



Pagoda



Service Above Self

One Profits Most Who Serves Best

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Published Weekly

Highlights



The Four-Way Test

四大考验

Sì Dà Kǎo Yàn

Of the things we think, say, or do:

我们说的做的要符合：

1. Is it the TRUTH?

是真的吗？

Shì Zhēn de ma?

2. Is it FAIR to all concerned

是公平的吗？

Shì Gōng Píng de ma?

3. Will it build GOODWILL and

BETTER FRIENDSHIPS?

是善意并促进友谊？

Shì Shàn Yì de – Bìng Cù Jìn Yǒu Yí

ma?

4. Will it be BENEFICIAL to all

concerned?

是对大家有利吗？

“Receive – Reform – Regenerate - Restore” Shanghai Rotary Club Beggars Home Project 1940

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



Main entrance of the Beggars Home which was jointly sponsored by the Shanghai Rotary Club and the Shanghai Municipal Council, and managed by The Salvation Army

The Rotary Club of Shanghai joined hands with the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Salvation Army in 1940 to solve thousands of beggars' problem. A Beggars Home was erected for the purposes of "Receive, Reform, Regenerate, Restore" the homeless. Into the large cities of China drain the miseries of a land worn by flood, drought, and war, artisans without jobs and farmers far from the soil roamed the streets, begging from more fortunate human beings money for food, clothing, and shelter. This aroused the great concern of the Shanghai Rotarians. The Club with 110 members, drawn from 14 nationalities, studied the need, then set up a special Beggar Problem Committee to get action. A camp was then erected to take the unfortunates off the streets and to train them for relocation in community life. Where came the Beggars In January 1932, when the Japanese Navy launched its first attack on the city, Shanghai experienced for the first time both the brunt of modern warfare and the combination of intra-muros fighting and refugees. The three months experience of war was not totally new to Shanghai, and neither the sudden and massive arrival of destitute population was a novelty. In fact, since the nineteenth century, the city had seen various waves of refugees that were either linked to natural disasters or, more often, to human conflicts. Shanghai was probably the first large metropolis to experience large-scale modern warfare in its very midst. Due to the incident happened on 7 July 1937 at the Marco Polo Bridge in Peiping (Beijing), led to outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War.

When war dawned again on Shanghai in August, tragedy and misery hit almost every corner of the whole city. The Battle of Shanghai was the first of the 22 major engagements fought between the National Revolutionary Army of the Republic of China and the Imperial Japanese Forces. It was one of the largest and bloodiest battles of the entire war, described as "Stalingrad on the Yangtze". Bitter and brutal fighting with intense bombings from ships and planes over, in and around the city, taking millions of civilians as actual though unintended targets, creating total chaos among the residents, and installing disorder as normality. The war threw literally hundreds of thousands of people on the streets. As war expanded to the countryside, millions became refugees. Few villages within a 50-mile radius of Shanghai escaped attention and thousands of unfortunate non-combatants were bombed out of their homes. This was the first such experience for a metropolis the size of Shanghai that by then ranked as the fifth city in the world (3.5 million). What also made it unusual was its political structure. The foreign settlements, that represented the most developed part and the actual center of the city, were administered by foreign powers – The Municipal Council. Their extraterritorial status made them an island of relative protection in times of upheaval, but in 1937 the effects of modern war blurred these distinctions. In an area of less than six square miles that normally cared for a

Continues on page 3

Highlights from the last meeting

Read more on page 2

Date	Topic / Speaker	Venue/Time
February 19th	Club Assembly	Meeting room 1+2, 5th Floor, Marriott
February 26th	Background and history of Costa Coffee in the UK and China— Stuart Cockburn	5th Floor, Marriott City Center, 19:00
March 5th	Front left seat -an airplane does not fly by itself—Tino Janke	5th Floor, Marriott City Center, 19:00
March 12th	TBD	5th Floor, Marriott City Center, 19:00

Tuesday, February 12th 2019

Highlights from the last meeting

Visiting Rotarians: none

Dinner attendance

Members	13
Visiting Rotarians	0
Guests	2
Total headcount	15

Happy Money: 1750 CNY

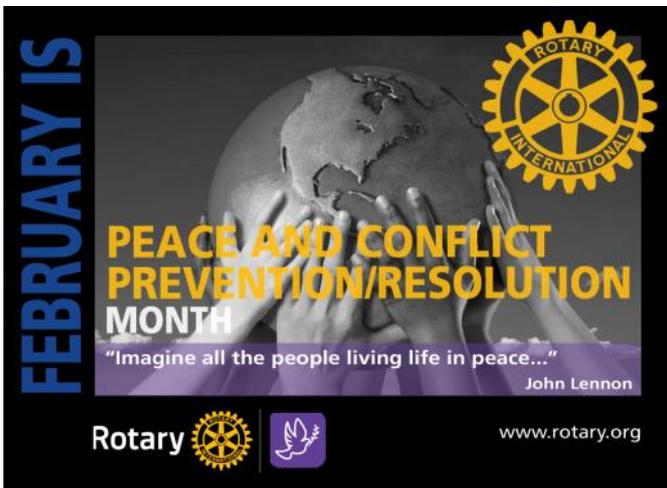
President Linnet rang the bell and started the meeting with “Happy CNY & Gong Xi Fa Cai” ! The Four Way Test was read altogether and Rtn. Rita introduced the two guests.

President Linnet played the Hamburg Convention video again before the dinner. To know more about the city and the event anyone can contact AG Andrew directly. Our President second announcement was sad: Linnet is leaving after her 16 years in Shanghai, her last day would be 1st week of May. She will take all her 3 dogs with her. Handover with VP Tracy and Secretary Tiziana would process.

During dinner time other announcements were offered: Library project in Wuxi by Service Committee; April, 13th will have 2 events, Vocational Service Expo and our RCS annual party “Rotary In Space”. For this last event sponsorship is needed: all details have been sent by email to all members and friends circle. Shanghai Butterfly Football Cup by RC Elysee will take place on April, 14th.

Saddle followed, carried by Rtn. Adam alone. President Linnet contributed by sad money for her leaving and PP Moto followed by happy money for having obtained his green card, a topic which became hot during the rest of the meeting. Anyone who is interested in knowing more about, you can contact PP Moto or Rtn. Richard Zhang who also got his and he is also a Government Magnolia Award winner.

Meeting ended 15 minutes earlier and President Linnet toasted to Moto’s green card and the year of the Pig.



Fellowship Moments

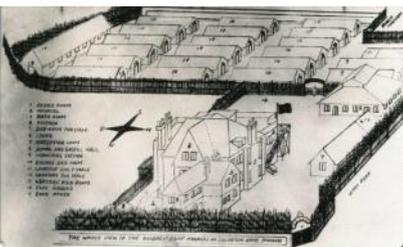




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population of close to two millions, war brought in just a few weeks utterly destitute refugees by the hundreds of thousands. As one district after the other, within and on every side of the city – except the International Settlement – came under the scourge of war, there followed an almost complete evacuation of the dispossessed to the settlements. Not all refugees were as fortunate, especially during the initial phase of the conflict. Those who had no family support, as a temporary emergency measure or out of sheer exhaustion, simply settled anywhere: “They overrun the streets and huddled like pigs in sties in empty buildings, vacant lots, on window sills, in gutters and alleys. They sprawled for naps, nursed their babies, ate (when they could find or beg food) and lived their private life in public.” (“Traffic in Tragedy” *« The China Weekly »*, 13 August 1938, p. 344) No matter how many refugees were taken in and fed in refugee camps, thousands still remained without a place or sources from which to fill their rice bowl. Decayed buildings that should have been razed now housed their hundreds where once one or a few families lived. Every foot of space was occupied in some down-town office buildings that confronted rich window displays and rushing traffic. In a dark movie theater, new audiences of these homeless and empty-handed make their beds between the narrow rows of seats. Scarcely better off were the incalculable throngs that crowd beyond belief street upon street of the poorer houses where the congestion, cost and strain drives out the weak as recruits for fresh camps and taxed hospitals. The number of these truly shelterless refugees was estimated at 75,000 in December 1937, but the figure must have been higher. They represented the most pitiful lot of all. The unregulated occupation of all sorts of unsuitable places throughout the International Settlement presented a genuine challenge to the authorities. Whereas they could guarantee minimum levels of food and health protection in camps, the “street population” was fully beyond its reach and represented a potential threat for the health and safety of the other residents. Homeless and parentless young Chinese boys and girls were roaming the streets, huddling in doorways at night. There was a growing concern about these youngsters who found no other means to secure food than to steal it, cutting rice bags, snatching food from counters. It does not appear from the official records that there was a systematic policy of removing these refugees to camps, but the authorities monitored quite closely the areas where homeless refugees had congregated. A number of them must have found their way to refugee camps, but up to 1940 official records show the persistence of small pockets of homeless refugees.

The Project : Beggars Home was opened on 1 January 1941, situated on a former drill ground used by the U.S. Marines, and comprising 26 houses with accommodation for 1,900 people along with a gospel hall and a hospital. This settlement, set up with the support of the Shanghai Rotary Club and the Shanghai Municipal Council and operated by The Salvation Army, was a response to the large number of homeless people in the city, many of them refugees. The Chinese Civil War had begun in 1927 and the Japanese invasion in 1937 only exacerbated the flow of people away from violence and banditry in the countryside towards the relative safety of the cities. Shanghai itself was occupied by the Japanese in November 1937.

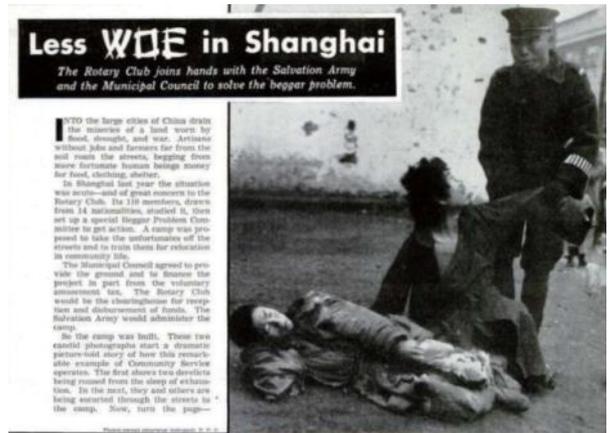


A perspective sketch of the Beggars Home (source: The Salvation Army)

The express aim of the camp was ‘to receive, reform, regenerate, and restore to society’ the homeless population of Shanghai. It included a school for adults and children (where the Chinese phonetic script was taught) and workshops for handicrafts such as weaving, basket making, carpentry and tailoring. All the work of the Home was carried on by the residents themselves, including a camp guard to assist in maintaining good order. Men, women and children were gathered up by the police and brought to the Home in police vans. New arrivals were photographed, fingerprinted and classified into groups according to professional abilities and their province of origin. Their clothes (described in ‘All the World’ as ‘verminous, germ-laden rags’) were burned to prevent disease entering the Home and cotton-padded clothing provided. The original intention of the Municipal Council had been to make confinement in the Home compulsory, but this was abandoned in light of the good behaviour of the first groups of ‘beggars’ admitted to the Home. It was then decided that, due to the success of these first groups, admission to the Home would prioritize drug addicts and people with severe illnesses and physical disabilities. The residents were to leave as soon as they were able to earn a living and, by August 1941 it was reported by The Salvation Army that: “the camp has now actually become, as originally intended, a ‘Clearing House.’ Some stay at the camp for a few days and are then sent home or back to their relations, whilst others

stay for a prolonged period before being sent to work or ‘cleared’ in some other way.” In November 1941 The Salvation Army reported that, after operating since 1 January 1941 it had been decided to close the Shanghai Beggars Home at the end of March 1942. However records were destroyed during the Pacific War. No detail information is found.

The Project had been reported by *« The Rotarian »* in the October Issue of 1941.

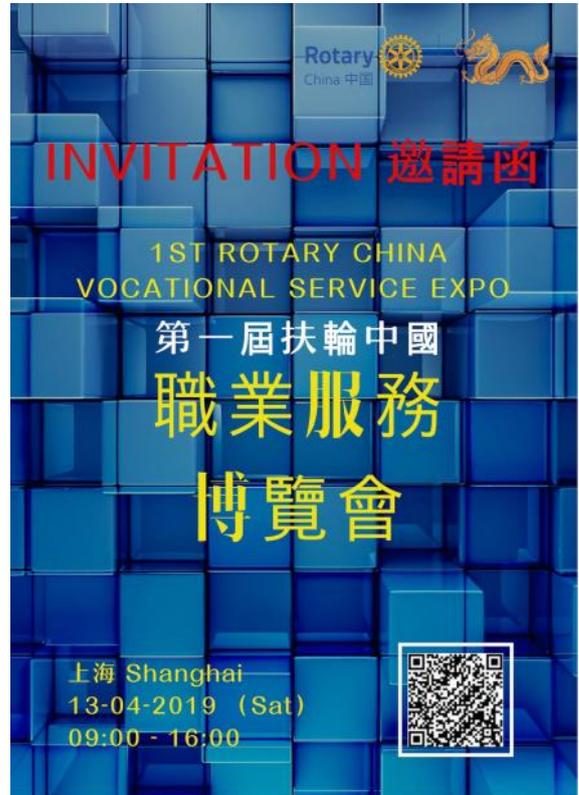


CLEAN AND CLAD, inmates parade of their varied diet of rice, vegetables, and morsels, found by experience to be nutritionally satisfactory. The little lot below commences on his bowl of rice.



ABOVE: A camp rule: All must work. Youngsters also lend a willing shoulder. Tradesmen are given an opportunity to ply their skills.

Upcoming Events



* Club important appointments



Happy Birthday February

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
31				01	02	03
04	05	06 Diane Russell	07	08	09	10 Herbert K. Lau
11	12 Eckhard Zink	13	14	15	16 Carsten Schmidt-Jochmann	17
18 Alejandro Rocha Buriel	19	20	21	22	23	24
25 Samuel Tung	26	27	28	01	02	03

Club Information



Contacts & Meetings

The club meeting is a dinner meeting (by invitation only)
 Tuesday 18:30 cocktails, 19:00-20:30 dinner

Marriott City Center 上海雅居乐万豪酒店
 No. 555 Middle Xizang Rd, Shanghai 上海 黄浦区西藏中路 555 号

For details, contact the club administrator Vivian Huang at
 email: rsvp@rotaryshanghai.org
 phone: +86 19921418286



2018-19 Presidential Theme: Back to Basic

By RCS President, Linnet Kwok



Linnet Kwok – President

I want this year to focus on Rotary's core values, **Fellowship** and **Service**.

With fellowship we create good service projects and through service we develop long lasting friendships. They are intertwined.

The arrows represents fellowship and service crisscrossing each other. The arrows also form a globe as we are an international organization and an international club.

RCS has over 20 nationalities. To create fellowship we need members, more members to deliver service projects and more members to grow the club.

To grow the club we need to work on our youth and PR. Many people don't know us or think we are a group of old middle age Anglo Saxon males! On the contrary, we are very diversified.

Basic Info of our Club

First chartered on 1 October 1919
 Rechartered on 8 February 2006
 Number of active Members – 67
 Honorary Members – 4

Inclusion Factory

Project

The Inclusion Factory gives meaningful employment and training to mentally challenged individuals under real market conditions.

Careers in Care

Project

Careers in Care tackles the issue of a growing aged population in China by teaching migrant workers to care for the elderly.

"Gift of Life" – Heart Surgery

Project

GOL provides life-saving operations their family cannot afford. Over 550 children with congenital heart defects have been saved under the programs executed by the Rotary Club of Shanghai.

Preventing Kashin-Beck disease

Project

The Kashin-Beck disease (KBD) is a neglected disease afflicting mostly poor areas of China and resulting in stunted growth, joint deformities and chronic pain.

The Library Project

Project

The Library Project has established over 1,800 elementary school libraries. It has put more than 1,200,000 Chinese language children's books into the hands of eager young readers.

Officers & Board members

- Linnet Kwok – President**
clubpresident@rotaryshanghai.org
- Tracy Hua – Vice President**
clubvp@rotaryshanghai.org
- Tiziana Richiardi – Secretary**
clubsecretary@rotaryshanghai.org
- Carsten Schmidt-Jochmann – Treasurer**
finance@rotaryshanghai.org
- Terri Lau – President Elect**
- Motohiro Yamane – IPP**
- Rita Malvone
- Samuel Tung
- Adam McWirther
- Christian Kober
- Frank Mulligan

Committees & Directors

- Club Administration Committee:** Terri Lau
clubadministrator@rotaryshanghai.org
- Membership Committee:** Sophia Slingerland
membership@rotaryshanghai.org
- Service Projects:** Rita Malvone
service.projects@rotaryshanghai.org
- Youth Service Committee:** Albert Khaoutiev
youth.service@rotaryshanghai.org
- PR Committee:** Tracy Hua
pr@rotaryshanghai.org
- Rotary Foundation:** Michel De Vriendt
rotary.foundation@rotaryshanghai.org
- Gift of Life (GOL):** Terri Lau
gol@rotaryshanghai.org

- Fellowship:** Samuel Tung
fellowship@rotaryshanghai.org
- Pagoda:** Tiziana Richiardi
tiziana.richiardi@hotmail.com
- RCS Centennial Anniversary:** Terri Lau
- Library Project:** Thierry Melango
library.project@rotaryshanghai.org
- KBD Project:** Michel De Vriendt
kashin.beck@rotaryshanghai.org
- Inclusion Factory:** Thilo Koeppel
inclusion.factory@rotaryshanghai.org
- RSVP:** Vivian Huang
rsvp@rotaryshanghai.org

The Object of Rotary

THE OBJECT of Rotary is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

FIRST The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;

SECOND High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying of each Rotarian's occupation as an opportunity to serve society;

THIRD The application of the ideal of service in each Rotarian's personal, business, and community life;

FOURTH The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional persons united in the ideal of service

Rotarian Code of Conduct

The following code of conduct has been adopted for the use of Rotarians:

AS A ROTARIAN, I will

- 1) Act with integrity and high ethical standards in my personal and professional life
- 2) Deal fairly with others and treat them and their occupations with respect
- 3) Use my professional skills through Rotary to: mentor young people, help those with special needs, and improve people's quality of life in my community and in the world
- 4) Avoid behavior that reflects adversely on Rotary or other Rotarians

Rotary clubs in Shanghai

Rotary Club of Shanghai West (Chinese speaking)
Wednesday, 18:30-20:30

Location: Shanghai Pullman Hotel
Address: No. 1 Pubei Road, Xuhui District
位置：上海中星铂爾曼酒店
地址：上海徐汇区浦北路1号

Rotary Club of Hongqiao (Chinese speaking)
Saturday 9:30

Location: Grand Millenium Shanghai Hongqiao
Address: 2588 Yan An Xi Rd, Changning District
位置：上海千禧海鸥大酒店 上海长宁区延安西路2588号

Rotary Club of Shanghai Fresh Start (English speaking)
Friday, 7:45-9:00 am

Location: Naked Hub
Address : 5/F, 89 Taixing Lu, near Nanjing Xi Lu
地址：请带我去 泰兴路89号5楼, 近南京西路
<http://freshstartrotaryshanghai.org>

Rotary Club of Shanghai Merlion (English speaking)
Every fortnight, Saturday, 12:00

Location: Grand Millenium Hotel
Address: 2588 West Yan An Road, Changning District
位置：上海千禧海鸥大酒店 上海长宁区延安西路2588号
admin-membership@rotarymerlion.com

Rotary Club of Shanghai Pudong Lujiazui (English speaking)
Thursday, 19:00-20:30

Location: Grand Kempinski Hotel
Address: 1288 Lujiazui Ring Road, Pudong
位置：上海凯宾斯基大酒店
地址：浦东新区陆家嘴环路1288号
secretary@rotarylujiazui.com
www.rotarylujiazui.com

Rotary Club of Shanghai Elysee (satellite of e-club 9920)
(French speaking)
1st and 3rd Mondays, 19:30

Location: Foie Gras & Épices Address: Room 5, Bldg A1, 309 Hankou Lu
位置：Fois Gras 上海汉口路309号A1-05 (近山东中路)

Rotary Club of Shanghai Gubei (Chinese speaking)
Sunday, 14:00

Location: Owl Café, Hongqiao International School
Address: No. 218, South Yi Li Rd, Changning District
位置：上海虹桥国际学校 上海市伊犁南路218号古羊路口