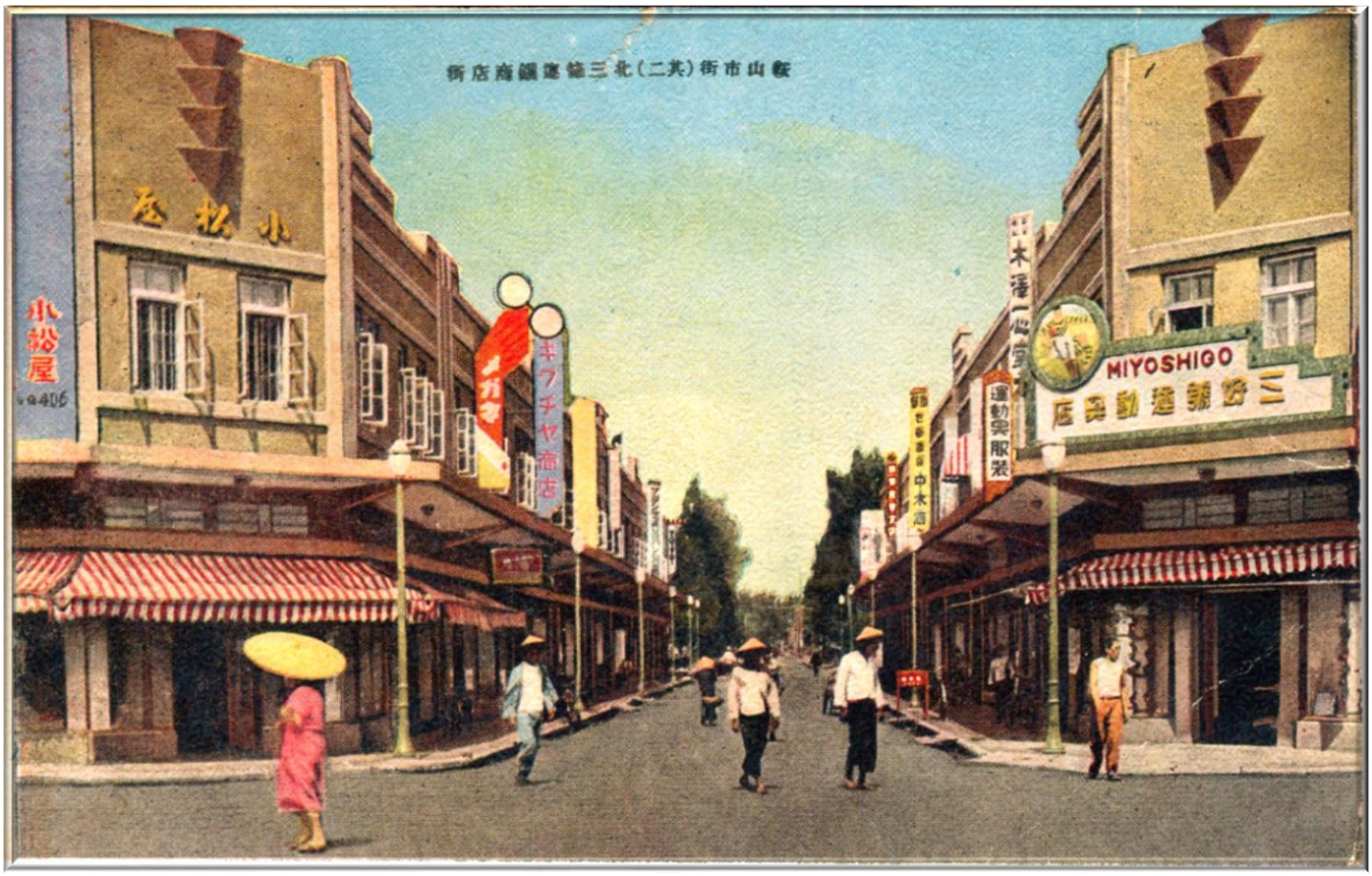
c/o Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Hsinking, Manchoukuo
Postal Address

c/o Yamato Hotel. Hsinking, Manchoukuo
Postal Address

207-Ap. 33-2M



The first city plan for Hsinking, capital of Manchukuo



鞍山市街(其二)北三條連鎖商店街
小松屋
ミカヤ
キクチヤ商店
MIYOSHIGO
三好號運動典店
運動実服装

A newcomer in marts of the West is the lowly but versatile soybean, yet to Manchuria it is what steel is to Leeds or wheat is to Manitoba.

The author is an active member of the Rotary Club at Dairen (Manchuria) and manager of the local branch of Mitsui & Co., the largest commercial concern of Japan.

Bread and Butter for Manchuría

By Zyubeí Abe

To a degree hardly appreciated by Westerners, the soybean—or as we call it, the soya bean—is of vital importance to Manchuria, today more so than at any time in the centuries it has been cultivated in this region. Up to a generation ago, production was relatively small, with the beans being crushed by a very primitive method to obtain oil for local consumption. In recent years, however, the average annual soybean production has been 5,500,000 tons and, given favorable economic and political conditions, this should be doubled within the next two decades.

It was in the autumn of 1907, following the Russo-Japanese War (1904-6), that Mitsui & Co. made a trial shipment of several hundred tons of soybeans to Hull, England. So well received was it that in the following year the export increased to 500,000 tons at one bound. Recent yearly export of soybeans from Manchuria has been in the neighborhood of 2,500,000 tons, of which about 1,500,000 tons are sent to Europe; while that of bean cake is about 1,500,000 tons, Japan taking nearly two-thirds of it. Thus stimulated, the export of soybeans and cake, meal, and oil has become the most important business of Manchuria.

The rapidly growing demand for soybean cakes in Japan for a time led to the over-production of oil. As early as 1907, however, some was exported to Western countries. In 1915 Mitsui & Co. ventured to ship it in bulk, instead of tin cans, having constructed several oil tanks at Dairen. This method has proved successful, and now some 200,000 tons of oil are exported annually.

Soybeans have high nutritive value, containing 38 per cent protein and 18 per cent fat. It was natural, therefore, that Orientals, who live chiefly on vegetables, particularly the Japanese—in deference to the Buddhist doctrine, should regard soybeans with favor. They are prepared in various ways, and anyone who has lived in Japan must have had experience with bean curd, bean milk, soy (Japanese sauce), fermented beans, bean paste, bean flour, bean candy, and other foods in which this versatile legume is an ingredient.

Europe uses great quantities of soybean cake and meal for feeding cattle. The cake and meal surpass all other kinds of oil residues in digestibility and percentage of protein, and are better than the beans themselves for stock food, the bean containing a too high percentage of oil for the purpose. In Japan, cake and meal are often used as a fertilizer — for rice, wheat, barley, and for mulberry and other fruit trees. This fact reminds us that soybeans have been obtainable at such low prices as to permit such apparent extravagances on the part of Japanese farmers. Recently, however, as they have done more poultry and

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hog raising, cakes and meal have been increasingly used for feed.

Soybean flour has great possibilities for confections, bread, and food for babies. This development has but begun. The oil also has a multitude of uses as substitute for more expensive oils for domestic and industrial purposes as this partial list shows: cooking, lighting, lubricating, salads, margarine, soap, glycerine, waterproofing, paint, varnish, linoleum, rubber substitute, etc.

But soybean is not the only agricultural product that has come to the fore in Manchuria. Kaoliang, maize, and millet are also being cultivated on a wide scale. Manchuria's agricultural advance is a recent phenomenon, for in 1924 but 20,000,000 acres were under cultivation, while but seven years later, 1931, the figure was 34,000,000, a 70 per cent jump.

THIS rapid development has naturally brought many immigrants from outside Manchuria. Fortunately or unfortunately, people living in Shantung were suffering not only from civil war but also because of poor harvests for several years in succession. The rich Manchurian lands beckoned, and they have rushed into this country by the thousands—500,000 to 1,000,000 a year! In 1907 the population was 16,778,700. By 1931 it was 29,575,000, or practically doubled in twenty-three years. It is doubtful if even the western states of the United States have a more striking record.

TOP—*Acres are covered by bags of soybeans in open storage at Kaiyuang awaiting local consumption or export to foreign ports.* MIDDLE—*Under these conical tops are tons of soybeans stored in the native manner at Kungchuling.* BOTTOM—*These batteries of giant presses are crushing the beans for their oil. The residue becomes the valuable meal or cake.*

Photos: Courtesy of South Manchuria Railway

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