



扶輪年代

Rotary Timeline

國際扶輪第 3520 地區

地區秘書賴樹鑫 CP Steve 翻譯 2005/2/23



1905 年

美國伊利諾州芝加哥的律師保羅·哈理斯，心目中憧憬有一種新的團體，可以讓專業人士彼此之間促進商業上的往來及發展友誼；在 2 月 23 日晚間，他邀請了另外三位朋友一起聚會，也因此為全世界最古老及最有聲望的服務社團組織孕育了種子。

這個社團持續地聚會與加入不同職業的成員，並且輪流於各會員的辦公室開會，因此開始稱這個社團為“芝加哥扶輪社”。

雖然早期的聚會注重於促進聯誼，但為長久之計，所有的創始會員認為應為這個社團發掘出意義深遠的存在目的；於是，該社於一年之內開始將一些基本的主張與原則明確地陳述為如章程的形式(後來成為扶輪綱領)，這些後來也加入成為“扶輪宗旨”的內容。

1907 年

為當地的醫生捐獻了一匹馬是扶輪的第一個社區服務。不久之後，扶輪藉著共同協助建造一個公共廁所，開始了對人道服務的承諾。隨著社本身的成長，社員的視野並不僅限於對專業與社會事務的關心，也因此更寬廣了；在所有社內的活動中，親身服務扮演了更顯著的角色。扶輪創始人保羅·哈理斯後來也說，他會寫下“從我的社友的共同的表現中，我已學到施比受更有福的重要”。扶輪的理念從芝加哥開始往外共鳴，於 1908 年，第二個扶輪社於美國加州的舊金山授證成立。

1910 年

扶輪快速地在美國各地擴展，此時已有 16 個扶輪社

1905

Attorney Paul P. Harris of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. envisions a new kind of group for professionals to cultivate business ties and develop friendships. On the evening of 23 February, he invites three friends to a meeting and plants the seeds of the world's oldest and most prestigious service club organization.

As the club continues to meet and add to its ranks, meeting rotates among members' offices, and the group begins to call itself the Rotary Club of Chicago.

Although early meetings focused on fostering fellowships, before long, the founders would discover a profound purpose for their club. Within a year, the club begins to formulate its basic tenets and principles in the form of constitution (later the Rotary Platform), which later involves into the Object of the Rotary.

1907

A simple donation of a horse for a local doctor was Rotary's first act of community service. Shortly after, Rotary began its commitment to humanitarian service by coordinating efforts to construct a public lavatory. As the club continues to grow, it widens its scope beyond the professional and social interests of its members; civic service takes a more prominent role in club activities. "In common with my fellow members, I had learned to place emphasis on the giving rather than the getting." Paul P. Harris, Rotary's founder, would later write. The ideals of Rotary begin to resonate outside Chicago, and by 1908, a second Rotary club in San Francisco, California, U.S.A., is chartered.

1910

At 16 clubs and 1,800 members, Rotary is rapidly expanding throughout the United States. "The

及 1800 名社員。“美國全國扶輪社協會”在芝加哥舉行第一次年會並選出保羅·哈里斯擔任會長。但是，這個協會的“美國全國”的名字並未保持太久；該年 11 月，在加拿大曼尼托巴省的溫尼柏扶輪社成立，並於兩年之內獲准加入該協會，成為美國境外正式授證成立的第一個扶輪社；扶輪因此轉變成為國際性社團組織。

1911 年

國際扶輪的第一任秘書長伽斯立·裴利於 1911 年在美国奧立崗州波特蘭舉行的年會上，讀到一篇講詞提到了“服務愈多，獲益愈大”的句子；後來，扶輪社友們也開始用“無我服務”的句子；這些標語成為國際扶輪正式座右銘：“超我服務”及“服務愈多，獲益愈大”的根源。“全國扶輪社員通訊”（後來改為“英文扶輪月刊”）正式發行，裴利擔任編輯。扶輪開始跨越大西洋，兩年之內，英國及愛爾蘭亦成立了扶輪社。

1916 年

第一次世界大戰於歐洲肆虐，來自英國、加拿大及美國的扶輪社友捐款以救助及關懷難民。同時，扶輪社相繼於世界各地繁衍。在古巴的哈瓦那扶輪社授證成立，成為第一個以非英語舉行例會的扶輪社。兩年之後，在烏拉圭蒙特維多的企業界人士成立了南美洲的第一個扶輪社。

1919 年

菲律賓馬尼拉扶輪社授證成立，扶輪開始於全亞洲散播宣導。兩年之內，於印度加爾各答，中國大陸上海及日本東京相繼成立扶輪社。隨著第一次世界大戰的結束，歐洲大陸對扶輪開啟大門；不久，法國、德國、西班牙及瑞士亦加入了這個扶輪社的國際協會。並在隨後兩年之內，扶輪擴展至非洲及澳洲，此時在全世界已有 1000 個扶輪社。

1924 年

從 1905 年芝加哥扶輪社開始，各扶輪社曾經使用車

National Association of Rotary Clubs of America” holds its first convention in Chicago, where its elects Paul. P. Harris president. But, this association does not remain “national” for long; in November, the Rotary Club of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, forms and within two years becomes the first Rotary club officially chartered outside the U.S., transforming Rotary into an international organization of clubs.

1911

At the 1911 convention in Portland, Oregon, USA, Chesley R. Perry, Rotary's first general secretary, reads a speech containing the phrase “He profits most who serves best.” Later, Rotarians also begin to use the phrase “Service, not self.” These slogans form the roots of both of the official Rotary mottoes: Service Above Self, and He Profits Most Who Serves Best. The National Rotarian magazine (later, The Rotarian) is launched, with Perry serving as editor. Rotary begins to cross the Atlanta, and within two years there are clubs in Great Britain and Ireland.

1916

With World War I raging in Europe, Rotarians from Britain, Canada and the U.S. donate money to aid relief efforts and care for refugees. Elsewhere, Rotary continues to thrive. The Rotary Club of Havana, Cuba, is chartered, becoming the first non-English speaking club. Two years later, businessmen in Montevideo, Uruguay, set up first Rotary club in South America.

1919

The Rotary Club of Manila, Philippines, is chartered, launching the dissemination of Rotary throughout Asia. Within two years there are Rotary clubs in Calcutta, India, Shanghai, China and Tokyo, Japan. As World War I comes to close, continental Europe opens its door to Rotary, and soon clubs in France, Germany, Spain, and Switzerland join the association of clubs. Within two years, Rotary extends to Africa and Australia, and there are 1,000 Rotary clubs worldwide.

1924

Beginning with the Rotary Club of Chicago in 1905, Rotary clubs had used a wheel symbol as the emblem, yet each club had its own variation.

輪象徵作為徽章，但是各扶輪社仍有各自的形式。然後，於 1918 年 12 月，齒輪形式成為正式的組織標記。經過“重新設計”之後，這個齒輪徽章加上了一個鑰匙栓孔，使外表看起來是一個實際有用的齒輪；這個最終的設計於 1924 年 1 月份的理事會正式核准，而這個徽章從此未再改變，並持續地在世界各地每一個角落出現，並藉此可認出扶輪社及其社員。

1925 年

扶輪社於世界各地如雨後春筍般的萌芽。國際扶輪於瑞士蘇黎士設立了第一個國際辦事處。在扶輪成立 20 週年之時，扶輪社已在世界六大洲各處成立，而且社員人數增長至 100000 名。

1928 年

國際扶輪基金會（非營利性組織）正式設立，以支援國際扶輪經由國際人道、教育及文化交流計畫來促進世界瞭解與和平所作的努力。

阿奇·柯藍夫於 1917 年擔任國際扶輪社長時，首先提議成立一個捐助基金以“接受為了於世界各地行善為目的的捐助”。這個基金收到的第一筆捐獻為 26.5 美金。時至今日，向國際扶輪基金會捐獻的扶輪社員及友人們為了一個更美好世界的美景，已捐助了超過 13 億美金。

1943 年

從早期成立的扶輪社社務運作的日子裡，扶輪社員們已顧慮到在他們的專業領域裡推廣崇高倫理標準。國際扶輪於 1943 年正式採用“四大考驗”——世界上最被廣為印製及引用的商業倫理聲明之一。芝加哥扶輪社社員，後來亦成為國際扶輪 1954~55 年度社長的赫伯特·泰勒於 30 年代美國經濟大蕭條時，被要求接管並幫助當時瀕臨破產的一個鋁業公司所提出的 24 個英文字的“四大考驗”；泰勒的“倫理指南”迄今已被翻譯成 100 多種不同的語言。

1945 年

第二次世界大戰考驗著扶輪對和平的希望；雖然，經

Then, in December 1918, the gearwheel was adopted as the official corporate seal. After “re-engineering” the emblem with a keyway to give it the appearance of a realistic gearwheel, the final design was approved by the Board in a January 1924 meeting. The emblem remains unchanged and continues to identify Rotary clubs and their members in every corner of the world.

1925

As Rotary clubs spring up in all parts of the world, Rotary International opens its first international office in Zurich, Switzerland. At Rotary's 20th anniversary, clubs are present on six continents and membership has swelled to 100,000.

1928

The Rotary Foundation, a not-for-profit corporation that supports the efforts of Rotary International to achieve world understanding and peace through international humanitarian, educational, and culture exchange program, is formally established. Back in 1917, RI President Arch Klumph first proposed the idea of establishing an endowment fund to “accept endowments for the purposes of doing good in the world”. Its initial contribution was US\$26.50. To date, Rotarians and friends of The Rotary Foundation, who shares its vi

1943

Since the earliest days of the first clubs, Rotarians have been concerned with promoting high ethical standards in their professional lives. In 1943, Rotary International officially adopts The 4-Way Test, one of the world widely printed and quoted statements of business ethics. Chicago Rotarian Herbert J. Taylor, who served RI as president in 1954-55, wrote the initial 24-word test when he was asked to help save an aluminum company verging on bankruptcy in the aftermath of the Great Depression. Taylor's “ethical compass” has since been translated into 100 languages.

1945

World War II had tested Rotary's hope for peace. However, through the years of bloodshed,

過多年的流血戰爭，扶輪社員仍持續表達他們對追求和平的承諾，以轉移對戰爭的憎恨。因此，扶輪於 1940 年成立了扶輪救濟基金，以協助戰爭受難者，並通過一項「尊重人權」的決議案，為扶輪於推廣世界和平的主動積極與卓越的角色奠定了舞台。

扶輪社員參與了於 1943~45 年間，為成立聯合國的籌備會議。於 1945 年聯合國成立大會上，國際扶輪以組織觀察員身份出席並擔任顧問諮詢的角色，扶輪社員在這關鍵的會議中，提供了包括為各國代表翻譯及解決爭端的各項服務。

1946 年

國際扶輪曾出版了一本書“人們的內心”，書中提到“聯合國教科文組織”的章程及該組織任務的初步概要（在 1942 年的一次扶輪教育與文化交換會議中，特別表揚扶輪對聯合國教科文組織成立的貢獻）。在該書的序文中，當年的國際扶輪社長李察·海克寫道：「該組織的章程與扶輪經由其四大大宗旨所達成的目標相互呼應。聯合國教科文組織與扶輪都是為了經由增進互相瞭解與創造信譽並提昇國際和平而努力！」

1947 年

超過 300000 名扶輪社員於 70 個國家共同哀悼扶輪創始人保羅·哈里斯的辭世。因紀念他而來自各地的捐款，讓國際扶輪的國際扶輪基金會於次年第一次推出了大使獎學金的贊助計畫，18 位“扶輪之友”到海外研習並擔任親善信譽的大使；至此以後，已有數千位大使獎學金學生受惠，並致力於促進和平與全球瞭解。

1955 年

扶輪於芝加哥慶祝成立 50 週年，自從保羅·哈里斯與他的同儕開始扶輪旅程的 50 年後，在 89 個國家，共有 8500 個扶輪社。

1962 年

Rotarians continued to assert their commitment to mend the horrors of war. The establishment of the Rotary Relief Fund to help war victims and a resolution calling for the "respect for human rights" in 1940 set the stage for Rotary's increasingly active and prominent role in promoting world peace.

In a series of meetings between 1943 and 1945, a group of Rotarians participate in the early formation of the United Nations. At the 1945 UN Charter Conference, Rotary International is given adviser status and Rotarian observers provide a variety of services at this pivotal meeting, including translating and settling disputes among delegates.

1946

Rotary International publishes the book *In the Minds of Men*, which includes the UNESCO constitution and the first overview of the organization's mission. (A 1942 Rotary conference on education and cultural exchange is credited as setting the stage for the formation of UNESCO.) In the book's preface, RI President Richard C. Hedke writes that the newly formed constitution "parallels the work that Rotary has been doing through its Fourth Object" and that both UNESCO and Rotary "strive to advance international peace through the development of mutual understanding and the creation of goodwill."

1947

More than 300,000 Rotarians in 70 countries mourn the death of Rotary's founder, Paul P. Harris. An outpouring of contributions made in his honor allows The Rotary Foundation of RI to launch its first program the following year. Under the auspices of what would become known as the Ambassadorial Scholarships program, 18 "Rotary Fellows" act as ambassadors of goodwill studying abroad. Since then, thousands of former Ambassadorial Scholars have gone on to pursue careers that promote peace and global understanding.

1955

Rotary celebrates its golden anniversary in Chicago. Fifty years after Paul P. Harris and his colleagues began Rotary's journey, there are 8,500 clubs in 89 countries.

1962

The inauguration of Interact kicks off a decade of

扶少團的成立正式開啟了扶輪對青少年奉獻的十年；承繼扶少團的成功經驗，扶輪於 1968 年成立了扶青團。1971 年，並推廣了扶輪青年領袖營，一年之後，也就是在扶輪社辦理國際青少年交換超過 40 年以後，扶輪青少年交換成為一項國際扶輪的正式計畫。每年有數千名青少年參與此計畫，藉以培養領導能力、親善友誼、服務與國際瞭解。

1965 年

國際扶輪基金會設置了團體研究交換計畫，來自澳洲、英國、日本與美國共 34 個團互相交換訪問。團體研究交換促進世界瞭解與和平，是目前扶輪基金會最受歡迎與最成功的計畫之一。扶輪基金會亦成立了配合獎助金計畫，開拓了國際服務項目的新紀元。

1967 年

扶輪正式發起世界社區服務計畫，將扶輪社行善的行為延伸至世界各地；目前，扶輪社每年經由世界社區服務計畫提供大約二千六百萬美金的金錢與物資援助。

1977 年

扶輪重返西班牙；西班牙的扶輪社員在扶輪於世界各地擴展的過程中扮演了一個重要的角色，一直至 1936 年，因西班牙的內戰終止了扶輪在該國的活動。

於東京舉行的國際扶輪年會打破紀錄，計有 39834 人參加。

1978 年

破紀錄的 39834 人註冊參加於日本東京舉行的國際扶輪年會。

同年，扶輪創立保健、防飢及人道（3-H）獎助金計畫，以改善保健，減少飢餓，並強化全世界各民族的人類與社會發展；這是扶輪截至目前為止包含範圍最廣的人道計畫。第一個 3-H 獎助金計畫於 1979 年由扶輪提出協助於菲律賓為 600 萬兒童提供小兒麻痺

official launches of Rotary programs dedicated to youth. Following the success of Interact, in 1968, Rotary launches Rotaract. In 1971, the Rotary Youth Leadership Awards (RYLA) program is expanded, and a year later, after more than 40 years of clubs organizing international youth exchanges, Rotary Youth Exchange becomes an official RI program. Thousands of youths participate every year in these programs, which foster leadership, goodwill, service, and international understanding.

1965

The Rotary Foundation creates the Group Study Exchange program, and the first 34 teams, from Australia, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, go abroad. Now one of The Foundation's most popular and successful programs, Group Study Exchange promotes world understanding and peace. The Foundation also initiates the Matching Grants program, ushering in a new era of service in the international arena.

1967

Rotary officially launches the World Community Service program, expanding the ability of Rotary clubs to do good throughout the world. Today, clubs provide an estimated US\$26 million in funds and supplies through World Community Service annually.

1977

Rotary returns to Spain. Spanish Rotarians played a role in the organization's growing worldwide mission until 1936, when civil war brought an end to Rotary's status in Spain.

The RI convention in Tokyo draws a record crowd of 39,834 attendants.

1978

In Tokyo, Japan, the RI annual convention records 39,834 registrants. That same year, Rotary creates Health, Hunger and Humanity (3-H) Grants to improve health, alleviate hunger, and enhance human and social development in communities throughout the world; it is Rotary's most comprehensive humanitarian program to date. In 1979, the first 3-H project committed Rotary to provide and help deliver polio vaccine to six million children in the Philippines for five years, laying the foundation for PolioPlus in 1985.

疫苗 5 年；立下了於 1985 年成立根除小兒麻痺計畫的基礎。

1985 年

在進入第 80 年社員人數將近 100 萬之際，扶輪成立根除小兒麻痺疾病計畫，這個計畫拯救兒童免除因小兒麻痺疾病帶來的悲慘與毀滅性的影響。至 1988 年，扶輪社員為此項計畫募款已超過二億四千七百萬美金；由這個承諾的激勵與扶輪成就的鼓勵，世界衛生組織會議決議於 2005 年扶輪成立一百週年之際，全世界消除小兒麻痺疾病的目標。根除小兒麻痺計畫成為第一個也是最大的經由國際性民間組織協調完成支持公共保健的成果。

1989 年

女性開始正式於世界各地擔任扶輪的職務（雖然美國於 1986 年便已有女性扶輪社員）。扶輪重返匈牙利及波蘭；於 1990 年，莫斯科扶輪社授證成立，為蘇聯的第一個服務性社團。至 1990 年代，扶輪持續於包括東歐及亞洲等世界各地擴展。

1993 年

自從承諾消除全世界的小兒麻痺疾病後，扶輪與包括世界衛生組織、聯合國兒童基金會、美國疾病管制與預防中心與許多其他國家的相關組織已為 5 億兒童接種疫苗，以抵抗此病毒。於澳洲墨爾本舉行的國際年會上，扶輪經由提供給一位來自菲律賓（扶輪的第一個消除小兒麻痺疾病疫苗接種計畫在此實施）兒童的小兒麻痺疫苗來慶祝這個里程碑。一年之後，美洲國家是第一個被世界衛生組織證實已完全滅除小兒麻痺這個疾病。

1999 年

扶輪建立了扶輪和平與解決衝突國際研究中心，幫助培養願意奉獻於和平與合作的未來領導人及外交人員。第一屆 70 位獎學金學生將於 2002 年開始在位於阿根廷、澳洲、英國、法國、日本及美國等八所大學攻讀二學年的碩士學位課程。

1985

With membership on the verge of one million in its 80th year, Rotary launches PolioPlus, a program to protect children worldwide from the cruel and fatal consequences of polio. By 1988, Rotarians help raise more than US\$247 million for the effort. Inspired by this commitment, and with Rotary's encouragement, the World Health Assembly resolves to eradicate the disease with the goal of freeing the world of polio by 2005, the Rotary Centennial. PolioPlus becomes the first and largest internationally coordinated private-sector support of a public health initiative.

1989

Women begin to officially join Rotary's ranks worldwide (though the United States had seen the first women Rotarians in 1986). Rotary returns to Hungary and Poland, and, in 1990, the Rotary Club of Moscow is chartered as the first service club in the then-Soviet Union. Throughout the 1990s, Rotary continues to expand throughout the world, including Eastern Europe and Asia.

1993

Since committing to rid the world of polio, Rotary and its partner agencies, including the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and governments around the world, have immunized 500 million children against the virus. At the RI Convention in Melbourne, Australia, Rotary celebrates this milestone by giving the vaccine to a child from the Philippines, where Rotary's first polio immunization took place. A year later, the Americas is the first WHO region certified as polio free.

1999

Rotary establishes the Rotary Centers for International Studies in peace and conflict resolution to help prepare future leaders and diplomats. In 2002, the first class of 70 students begins two-year master's-level degree programs at eight universities in Argentina, Australia, England, France, Japan, and the United States.

2001 年

巴基斯坦的扶輪社員得到來自全世界各地扶輪社的援助，提供災難救助與協助給阿富汗的難民。

第 30000 個扶輪社正式授證成立；扶輪重返中國大陸，並於上海與北京成立臨時扶輪社。

2002 年

於西班牙巴塞隆納舉行的國際年會上宣布歐洲已完全滅除小兒麻痺疾病。至本年年底，全世界僅剩下七個國家因當地風土習慣仍受到小兒麻痺疾病感染。當全世界所有的扶輪社為 2005 年扶輪成立百週年開始倒數計時之際，國際扶輪再次作最後的呼籲以消除小兒麻痺疾病的決心，並宣布募款八千萬美金的活動目標，及配合其他慈善團體承諾之捐助，以解決仍缺少二億七千五百萬美金不足之經費。

第一屆扶輪世界和平獎學金得獎學生開始至八所大學攻讀促進和平與解決國際衝突的碩士學位課程。

31314 個扶輪社總共 120 萬名扶輪社員分佈於全世界 164 個國家。自從於 1990 年代相繼於東歐及蘇聯成立新的扶輪社以來，藉著歡迎位於阿拉伯聯合大公國及東帝汶新的扶輪社的加入，扶輪更擴展至其他回教國家。

2003 年

阿富汗喀布爾扶輪社的新加入，將扶輪的國家數達到 166 個。

奈及利亞卡諾扶輪社員馬奇約伯成為第一位來自非洲的國際扶輪社長。

五座扶輪百週年紀念鐘於 2003 年 6 月於澳洲布里斯班舉行的國際扶輪年會開始繞行世界各地扶輪社的旅程，並將於美國伊利諾州芝加哥舉行的 2005 百週年國際年會完成此一行程。

2004 年

國際扶輪於日本大阪舉行有史以來規模最盛大的國

2001

Rotarians in Pakistan, supported by Rotary clubs around the world, provide relief aid and assistance to refugees from Afghanistan (pictured).

The 30,000th Rotary club is chartered, and Rotary returns to mainland China with clubs in Shanghai and Beijing.

2002

Europe is declared polio-free at the RI Convention in Barcelona, Spain. By the end of the year, only seven countries remain polio endemic. As clubs around the world count down to the Rotary Centennial in 2005, RI zeroes in on the final push to eradicate polio, with the announcement of an US\$80 million campaign to help fill a \$275 million funding gap.

The first Rotary World Peace Scholarships are awarded for International Studies in peace and conflict resolution.

There are 1.2 million Rotarians in 31,314 Rotary clubs spanning 164 countries. After admitting new clubs from Eastern Europe and Russia in the 1990's, Rotary expands further to Muslim countries by welcoming new clubs in United Arab Emirates and East Timor.

2003

The new Rotary Club of Kabul, Afghanistan, brings the total number of Rotary countries to 166.

Jonathan Majiyagbe of Kano, Nigeria, becomes Rotary International's first President from Africa.

Five Rotary Centennial bells begin their journey to Rotary clubs around the globe, starting at the RI Convention in Brisbane, Australia, in June 2003.

They will conclude their tour at the 2005 Centennial Convention in Chicago, Illinois, USA.

2004

RI hosts its largest convention ever in Osaka, Japan, with a record crowd of 45,595 participants

際年會，總共有 45595 位來自 112 個國家的社員及眷屬參加，勝過之前於 1978 年在東京舉行的國際年會保持的紀錄。

扶輪第一屆世界和平獎學金學生結業。

2005 年

扶輪將慶祝成立 100 週年，並於美國伊利諾州芝加哥的百週年國際年會，為世紀以來的最大盛會中達到最高潮！

from 112 countries, surpassing the earlier record held by the Tokyo convention in 1978.

Rotary's inaugural class of World Peace Scholars graduate.

2005

Rotary will celebrate its 100th anniversary, culminating in the organization's biggest party of the century – the Centennial Convention in Chicago, Illinois, USA.