

Our First Y's Men's Club. It's Creation and History.

From volunteers associated with the **Toledo YMCA**, a decision was taken to create a luncheon club, with membership restricted to YMCA members.

The central purpose was "service to the YMCA"

The club was named "**Tolymca**" which included the first three letters of Toledo and the reference to the YMCA. The Club was structured along the line of a Rotary Club but with the concept of being, essentially, a young men's club.

Paul William Alexander, seven years out of Harvard Law School, accepted the task of drafting the club constitution. He studied the constitutions of other service clubs and, from these, adapted the best features into the Tolymca Constitution.

Within two years the membership grew from the original 17 to more than 75 members.

The word spread quickly to other YMCAs with many desirous of forming such a Club in their associations.

The Tolymca name was only suitable for Toledo and it was clear that a single name was needed to identify all clubs serving the YMCA.

Paul William Alexander stepped into the breach and, through his efforts, the Tolymca Club developed a model form of organisation with a new name, "**Y's Men's Clubs**".

The name came from Articles written by Will M. Cressy, a troop entertainer during World War 1.

He saw the benefits that the YMCA provided

(spiritual, social and recreational) and had followed since the U.S. Civil War.

Cressy wrote several articles in "Association Men" the YMCA periodical of the day.

He signed them "Will M. Cressy, **One of the Y's Men from the East**".

Alexander was intrigued with the name Cressy used, and was later able to meet with him and obtained permission to borrow the name **Y's Men**. **Alexander's literal interpretation of the phrase was "men of and for the Y,"** a most appropriate description of club purposes.

Word spread in Ohio and, after meetings of Ohio YMCA personnel, and official recommendation, within 3 months **Y's Men's Clubs were organised by six Associations.**

It was apparent that some form of linkage was needed if there was to be any unity in pursuing the mission of the Movement.

A meeting from **May 4 – 5, 1922**, was attended by delegates from the original 7 clubs and the Ohio Association of Y's Men's Clubs was created, with Paul William Alexander as President.

A brochure describing the Y's Men's organisation was prepared and sent to all YMCAs in USA, Canada and selected countries. For the first time the word was out nationally and to some degree, internationally about the Movement and interest gradually began to grow.

(Précis of information from "A Fellowship of Service" - Y's Men International 75th Anniversary Edition.)

Significant Milestones in the Formation of Y's Men International.

1922 – Tolymca Club first formed. – Toledo, Ohio.

1922. May 4-5, Ohio Association of Club formed.

1923 January 10th, Sydney, Nova Scotia. Club formed.

1922 – November. 66 delegates at Atlantic City YMCA Convention. 13 Clubs represented.

1922 – First Constitution drafted.
1923 – International Convention adopts Service Programs recommendations.
1924 – Ohio Association becomes 1st District increasing to 22 Districts by the end of the 1920s.
1929 – Canada Convention adopts Young Adult Programs.
1924 – 1st Y's Menettes Club formed in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
1924 - 1st Club outside North American continent formed – Shanghai, China.
1924 – William Alexander resigns as President and named “President Emeritus.”
1925 – Henry Grimes elected as Secretary – Treasurer. He held office until 1962.
1927 – Incorporation of Association completed under Laws of Massachusetts.
1927 – Fifth Anniversary – 155 Clubs in USA, Canada, China and Australia. (Brisbane Club)
1928 – Club in Europe Chartered at Tallinn, Estonia
1928 – Osaka Club, Japan, chartered, followed by Kobe, Tokyo and Yokohama.
1929 – Keijo Y's Men's Club Chartered in Seoul, Korea with Japanese membership.
1929 – Recognition of Y's Men's Clubs within the YMCA as a lay organisation with full autonomy.

The 1920's was probably the most intense and the Y's Men's Movement had become an internationally recognised organisation and major partner of the YMCA.

1930 – Club number at 161 chartered members.
1931 - Regions and Districts created. 20 Regional Directors replace the District Governors. The Regions were divided into Districts and the District Governor's became responsible to the Regional Directors.
This structure was phased in gradually.
Australia became an overseas Region in its own right.

The Great Depression put pressure on Membership, particularly in North America.

1933 St. Paul. Minnesota International Convention was cancelled.
1935 - Club numbers had fallen to 135.
1937 – Club numbers rose to 156 in 17 countries.
By the end of the decade, active Club numbers reached 208.

Expansion into Asia, Europe, China, Australia, England, Philippines and other countries spread the world of Y's Men International.

This history lesson will be continued in the next “Scuttlebutt” Bulletin”.

More on the History of Y'sdom.

1930's 11 new Clubs chartered on mainland China, joining Clubs British Crown Colony of Hong Kong (1932), Shanghai (1924), Tientsin and Tsingtao (1928) and Peiping (1929) and together, these Clubs formed the Chinese Region.

1930 Club chartered In Melbourne, Aust.
1932 Sydney Club chartered.
1939 Bendigo Club Chartered followed by
1940 Ballarat Club.

Together with the Brisbane Club (1926) these Clubs formed the Australian Region.
1940 Auckland Club, New Zealand, formed and the Region became the Australasian Region.

Europe had a growth spurt, chartering Clubs in Estonia (1931), Czechoslovakia (1929) Prague (1930) Bratislava (1933), Kroeriz (1937), Plzen (1938) and a second Club at Hradec Kralove (1939)

England became the third European nation with Clubs chartered at Hanley (1931) and

Norwich in (1935). Then came Poland with Krakow and Budapest. Hungary (1932).Greece joined the European Region in (1933) with a Club at Thessalonica. Italy (1934) chartered Clubs in Rome and Turin. The last Club chartered in pre-war Europe was Sofia, Bulgaria in (1940).

Brief History of Y'sdom – Continued.

On the other side of the world, growth was underway outside the Chinese Region. The four Clubs in Japan, Osaka (1928), Kobe (1930), Tokyo and Yokahama (1931), with the Japanese Club in Keijo, Korea, formed the Japanese Region. Kyoto and Sendai were chartered in 1947 and 1948 respectively.

The Philippines formed the Cebu Club in 1928 and functioned until 1933, then re-organised in 1939. Manila Club followed in 1941.

Colombo chartered in 1930 in Ceylon – (Sri Lanka) and Lahore, Pakistan in 1936.

Y'sdom commenced in India in 1934 in Madras with Madras Esplanade, 1940, following.

The first Club in South America was Valparaiso in (1935). In 1940 the Montevideo Club (Uruguay) was chartered, and several years later other clubs were formed.

Y's Men's Movement reached Africa in 1936 when Durban Club was chartered. Assiut and Cairo Clubs were formed in Egypt in 1939 and were chartered in 1947 and 1948 respectively.

Growth during a period of world turmoil was surprising, but it demonstrated that nothing could stop the spread of good ideas and the desire of service by most people.

The impact of World War II from the early 1940's placed a formidable obstacle to further expansion.

Many Clubs were forced to disband or suspend activities due to the tremendous loss of members who were serving in the armed forces. Clubs located in war areas were unable to function due to the spread of hostilities.

It was reported that in 1942 there were 255 active Clubs in 22 countries. In October the following year, an article in "Y's Men's World" noted that membership had dropped to 150 active Clubs, with 29 on leave of absence and 32 whose status was unknown.

The impact of WW11 was worldwide and Y's Men's Clubs contributed in different ways.

In USA War Bonds were promoted and fund raising was directed to the war effort.

Canadian Clubs raised money for the Canadian War Services Fund, in association with other organisations.

In Australia, Y's Men acted as hosts for military men on leave, with Adelaide YMCA as the venue.

At the Melbourne YMCA, Y's Men contributed to the Defence Forces Services Fund to furnish 32,000 beds for service men on leave.

Winds of War.

There was increasing tension with problems between China and Japan. This was communicated to the International Secretary to gain support in furthering peace efforts. Letters were sent to the Shanghai and Nanking Clubs calling for peace efforts. A letter was sent to the Japanese Government urging efforts towards peace and reminding them of the spirit of goodwill shown by the Chinese and Japanese

delegates at the 12931 Cleveland World YMCA Conference.

In China, the Shanghai Club organised a refugee camp for people displaced by the bombing incidents. Through all this turmoil, the Chinese Y's Men were aided by the Red Cross, and assistance from Rotary International.

A World Fellowship Journey was mooted and Henry Grimes, International Secretary, and wife, Agnes, were to make this Journey. Finance for the travel was to come from donations from Clubs throughout the world, with a suggested contribution of US\$1.50 from each member.

Y's Men's World promoted the Journey and sufficient funds were raised to go as far as China but the rapid deterioration in world conditions meant the entire trip was not completed.

During these troubled times, the Y's Men's Association had experienced amazing growth and the YMCA and communities where clubs were located benefitted from strong support and service.

The impact of WWII saw many Clubs disband or suspend activities due to the number of members enlisting in the armed forces.

A report at the 1940 International Convention informed delegates that of all the nations where Y's Men's Clubs were active, only three were not at war.

Y's Men called to active service were exempted from paying International Dues for the duration, but were retained as members of good standing.

During this turbulent time (clubs in Mainland China had been involved since the early 1930s), extraordinary contributions were made. Shanghai maintained two playgrounds, raised US\$25,290 for medical relief of 30,000 war orphans, and provided medical services to 60,000 patients and free medicine to 43,000 people over a 10 year period. The Tientsen Club carried out similar work.

Most of the 16 Chinese Y's Men's Clubs resumed

active status after 1945 but were removed from the International Roster due to the political situation in the country.

Hong Kong Club was rehabilitated in 1945 and resumed service activities.

Membership began to recover in 1944 and by the cessation of hostilities in 1945, there were 165 active clubs in the world, 44 on leave of absence and 31 clubs in 20 countries, status unknown.

By the Spring of 1947 activities resumed in Osaka, Kobe and Tokyo. They were followed by Kyoto, Kanazawa, Tanabe, Takamatsu, Fukuoka and Nagoya.

The first European club formed after WWII was Aalborg, Denmark, in August 1947. Only 3 other clubs were chartered by 1949. The surge of new clubs came over the next two decades. Denmark added 45 clubs **and Europe as a whole' saw 115 clubs chartered** between 1950 and 1969.

In 1947 the 25th anniversary of the founding of the International Association there were 371 clubs in 26 countries.

The organisation had not only survived birth pangs, the Great Depression, and the tumultuous

Years of World War II, but had flourished.

The 25th Anniversary Convention was held in Toledo, Ohio, the birthplace of the movement.

Following the end of the war, many YMCA's found it necessary to feature more programs open to both genders. In response many women's divisions were established in many associations.

Increased emphasis was also being placed on the importance of friendly contacts between Y's Men of different nationalities, races and backgrounds. This was vital to increasing the depth of the spirit of fellowship for Y's Men.

Overseas Y's Men were interested in wearing the Y's Men's emblem in the form of a lapel badge. Due to unfavourable currency rates, overseas members were unable to afford them. The World Outlook Committee was asked to consider a project whereby new overseas clubs would be sponsored by American clubs and presentation of the lapel badge would be part of the program.

After the 1947 International Convention, the Battle Creek (Michigan) Club adopted the idea and presented enough lapel badges for every member of the La Paz, Bolivia Club. This was the beginning of the Brother Club idea. **(More next issue)**

Brother Club Idea.

This idea of Brother Clubs originally called for a North American Club and an overseas club adopting one another and maintaining continuous friendly communication.

A subcommittee of the World Outlook Committee was created and Gael Cosgrove of the Battle Creek Club was its first chairperson.

In the April 1949 Y's Men's World, he wrote –

“The purpose of a Brother Club Program is to give every individual Y's Man throughout the world an opportunity to take a personal and active part in the promotion of world Peace, Brotherhood and Christianity. It is a program designed to let us know our neighbours better, whether they be across the street or across the world”

By January 1950 there were 83 Brother Clubs and the numbers steadily increased.

In June 1965 reports of 179 Brother Clubs were confirmed, and by 1997, the numbers reached 670 partnerships. Some Clubs had multiple Brother Clubs and the idea of “three way and four way relationships became more common.

In 1948 and 1949 efforts to further **World Peace** continued and the United Nations was petitioned. The 1949 Minneapolis, International Convention, adopted the following...

“The development of the United Nations into a World Federation” open to all nations with defined and limited powers adequate to preserve peace and prevent aggression through enactment, interpretation and enforcement of World Law”.

A Name Change.

Discussions started in 1938 and continued through the 1940s.

The feeling was people were confusing Y's Men with the biblical Wise Men.

In 1943 a name change to “Y Men” was put forward as the apostrophe was not significant in some English speaking countries.

It was decided to keep the original name, but the debate continued, particularly when women members were involved.

The term “**Y Service Club of...**” was becoming more acceptable and this concept has been accepted widely up to present times.

Rays of Optimism

The decade of the 1950s arrived. In the United States, returning veterans found their way into Y's Men's Clubs.

Europe was rebuilding and, to assist, International dues were suspended so that the money could be used locally.

In Africa, new nations were emerging and Y's Men's Clubs were formed in many of these African countries.

In Latin America, renewed enthusiasm promised expansion into new countries. **The "Building for Brotherhood"** program inspired further expansion into other Latin American countries.

Japan was also in the middle of a growth period.

The 1950 Regional Convention was held in Hiroshima. with PIP Richard McCleery, Washington, Iowa, present. This symbolised the unity of purpose of Y's Men worldwide. Japan was set to become a major strength in the Movement.

There was similar movement in other areas of

Asia, the mid east and South Pacific. Kerala State in India, was on the verge of expansion.

Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and the Philippines were looking to charter clubs. A new Near East Region which included **Lebanon, Egypt and Greece**, were nearing formation. **Australia and New Zealand** were making rapid post – war recovery and clubs were brought closer together by communication via a Regional Bulletin "The Australasian Y's Men".

Impact of Communism.

In 1946, Sir Winston Churchill, in a speech at Westminster College in Missouri stated,

"That an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe"

broken out and rendered the Clubs inactive. When hostilities ceased in 1953 the Korean Y's Men's clubs resumed operation. The explosive growth of the Korean Region could not have been foreseen, but Korea (South) was to have future prominence and leadership in Y's Men International.

Optimism was evident at the **1950 Mexico City International Convention** and 667 delegates from 200 Clubs were in attendance. It was also an occasion to recognise and honour the 25 years of service by Henry and Agnes Grimes.

Amongst the business conducted, included the raising from 15 to 20 members required, to charter a new club. District Governor training schools were authorised and a policy adopted allowing Districts to assess dues.

Importantly, an action in the history of **Y's Menettes, was a Declaration of Association**, developed by the Y's Menettes of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, which was modified to include all Clubs.

This action became the foundation for the designation in 1957 of **"Y's Menettes as the Auxiliary to Y's Men."**

Reference Books.

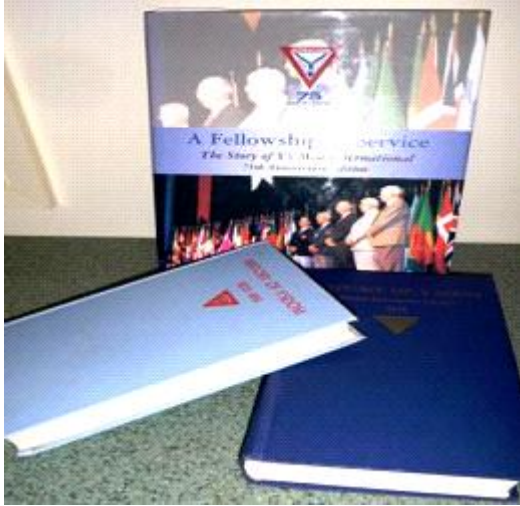
Ever since I became a Y's Man, I have been interested in the history of the Movement and am in awe of the tremendous amount of work needed to compile material for the compilation and publication of these reference books.

History of Y'SDOM 1920 – 1953

History of Y'SDOM 1972

Golden Anniversary Edition.

A Fellowship of Service The Story of Y's Men International 75th Anniversary Edition



These books are my constant source of information that I may require when composing a Bulletin. They are essential to ensure that time line is correct whenever dates, etc, appear in an Article. It is inspiring to think of the research that went into the compiling of these important records of the growth of our organisation.

History of Y'sdom.....Continued.

Paul William Alexander Scholarship Fund.

This started in Mexico. and some Clubs intended that the money raised would go to a commissioned portrait of our founder.

Judge Paul was reluctant to spend money in this way and a photographic portrait was commissioned as a compromise.

The balance of the money raised was used to assist young men attending YMCA Colleges, who were preparing for careers as Y professionals.

The Mexico City Convention, by any measure was a success. It had honoured long-time Secretary / Treasurer, Henry Grimes, laid the foundation for the JPWA Scholarship Fund. However, it was some time before an International Convention would be held off the North American continent.

Organisational Growth. The decline in Clubs during the war was being reversed. By 1951 there were 411 clubs. Much of the growth was outside North America.

Positions for International Vice Presidents were created. Alvero Martinez of the Philippines being the first.

West Indies chartered a club in Jamaica.

Japan was recording strong growth. By 1950 there were 21 Clubs with 498 members.

In 1951, Clubs chartered in Athens (Greece), Alexandria (Egypt), Monrovia (Liberia).

The International Dues payments posed some problems, poor economies, inability to send funds out of countries, etc. The problem was partially resolved by allowing Clubs to spend an equivalent amount within their own borders.

In 1952 the **Banff Springs International Convention, Alberta, Canada** recorded the highest ever attendance and 920 registrants were recorded. Service to the YMCA was recognised and lent credence to the motto "The Service Club of the YMCA".

With the chartering of a club in **Beirut in 1952, a Near East Region** was formed with clubs in Lebanon, Greece and Egypt. The confidence in continued worldwide growth led to a rule that new Regions would only be established when a minimum of 350 members was reached.

Jerusalem Club chartered in 1953 with members from 12 different countries. Projects which benefitted Jerusalem became extended and influential "to the uttermost parts of the Earth". through contributions to the "Bishop's Fund", now renamed the "Brotherhood Fund". The longing for goodwill among men was the focus of the **1953 Devonport, Iowa, International Convention**. President Lester Humphrey, Long Beach, California, chose as his theme "A World of Brotherhood for a World of Peace." Obstacles remained, but delegates were determined to press on towards Christ's ideal, "That they all may be one" (John 17: 21)

Durban, South Africa, chartered in 1936 but became inactive during WW II. In 1954 it was re- activated and was working to extend the Movement through Africa.

In 1954, Secretary Henry Grimes reported on the expansion of clubs and was now able to give actual numbers of members in each Club.

Three Clubs, all in the Philippines had over 100 members.

Three others were in the 75 – 100 range.

The large majority of Clubs (85%) had membership of 39 or less. It was particularly concerning that **30% reported membership of less than 20**. The ruling had long been held that a Club of 20 members was the minimum required to function effectively.

One outcome of the 1954 study has been a continuing emphasis on Extension and Membership Conservation.

Early emphasis for Y's Men had been on work with boys. A Boy's Work Department supported boys who took part in YMCA programs. As the YMCA expanded its range of service, the name "**Boys' Work**" was changed to "**Youth Work**" with the same goal of assisting the YMCA in developing the spirit, mind and body of young people.

World Conference of Y's Men in Paris.

In 1955, Philadelphia hosted the 31st International Convention (July 31 to August 4) More than 600 people attended. The theme was "A World Fellowship in the City of Brotherly Love". This was followed by the World Conference of Y's Men's Clubs in Paris, France. (August 14 to 23). In conjunction with the 22nd World Conference and Centennial of the World Alliance of YMCA.

(Aug 16 to 24). Many Y's Men attended both Conventions.

The World Alliance is a confederation of various national YMCA bodies which in 1955 numbered 80 member nations. The Y's Men's Conference was one of six taking place simultaneously and was attended by 316 Y's Men, Y's Menettes and visitors from 33 countries and territories.

In 1955, the Office of Secretary / Treasurer became an appointive position and Henry Grimes, who had held this position since 1925 was unanimously appointed. Grimes resigned his full time employment position to become a fulltime employee of Y's Men International.

As our organisation expanded, the position of Secretary / Treasurer was separated in 1960. Henry continued as Secretary and the Treasurer was elected annually at the International Convention.

With the rate of growth being experienced, Y's Men International was grappling to manage this and still provide, and improve, service to our International Movement.

New Clubs chartered in Italy, Germany, United Kingdom, Liberia, Ethiopia, The Netherlands, Israel and Portugal.

Henry and Agnes Grimes set out on a World Fellowship Journey to complete that which was terminated by WWII/. Leaving on June 14, 1956 they visited South America, Africa, the Near East, South Pacific and Far East.

In Australia, Henry chartered two new Clubs (Bacchus Marsh and Yarra) on the same night.

In Europe, 16 Clubs started the Africa Project, to raise funds to train a man for YMCA Secretary work, there.

In the U.S. the first scholarships were awarded from the **Paul William Alexander Scholarship Fund.**

The US\$900 Judge Alexander would not allow to be spent on an oil portrait in 1950, had grown due to the effort of John McMillan, Bradford, Pennsylvania. Two scholarships were awarded, to two aspiring Y secretaries, one to the Springfield College, Massachusetts, and one to George Williams College, Chicago, Illinois.

There were then 566 affiliated Clubs, and to make Club work more effective, IVP Robert Sherman began a monthly publication "The Governor" aimed at the District level. The "Y's Men's World" also published articles on club financing.

Next Issue—"The Hierarchy continued to grow".

(From the 75th Anniversary Edition - The Story of Y's Men International)

Because of the growth in Club numbers and members, a President's Advisory Committee, a statistical bureau and a second survey of leadership contributions to the YMCA, were formed and undertaken.

The Stow Commission, headed by PIP Gordon Stow was formed to study the structural needs of the Movement.

After two years the Commission presented its report on structural changes to the **1958 IC in Santa Monica, California.**

The Report was adopted in principle and changes to the governance resulted.

The Constitution and By-Laws were amended where necessary.

The plan recognised local clubs as the basis for authority. Working from the bottom up through Districts, Regions and Areas and to International. Fundamental policy continued to be vested in the International Convention and Board.

Awards.

From early days Y's Men had been searching for ways to recognise various special efforts by Clubs and individuals.

1923. Attendance Award presented to the Lowell, Massachusetts Club.

Then followed awards in service areas – **Youth Work, World Outlook, and Young Adult work, YMCA Membership Service, Paul William Alexander Scholarship Fund and Honour Bulletins.** Originally the Awards were perpetual trophies but gradually they were replaced with badges suitable to be sewn onto Club Banners.

Two awards for individuals were retained, the **Elmer Crowe Award for outstanding District Governors and the Ballantyne Award, described as the highest honour bestowed by Y's Men..**

Edward V. Bell of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, was the first recipient of the Ballantyne Award. Bell supervised the collection and sale of stamps, worldwide, which helped to finance the attendance of overseas delegates to International Conventions. Bell served as International Philatelic Director from 1940 - 1964.

Social Turmoil of the 1960's.

The Vietnam War changed the social structure in USA, Europe and Asia. There was a clamour, from the young, for freedom from the "old" social conventions and restrictions and world revolutionaries were craving personal power. Inevitably, there was conflict between nations and within nations. In many nations **the young were discarding restrictions** and the older generation were trying to **preserve a culture it understood and believed in**. For Y's Men International, the era brought internal sadness with the loss of Henry Grimes and Judge Paul William Alexander. Y's Men took on the responsibility of organising Clubs in YMCA areas which had none.

Two studies were carried out by the US YMCA.

The Acceptance and Saturation studies.

The National Board of the U.S YMCA presented the Acceptance study to **the Minneapolis IC in 1960**.

The Saturation Study, also conducted by the YMCA, was presented to the **1961 IC in Chicago**.

The studies showed a **positive image of a Club whenever it was associated with an active YMCA**. There were many YMCAs which had no Club affiliation which could profit from Y's Men's services.

Harold Westerberg (IP 1969) devised a three step Program to assist. This called for competent Extension teams coordinating efforts between Y's Men and YMCA professional Staff. A timetable covering from the first meeting to the charter date was drawn up. Planners and staffers had to contend with the rapidly changing culture of young people. This led to renewed emphasis to religious attitudes.

Y's Men had been founded on two basic ideas- the ideal of Christian service and its direction toward the YMCA.

IP Jason McCoy at the 1928, Grand Rapids IC recommended a service area of religious attitudes be an on-going activity.

By 1931, the **Cleveland Ohio IC** had the approval for a defined role for Religion in Y's Men's Clubs.

As an activity, it lay dormant for some 30 years.

At the **1960 Minneapolis IC**, it was re-activated and its name changed to "**Christian Emphasis Committee**" to lead our Movement in the better understanding of, and concentration to our religious beliefs.

Del Jay Kinney, faculty member of the **YMCA George Williams College**, made more religious material available.

Strong emphasis continued with Youth Work and World Outlook.

A ten chapter manual for club use by youth leaders was produced, as was a compilation of reports on International travel by Henry Grimes, and other widely travelled International Presidents, for World Outlook use.

1962 – A Year of Triumph and Loss.

On the triumphant side, there were almost **17,000 members worldwide and a 40th flag was to be added to the roster of Nations**.

1962 saw the Chartering of 3 new Clubs in Japan. In Africa the growth potential of 13 clubs were active and being supported. The first club in Tanzania was formed early in the year

The **1962 IC welcomed 32 delegates from beyond the North American continent to the Banff IC in Alberta, Canada.**

Total registration was 1112 delegates.

Henry Grimes as ISG reported to the Convention and this was to be his last Report as he passed away December 27th, 1962.

His postal address (25 Quincy St.) would no longer be the international address of our Movement.

Judge Paul delivered the eulogy at his funeral and summed up his 37 years of service **“that the ideas and ideals for which he lived and died are indestructible”.**

History of Y's Men International.... continued.

Vitality Study

A study using 10 successful Clubs researched the reasons.

Regular attendance, proper indoctrination of new members, challenging service projects, fun and fellowship, good public relations and the support of Y's Menettes Clubs, were the necessary ingredients.

With guiding principles, new Clubs began chartering – Amsterdam (The Netherlands), Addis Ababa. (Ethiopia), a new Club in New Amsterdam, (British Guiana), South Korea, after the war, saw 14 new Clubs chartered – Y's Men then being the largest service club organisation in their nation.

In 1959, Korea was reinstated as a Region.

The 2nd Asian Y's Men's Convention, held in Tokyo, had over 300 delegates from China, Burma, India, Pakistan, Korea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand as well as Canada, Chile and Brazil from the Western hemisphere.

As the decade finished Y's Men International was represented in **36 countries by 622 Clubs** and a **membership of 16,487.**

Judge Paul, at the **1959 IC at Green Lake, Wisconsin**, surrounded by the Convention pageantry, confided to a listener that **“when he started the first Club in Toledo, Ohio, he had no idea it would ever grow this big’** **“The Reality had transcended the vision of the Founder.”**

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