



THE SPOKE



AN E-BULLETIN OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF JOHOR BAHRU
(District 3310 of Rotary International, Chartered on 27 June 1952)

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31 August 2010

Surgical Mission to Iloilo City



Today's Programme:
"Dengue Fever" By Dr. Gauri

Last Week :
Mr Sen Gupta on
"Iskandar Development Projects"

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Rtn Chin Kuie Too
Rtn Dr Vishwadeep
Rtn Chua Tze Wei
Rtn Raja Muthappan

My Fellow Rotarians

Although the Rotarians were enjoying the Merdeka Celebrations but some Rotarians were busy on the Surgical Mission to Iloilo City hosted by Rotary Club of Iloilo City jointly with Rotary Club of Johor Bahru and Rotary Club of Kinta. The surgical team was led by our IPP Dr. Angamuthu Rajoo with Associate Prof Dato Dr. M. Subramanaim, Dr. Regu, Dr Margaret Yeow and Dr. Yan Ling. Our own PP Leong Chee Woh and myself were in the team to give the moral support and to enrich and strengthen the relationship with the Rotarians of Iloilo City.

You must be actually witnessing the medical work done by our surgeons in order to know the measure of commitment and dedication. They operated on 44 patients, conducted post operation screening and medical prescriptions. We salute the surgical team and the Rotarians of Iloilo City who undertook the preparatory and investigation work to identify the patients. Congratulation to President Chacha and her Rotarians of Rotary Club of Iloilo City. Our thanks to the Rotarians who hosted our visiting team namely Mr. & Mrs. Marcus, Mr. & Mrs. Danny Brunner and Mr. & Mrs. Paul.

Selamat Hari Raya greeting to all Muslim Rotarians and friends.

Thank You.

DR. S. SIVAMOORTHY

PRESIDENT 2010 / 2011

ROTARY OF JOHOR BAHRU

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Last Week Talk: Iskandar Development Project

Iskandar is strategically located at the cross roads of east west trade lanes, in the heart of southeast Asia which has a strong federal and state government backing and guided by Iskandar Malaysia's comprehensive development plan 2006 — 2025, The vision of Iskandar Malaysia is to achieve a strong sustainable metropolis of international standing. Both federal and state governments are committed in realizing the vision of Iskandar Malaysia. To date, investments are primarily from the private sector, domestic and internationally with the Government contribution to infrastructure enchantments and social welfare.

Investment opportunities with IIB are,

Leisure and Tourism - Hotels, Theme Park, Conference and Exhibition centre, Regional Operation of Hotel and Leisure Services.

Financial Advisory - Islamic Financial services, Business Process Outsourcing, Corporate Consultancy and Advisory Services.

Health and Wellness - Hospitals and Alternative Medical Centers, Integrated Dental and Orthodontic services, Healthcare R & D, Integrated Laboratory Services.

Creative - Creative and Design services, Creative Talent Management services, Film and Television, Games and Animation, Visuals and Performing arts, Online and Mobile Content Generation and Advertising.

Education - Universities, Colleges, Skilled Training Institutions, R & D Institutions, Regional Training Centre.

Trade and Logistics - Integrated Supply Chain Services, High Value Supply Chain Services and Solution.

Below is an image of the Iskandar Development and Projects.



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Club Announcement



RCJB Surgical Mission to Iloilo City 26—31 August

By PP Leong Chee Woh — September 1 RCJB Surgical Mission to Iloilo

RC Johor Bahru has just completed another surgical mission - its 11th to the Philippines and the first to Iloilo City in Panay Island (see map below).

This time a record 44 patients with cleft lip and/or palate were operated on successfully, thanks to the careful preparation of the patients by the hardworking Rotarians of RC Iloilo City (membership 27). Members of the surgical team were:

IPP Dr Angamuthu Rajoo of RC Johor Bahru;

PP Dato' Dr M Subramaniam of RC Kinta, Ipoh, District 3300;

Dr Regunathan Villanayer of Alor Star;

Dr Margaret Leow of Petaling Jaya; and

Dr Yap Yan Yin, a student surgeon from Singapore

President Dr S Sivamoorthy and PP Leong Chee Woh of RC Johor Bahru also went along in support.

The seeds of the partnership with RC Iloilo City were planted when their (then PE) Chacha attended our District Assembly in Johor Bahru last April and met IPP Dr Anga. Events went quickly into motion once President Chacha returned to the Philippines. In just 4 short months, we have a mission accomplished!

For a slideshow of photos taken during the mission, please go to:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/53509291@N04/sets/72157624849488298/show/>

ROTARY CLUB OF JOHOR BAHRU, RI DISTRICT 3310
SERVICE TO NEW GENERATION, ROTARY YEAR 2010/2011

VISITS BY INTERACT CLUBS TO THE ROTARY CLUB OF JOHOR BAHRU

Venue : Hotel Regency, Zon Duty Free Johor Bahru

Time : 5.00 PM to 6.00PM

Item	Interact Club	Date	Rotarian Adviser	Contact No.	Email Address	Teacher Adviser
(1)	SMK Aminudin Baki (SAB) Tel : 222 1293 Fax : 221 4026	07/09/2010	PP Ooi Kao Yang PE Ng Swee Poh	019-731 1738 019-778 2992	kaoyang@pc.jaring.my spng@pc.jaring.my	Mdm Harbans Kaur Tel : 017-778 4380 harbanskaur27@gmail.com Mdm Meera Mohanraj Tel : 019-335 2911
(2)	SMK Sultant Ismail (SSI) Tel : 221 6316 Fax : 223 2286	14/09/2010	Rtn Koh Jit Huat Rtn Ranjeet Singh	019 731 0282 012-720 3742	fortuneproper@yahoo.co.uk ranjeet@bestsunfood.com	Cik Noormaliana bte Daud Tel : 017-979 2761 mell_lotus@yahoo.com
(3)	SMK (P) Sultant Ibrahim (SIGS) Tel : 224 3050 Fax : 223 7227	21/9/2010	PP Jitender Dev Sehgal PP Tan Beng Sooi	016-717 2138 012-707 0793	jdsehgal@tm.net.my bengsooi@streamyx.com	Mdm Yew Yen Keat Tel : 012-428 2742 yenkeat_yew@yahoo.com
(4)	SMK I.J.Convent (SMC) Tel : 224 4645 Fax : 223 5812	28/09/2010	PP Jame Ho Rtn Teoh Cheng Siang	07-333 5003 012-722 9322	NA efectcon@streamyx.com	Mdm Ignatius Loh Chwe Chu Tel : 016-7970376
(5)	SMK Dato Jaafar (SDJ) Tel : 222 1071 Fax : 223 7552	5/10/2010	Rtn Kelvin Chua Rtn Chin Kuie Too	012-733 3380 019-778 1243	mpewter@streamyx.com Kuietoo@pc.jaring.my	Mdm Vijaya Letchumi Tel : 012-791 4844
(6)	SMK St Joseph (SMSJ) Tel : 236 7515 Fax : 236 9515	12/10/2010	AG Ir.Mohd Noh Ibrahim PP Chua Kean Num	012-738 6205 019-750 4649	mhnoh@pc.jaring.my chickenkinginternational@hotmail.com	Cik Nadimah Bte Mohamed Tel : 019-950 8630

Rtn : Cheong Nai Cheong

From the treasurer: TICKKIE BOTTLE:

COLLECTION ON 24 AUGUST 2010 :

Tikkie Bottle : RM78

Happy Fund : - Nil -

Totaling : RM753 (Tikkie Bottle)

QUOTE: For us to succeed, all we need to do is to focus our best efforts on doing what Rotarians are passionate about and what Rotarians are the best in the world at doing, which is *Building Communities – Bridging Continents*

*RI President 2010/2011
Ray Klingensmith*

**FROM THE ATTENDANCE CHAIRMAN PP FRANCIS LIP :-
AS AT 24TH AUGUST 2010**

Membership	56
Excused	7
Effective	49
Present	38
Percentage	77.55%

MEMBERS CELEBRATE

SEPTEMBER		Wedding	Induction
Name	Birthday	Anniversary	Anniversary
Tan Beng Sooi	1		
Dev Chellam			2
Koh Jit Huat			3
Roland Choong			3
Richie Chiam			3
Leslie Struys	5		
Francis Lip		9	30
Freddie Lee		12	
Roland Lim	12		
Teo Shiok Fu			14
Chin Kuie Too			15
Jason Tan		16	
Lim Kay Hua	9		
Freddie Long	21		
Mark Chang			13
Raja Muthappan			1
Chandra Segaran	14	17	

Absent Rotarians On 24th August 2010

1. PP Dato Francis Ng (Excused)
2. PP Dato Dr. Singaraveloo (Excused)
3. PP Dr. K.N Singh (Excused)
4. PP Chang Teck Mark (Excused)
5. PP Lim Kay Hua (Excused)
1. PP Dato Mokkam Singh
2. PP Dev Chellam
3. PP Hj Mohd Noh Ibrahim
4. PP Datuk Kuthubul Zaman Bukhari
5. PP Dr Shanmugam
6. PP Mok Tai Dwan
7. Rtn Tan Chee Seng
8. Rtn Ng Swee Poh
9. Rtn Lee Soo Tong
10. Rtn Richie Chiam
11. Rtn Dr Vishwadeep
12. Rtn Teoh Cheng Siang
13. Rtn Chua Tze Wei

Attending weekly club meetings allows members to enjoy their club's fellowship, enrich their professional and personal knowledge, and meet other business leaders in their community.



MERDEKA MERDEKA MERDEKA



The effort for independence was spearheaded by Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, the first Prime Minister of Malaysia, who led a delegation of ministers and political leaders of Malaya in negotiations with the British in London for *Merdeka*, or independence along with the first president of the Malayan Chinese Association (MCA) Tun Dato Sir Tan Cheng Lock and fifth President of Malaysian Indian Congress Tun V.T. Sambanthan. Once it became increasingly clear that the Communist threat posed during the Malayan Emergency was petering out, agreement was reached on February 8, 1956, for Malaya to gain independence from the British Empire. However, for a number of logistical and administrative reasons, it was decided that the official proclamation of independence would only be made the next year, on August 31, 1957, at Stadium Merdeka (Independence Stadium), in Kuala Lumpur

The Federation of Malaysia, comprising the States of Malaya, North Borneo (later renamed Sabah), Sarawak and Singapore was to be officially declared on the date August 31, 1963, on the 6th anniversary of Malayan independence. However, it was postponed to September 16, 1963, mainly due to Indonesian and the Philippines' opposition to the formation of Malaysia. Nevertheless, North Borneo and Singapore declared sovereignty on August 31, 1963. Indonesian opposition later escalated to a military conflict. Indonesia considered Malaysia as a new form of colonization on the provinces of Sarawak and Sabah in the island of Borneo (bordering Kalimantan, Indonesia), which they laid claim on. To assure Indonesia that Malaysia was not a form of neo-colonialism, a referendum, organized by the United Nations, and the Cobbold Commission, led by Lord Cobbold, were formed to determine whether the people of Sabah and Sarawak wished to join Malaysia. Their eventual findings which indicated substantial support for Malaysia among the peoples of Sabah and Sarawak, cleared the way for the final proclamation of Malaysia.

The formation of the Federation of Malaysia was then announced on September 16, 1963 as Malaysia Day. The nationwide Independence Day celebration is still held on August 31, the original independence date of Malaya, while Malaysia Day is a public holiday only in East Malaysia. However, this has caused some minor discontent among East Malaysians in particular since it has been argued that celebrating the national day on August 31 is too Malaya-centric.

It is decided that starting 2010, Malaysia Day will be a nationwide public holiday in addition to Hari Merdeka on August 31.



Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj announced the independence of Malaya from the British on August 31, 1957 at Stadium Merdeka

Malaysia is the 43rd most populated country and the 66th largest country by total land area in the world, with a population of about 28 million and a land area of over 320,000 km² respectively. It is comparable in population to Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, and is roughly similar in size to Norway and Vietnam.

The two distinct parts of Malaysia, separated from each other by the South China Sea, share a largely similar landscape in that both West and East Malaysia feature coastal plains rising to often densely forested hills and mountains, the highest of which is Mount Kinabalu at 4,095.2 metres (13,436 ft) on the island of Borneo. East Malaysia, like most of the island of Borneo, was traditionally covered with Borneo lowland rain forests although much has been cleared, with wildlife retreating to the upland rain forests inland. The local climate is equatorial and characterised by the annual southwest (April to October) and northeast (October to February) monsoons. Southeast Asia has been a centre of trade for centuries. International trade, facilitated by the adjacent Strait of Malacca shipping route, and manufacturing are both key sectors of the country's economy.

Over time, Malaysia became the world's largest producer of tin, rubber, and palm oil. These three commodities, along with other raw materials, firmly set Malaysia's economic tempo well into the mid-20th century. Malaysia is also one of the region's leading education and healthcare providers. Malaysia is recognised as a newly industrialised country

The Malaysian government places importance on the expansion and development of health care, putting 5% of the government social sector development budget into public health care—an increase of more than 47% over the previous figure. This has meant an overall increase of more than RM 2 billion. With a rising and aging population, the Government wishes to improve in many areas including the refurbishment of existing hospitals, building and equipping new hospitals, expansion of the number of polyclinics, and improvements in training and expansion of telehealth.

The Dataran Merdeka Flagpole at Merdeka Square, Kuala Lumpur, is the tallest flagpole in the world. It stands at a height of 100 meter (328 ft) tall. This is where the independence of the then Malaya was announced. The flagpole commemorates the spot where the Union Jack was lowered and the Malayan flag (now called the Jalur Gemilang) was hoisted for the first time. The event took place on midnight of 31 August, 1957.



The designer

The Malayan flag was designed by Mohamed Hamzah, a 29-year-old architect working for the Public Works Department (JKR) in Johor Bahru, Johor. He entered the Malayan flag design competition in 1947 with two designs which he completed within two weeks. The first design was a green flag with blue *kris* in the middle, surrounded by 15 white stars. The second design, which was among the three finalists, was similar to the current flag but with a five-pointed star. It borrows major design elements from the American flag, such as the red and white stripes, and the idea of the stars representing districts. The competition attracted 373 entries and voting was made by the general public via post. Malayan senior statesman Dato' Onn Jaafar met with Mohamed Hamzah after he won the competition and suggested that the star be changed to an 11-pointed one to represent all the Malayan states. Mohamed Hamzah died just short of his 75th birthday on 13 February 1993 in Jalan Stulang Baru, Kampung Melayu Majidee, Johor

Modifications

Following the formation of Malaysia on September 16, 1963, the design of the Malayan flag was modified to reflect and honour the new states in the federation. Three additional stripes were added to the existing flag and the star was given 14 points to reflect the federation of the original 11 states in Malaya plus Sabah, Sarawak, and Singapore; this design remained the same even after Singapore's expulsion from the federation two years later. When Kuala Lumpur was designated a Federal Territory on February 1, 1974, the additional stripe and the point in the star were appropriated to represent this new addition to the federation. Eventually, with the addition of two other federal territories — Labuan in 1984 and Putrajaya in 2001 — the fourteenth stripe and point in the star came to be associated with the federal government in general.

Tips for member retention

By Arnold R. Grahl
Rotary International News -- 26 August
2010

Traveling together to club projects and creating a variety show as a fundraiser were just a couple of the ideas Rotarians offered during a packed workshop on member retention at the 2010 RI Convention in Montréal, Québec, Canada.

Mike McGovern, 2009-10 Membership Development and Retention Committee chair and past RI vice president, said the workshop he moderated, "Closing the Back Door," generated fantastic audience participation and produced many valuable ideas for retaining members.

"It moved so quickly, and so many people were able to share their comments, that it was like a prototype of how Rotary functions ought to be," McGovern said. "It was one of those workshops where more seats were filled at the end than at the beginning."

Three panelists – Ron Beaubien, a past RI director and past RI membership committee chair, and Hendreen "Dean" Rohrs and Pete Snider, 2009-10 regional Rotary International membership coordinators -- each briefly shared some opening remarks about member retention. Participants were then asked to turn to a neighbor and discuss strategies that had worked in their clubs. Finally, audience members were invited to step up to one of three microphones and share with the entire group.

"We asked them to be brief and to just give their name and club name, no titles," McGovern noted. "It worked out well and emphasized that clubs are where it's at. It tied into Rotary making clubs bigger, better, and bolder."

Workshop attendees scrambled to write down all the ideas for increasing member retention. Download the full list below. A sampling includes:

- Make Rotary fun.
- Travel together to club meetings and projects – or take a club trip together.



Rotarians share ideas during the Montréal convention. *Rotary Images/Alyce Henson.*

- Form a hiking fellowship to get active outside of weekly meetings.
 - Go out to Sunday brunch with a group of members.
 - Find out what gets a member excited about Rotary.
 - Do a hands-on project instead of the regular meeting once a month.
 - Identify a signature project -- one the club is known for throughout the community.
 - Create a mentor committee, and offer three-year mentoring to new members.
 - Develop a buddy system, pairing up a new member with an existing member.
 - Designate someone to round up members who haven't participated in a while and drive them to the club's meetings or events.
 - Plan outings to involve new Rotarians and their families.
 - Invite families to club meetings.
 - Promote the practice of younger members introducing other younger members.
- Organize a New Generations club to target younger professionals.



Malaysia's New Journey



By MICHAEL SCHUMAN / KUALA LUMPUR – Fri Aug 27,

Now a movement is gaining strength to finally change the system - and it's coming from the very top. Prime Minister Najib Razak, 57, has surprised the country by advocating a fundamental reform of the pro-Malay program first introduced, ironically, by his father, who was Malaysia's Prime Minister in the 1970s. Though the specifics of the new policies remain hazy, Najib's intent is not. "I want Malaysia to be globally competitive," he told TIME in an exclusive interview. "For that, we need to get every single Malaysian to be together."

Prime Minister Najib's proposals have simultaneously raised hopes, ire and fear. The mere idea of changing the affirmative-action system has reopened old wounds in Malaysian society and reactivated the long-running debate on how best to fuse Malays, Chinese and Indians into one nation. The direction Malaysia takes, moreover, has repercussions beyond its shores. The issues raised by Najib's proposals are relevant to any upwardly mobile developing economy, especially a multicultural one: how to increase wealth and do so equitably.

In confronting these sensitive challenges, Prime Minister Najib is taking enormous political risks. The primary base of electoral support for Najib's political party, the United Malays National Organization (UMNO), is the Malay community, and altering decades-old perquisites could cause voters to defect to the opposition. But Najib believes he has little choice. If Malaysia's economy is to compete with China, India and other rapidly emerging neighbors, Najib sees no other route but reform. "The competition is much greater and some would describe it even as cutthroat," Najib says. "There is a realization that what has worked in the past may not necessarily work in the future." Though Malaysia has been among the best-performing economies in the world since World War II and boasts a spectacular record of improving human welfare - the percentage of the population living in absolute poverty has plummeted from 50% in 1970 to less than 4% today - the story is now stuck on the same chapter. Malaysia has fallen into what is called the "middle-income trap." Having elevated itself to a comfortable level of income, Malaysia has been unable to take that next leap into the realm of advanced economies. While growth has slowed, Malaysians have watched other fast-paced Asian rivals zip by. In 1970, the gross national income per capita of South Korea, at \$260, was below Malaysia's \$380, but by 2009, South Korea's was almost three times larger, at \$19,830 vs. \$7,230, according to the World Bank. Malaysia's struggles reflect those facing Southeast Asia as a whole. The region's economies once seemed among the world's most promising emerging markets, but in recent years, progress in almost all of them has been stymied by upheaval and poor governance. Thailand remains rudderless as its fragile democracy has degenerated into perpetual factional strife. The promise of the Philippines remains unrealized as its feeble government has continually failed to enact the tough reforms needed to turn around the underperforming economy. Indonesia is only now returning to its place as one of the world's premier emerging economies after a decade of political uncertainty scared off foreign investors. If it is able to change its economic system, Malaysia could show its neighbors the way forward. Malaysia's essential problem is that its growth model - export-oriented manufacturing, often by foreign-invested factories - has become mismatched with its needs. Malaysia must become more innovative if its rapid development is to continue. But that's not happening. Private investment has fallen from a third of GDP in the mid-1990s to only about 10% today, labor-productivity growth has slowed, and R&D spending remains anemic. Instead of developing new products with highly skilled technicians, Malaysia's manufacturing sector still too often assembles goods designed by others, using imported technology and low-skilled foreign workers. "There is a growing realization that Malaysia's relative position compared to other countries that are catching up very quickly is not improving," says Philip Schellekens, a senior economist at the World Bank. "Relative to where they want to be, there is still a long road."

Prime Minister Najib is convinced the old ways must go. The centerpiece of his economic reform program, introduced in March, is called the New Economic Model (NEM). The plan envisions reducing red tape to encourage more private investment and internal competition, decreasing the state role in the economy and improving the education system to produce more skilled workers. "For us to move up a few notches, we have to address the structural problems," Najib says. "We cannot be in denial." Most of all, the NEM also proposes a major reform of affirmative-action policies to phase out remaining racial quotas and focus efforts on uplifting the poorest 40% of the population - irrespective of race. Says Najib: "I don't want anyone to feel that they've been left out or marginalized."

