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District Governor Elect Jon Eiche jeiche@livingbank.org

Asst. District Governor George Yeiter gyeiter@yeiter.com



Today's Agenda

11:45 am 12:05 pm	Buffet luncheon begins Call to order		
<u>^</u>	Song for today	Jerry Bourgeois	
	Pianist	Ann Fulcher – John Wilson	
	Invocation and Pledge of Allegiance		
	Introductions of Guest and Visiting Rotarians		
	Four Way Test		
	Announcements		
12:30 pm	Program Chair	Rolfe Young & Dave Baldwin	
Program	Robert Smith, III / Federal Reserve Bank		

Upcoming Rotary Programs / Socials

Rotary Club of Space Center

Nov 12Holiday - no meetingNov 19Dr. Maxime Faget / Conceptual engineer, director of MercuryNov 26Tommy Holloway / ISS Director

Rotary District 5890 for 2001

Nov 5	Baytown Day & Night Golf Tournament	
Nov 7	Be A Friend Hat Society Day - Westin Gallery	
Dec 1	District Interviews for Long Term Rotary Youth Exchange	
	Candidates	
Dec 3	Pasadena South "Christmas Auction" 11:30 am	
Jan 17	All Club Mtg/Radisson Hotel Astrodome Convention Center	
Mar 16	Interviews Ambassadorial Scholarship	
Mar 21-23	Lone Star P.E.T.S.	
May 9 – 12	District Conference in New Orleans - Jazz it up!	

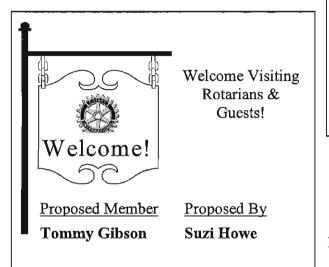




Today's Song

God Bless America

God bless America, land that I love Stand beside her and guide her thru the night with a light from above. From the mountains to the prairies, to the oceans white with foam God bless America, my home sweet home.



Congratulations - Charles Milby

Charles Milby will be our Shrimporee Chair next year.

Interviewing Rotary Youth Exchange Students

Our youth exchange committee is now visiting high schools to educate our young people on the Rotary Youth Exchange program. Five to ten students from Clear Lake and Clear Brook high schools have already expressed interest for next year.

Interviews for students applying for long term Rotary Youth Exchange will be held November 8 (club level) and December 1 (district level). Short term interviews will occur January to March. Students/families interested should contact **Art Wood --** 281-486-5188.



Thank you **Tim and Debbie Kropp** (MRI) for updating and handling our club web site! Please send updates to Tim and be sure to check out our site go to www.spacecenterrotary.org

International Yachting

The Texas Fleet of IYFR will be participating in the Clear Lake Boat Lane Parade this year with a Rotary entry. Decoration of the boats will be at Lakewood Yacht Club on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 10:00 am to 5:00 pm and Sunday, Dec. 2, at 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm. The Parade in on Dec. 8 at 5:00 pm. All member of IYFR and all who help decorate with have the opportunity to ride in the parade. Please contact Bob Martin 281-326-3858 to register for decoration or to become a member of IYFR. Bob will provide additional info on decoration of the parade.

Today's Speaker ROBERT SMITH III Senior Vice President in Charge Houston Branch Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Robert Smith III was born in Dallas, Texas, on October 18, 1939. He received his B.S. degree in Agricultural Economics from Texas A&M University in 1961 and is a graduate of the School of Banking of the South at Louisiana State University. He also attended the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, completing studies in National and International Security. Mr. Smith was employed by the Federal Reserve Bank in 1968 and worked in the Research, Loan, and Bank Services departments prior to his promotion to Public Information Officer and Assistant Secretary of the Board on January 1, 1971. He was promoted to Assistant Vice President and Secretary on January 1, 1974, and to Senior Vice President and Secretary on January 1, 1987.

During 1973-74, he served as Secretary to the Conference of Presidents and the Conference of First Vice Presidents of the Federal Reserve System and was Assistant Secretary to those Conferences during the 1972-73 period. During 1975, Mr. Smith was on special assignment at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in Washington, D.C., where he served as Assistant Secretary of the Board of Governors. On August 1, 1987, he was assigned responsibility for the activities of the Bank's Houston and Gulf Coast Region. He has had numerous other and special assignments in coordinating Federal Reserve System and Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas responsibilities.

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Introduction to the Fed

Congress created the Federal Reserve System in 1913 to serve as the central bank of the United States and to provide the nation

with a safer, more flexible and more stable monetary and financial system. Over the years, the Fed's role in banking and the economy has expanded, but its focus has remained the same. Today, the Fed's three functions are:

to conduct the nation's monetary policy,
to provide and maintain an effective and effi-

cient payments system, and

3. to supervise and regulate banking operations.

Federal Reserve ("The Fed"): the central bank of the United States; an independent organization created by Congress to keep our money valuable and our financial system healthy; one of the three federal bank regulatory agencies in the United States; guardian of payments system efficiency and effectiveness; lender of last resort

Although all three roles are important in maintaining a stable growing economy, monetary policy is the most visible to many citizens. Monetary policy is the strategic actions taken by the Federal Reserve to influence the supply of money and credit in order to foster price stability and maintain maximum sustainable economic growth. Through these actions, the Fed helps keep our national economy strong and the world economy stable.

Independent Within Government. The Federal Reserve System was structured by Congress as a distinctly American version of a central bank, established to carry out Congress' own constitutional mandate to "coin money and regulate the value thereof." The Fed is a *decentralized* central bank, with Reserve Banks and branches in 12 districts across the country, coordinated by a Board of Governors in Washington, D.C.

The Fed has a unique public/private structure that operates independently within government but not independent of it. The Board of Governors, appointed by the president of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, represents the public sector, or governmental side of the Fed. The Reserve Banks and the local citizens on their boards of directors represent the private sector. This structure provides accountability while avoiding centralized, governmental control of banking and monetary policy.

The Federal Reserve is fiscally independent because it receives no government appropriations. The Fed funds its activities with the interest earned from loans to banks and investments in government securities and from the revenue received from providing services to financial institutions. The Fed's financial goal in providing services is to generate only enough revenue to cover costs. Any excess earnings—money made above the cost of operations—is turned over to the U.S. Treasury.

The Fed's Structure. The seven-member Board of Governors is the main governing body of the Federal Reserve System. The Board is charged with overseeing the 12 District Reserve Banks and with helping implement national monetary policy. Governors are appointed by the president of the United States, one on January 31 of every even-numbered year, for staggered 14-year terms. The chairman and vice chairman of the Board of Governors are also appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate to serve a four-year term. The nominees of these posts are selected from the Board membership.

Each Federal Reserve Bank has a board of directors, whose members work closely with their Reserve Bank president to provide grassroots economic information and input on management and monetary policy decisions. These boards are drawn from the general public and the banking community and oversee the activities of the organization. They also appoint the presidents of the Reserve Banks, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors. Reserve Bank boards consist of nine members: six serving as representatives of nonbanking enterprises and the public (nonbankers) and three as representatives of banking. The Federal Reserve branch offices have five- or seven-member boards that provide vital information concerning regional economies.

Who Owns the Fed? Banks that hold stock in the Fed are called member banks. All nationally chartered banks hold stock in the

	Federal Reserve. State-chartered banks may choose to be members,		
I have declared January 17, 2002 "Bring A Friend To Rotary" DAY. Clubs are requested to shift their club meetings of the week to this date. To be held at the Radisson Hotel Astrodome Convention Center, 8686 Kirby Drive, it an ideal time to introduce Rotary to a business associate or a fellow outstanding business per-	upon meeting certain standards. However, holding Fed stock is not like owning publicly traded stock. Fed stock cannot be sold or traded. Member banks receive a fixed, 6 percent dividend annually on their stock, and they do not control the Fed as a result of owning this stock. They do, however, elect six of the nine members of Re- serve Banks' boards of directors.		
son. The cost is \$25 per person.	So who owns the Fed? Although it is set up like a private corpora- tion and member banks hold its stock, the Fed owes its existence to		
This is the year to add one new member per club per month. Lets get started on it NOW. Dennis Adams, Governor	an act of Congress and has a mandate to serve the public. So the most accurate answer may be that the Fed is "owned" by the citi- zens of the United States.		
	http://www.dallasfed.org/htm/system/frs.html		



ROTARY INTER

Veteran's Day - November 12

What is the difference between Veterans Day and Memorial Day? Many people confuse Memorial Day and Veterans Day. Memorial Day is a day for remembering and honoring

military personnel who died in the service of their country, particularly those who died in battle or as a result of wounds sustained in battle. While those who died are also remembered on Veterans Day, Veterans Day is the day set aside to thank and honor *ALL* those who served honorably in the military - in wartime or peace-time. In fact, Veterans Day is largely intended to thank *LIVING* veterans for their service, to acknowledge that their contributions to our national security are appreciated, and to underscore the fact that all those who served or are serving - not only those who died - have sacrificed and done their duty. A complete history of Veterans Day, and why it is observed on November 11, can be found on our Veterans Day History Web page.

Is Veterans Day celebrated in other countries? Yes, a number of countries honor their veterans each year on November 11, although the name and types of commemorations differ somewhat from Veterans Day celebrations in the United States. For example Canada and Australia observe "Remembrance Day" on November 11, and Great Britain observes "Remembrance Day" on the Sunday nearest to November 11. There are similarities and differences between these countries' Remembrance Day and America's Veterans Day. Canada's observance is actually quite similar to the U.S. celebration, in that the day is intended to honor all who served in Canada's Armed Forces. However, unlike in the U.S., many Canadians wear red poppy flowers on November 11 in honor of their war dead.

In Australia, Remembrance Day is very much like America's Memorial Day, a day to honor that nation's war dead. In Great Britain, the day is commemorated by church services and parades of ex-service members in Whitehall, a wide ceremonial avenue leading from London's Parliament Square to Trafalgar Square. Wreaths of poppies are left at the Cenotaph, a war memorial in Whitehall, which was built after the First World War. At the Cenotaph and elsewhere in the country, a two-minute silence is observed at 11 a.m., to honor those who lost their lives in wars.

http://www.va.gov/vetsday

Our American Flag "Old Glory"

- The design is seven red and six white stripes
- One red stripe must be at the top and bottom
- The union square colored of navy blue must fill the upper left quarter of the flag from the top to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe
- The stars have one point up

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- The stars must be in nine horizontal rows The odd-numbered rows have six stars
- The even-numbered rows have five stars, centered diagonally between the stars in the longer rows
- The flag is folded into a triangular shape to symbolize the shape of the cocked hats worn by soldiers of the American Revolution

The first time the American Flag flew in a Flag Day celebration was in 1861 Pennsylvania is the only state which recognizes Flag Day as a National Holiday The name "Old Glory" was first applied to the U.S. flag by a young sea captain. On his 21st birthday (March 17, 1824) Capt. William Driver was given a flag by his mother and a group of hometown girls. He called the flag "Old Glory"

http://www.computingcorner.com/holidays/vets/flag.html

History of "Taps"

While commanding during the American Civil War, General Daniel Adams Butterfield thought the present military "end of day" music was too formal. In July 1862, during the Peninsula Campaign of the Civil War, he hummed a version of a song to an aide. The aide later wrote it down in musical form. General Butterfield then asked the brigade bugler, Oliver W. Norton, to play the music for him instead of the regulation music. The brigade loved the music and adopted it as their new bugle call.

www.rotary.org

Although yet unnamed, other brigades began playing General Butterfield's song as well. After the war, the music was deemed the official Army bugle call. In 1874, General Butterfield's song was named "Taps".

"Taps" is now played by the military at burials, memorial services, during the lowering of the flag and to signal the end of a military day.

www.computingcomer.com/

	Make –	Up Locations	
_	Monday - noon		
	Angleton	A-D Gen. Hosp. Prof. Bldg.	
L	Galleria Area	University Club	
es	Tuesday - noon		
68	Galveston Island	San Luis Hotel	
	Harrisburg	Brady's Landing	
	La Porte	St. John's Episcopal Church	
_	Pearland	Golfcrest Country Club	
	River Oaks	Briar Club	
	Texas City	Nessler Center	
	TONAS CITY	Ressier Center	
	Wednesday - noon		
	Baytown	Goose Creek Country	
- 25	and the second second	Club	
	Deer Park	Court & Theater Center	
	Dickinson	Methodist Church	
	Friendswood	Village on the Park	
	So. Pasadena	Baywood Country Club	
3	Thursday - noon		
	Alvin	Homestead Inn	
	Gulfway/Hobby	Hobby Hilton	
	Houston	Jr. League of Houston	
		1811 Briar Oaks Lane	
	La Marque	Gulf Greyhound Park	
	League City	Esteban's Fiesta Shack	
	Seabrook (7:00am)	Lakewood Yacht Club	
Friday - noon			
	Pasadena	First United Methodist	
		Church	
	Hitchcock/Santa Fe	MaximBank Hwy 6	
	W. Galveston Cty.	Ramada Inn	
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Space Program Summary of Dates Submitted By: David Taylor

Some selected highlights of a remarkable era of exploring space, starting with the Soviet Sputnik satellite which jolted world consciousness into the age of space exploration. This list focuses on "firsts" rather than accomplishments and so much more in space exploration has been achieved than cataloged here.

October 4, 1957 - Sputnik 1, the first man-made object to orbit the Earth, is launched by the U.S.S.R., and remains in orbit until January 4, 1958.

October 1, 1958 - N.A.S.A. is founded, taking over existing National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics.

May 5, 1961 - Mercury Freedom 7 carries Alan B. Shepard, Jr., the first U.S. Astronaut into space, in a suborbital flight.

February 20, 1962 - Mercury Friendship 7 lifts off with John H. Glenn, Jr., the first American in orbit, and orbits the Earth three times.

March 23, 1965 - First manned flight of the Gemini program, Gemini 3 carrying Virgil I. Grissom and John W. Young. Made three orbits around the earth.

December 15, 1965 - American astronauts Walter Schirra, Jr. and Thomas Stafford in Gemini 6 make the first space rendezvous with Gemini 7.

June 2, 1966 - Surveyor 1 is the first U.S. spacecraft to soft-land on the Moon.

October 11, 1968 - Apollo 7 is the first manned Apollo mission with Walter M. Schirra, Jr., Donn F. Eisele, and Walter Cunningham. It orbited the earth once.

December 21, 1968 - Apollo 8 is launched with Frank Borman, James Lovell, Jr. and William Anders, the first Apollo to use the Saturn V rocket, and the first manned spacecraft to orbit the Moon, making 10 orbits on its 6-day mission.

July 20, 1969 - Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin, Jr. make the first manned soft landing on the Moon, and the first moonwalk, using **Apollo 11**.

May 30, 1971 - The United States launches Mariner 9, which becomes the first spacecraft to survey Mars from orbit.

July 30, 1971 - Apollo 15 astronauts David Scott and James Irwin drive the first moon rover.

July 15, 1972 - Pioneer 10 is the first man-made object to travel through the asteroid belt.

May 14, 1973 - Skylab Workshop is launched by the U.S., and maintained by three crews.

July, 1975 - American Apollo (18) and Soviet Soyuz 19 dock, the first international spacecraft rendezvous.

September 3, 1976 - Viking 2 lands on Mars on the Plain of Utopia, where it discovered water frost.

Reminder:

On November 19, Dr. Maxime Faget will be our program speaker and on November 26, Tommy Holloway will be our speaker. September 29, 1977 - Soviet Salyut 6 space station is launched. Its crews include members from Czechoslovakia, Poland, GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia, and Romania.

April 12, 1981 - Launch of first manned mission of the Space Transportation System (STS-1), Columbia. The Shuttle.

(Continued on page 6)

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(Continued from page 5)

November 11, 1982 - The space **shuttle** Columbia's fifth mission, its first operational one, deploying two satellites. Crew: Vance Brand, Robert Overmyer, Joseph Allen, and William Lenoir.

February 3, 1984 - Bruce McCandless takes the first **untethered space walk** using MMU from the space shuttle Challenger (STS-41B).

October 1985 - Spacelab D1, the first joint German/ESA mission, is flown. Its crew consists of two German DARA astronauts, and Danish Wubbo Ockels of the ESA.

February 20, 1986 - The core unit of Soviet space station Mir is launched.

April 24, 1990 - Space Shuttle Discovery launches on STS-31, deploying the Edwin P. Hubble Space Telescope (HST) astronomical observatory.

June 26, 1995 - Space Shuttle Atlantis **rendezvous with Russian space station Mir** during a ten-day mission on STS-71. Cosmonauts are transferred to and from Atlantis, and Astronaut Norman Thagard is returned from Mir, having arrived on Soyuz-TM 21, and making a new American space endurance record of 115 days.

March 31, 1997 - After 25 years of operation, routine telemetry and ground control with **Pioneer 10** is terminated. The probe at that moment is 6.7 billion miles from Earth, traveling at 28,000 miles per hour. In two million years, it will reach the red giant Aldeberan in the constellation of Taurus.

July 4, 1997 - Mars Pathfinder becomes the first probe to successfully land on Mars since Viking 2 in 1976. It is also the first planetary probe to include a separate roving robot probe (Sojourner) since Soviet Union's Luna 21 in 1973.

January 7, 1998 - **Lunar Prospector** is the first NASA mission to the Moon in 25 years, and the first dedicated to lunar research since Apollo 17 in 1972. The spacecraft is placed in lunar orbit to make a careful spectroscopic analysis of the entire lunar surface, including its North and South poles, and soon confirms what the Department of Defense Clementine mission had found in 1994 - that trapped within some of the craters at the Moon's two poles is about 6.6 trillion tons of permanently frozen water ice.

October 29, 1998 - Space Shuttle Discovery lifts off with John Glenn aboard, first American to orbit Earth and at 77, the oldest man to fly in space. The flight is the last purely scientific shuttle flight, focusing on astronomy, life sciences, and materials. One satellite is deployed, one is released and retrieved. Most subsequent shuttle flights are ferry and construction flights for the International Space Station (ISS).

November 20, 1998 - the first component of the **International Space Station**, Zarya, is launched on a Russian rocket. This Russian built, U.S. financed module provides communications, electrical power, and attitude control for the station until the arrival of the third module (Zvezda, in July 2000).

December 4, 1998 - Space Shuttle Endeavour lifts off on its thirteenth space flight, with the **International Space Station's** second module, **Unity**, which provides the docking ports and connections for every other docked module.

February 20, 1999 - The final mission to Mir, and when the crew of TM29 departs Mir in August of 1999, they leave the space station empty for the first time in almost exactly 10 years.

March 23, 2001 - fifteen years after its first launch, and after nearly 10 years of continuous occupation by astronauts, the **Mir space station** is de-orbited, breaking up in the atmosphere and impacting in the Pacific Ocean.

April 19, 2001 - Space Shuttle Endeavour lifts off for the **ISS** on a construction mission. The crew will install the mobile robotic arm on the station (Canadarm 2) and supply the Destiny laboratory module with new experiments, using the Rafaello logistics module.



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