

This situation was changed, however, when, about 1934, a grant of money was set aside for the translation of Rotary literature into Chinese. This was not a simple task since it is impossible to translate exactly into the Chinese language many of the terms peculiar to Rotary; but the spirit of Rotary and its principles could be easily understood by the Chinese, so that "Service above Self" becomes "The Joy of Working for Others," and Rotary clubs are "Turning Wheel Clubs."

With the advent of Rotary literature in Chinese, it became easier to bring Rotary to non-English-speaking Chinese, with the result that by the time the war broke out in 1939 there were twenty-five clubs—twenty-six if Hong Kong is included—many of them located in the interior of China, the charter membership of which were entirely native Chinese.

Today, of course, the number of clubs has once more fallen. Some have literally been bombed out of existence.

Chinese Clubs Active in War Service

The seven clubs* which still remain active meet and work under most trying conditions. But they do remain active, nevertheless. They contribute heavily to war relief—of which there is great need; they take care of "war-phans"; they (along with non-Rotarian citizens) entertain American fliers and soldiers stationed there; maintain refugee camps; support a school for the blind in Wuchang; sponsor a leprosy clinic; maintain beggars' camps; and whatever other projects present a pressing need.

The importance of these activities looms even greater when we stop to realize that they have been carried on despite the physical hardships of the war and the economic hardships of an unprecedented inflation which has sent the cost of living up 6000 to 7000%!

**NOTE—*

Changsha, Chengtu, Chungking, Foochow, Kunming, Sian, and Lanchow. Lanchow was organized in 1936 but was not formally admitted until 1943, due to difficulties arising from the war. It is the first new club admitted in China since 1939.

However, when the war is over, interest in extending Rotary throughout China will be greater than ever before. There are already many indications of a great undercurrent of desire that Rotary be extended to cities and towns which have come to have firsthand knowledge of the fine, humanitarian work of Rotary in war as well as in peacetime.

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek Addresses Hankow Club

Speaking at the national convention of Rotary in Atlantic City in 1936, Chenting T. Wang, then governor, 81st District, R.I., and later Chinese ambassador to the United States, stated his hope for his country in these words: "We have in China over *two thousand* cities, each having a population of over 50,000 wherein a strong and prosperous Rotary club is capable of being formed."

Both Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek have at various times expressed an interest in Rotary and the splendid work that is being performed by clubs in China in helping in civilian relief and in organizing campaigns for funds for various war causes.

In speaking at a Rotary Ladies' Night meeting in Hankow, before the occupation of Hupeh province, Madame Chiang Kai-shek spoke of the National Society of Women which she had organized, pledged to work for the welfare of Chinese soldiers; also of the committee which had been organized to care for refugee children familiarly known as "warphans"; and she paid tribute to the Hankow Rotary Club for its active interest in promoting this activity throughout the city.

"If it is true in personal life," she stated, "that he profits most who serves best, it must also be true in national life.

"Let us then remember," she concluded, "that the motto 'He profits most who serves best' applies to *nations* as well as to individuals."

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