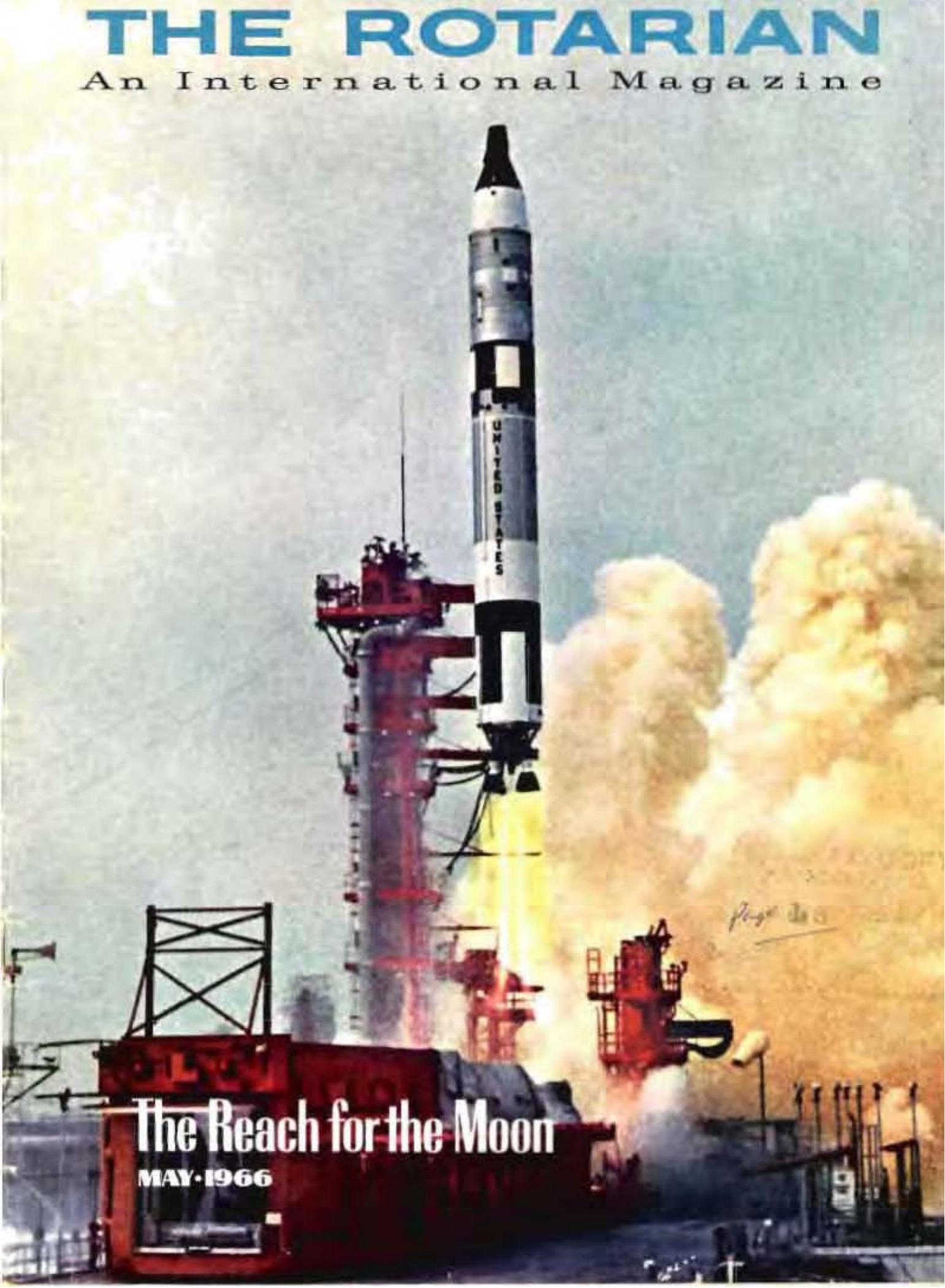


THE ROTARIAN

An International Magazine



The Reach for the Moon

MAY 1966



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LIFE & CASUALTY



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From one small cheerful room in his Long Island home, Jerry Jerome writes creative music and copy for many famous national advertisers. But the business end of creating and recording TV commercials involves lots of paper work, and the problem of playing post office was a needless complication. Especially in a suburban area where the post office closes promptly at 5:00 P.M.

"I used to be out of stamps all the time," says Mrs. Jerome. "It used to drive me wild. I thought how nice it would be to keep two or three months' postage in a postage meter and then I wouldn't have to worry, even though I mail only a dozen or so letters a day."

For information, write Pitney-Bowes, Inc. 8900 Pacific Street, Stamford, Conn. 06904.

Mailing W-2 Income Tax forms, union contracts, residuals, repayments, what have you, to the musicians employed by Jerry Jerome Productions points up the real utility of a dial-your-own postage meter. A postage meter, like a typewriter, or a telephone, is a business machine. It saves time and fuss and aggravation.

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YOUR LETTERS



Is 'Foreigner' a Bad Word?

Let me register an emphatic "No" to the question "Is 'Foreigner' a Bad Word?" [Debate, *THE ROTARIAN*, March, 1966]. The word is an honest descriptive word that says in fact that one who is not a native is a foreigner. There is nothing wrong with that!

I have lived in England, China, and Brazil for lengthy periods of time. I have travelled in many countries and am surprised that anyone would object to the word. As a foreigner I have enjoyed more often than not special consideration in my travels and many acts of kindness.

In the same issue in which you raise the question, you have a letter from S. G. Stannard on page 63 in which the Rotary scholar from Australia, Miss Heather Rankin, describes herself with no qualms as a foreigner in our midst.

Mr. Hinchliff, in avoiding the use of the word foreigner, is being devious and ridiculous.

—ROBERT L. BEYER, *Rotarian*
Linseed oil manufacturer
Buffalo, New York

• Professor Emerson Hinchliff gets the double orchid for his "yes" viewpoint. He must have been, and still is a wonderful professor and human being. Even his photograph looks the part.

—PATRICK BEVILLE
War Veteran Service
Administration
Humington, West Virginia

• Surely the discourse on "foreigner" was one more example of the age old battle as to whether the meaning of a word should be static and absolute, or relative, shifting and constantly being modified by usage thereby acquiring new meaning.

The argument is an academic one, because nothing the purist can do, or say, will stop the eternal change that is characteristic of our language and our lives. The real issue is whether we should join Mr. Meacham in seeking to promote [Continued on page 10]



BY THE WAY . . .

EDITOR'S CHOICE this month: the debate on civil disobedience—for substance, for universality.

BUT for topicality, for quiet excitement, for a rightness in these pages we'd have to choose *The Reach for the Moon*. We give it 13 pages and the front cover. It has quite a bit to say not just about the amazing world in which Rotary thrives today—but also about how Rotarians are in the thick of it, themselves producing or operating some of our soaring wonders.

NOW TAKE the front cover. It's colorful and somewhat dramatic—but we don't pretend that it's unusual. You have seen the same picture in other publications or on video tubes before this, for this is the Gemini VII space craft as it began to lift off the pad at Cape Kennedy on December 4, 1965, outbound on man's longest spatial journey to date—around and around the earth for 5,129,400 miles.

THEN why picture it? Well, in the capsule atop the booster is a *Rotarian*, an active interested one whom we picture on page 25: the genial Frank Borman, command pilot. He and his wife Susan and their sons Frederick, 14, and Edwin, 11, like their Space Center neighborhood and want to feel they are playing a useful part in it. Rotary, says Frank, offers him a way.

NASA—the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the U.S.A.—supplied the color print from which we made our cover . . . but one lone man named Sam Nocella (give the *r* the *sh* sound) took all—well, almost all—the pictures in *The* [Continued on page 4]

THE ROTARIAN

Official Publication of ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

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Yet the Gold Seal is popularly priced.

Doesn't that sound like a choice tire for a change? You can choose your Dunlop man out of the Yellow Pages.

Every Dunlop tire meets or exceeds every official specification for safe performance.

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... means quality in golf, tennis, and tires.

Reach for the Moon and 700 more while he was about it. Sam is the U. S. photographer who won journalistic fame when, with his wife Mary, he was caught in the terrible earthquake in Skoplje, Yugoslavia, and had the cool presence to photograph everything he could even as the dust rose from the still tumbling ruins. Our man Earle Lass, in Houston to get the large story that goes with Sam's pictures, found him cool, energetic, garlanded with cameras and keen about his work and his wife who was with him (as she is on all his assignments) as the writer of the team. They live in a Philadelphia suburb.

WHEN we stopped laughing over Ian Barker's droll report of his town's waterless regatta (see page 40), we got to thinking maybe these Aussies might inspire other great events. A Sahara Woodsmen's Festival perhaps, or a North Pole Surfing Contest. And what about a track-and-field festival in Flor-



In dust cap as befits a judge at a regatta staged on a bone-dry river, Author Ian Barker surveys the great Australian classic.

ida's Everglades swamp? Why has no one ever thought of these great ideas before now?

WHO WORE the first one? Some far northern gent who fashioned an animal hide cover for his head one chilly day? Or a tropical type who did a bit of basketry and produced headgear to keep the sun's rays from his scalp?

Whoever he was, the first hat wearer had a head well worth protecting. His idea multiplied into a rich profusion of headgear around the world, worn by man and woman, old and young, of many cultures. On pages 28-31 we tell the story of one famous hat, the Stetson of U.S. Wild West fame. But there are as many other stories as there are varieties of chapeaus, and let's try on a few: the turban of India, the Dutch winged cap, the derby, the Yugoslavian pillbox, the doughty Tam-o-Shanter of Scot-

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land, Russia's sheepskin cap, the Korean fly cage, Mexico's indomitable sombrero, the lofty peaked hats that the women of Sikkim pass down through the generations, the Bolivian chullo, the homburg, the tri-cornered headpiece sported by Napoleon, the porkpie, the straw skimmer, the . . . well, there could be a list as long as Abraham Lincoln's stovepipe hat. Anyway, Mr. First Hat Wearer, whoever you were, we doff ours to you.

INSIGHT, a sense of companionship—these gifts Rotary has given to her husband, believes Maria Piuma Migone. We promised to reprint in this column five of the honorable mention letters in our contest, *Why I'm Glad My Husband Is a Rotarian* (see THE ROTARIAN for February, 1966). Here's number three, from the wife of Rotarian-journalist Carlo M. Piuma, Genova, Italy:

"My husband has been a Rotarian for several years. Since he joined the Club I have noticed a progressive change in his attitude towards others. He has acquired a great respect for the personality of others, gradually giving up all prejudices toward other social classes which are characteristic of our time. He sees individuality and merit in each person, not the class he belongs to—and this allows my husband to communicate immediately with others.

"The man who has to follow definite directives in his work must for obvious reasons concentrate on his own activities. The human relationships at the weekly meetings give the Rotarian various ways to enter pleasantly into an unfamiliar world. He gets to know other fields of endeavor. That way, he is not isolated in his own world of problems, but has an insight on other problems of this world.

"Going back to his own work, every Rotarian probably has a new and broader outlook. That same spirit of companionship spreads outside the city limits, outside the country's borders, and embraces the world. It is one of the main advantages of Rotary. It is a step forward, or better yet, a logical consequence of the Rotary motto, Service Above Self. Therefore it is an excellent contribution to better understanding between people and thence to peace in the world.

"At last, if I am allowed to speak jokingly, I will say that I am glad my husband belongs to Rotary because the weekly luncheon meeting gives me a kitchen holiday."

THE STAGE, as we say, is set in Denver—for the grand old Rotary reunion of '66. Read page 30 and on—and go!

The Editors

THE ROTARIAN

United Air Lines is going to the Rotary Convention in Denver on June 12-16.

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Why not?

This year the going will be easier than ever in the friendly skies of United.

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this ROTARY MONTH



More than a half million men in nearly 130 lands belong to the 12,000-plus Rotary Clubs associated as Rotary International. Rotary Clubs, which meet weekly, usually for luncheon or dinner programs, are each composed of a leading cross-section of the business and professional life of a community. With thoughtfulness and helpfulness to others constituting its ideal of service, Rotary offers practical means of enlarging one's friendships, participating in community-betterment undertakings, promoting high standards in business and professional life, and advancing international understanding, goodwill, and peace. Named for its practice of rotating meeting places, the first Rotary Club was formed in Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., in 1905.



NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

DENVER AWAITS. Rotary's 1966 international Convention will be held in the great city of the Rocky Mountain area, June 12-16. For a report on the attractions awaiting you there, see pages 30-32.

PRESIDENT. From May 5-8, President C. P. H. "Sput" Teenstra will be in Blackpool, England, to attend the RIBI Conference. He'll be back in Evanston, Illinois, for the meeting of the Board of Directors, beginning May 23. Next stop: the International Assembly at Lake Placid, N. Y., May 31-June 8.

SOLE NOMINEE . . . for President of Rotary International in 1967-68, to be elected at the Denver Convention, is Luther H. Hodges, of Chapel Hill, N.C., choice of the Nominating Committee. No other nominations were received before the March 15 deadline.

LEGISLATION. The 1966 Convention at Denver will be a legislative session, and delegates can note the subjects of Proposed Enactments and Resolutions by turning to page 48 of this issue. Also, a booklet of proposed legislation was mailed to all Club Secretaries at the start of this Rotary year, and a supplement was sent in March.

INTERACT. With the birth of the Interact Club of Selins Grove, Pa., the total of Clubs in this Rotary-backed organization for teen-age boys hit the 1,200 mark. There now are 29,000 boys in Interact, in 49 lands.

PLAN FOR SAN JUAN. The "latitudes of pleasure" will be the background of the 1966 Caribbean-Gulf of Mexico International Conference. San Juan, Puerto Rico (where the Conference will be held November 9-12); the many pleasant islands of the Caribbean; and the attractions awaiting you in the area—you'll read about all of them in 2 special features next month.

DISTRICT GOVERNOR. The RI Board of Directors elected Huguenin Thomas, Jr., of Savannah, Ga., to the office of Governor of District 692 for the remainder of the Rotary year. He fills the unexpired term of Charles H. Gibboney, Augusta, Ga.

MEETINGS. Board of RI . . . May 23-June 16 . . . Evanston, Ill.
Rotary Foundation Trustees
Foundation Programs Committee . . . May 23-24 . . . Evanston, Ill.
Finance and Investment Committee: May 24 . . . Evanston, Ill.
Rotary Foundation Trustees . . . May 25-30 . . . Evanston, Ill.
International Assembly . . . May 31-June 8 . . . Lake Placid, N. Y.

FUTURE CONVENTIONS . . . of Rotary International are scheduled for Denver, Colo., June 12-16, 1966; Nice, France, May 21-25, 1967; Mexico City, Mexico, May 12-16, 1968; Honolulu, Hawaii, May 25-29, 1969; and Atlanta, Ga., May 31-June 4, 1970.

VITAL STATISTICS. On March 29 there were 12,331 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 590,000 Rotarians in 131 countries and geographical regions. New Clubs since July 1, 1965: 226.



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PRETTY NEAT. The man on the left is headed to see a customer 300 miles away. The Piper Cherokee he's rented is taking him there at better than 150 miles per hour.

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Think what a bargain this is. You get fast, personal air transportation on your own schedule, direct to and from wherever you want to go. And every minute en route can be entered in your pilot log book toward your own license.

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greater stability—the opposition will call it "rigidity"—in our language?

The struggle is not simply that of the liberal versus the conservative; it is also that of the heart versus the mind. Mr. Hinchliff appeals to our emotions. As he concedes, there is certainly nothing wrong with the *word*; the trouble is with its connotations.

Mr. Meacham believes a spade should be called a spade. I wonder whether most shifts in meaning are, as he suggests, the result of degenerative influences such as ignorance, prejudice or bigotry. Actually anything which influences our lives is going to change our language. Madison Avenue's efforts to keep demand ahead of supply have played a major rôle in debasing both our language and our currency. We've all become conditioned to hearing the spade called a steamshovel.

Mr. Hinchliff's plea for politeness had much to recommend it, but I feel he is advocating a poor means to a noble end. The future of our civilization does depend on our ability to communicate, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for us to do so. How many millions of hours are wasted in that peculiarly American institution, the committee meeting, simply because of our refusal or inability to define our terms (or our stupid failure to recognize the need for such definition)? On balance I'll stay with Mr. Meacham.

Not the least entertaining aspect of the exchange is the fact that Mr. Meacham, a poet, should take the rigid position, while Mr. Hinchliff, a language teacher and therefore presumably a grammarian, should favor a more fluid position.

Let's have more of these stimulating little debates in our magazine. And a pox on those short-sighted Rotarians who feel that there is no place in Rotary for anything controversial!

—DON HAMILTON, *Rotarian*
Hospital Administrator
Easton, Pennsylvania

Is Architect's Name Important?

I have read with great interest in *THE ROTARIAN* for March the feature *Triumphant New Arch* describing The Gateway Arch in St. Louis. You refer to it as "the newest pride of St. Louis" and you mention such facts as the time of construction and the number of tons of stainless steel used. It does surprise me, however, that you omitted the name of the architect who designed this monument.

What makes The Gateway Arch a great structure is no different from that which makes *everything* the late Eero Saarinen designed great structures: imagination, originality, and creative ability. One does not have to be a brilliant

architect to detail a roof that won't leak and calculate simple footings that won't settle, but the ability to design a monument with the impact of The Gateway Arch is genius.

On occasion I have built up files of pictures or news accounts of buildings in which the architect's name was almost always omitted. When a great halfback runs for a touchdown his name is (most justly) mentioned in the score. The famous defense lawyers receive top billing in the press, and for the most insignificant law cases the names of both attorneys are given.

While I am sure it was an unintentional oversight that our magazine omitted the name of the architect, I am wondering if you would enlighten us as to why the press consistently omits the names of architects when publishing photographs or news accounts of their works.

As a matter of general interest, I wonder how many Rotarians know the name of the architect who designed the Headquarters Building of Rotary International in Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.

JOSEPH W. WELLS, *Rotarian Architect*
Tryon, North Carolina

EREZ NOZE: Eero Saarinen, like his father Elser before him, was a very great architect, and, no question about it, we should have credited The Great Arch to him. Readers with long memories will recall an article by Elser Saarinen in our July, 1945 issue. It was titled Plan Your Town for 50 Years to Come, and it was one of the best things on city planning done by any magazine up to that day. Do so we modestly remember it. The name of the architect who designed the Headquarters Building was the architectural firm of Huber and McGraw of Evanston, Illinois, headed by two Rotarians, Harry Huber and Ken McGraw.

Pleasant Rebound

Thank you for your letter conveying the good news that I had won Honorable Mention in the "Why I'm Glad My Husband is a Rotarian" Contest. I am delighted and would like my prize of a free subscription to THE ROTARIAN to be sent to my daughter.

Thanks go out to you all. My win has rebounded for Jack and me in many pleasant ways. (Continued on page 52)



"Remember, Dear, as soon as you get back, have that operation, then get your teeth fixed, then have your eyes examined. . . ."

MAY, 1966



don't start that Evinrude Sportwin



...it's already running!

It could happen to anyone. The Sportsman is so quiet you sometimes forget it's already running.

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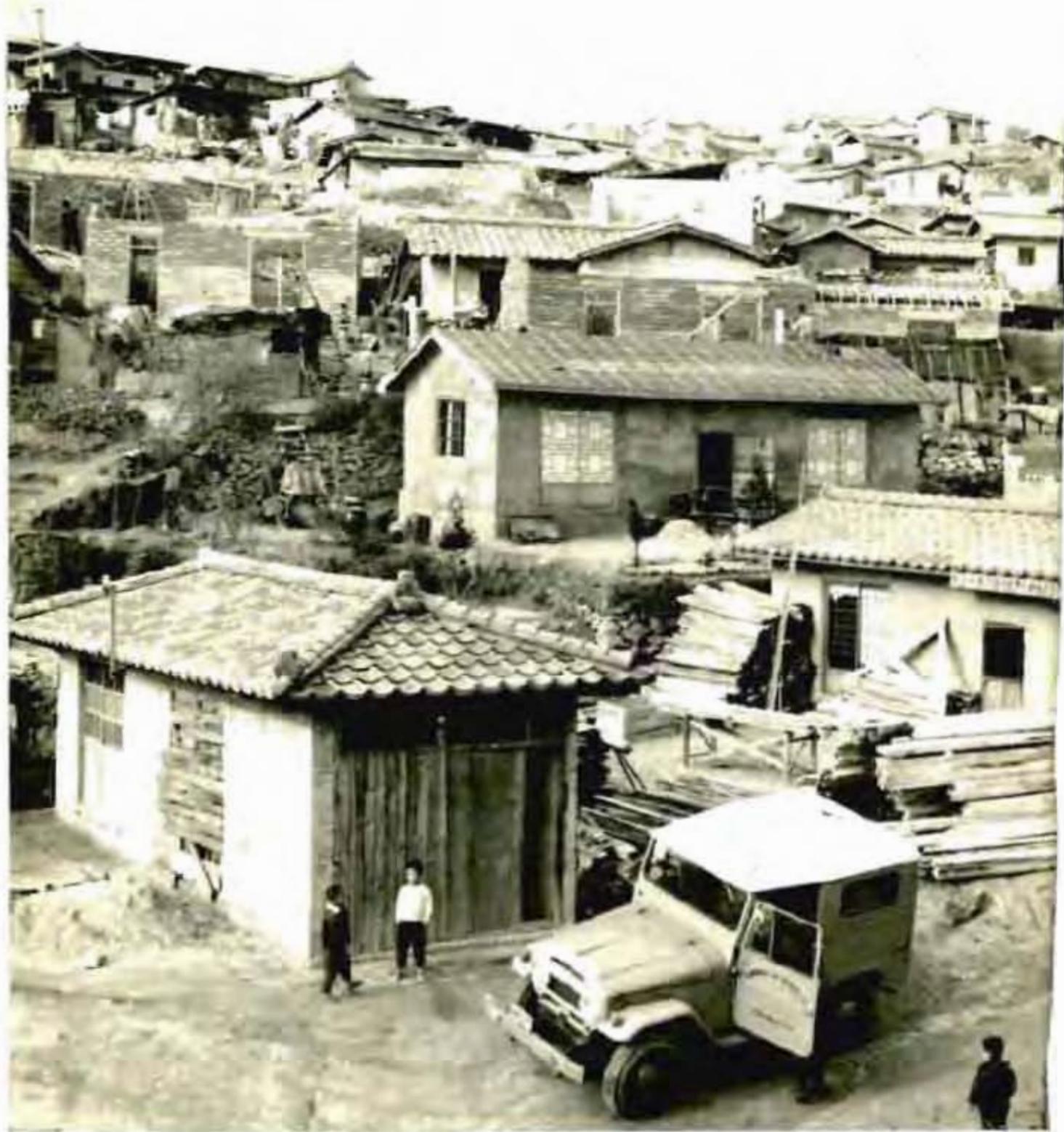
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Where once there were hovels, there now are solid homes for a community of Korean refugees

HOPES RISE ON CHUNGNUNG HILL



A SIMPLE little contraption squeezed out the materials for the trim homes clustered all over Chungnung Hill. It's still squeezing and homes still are going up for the war and flood refugees who live in this makeshift community outside Seoul, Korea.

The machine is a "stabilized earth-block press"—merely a welded steel box and compression lever that shapes a mixture of earth and cement into sturdy building blocks. Four men can turn out 1,000 blocks a day with it, and a 189-square-foot home can be built of the blocks for a total cost of about \$150.

The homes on Chungnung Hill rise from the hard labor of their inhabitants and the inspiration of the American-Korean Foundation and various U.S. Rotary Clubs. The Foundation provides the presses and house plans—a story told in *THE ROTARIAN* for July, 1964. Educator Gordon Thayer read the story while on a visit to Seoul and thought Rotary might help out. Since then the Rotary Clubs of District 795, led by Thayer's home Club of Braintree, Massachusetts, have pitched in. They contacted the Seoul Rotary Club, which agreed to choose families to receive aid, pick home sites, and buy building materials locally. Seoul Rotarians concentrated on the Hill, with its forlorn families cooped in miserable shacks.

District 795 aimed to finance fifty homes—and shattered that goal. Clubs outside the District, from Staten Island, New York, to Garfield Heights, Ohio, also have contributed, as have individual Rotarians. Thanks to them, homes and hopes keep rising on Chungnung Hill.



Built with Rotary backing, these homes now house people who once lived in makeshift shacks such as the one at the right. The step between the old life and the new is the earth-block press, which molds blocks from a mixture of 20 parts of earth, one of cement, and water. After curing for 15 days, the blocks are ready for use. The Rotary Clubs of District 795 have helped bring into being 60 homes built of the blocks—an achievement which won the official praise of the Republic of Korea.



THE FIRSTS OF OUR LIVES

Our milestones and turning points measure progress and the flight of time.

By RALPH L. WOODS

GOVERNMENTS, scientists, military men, and space fans are deep in speculation as to which nation will be first to land a man on the moon, and then Mars and whatever other planets prove convenient stop-offs on man's quest of infinity.

Most of us, however, prefer being earthbound and are content to recall the usually pleasant series of "firsts" which are like the chapter headings of one's life. Few of us are even interested in the dubious honor of the kind of "firsts" that some odd characters make a career of pursuing—first to cross a new bridge or first through a new tunnel, first in line for World Series tickets. One of these professional "firsters" went all the way from Chicago to be the first guest when the Waldorf-Astoria

Hotel opened its doors in New York in September, 1931. He was furious when he discovered, while registering, that banker Charles Hayden had been the first to register, but quickly consoled himself by immediately checking out so that he could be the first guest to leave the plush inn. Another more practical man compiled a bulky volume of all the "first facts" he could uncover, perhaps the first man to do so.

But for most of us there are other and personally more important "firsts" which will never get into any man's book. Rather, these milestones and turning points of our lives are etched deep in our memories and often written in our hearts. Their deep impress is often revealed by our readiness to recall them.

For instance, people are usually fascinated by their earliest memories—their *first memory*. It has a peculiar interest, even an element of mystery. Mine, so far as I can determine, is of the time some of the plaster fell from the ceiling of my bedroom. A large chunk just missed my head. I don't recall being concerned, but I remember my mother saying it might have killed me if it had hit me. That this event of some 50-odd years ago should have persisted in my mind is apparently no more than a mental accident.

Several years ago psychiatrists at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, in New York, collected the first memories of 400 normal hospitalized individual and psychiatric patients. Most of these adults' earliest mem-

ories were of events in their third and fourth year, some recalled a happening when they were a year and a half or two years old. Mothers were involved in these first memories more than fathers. The greater part of these first memories were of events in the home and family.

However interesting one's first memory may be, it is usually shadowy and a bit confused compared to the more vivid and frequently more revealing "firsts" we later experience. Perhaps some people can remember the first time they got spanked. I can't, possibly because the spankings came in such rapid succession.

When a family moves to a new home, it is memorable to everyone, but to the very young it is usually an indelible event. The home is the small child's entire world and a change of homes is to it to some extent a change of worlds. Thus, reminiscing grownups will often say, "I remember so well that day we moved to the house on Maple Street," or, "I'll never forget the day we arrived in Chicago."

And of course, almost everyone remembers his first day at school. Mine is memorable because a tiny terror named Rafferty gave me a good thrashing for a reason I have conveniently forgotten. It is odd that I should remember that boy's name these many years later, and yet have no other recollection of him. Perhaps because it was my first real fist fight, it eclipsed everything else that happened that first day at school.

From school age onward one's memory begins to store up an increasing number of "firsts," possibly including the first report card, first communion, first visit to a dentist, first night away from home, first dog or cat, first book he or she reads, first hike with the Boy or Girl Scouts,

first "romance," and, quite likely, one's first big disappointment. The impact of a child's first sight of a dead person is an often-remarked-upon occurrence. Mine was of a power lineman who had just been lowered to the ground after having been electrocuted. I was horrified and dreamed of it afterward.

But of course no two persons have the same "firsts" on file in their minds. Circumstances, personality, environment, and the breadth of experience must certainly have a great deal to do with what the mind keeps permanently on record. For example, my first view of the ocean and my first boat trip are vivid memories, perhaps because we were newly arrived in New York from the Midwest. I recall my father's exasperation when I stood on the beach at Coney Island, looked out on the ocean, and turned to him and said, "Is that all it is?" I expected to see waves 40 feet high—the kind I'd read about. The first boat trip was across New York Bay on a Staten Island ferry boat. I thought it was an ocean liner. In my days kids were not so all-knowing as they are now. At least I wasn't.

Other early "firsts" are one's first time on the stage at school, first train, and nowadays first plane trip. A boy's first shave and a girl's first permanent wave are outstanding, and so are their date, first romantic kiss, first formal dance. I vividly remember my first cigarette—at the age of 9—almost bowled me over. It's easy to remember my first chew of tobacco because it was the last time. After two puffs of my first cigar I threw it away. I can't remember my first home run because I don't think I ever hit one.

Surveyed from this pleasantly nostalgic position, life is a succession of "firsts" which measure our progress, and alas!, the flight of time. The first job is a memorable milestone, and so is the first day on the first job, and the first day on other new jobs. One's first boss often remains clearly in mind, especially if he was very kind or very cruel. My first pay day—\$6 for the week—is still a nice

recollection, and so is my first raise in pay. It amuses me to recall the first time I got fired from a job. It followed quickly the first—but not the last—time I told off a boss.

Today's young people will no doubt always remember their first day of military service more vividly than people recall their first day in college. And somewhat older persons will, perhaps reluctantly, remember their first time in battle. Mothers, wives, sweethearts, and sisters will particularly recall the first day their menfolk returned from the wars. Salesmen probably remember their first sale as clearly as every doctor recalls his first patient and his first operation, and lawyers surely remember their first client and their first day in court.

THE first year of marriage, including the first quarrel, is memorable, and usually the first child has a special place—though not necessarily a superior one in the parents' memory.

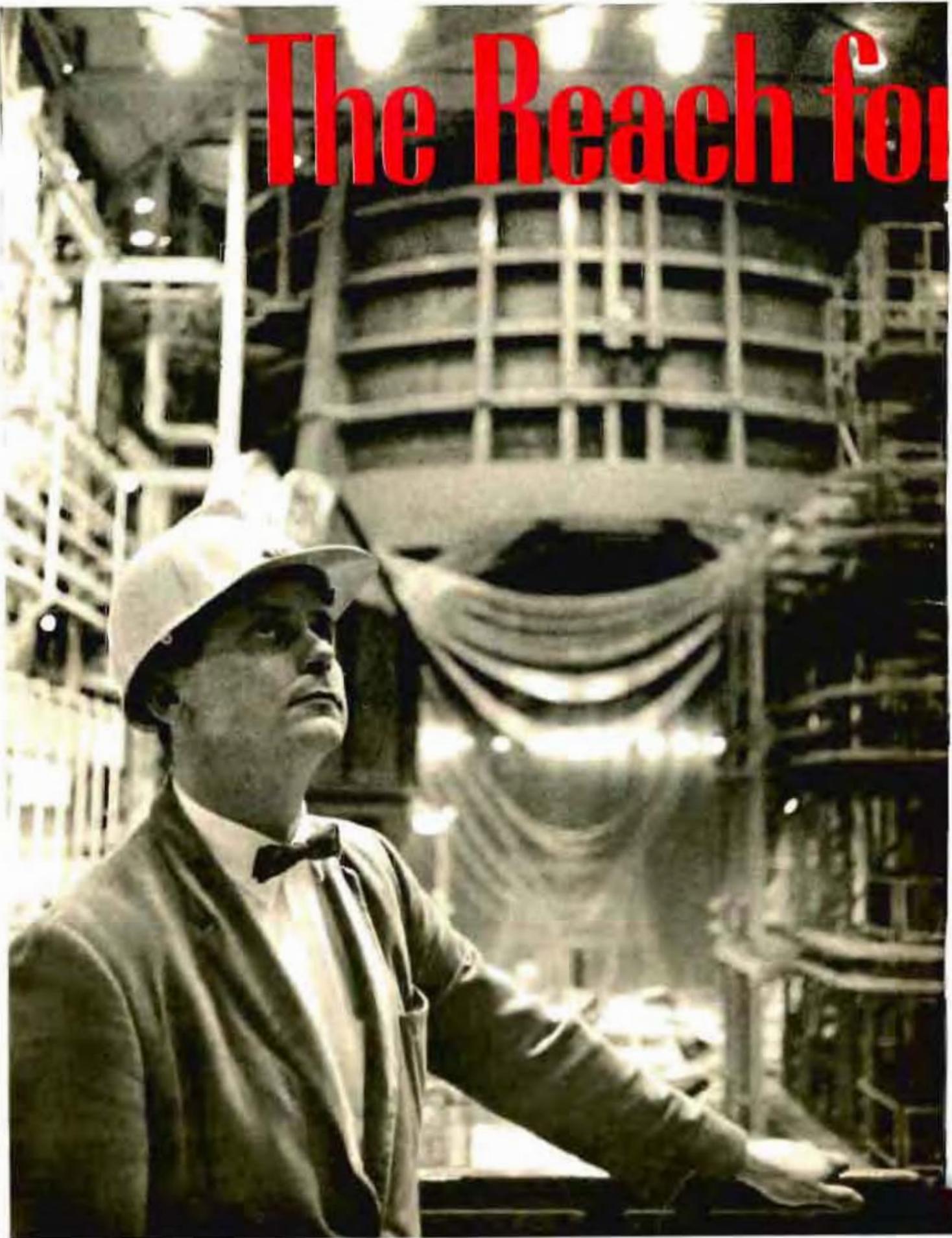
It is at this point that we begin to relive, in the lives of our children, our own earlier "firsts"—including some we cannot remember, such as first tooth, word, and step.

But even as parents watch, guide, and mentally record their children's "firsts," the parents themselves move on to other "firsts": their first ownership of a home, their first trip to another country, the West Coast, the East Coast, the South. Eventually comes the man's first day of retirement and the first grandchild, and a good deal later, if one is still around, the first great-grandchild.

There is a little lesson in all this. It suggests an antidote to Samuel Johnson's observation on "the secret horror of the last" when he said, "There are few things, not purely evil, of which we can say, without some emotion of uneasiness, this is the last." We can agree or not with Dr. Johnson, while we keep the later years of life fresh and continually interesting by looking forward to and devising and inviting still more "firsts" for the enrichment of our lives and our memories.

* The author is editor of the forthcoming *Treasury of the World's Great Religious Quotations* (Hawthorn), his 17th book, including many anthologies; another book, a massive cross-indexed compilation of jokes and quips for businessmen, is being published in 1966. Mr. Woods, contributor to many magazines, lives in Ramsey, N. J.

The Reach for



the Moon

Man's first landfall in space is near, and Space Center Rotarians will help it happen.

HIS NAME IS Richard D. Veth, and what he does today will some tomorrow help man fly to the moon and back. An engineer employed by the Northrop Corporation at the U. S. Manned Spacecraft Center near Houston, Texas, his specialty is cryogenics, a still-new field of engineering that deals with the applications and handling of low temperature substances, like liquefied gases.

Behind him in the photo at the left is the Center's nearly completed 120-foot tall space environment chamber. Into the chamber will go spacecraft, astronaut equipment, and other items to be tested in an airless, heat-sapping environment similar to that of interplanetary space. During such tests Richard Veth will supervise, as he now does for tests in a smaller chamber, the operation of the "thermal shroud" that lines the inside of the chamber. Here liquid nitrogen, flowing through a network of pipes in the "shroud" at more than 250 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, gathers up heat radiated by any object placed in the chamber, lowering the object's temperature to that which it might experience on a flight, say, to the moon.

"Dick" Veth is also a Rotarian in the world's most unusual Rotary Club—unusual because it and its community would not exist without man's desire to visit the moon or without the technology to make such a trip possible.

The desire is no doubt as old as man himself. It sent men of the past sailing across oceans in tiny ships, slogging through primeval jungles, and sledging to the icy poles, seeking and exploring. The moon, almost always in sight but tantalizingly out of reach, provided many daydreamers of the past with fuel for fantasy. Writers like Lucian of Greece in the second century A.D. and Cyrano de Bergerac in the 17th wrote romantic fiction based on visits to the moon. In the 19th century, equipped with the best available scientific knowledge, Jules Verne loaded Impey Barbi-



cane and his companions into a cannon projectile for their trip "From the Earth to the Moon."

Technology did not begin to catch up with imagination until 40 years ago when experiments by Dr. Robert H. Goddard, a physicist and later a Rotarian in Roswell, New Mexico, showed the feasibility of liquid-fueled rocket propulsion. Even then few men had faith in his ideas and left them to writers of science-fiction thrillers. Following World War II and the practical, if tragic, demonstration of rocket propulsion by the Nazi V-2 missiles, the idea of space travel gained popular currency and technology broke into a run. The reach for the moon was on.

The men who will cross the 238,000 mile near-void of space to the moon are now in training in the U. S. A. and Russia. The U. S. three-man Apollo flight is scheduled for 1969 or sooner; the Russian space planners predict an even earlier flight. Behind the U. S. moon project is a multi-billion dollar investment in research and development involving thousands of scientists, technicians, and others, plus close co-operation with space research programs in a number of other countries.* The project's hands, arms, and eyes are scattered across the U. S. A. and the world, but its brain center is 25 miles southeast of Houston, Texas, at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's \$200 million Manned Spacecraft Center. Its mission: "The

*See *SPACE: All Nations Frontier* in *The Rotarian* for November, 1964.

Text by Earle G. Lass • Photos by Sam Nocella from Three Lions



The U. S. Manned Spacecraft Center seen from atop its nine-story Management Building. Mission Control is in the windowless building at center.



Nearly barren cattle land in 1962 (upper left), the immediate area around the MSC is now home for an estimated 7,500 families. Shopping centers like that at left are thriving; more building is underway. Space-age atmosphere extends even to play equipment at Clear Lake City's community center. Note chute from rocket.



The Reach for the MOON

continued

development of spacecraft for manned space flight operations and the conduct of manned spaceflights."

Here 4,700 NASA employees and some 2,000 employees of aerospace contractors explore means to enable men to live in space, develop equipment for use in space flights, train the men who make the flights, design and test flight plans. Here, too, is the Mission Control Center, which controls flights after they leave launch sites, like that at Merritt Island, Florida.†

While the work of the MSC leads directly to the moon mission, its research program has already released a valuable amount of technological "fallout"—new materials, equipment, and processes—that now affect the lives of millions. One piece of "fallout," technologically unexpected, but humanly predictable, was a Rotary Club—the Rotary Club of Space Center, Texas.

DRIVING along the broad, four-lane highway that races to and past the MSC, J. A. Newborn, a Space Center Rotarian, swept his hand in a wide arc that enclosed the Center's milk-white buildings, two giant housing developments, and a bustling business district. "No one who comes here today will believe how sleepy all of this was less than four years ago. It was nothing but pasture with cows wandering over it, and jackrabbits everywhere. This road, why, it was an almost two-lane affair—little more than a cowpath." A native of the area, "J. A." is the editor and publisher of *The Suburban Journal*, a weekly newspaper that serves some 12,000 subscribers. After some years spent in Austin, Texas, where he operated a radio station and newspaper, "J. A." returned early in 1962 just as the bulldozers began to transform what had once been the 30,000 acre West cattle ranch into what is now the thriving Space Center community.

Following the start of construction on the 1,620-acre MSC the several small towns within a few miles of the site, mostly summer home communities near Clear Lake, were suddenly jammed with construction workers, scientists, astronauts, and employees of aerospace contractors. An acute housing shortage ensued, but eased as developers went to work on several residential sub-divisions. In Clear Lake City and Nassau Bay, the two largest developments, which straddle NASA 1, some 1,200 new homes have now been built, and many more are on the way. Of the immediate area's 35,000 people, about 80 percent have arrived in the past four years.

†See *Bushby-Tourner's Snapshot in THE ROTARIAN* for November, 1964, for details on this launch site; and *Club in Countdown Camera in THE ROTARIAN* for October, 1961, for the story of its Rotary Club.



Beef pot roast, freeze-dried and vacuum packed, is one of 56 kinds of food MSC scientists have checked out for use by astronauts. Water, injected through spout in package, reconstitutes the food for eating.

A high percentage of the newcomers are upper-income professional people, most of them young and, as the Clear Creek Independent School District soon found, with school-age children. Clyde Masan, a Rotarian and an assistant Superintendent of the District's one high school and seven elementary schools, checked into his records and found that the 1964-65 school year had brought the schools about 1,000 new students and some 1,200 more have arrived since May, 1965. "They're making us work to keep up," says he of the new families. "These people recognize and demand a good school system." To keep up, the system, which now holds 5,400 students, has added 20 new school rooms in the past year; expanded its coverage of mathematics, science, and languages. A second high school is in the planning stage.

Signs like "Missileburgers," "Apollo Drive-In," and "Jet-Age Nursery School" in the nearby town of Webster were the first signs of business on the build around the MSC. The spectacle of a population explosion rolling across the once empty land spelled "opportunity" to many a small businessman who called to look over the area. One of them was Karl Wallace, the Space



Command center of a global net of tracking and communications stations, the Mission Control Center controls flights after launch.



The Reach for the MOON

continued

Center Club's veterinarian member. "Everybody thought I'd lost my mind when I sold a going business in Fort Worth to come down to this wilderness . . . but in my first 30 days here I grossed more than I had in any 30 days during my five years in Fort Worth."

There was room here for every kind of business—the big problem was getting it in out of the rain. "Make do" was the rule while construction got underway—J. A. Newborn's first newspaper office was in a residential building, and Ivan Brown settled for a store front to house his budding Nassau Bay National Bank. Four years have brought two shopping centers, restaurants, office buildings, and three new hotels along NASA 1. In Clear Lake City a site is reserved for a spacious research park for aerospace industries.

A visitor to the NASA area cannot long walk among its shiny new prosperity, all of it founded on the space program, without asking the nagging question: "What would happen if suddenly the MSC should fold its astronauts and instruments and disappear?" Another Rotarian, Charles Whynt of the Space City Development Company, supplied an answer: "Never fear. If the space works should vanish overnight the area would suffer a setback, but hardly a disaster, because Bayport would still be there." Bayport, located on the northern outskirts of the old West ranch is the Humble Oil Company's 7,250 acre \$13.4 million industrial

park, which at the end of its 20-year development is expected to hold some \$900 million in tenant investment and 25,000 new jobs.

Sharing the building of new lives in this raw country and the effort to reach the moon has forged a strong bond between the newcomers. They are a transplanted people, hailing from every part of the U.S.A., but they are not strangers. Ivan Brown offered an illustration: "A doctor friend of mine came to me saying he'd like to move out here but was hesitant because he feared he might be an outsider. I told him, 'We're all outsiders here, come on in.'"

EARLY in 1964 Ellis Baraiss of Pasadena, Texas, acting as a Special Representative of Virgil P. Lee, 1963-64 Governor of Rotary District 589, visited the MSC area to investigate the possibility of forming a Rotary Club. He later reported: ". . . This looks like an ideal area to start a really fine Rotary Club. The people I have met and talked with, I am confident, will make good Rotarians." Less than three months later Rotary International granted a charter to the Rotary Club of Space Center (Houston), Texas. Of the Club's 35 charter about one-third were directly connected with the moon program, including Astronaut I, Gordon Cooper, a former member of the Rotary Club of Hampton, Va. Ivan Brown was elected president and is currently serving a second term.

"It's the strangest Rotary Club in the world—and it has some of the strangest classifications," says Waymon Armstrong, a former member of the Rotary Club of La Porte, Texas, which sponsored the new Club. He now manages the new King's Inn where the Club's 67 members meet each Monday at noon.

"Strange" or not, Rotary at Space Center looks much



Flashing past observation windows in the Flight Acceleration Facility Building, a 12-foot, 8,000-pound gondola whirls at the end of a 50-foot arm. Soon to be used to train astronauts and to test equipment, the centrifuge is driven by a 10,000-horsepower motor and is capable of developing up to 30 times the force of Earth gravity in its gondola. Engineers (right) put the just-completed unit through its paces. Looking like something filched from a science-fiction film (below, left) is the Apollo flight simulator. Into the center of this maze of equipment goes a mock-up space craft with astronauts inside. Then computers, via the optical systems that envelope the craft, feed to the craft's windows the views of stars and sun the men would see on a lunar flight—continuously adjusted for capsule's motion and position in flight.



Suits to keep men alive in space are a major research project at the MSC. On the lawn outside one of the Center's laboratories, a crew of engineers check a suit design for freedom of movement. . . . Another researcher (below) suits up prior to entering the airless interior of the smaller of the Center's two space environment chambers.





The Reach for the MOON

continued



Capable of performing 35 human motions, this hydraulically operated robot (seen from the rear) tests space suit mobility.



From minuscule model space men (above) to full-scale mock-ups of space craft (below), craftsmen of the MSC Technical Services Shop turn design specifications into prototype equipment for use in research and flight simulation.



Before any man or rocket leaves Earth, missions are "Down" via the real-time computer complex, which simulates flight conditions and reports their effects on the mission to the controllers shown here.

like Rotary around the world. If anything sets the Club apart it is the members themselves. A recent sampling showed that their average age is 43 (nine years younger than the average Rotarian world-wide); at least 95 percent (30 percent more than Rotarians generally) have college educations, many holding advanced degrees; 22 percent now hold or have held pilots' licenses (about 15 percent more than the average for all Rotarians). Says President Brown of his Club: "It's a real joy . . . these fellows are all sharp as a brier."

The Club's meeting time programs also mark it as a bit different from most Clubs. Many of them are based on the space and science vocations of some of the members—those holders of "the strangest classifications." At one recent meeting, for example, Bert Foulds, an employee of the Douglas Aircraft Company, showed films and told of his part in an expedition into Mexico to record the heartbeat of the gray whale. Many programs have a space slant, from demonstrations of new equipment to films of past flights. Thanks

to its exciting programs the Club is seldom without a good supply of visiting Rotarians and guests. Wayman Armstrong recalled, "After the Gemini 7/6 mission we had 120 men in that room." That meeting featured films of the flight and brought NASA Public Affairs Officer Paul P. Haney and Astronaut Frank Borman to describe them. Rotarian Borman was the command pilot of the Gemini 7.

Although the immediate area holds no slums or underprivileged children and few of the conditions that usually attract the help of Rotarians, the Club's community service program is growing. It recently led a successful project to set up a library in Clear Lake City, and it is now at work on forming an Interact Club at Clear Creek High School.

Bailey Chaney mentioned another kind of service, one less obvious but affecting the entire area: "I think the Rotary Club is helping to make a community out of what was a housing development." His fellow Club members agree that the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs and the Chamber of Commerce add up to a kind of

Some members of the Rotary Club of Space Center gather outside their meeting room at the King's Inn. The Manned Spacecraft Center buildings visible in the distance are a reminder of the rôle these men, their Club, and their community play in man's reach for the moon.





The Reach for the MOON

continued

informal government by providing opportunities for men to meet to discuss and solve local problems.

WITHIN sight of the Club's meeting place is the focus and purpose of the community—the Manned Spacecraft Center. It stands as a constant reminder to the Rotarians of Space Center that, whether they work in a laboratory within the Center or in an insurance office a mile away, they are part of the reach for the moon. Inside the Center's finely sculpted buildings and in nearby contractor's offices Rotarians have a hand in nearly every step of the action: Joseph Kratavil, as Chief of the MSC Resources Management Division, is responsible for budgeting and monitoring the spending of MSC funds. Colin Harrison represents the Martin Company, which manufactures the Titan II rocket booster used in the current Gemini flights. Bernard "Larry" Sarahan is the chief of 600 International Business Machines Corporation people who man the acres of computers that "fly" future missions before any man need leave the ground. Frank G. Morgan, Jr., is

McDonnell Aircraft's man at MSC—it supplied the capsules for the Gemini and Mercury flights. Among these Rotarians and dozens more are two men who ride the capsules into space—L. Gordon Cooper and Frank Borman. Both began their memberships as active members, but when flight training made their attendance at meetings sporadic, the Club made both Honorary members—not because of their achievements, but because of their desire to be a part of the Club's service to the community. Frank Borman, who lives with his wife and two sons in nearby El Lago, said, "I wanted to become a member because I'm very much interested in the community around here. I think a Rotary Club is an important asset to having developments like these"—a pretty down-to-earth statement from a man, who, with James Lovell, holds the current world's record for time in space, set in the Gemini 7 which rises from the cover of this issue of THE ROTARIAN.

There are many such flights to come before the "big one." The two-man Gemini series is now merging with the Apollo flights. When the towering Saturn-Apollo lifts off for the moon perhaps there will be a Rotarian among its three-man crew. If not then, it seems certain that some Frank Borman or L. Gordon Cooper will some day walk another planet, perhaps one outside our solar system. When he does, Rotary will walk with him, Rotary Universal, anyone?



Like members of every Rotary Club, Space Center Rotarians represent a cross-section of their community's business life. Here are some of them in action (clockwise from left): Roy Iles, real estate broker, plants his firm's sign at a newly built home. . . . Veterinarian Karl Wallace examines a cat owned by one of the astronauts. . . . Beverly E. Steadman shows a model of an airplane built by his company—the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. . . . J. A. Newborn examines one step in the production of his Suburban Journal. . . . Assistant School Superintendent Clyde M. Mason adds a map pin representing a new pupil in his growing Clear Creek School District.





If you've ever thought of astronauts as daredevils who hop into their ships and blast off for the beyond, Frank Borman (above) and L. Gordon Cooper will be glad to set you straight. For every hour these two Rotarians have spent in space they've spent hundreds of hours in classes and in training exercises. There is a tough, exacting trade that calls for more brains than bravado, more effort than ease, more dedication than daring.



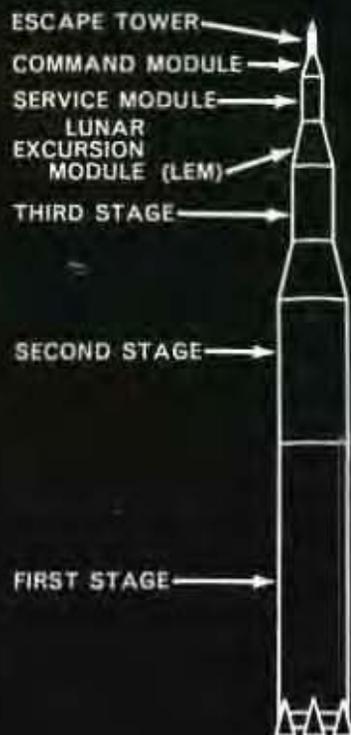
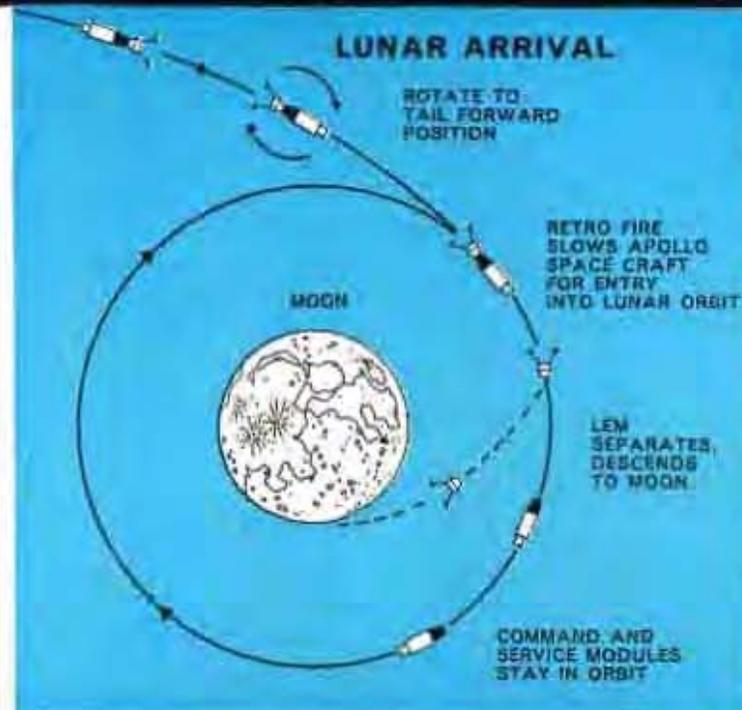
When Rotary meets at Space Center, baseball and current events have to share the conversational stage with thrusters and zero-"g" maneuvering. . . . At left, Club President Ivan Brawn clears the board of earth-bound matters at the meeting's "president's time."



More Rotarians on the job (clockwise from left): Bernard L. Sarahan (wearing glasses), International Business Machines manager, confers with the operator of a computer testing flight plans. . . . John Brinkman, Chief, MSC Photographic Technology Laboratory, checks just-processed motion picture film. . . . Frank G. Morgan Jr., works at his desk in the Space Center office of the McDonnell Aircraft Corporation—space capsule manufacturers. . . . Joseph Kratovil, Chief, MSC Resources Management Division, tackles problems of budgeting space funds. . . . Philip T. Hamburger, a long-time Rotarian and member of the Rotary Club of Houston, is MSC Director R.R. Giruth's assistant for congressional relations.



THE PLAN FOR SATURN-APOLLO



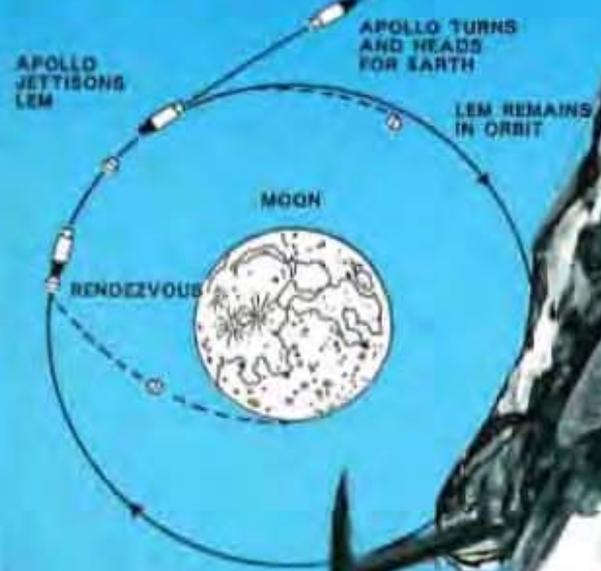
Sometime before the end of the 1960s—perhaps as soon as 1968—the 364-foot tall Saturn-Apollo space vehicle, rising on a plume of brilliant flame from Merritt Island, Florida, will boost three U. S. astronauts into an Earth orbit and then into a trajectory for the moon.

Although only one of the three will ultimately walk on the moon, all are necessary to the success of the mission. One man will remain with the Apollo command and service module in a parking orbit 90 miles above the moon while his companions descend to the surface in the lunar excursion module. One of these two will tend the LEM as his partner, wearing a protective covering over his flight suit (see illustration, right), steps onto the lunar surface to spend an Earth-day or more exploring, photographing, and collecting samples.

Of seven Saturn-Apollo units that will leave the Earth only one—the command capsule carrying its men and their discoveries—will return. Its blazing re-entry to Earth's atmosphere will mark the beginning of man's mastery of interplanetary space.



LUNAR DEPARTURE



COMMAND AND SERVICE MODULES SEPARATE

TURN AROUND

COMMAND MODULE RE-ENTERS

DEPLOY DROGUE PARACHUTE

DEPLOY MAIN PARACHUTE

LANDING AT SEA

RETURN TO EARTH

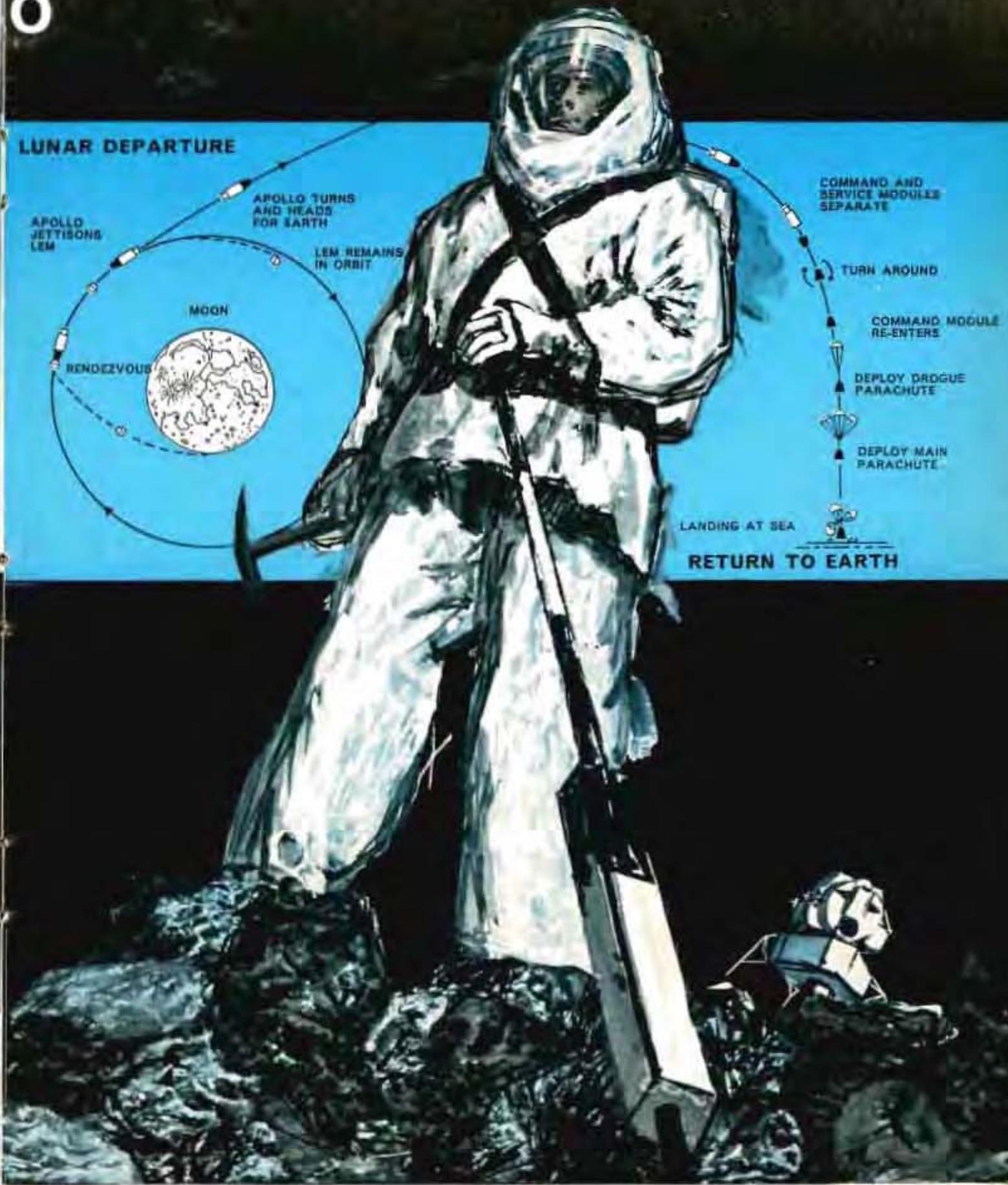




Illustration by Dan Siculan

For hazing a bronc, keeping the rain off your neck, encouraging a campfire, discouraging an ornery cow—Stetson's hat did the job.

THE TOP HAT

Using a little felt and some imagination, John Stetson made a hat for the U. S. West

By LYMAN M. NASH

TOM MIX, clad in a bath towel, clapped a spanking-new Stetson hat on his head. "You're just in time," he told the hat-company sales manager delivering a batch of custom-made Stetsons. "I was about to take a shower."

The sales manager paled as moviedom's leading cowboy sauntered under the spray. When the hat was thoroughly soaked, Mix creased the crown, curled the brim, and set it on a table to dry. "There's no better way of shaping a new Stetson," he explained, heading back to the shower.

Tom Mix and other cowboys, real and celluloid,

would have had to content themselves with fedoras or worse were it not for one John Batterson Stetson and his twin afflictions of tuberculosis and a Spring flood on the Mississippi River. Fortunately, the cowpokes were saved from a fate worse than shepherding by a hat. Stetson made one day on the plains of Kansas.

It was the Summer of 1863, and he and 12 other men were anking to the Colorado gold fields. This particular day Stetson found himself with some felt and, having nothing better to do with it, turned it into a hat.

His was a mighty sensible skypiece. High of crown and broad of brim, it was cool on his head, kept the sun

out of his eyes and the rain off his neck. At night he bunched it up and used it as a pillow.

Westerners of that era considered any hat beyond a coonskin as dude gear, fit only for sissies and womenfolk. So despite the hat's obvious advantages, Stetson's companions nearly broke up laughing. They laughed, as a matter of fact, right on into Colorado, where their guffaws were replaced with "Well, I'll be dinged!" when he sold the hat for a \$5 gold piece, a handsome hunk of change in those days.

Stetson didn't realize it then, but he had stumbled onto a fortune, which is considerably more than he was to stumble on in the Colorado mountains. Fetched up in Philadelphia two years later, he gambled everything he could hock on selling duplicates of that hat in the un-hat-conscious West. He sold them, too—millions of them—and by the century's end his name had become a synonym for hats in the United States.

For the working cowhand a Stetson was the trademark of his calling, the first thing he put on in the morning and the last thing he took off at night.

He wore it through dust storms, blizzards, and bull sessions. Rather than settle for a lesser hat, a low-paid cowpoke hoarded his stake for months so he could own a "genoo-wine Stetson."

Few articles of attire were more functional than the cowboy's Stetson. Not only did it protect him from the elements, but it was handy in hazing broncs and corralling spooky cattle. Waving his big hat at a "bunch quitter" would usually drive the critter back into the herd, saving the cowboy a hard ride. At branding time, when mother cows were apt to charge, a wadded-up Stetson thrown into the angry cow's face would head her off or slow her down long enough for the puncher to get out of the way. Held in one hand while aboard a bucking bronco, the big hat gave the rider an added measure of balance, like the tightrope walker's pole.

He could use it to fan a campfire, beat out a grass fire, carry water, or stuff in a broken window to keep out the wind. He could do just about anything with his Stetson except wear it out. Whether it was used as pail, pillow, or plug, all it took was a little reshaping and brushing and the cowboy's Stetson was ready to be worn again.

The man who made and gave his name to the world's most famous hats was born in Orange, New Jersey, in 1830. His father, Stephan, was a hatter with a factory of his own, so as soon as John B. was old enough he went to work making hats alongside his brothers. He never went to school, learning to read and write after working hours.

By the time Stephan Stetson was 50, the toil of his sons had earned him a fortune of \$50,000. This he invested in a business about which he knew nothing. He lost his shirt and most of his hats, and died bankrupt.

His sons, however, carried on at the hat factory. At

• He's no Westerner, but he did meet his wife in Colorado, author Lyman Nash reports. The Wisconsin-born free-lancer has lived in Europe, saw Japan and Korea with the U. S. Army, and now makes his home in Chicago, Ill. His information duties with the Army, he relates, "eased me into the writing game."

least John B. carried on. He bought the fur, made the felt, fashioned the hats, then went out and peddled them to hat stores.

Then one day he walked out of the shop and never returned. His walk took him across town to a doctor's office for a checkup. Never a rigorously healthy man, he was losing weight and growing steadily weaker. The physician sounded John's chest and quickly diagnosed tuberculosis. He advised Stetson to head west if he hoped to prolong his life.

Stetson struck out for Illinois, and from there crossed the Mississippi River into Missouri. There he tried brick-making until a Mississippi flood swept away the venture.

Rejected when he tried to enlist for Civil War service, he began the long walk to Colorado which, late one cloudy afternoon, brought John B. Stetson to the path toward wealth.

"Too bad there ain't some way of making cloth without having to weave it," grumbled one of his companions as they made camp beneath a threatening sky. "We could make ourselves a tent, and I could sure use some new pants."

"There is a way," said Stetson.

"Yeah? And just how might that be, young feller?"

"By felting," answered Stetson. "It's fairly easy."

FELTING is a method of clothmaking that may be as old as weaving. It was known at least 15 centuries before the birth of Christ. Homer mentioned it in his writings, as did Hesiod, Pythagoras, and assorted other Greeks. Ancient as felting is, the process still isn't completely understood.

Under magnification a strand of animal fur takes on the appearance of a tree with shaggy bark. When clean fur is matted, these hair scales lock the individual strands together. If the mat is alternately dipped into hot water and squeezed, the fur binds tightly, shrinking the mat to a third of its original size and leaving a blanket of felt.

The more Stetson explained felting, the louder the snickers grew. Finally he decided to give a practical demonstration of the art he'd been practicing since the age of 7. Sharpening his knife on a rock, he shaved the fur from several rabbit skins. Piling the fur in front of him, Stetson made a bow out of a hickory sapling and a leather thong. He began agitating the fur with the bow, keeping it in the air and clearing away the long hairs and dirt as they drifted to the ground.

At last he let the fur settle, and, like the old Chinese laundrymen sprinkling shirts, he took a mouthful of water and sprayed it over the fur. In a few minutes he had a sheet of fur that could be lifted. Dipping this in boiling water, Stetson deftly manipulated the shrinking blanket with his hands. He dipped and manipulated several times, until he had a fair-sized piece of felt.

His astonished companions were so impressed by the demonstration they immediately went on a feltmaking binge. Under his guidance they began turning out masses of felt, making it into shirts or trousers as the need arose.

For his amusement, Stetson made himself a hat—that



The Mormon Tabernacle Choir of Salt Lake City, Utah, brings its gift of soaring song to Rotary's international gathering.

The Stage is Set

Rotarians everywhere! The 1966 Convention city is

BUT are you? Set, that is. Set to attend Rotary's great international Convention in Denver, Colorado. The Convention planners—and how busy they've been—promise a sparkling show, from American Indian dances to speeches by major international figures, from youth activities to vocational craft assemblies. Day by day, the schedule looks like this:

SATURDAY, June 11—Registration; credentialing of voting delegates; Council on Legislation; sightseeing; Central City opera stars, Texas' Dallas County Rotary



Among those you'll hear during the plenary sessions: U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations from the United Kingdom, Rotary and Rotary's 1966-67 President Richard L. Evans. On June 16 the States space program. Lynn Beutler, a show producer, will head

The Top Hat—Cont'd from page 19

hat like no other ever seen before, east or west of the Mississippi. With its tall crown and wide brim it was a definite improvement over the coonskin, which though warm in winter was apt to be flea-ravaged in summer, and liable to be carried off by dogs in any season.

For a year Stetson drifted around Colorado. The hike to the West and the clear mountain air had cured his consumption, but had done precious little toward filling his pockets with anything besides lint. Returning East, he arrived in Philadelphia and started making hats, following the popular styles of the day. A lot of other hat-makers were doing the same and prices were at rock bottom. For months he barely eked out a living until he remembered the big hat he made in Kansas and the bullwhacker who so eagerly bought it. If he took such a liking to that type of hat, wouldn't other Westerners? The more he thought, the better the idea sounded.

Hoping to find a ready market among wealthy ranchers, Stetson called his new hat "The Boss of the Plains." He got the name and address of every hat dealer in the

Southwest and began sending out samples, asking for orders of no less than a dozen.

Soon orders were coming in so rapidly he had to expand his one-room shop and hire help. He shipped out more samples and received more orders. But a new worry now furrowed his brow, and he sat up nights figuring out ways to keep pace with the demand. The phenomenal popularity of Stetsons, as his hats were soon being called, made John B. a rich man and forced him to devote the rest of his life to marketing them.

It became the insignia of every cowboy, and was even worn by women. Nor was the Stetson's popularity limited to the American West. At the close of the Boer War, General Robert S. Baden-Powell ordered 10,000 for his South African police force. It became the official hat of the Texas rangers and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, as well as many U. S. State police organizations.

At one time or another the Stetson Company has provided hats for the Army and Navy, airline hostesses, and Salvation Army lassies. Stetsons have topped off presi-

Set in Denver

city is ready with its glittering attractions!

Chorus, and Koshare Indian dancers at colorful Red Rocks theater.

SUNDAY, June 12—Still time to register; in the evening, the Convention's opening feature, with a salute to the flags, a welcome by R.I. officials, and a performance by the Salt Lake Mormon Tabernacle Choir.

MONDAY, June 13—Plenary session, with Lord Caradon and nomination and election of 1967-68 R.I. President, R.I. President Teenstra; a fashion show for the ladies and tea with [Continued on next page]



S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Lord Caradon, and Rotary's current International President C. P. H. Teenstra; to there will be an address by an astronaut in the United head up the Western Extravaganza staged by Beutler Bros.



The grand entry team of the Westernaires will introduce exciting horsemanship at Convention's Western Extravaganza.

dents, princes, and prime ministers. A famous photograph of Sir Winston Churchill shows him seated at an easel, an unmistakable Stetson perched comfortably on his head. When the late Mayor of New York Fiorello La Guardia wasn't wearing a fire helmet, he was usually sporting a ten-gallon Stetson. Prince Akihito, of Japan, wears one. In Paris the *Club Hippique du Luxe* rides through the Bois de Boulogne every week-end, waving Stetsons and roping statues. In Chicago one St. Patrick's Day, Mayor Richard J. Daley paraded down State Street in a Western-style topper dyed an eye-shattering green.

Styles in crown creasing and brim curling differ from place to place, and it is said that students of the West can tell where a man hails from by whether he favors the Lazy I crease over the Double T, or the Wagon Track over the Triple Slash. They would, however, be thrown off by a Chicago businessman who keeps a ten-gallon Stetson solely for travelling. "You should see the service I get from porters and hostesses," he chuckles. "They think I'm a rich Texas oilman."

When he died in 1906, John B. Stetson left an estate of more than 7 million dollars and other impressive legacies such as Stetson University in DeLand, Florida. He also left a product which, as much as the six-shooter and the saddle, symbolized the vast Western half of the U. S. Despite the *Shofter Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles* listing "Stetson" as a "slouch hat worn by Anzac soldiers," it is unlikely that Stetsons can ever be separated from the folklore of the West, even without cinematic cowhands and video wranglers. Stetsons have gained fame in song, and nearly every author of "Westerns" has his hero wearing a Stetson, never a hat—as, for example, Clarence E. Mulford, creator of the popular "Hopalong Cassidy" stories, described a typical Stetson in one of his *Bar 20* novels:

"It was trampled and soiled, and there was a fuzzy-edged rip an inch long where a 550-grain bullet had plowed before passing through. Eight years before Smitty had paid \$25 for that hat. It had seen hard service, but he fondly regarded it as being good as new."

Mrs. John A. Love, wife of Colorado's governor; vocational craft assemblies; Western Extravaganza.

TUESDAY, June 14—Plenary session, with Dean Rusk, panel on Youth Exchange, reports by General Secretary and Treasurer of R.I.; young people's entertainment; International Friendship meetings; International Fellowship dinners.

WEDNESDAY, June 15—Balloting; plenary session on proposed enactments and resolutions, address by

President-Elect Evans; exchange of banners with Host Club; youth activity; fashion show and tea; group assemblies on Club Administration; President's ball.

THURSDAY, June 16—Plenary session, address by U.S. astronaut, panel on World Community Service, election of R.I. officers.

That's it—except for boundless fellowship, the graciousness of Denver, and the allure of the Rocky Mountain region. It all awaits you.



Kiyoshi Togasaki



Ray Jenkins

A QUESTION for you, Convention Committee Chairman Kiyoshi Togasaki: *What do you think is most important about Rotary's 1966 Convention?*

"I would say the splendid opportunities for international fellowship and friendship. Nowhere else can Rotarians meet so many Rotarians from other lands. The atmosphere is a meaningful one for such meetings, too. Everything from the House of Friendship to the speeches by men of different nations emphasizes the internationalism of Rotary. A Rotary Convention, especially one in a setting as alluring as Denver's, simply is an incomparable chance to meet, talk and dine with, and understand new friends from afar. Denver, June 12-16, 1966, is the ideal place and time to learn new opportunities for world community service."

A ND NOW one for you, Host Club Committee Chairman Ray Jenkins: *What do you believe is the most appealing aspect of this Convention?*

"Well, Denver's will be a real family Convention. It comes a bit later than usual, so many people will be able to attend because school will be out and they can plan a Convention-vacation trip for the entire family. Denver is near the geographical and population center of the U. S. A., so it's conveniently located for many Rotarians. Confident that there will be many, many children accompanying their parents, we've keyed part of the program to young people—the Western Extravaganza, for example, and the chance to visit Elitch Gardens, our marvelous amusement park. This will be a Convention with plenty of enjoyment for everyone."

THE BEST OF DENVER?

TWO TOP PLANNERS SPEAK UP



The Koshare Indian dancers of Grand Junction, Colorado, will whoop it up for the Rotary crowd at the Red Rocks theatre.

peeps at THINGS TO COME



BY ROGER W. TRUESDAIL, PH.D.

• **Golf Meter.** This adaptation of the pedometer measures and records the exact distance of every golf shot in yards and the distance to a green and counts the golfer's strokes—at least up to nine—on every hole. It clips to the belt or inside the pocket. It has a stride regulator which can be adjusted to the stride of the wearer to ensure accuracy. It is made by American craftsmen of fine-quality watch brass and case-hardened pinions for longer life. (1)

• **Fit-Over Bifocals.** A new invention permits the person who can't stand bifocals but needs a distance correction to have an intermittent bifocal. The plastic half-eye is in a clip-on style of frame. The frame is nickel-silver and gold-plated, and can be bent to provide a good fit for practically all frames. The unit weighs less than a quarter of an ounce, which is approximately one-fifth the weight of an average pair of prescription glasses. It also serves as an intermittent bifocal for plano or prescription sunglasses. (2)

• **Radio Reverberation Kit.** The "bongo bug" and road noise of the old type of radio reverberation units have been knocked out for radio buffs by the development of a new high-style under-dash reverberation kit. In addition, the new unit is smaller and more compact than previously available sets, and it produces higher quality sound and greater output. Measuring only 7 by 1½ inches, it fits neatly under the dash of any automobile without interfering with leg room or marring the interior design of the car. Its chrome and natural wood-grain finish is designed to complement the automobile interior. (3)

• **Battery-Powered Air Pump.** Tired of huffing and puffing while blowing up air mattresses, toys, and ocean and pool accessories? Now there is an air pump driven by a 12-volt electrical motor pow-

ered by the car battery through the cigarette-lighter receptacle. It draws no more current than the car radio, and it can pump an air mattress up in seconds. Even large rubber boots, rafts, and backyard pools can be inflated. The pump shuts off automatically when the proper air level is reached. It has sealed bearings and nylon pistons, never requires oil, weighs just two and a quarter pounds, and is invaluable for camping and beach activities. (4)

• **Trombone-Action Sprayer.** This slide-action sprayer is designed for spraying gardens, lawns, orchards, tall shrubbery, livestock, poultry houses, barns, and fences. It also may be used for baiting boats, fire fighting, rustproofing, and control of mosquitoes, flies, and termites. It will handle insecticides, whitewash water-base paints, erasable weed killers, and other types of sprays. Its lightweight construction of aluminum alloy and brass permits the easy moving of sprayer and pail while in use. The nozzle adjusts from a fine mist to a 10-foot stream, and its double-action feature reduces the spraying time. Easy cleaning and care are claimed. (5)

• **Ladies' Tackle Box.** With feminine anglers on the increase, it was inevitable

Backed with non-slip cork, this flexible stainless steel ruler makes for accuracy in inking lines and other straight-edge work. It stays put. Scaled with inches on both edges—or with inches on one edge and centimeters on other—it comes in six lengths— from six inches to 24.



that a tackle box would be designed specifically for them. This first lightweight one has three main features for the fisherlady. First, it has a roomy cosmetic compartment complete with matching comb. Second, it comes in a two-toned peacock and fawn color, accented by a gold-toned top inlay. Third, there is a gold name plate on which her name may be engraved. Although feminine in appearance, the box is made of nonbreakable, corrosion-resistant polypropylene plastic. It has three cantilevered trays with 23 additional cork-lined compartments of various sizes. Over-all size 16 by 7 by 7½ inches. (6)

• **Earth Science Rock Collection.** What can rocks tell? What are the major classifications of rocks? What are their characteristics, and where could they be

found? These questions, plus many more, now can be answered with a collection kit of 32 rock and mineral specimens, specially selected from geographical regions across the United States. The specimens are assembled in eight trays, with each tray containing four specimens correlated to a color-coded chart mounted on the inside box cover. Each specimen is described and the physiographic region in which it may be found is given. A teacher manual is included. This collection is particularly useful to schools for students or for individuals such as amateur mineralogists or "rock hounds." (7)

• **Gluttonous Bacteria.** A breed of bacteria that does not need air is being cultivated to fight pollution of water containing wastes. These anaerobic bacteria consume chemically combined oxygen in waste rather than free air. Bacteria requiring air have been used in modern waste-treatment plants, but the new breed appears to be more efficient and less expensive to use. Air-breathing bacteria normally clean streams and keep them free of pollution. However, since civilization and industry produce excess waste, they have enough food to overflourish, and thus consume all oxygen in the streams. Robbed of their

oxygen supply, fish and plants cannot survive. Current research at Purdue University involves experiments with two types of bacteria—one to break down the pollutants into digestible by-products and the other to turn these into dissipated gases.

For Further Information, Write:

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Benefit! Says Mulford Q. Sibley

CIVIL disobedience has taken on a renewed importance in our day, when many able and devout men in all parts of the world have justified it and have persuaded millions to listen to their arguments. On the other hand, every attempt to support the right of civil disobedience has usually provoked opponents to appeal to such notions as the sacred character of law; the dangers of disorder; the duty to change law only by constitutional methods; and the obligation to obey rulers.

It would take volumes to deal with all the questions involved in the controversy. Here we seek briefly to vindicate the right and duty of civil disobedience under certain circumstances. We define civil disobedience; comment on the meaning of freedom and obligation in our moral experience; examine the relation of civil disobedience to legal and political obligation, and reply to certain typical objections.

Civil disobedience is the deliberate violation of laws by individuals or groups in the name of principles transcending immediate self-interest.

Civil disobedience must be sharply distinguished from evasion of law. The law evader will seek to avoid the penalties of the law, either for selfish or unselfish considerations. The civilly disobedient will openly violate a presumed law and stand ready to accept the punishment—for a principle which supposedly goes beyond self-interest.

Another mark of the civilly disobedient is his refusal to utilize violence. He disobeys—either individually or in concert with others—but declines to employ the technique of the riot or the methods of the assassin. Although violence may be and has been justified by many political thinkers, the violent disregard of law—whether of international law, as in the case of most nations, or of domestic law, as illustrated by violent revolutionists—is not civil disobedience, as we are using the term.

Once a man begins to think at all about himself and to regard himself as in some sense self-governing, the questions "How ought I to live?" and "What ought I to do?" arise. In a society where men are not aware of themselves as individuals with moral responsibility, these questions do not occur. When we become conscious of freedom, however, and of its obligations, we must inevitably develop standards to guide us in making decisions.

To be sure, we can act on the basis of impulse. But if so we can hardly be said to be answering the question "What ought I to do?" Actions on impulse are evasions of the "ought" rather than efforts to discover the basis for it. When we act on impulse, we spurn both freedom and obligation.

It may be said that custom should be our guide. But this is an evasion also, unless we subject each custom to our own critical scrutiny, observing it because we think it has merit rather than simply because it is a



CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: BENEFIT OR THREAT?

Via law—or against it?

A lawyer and a political theorist

debate the paths of protest.



custom. If we uncritically accept all custom as binding, we abdicate moral responsibility as surely as if we act on impulse.

To be sure, we can, in developing principles for guidance, give the benefit of the doubt to the deliverances of custom, on the ground that they reflect a kind of collective wisdom and insight. But this judgment itself represents an individual decision about principles. Moreover, it implies that we must always reserve the right—as free human beings—to act in ways which violate custom. So, if we cannot accept either impulse or custom as final authority for our actions, how can we accept statutory law?

To ask this does not mean that we should necessarily disobey law. It simply opens up the way for possible disobedience. Should law be more binding on me than impulse or custom? While I [Continued on page 36]

Threat! Says Morris I. Leibman

THE LONG history of man is one of pain and suffering, blood and tears to create pathways for progress. One such pathway is the history of my homeland, the United States of America. This noble experiment of ours survived the cruelty of a massive civil war, the ultimate test whether our unique system could endure. It did. It has. It will.

The U.S. system is a law society. Let us always remember that the law society is both the pinnacle of man's struggle to date and the foundation for his future hope.

There is an obligation to that law society, however, Abraham Lincoln, one of the greatest U.S. Presidents, stated it plainly in these passionate words:

Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his prosperity, swear by the blood of the Revolution, never to violate in the least particular, the laws of the country. . . . Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father and to tear the character of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother, to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap—let it be taught in schools, in seminaries and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in Almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, enforced in courts of justice. . . . Let it become the *political religion* of the nation; and let the old and young, rich and poor, the grave and gay, of all sexes, tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars.

No society can give its citizens the "right" to break the law. There can be no law to which obedience is optional, no command to which the state attaches an "if you don't mind."

What has happened to us? Why is it necessary to repeat what should be axiomatic and accepted? What is the responsibility of a citizen? Surely the continuing social task for the morally sensitive citizen is to impart reality to the yet unachieved ideal of full and equal participation by all in all our opportunities.

But we must remember that there have been no easy solutions for man's inhumanity to his fellows. "Only those lacking responsible humility will have a confident solution to problems as intractable as the frictions attributable to differences of color, race or religion," U.S. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter declared.

There is nothing new in violence. Violence has been too often a way of life throughout mankind's history. Whole continents have been involved in riot, rebellion and revolution. Human rights problems exist in India, in Asia, in the Middle East and in Africa. A large part of the world lives behind the ugly iron and bamboo curtains of Communism. So-called "civil disobedience," for all its protestations to the contrary, is a harbinger of violence.

A civilized society cannot sanction such a threat. This is no less true in the U.S. than in any other society; we cannot sanction terror in New [Continued on page 37]



Benefit! Says Mulford Q. Sibley

[Continued from page 34]

may submit to laws which I dislike and although I may feel obliged to give the benefit of the doubt to the law, as I may do to customs, in the end I cannot morally reject the right of ultimate judgment for myself.

In fact, respect for the principle of lawfulness is more characteristic of the civilly disobedient than it is of those who obey without thinking or because they are in the habit of doing so. Thoughtless acquiescence in all statements claiming to be law, without any examination of their goals and contexts, implies a kind of contempt for the ends which law ought to subserv. Deliberate violation of a particular law, as by the civilly disobedient, is the act of a human being who takes law seriously and who is appealing from the injustice of a particular law to the notion of law as the vindicator of right.

It is no easy task to determine when we should and should not obey the law. Nevertheless, some guides are essential if we are to be morally responsible individuals. I suggest four principles:

(a) We probably should give the benefit of the doubt to the law, on the ground that it is likely to reflect a species of general wisdom. Others may be wiser than I, my individual judgment may tentatively suggest. The burden of proof must be upon me, once the question arises as to whether I should disobey. But ultimately I alone can judge the "proof"—although I may, and should, consult others in the process of making the decision.

(b) In reaching a decision, we must give a certain weight to the procedure which was used in making the alleged law. Assuming that I am a democrat, for example, if the principles of democracy were seriously violated in making the law, I should take this into consideration and it will weigh against my obedience. Under certain circumstances—if a tyrant should arise, for example—my obligation to obey alleged laws may approach zero.

(c) Even if the procedure by which the alleged law was made passes my tests, the substance of the statute may be such that a morally sensitive person simply has to disobey. Most of us would refuse to obey an enactment commanding us to report the "subversive" thoughts of our children to the authorities, even if the law had been passed according to "right" procedures. Modern tyrants have carefully used the correct form in getting laws adopted; but the substance of their laws has often been such that, whatever the moral principles by which we might have judged the law, many of us would have considered deliberate disobedience.

(d) Finally, a potentially civilly disobedient person will, of course, weigh the consequences of his proposed act against the possible consequences of obedience. Here

he must consider not merely consequences to himself but also results for the whole society and the world. He will weigh the likelihood that an initially nonviolent act might under certain conditions trigger violence. It should be remembered that Gandhi called off a famous non-violent resistance campaign when it became violent at the periphery.

If, after using these four principles as guides, we decide that we ought to disobey, then we should proceed to violate the law. It becomes our duty to do so. Some of the greatest moral philosophers have agreed that we should never violate our consciences (our deliberately arrived at conclusions as to what we ought to do in a particular situation); far better to violate the law. We can live in jail or die on the gibbet, having preserved our consciences intact; but we will find it hard to live outside jail or to live at all if we act seriously against conscience.

It is sometimes said that to allow the individual to decide when he should and should not obey the law is to invite "chaos" or to promote "disorder." But if the individual is not to be the final judge, whom would the critic designate? To delegate this enormous task to an organization or a ruler is to destroy moral responsibility, not to promote it.

As for chaos and disorder, we might observe that if the masses engage in civil disobedience, it almost always is a sure sign that there is something radically amiss about the existing order of things.

Moreover, we may well ask whether "order" ought necessarily to be our supreme value. In actual fact, the issue is usually one type of "order" against another.

It is often said that we should use only "constitutional" methods to change laws which we think are wrong. But even assuming that such means are readily available—which they are not for vast masses of humanity—some wrongs are so great that to wait for legal change would be to compound the evil.

Moreover, administrative and judicial bodies themselves sometimes subvert the law which they are supposedly established to uphold. Particularly in such circumstances civil disobedience becomes almost the only way by which we can break through the crust of evasion and law violation exemplified by administrators in their own actions. There are always occasions in life, moreover, where shocks of various kinds seem to be essential if the inertia of the past and the tendency of men to travel in ruts are to be overcome.

Civil disobedience at its best exemplifies the ideal of personal responsibility, which is, after all, both the root and the fruit of man's uncertain quest for moral progress.



• A professor of political science (specialty: political theory) at the University of Minnesota, Mulford Q. Sibley edited *The Quiet Battle*, a study of non-violent resistance. He is active in the American Friends Service Committee. For hobbies, he lists "bread-baking, walking, and the literature of extrasensory perception."

Threat! Says Morris I. Leibman

[Continued from page 35]

York or in Mississippi. Retaliation is not justified by bitterness or past disillusionment. No individual or group at any time, for any reason, has a right to exact self-determined retribution.

All too often, retaliation injures the innocent at random and provokes counter-retaliation against those equally innocent. Our imperfections do not justify tearing down the structures which have given us our progress. The only solution is the free and open law society.

The lawlessness of the U.S. frontier demonstrated to the pioneers that law was essential to the establishment of civilization. It was not the destruction of the buffalo or the use of fences or fast-draw gunmen that tamed the wilderness. It was the installation of juridical proceedings that enabled our people to weld the disparate territories destined to become a nation.

I am deeply troubled by certain concepts which have sought acceptance in the U.S. in recent times and may affect other lands in days to come: "freedom now" and "righteous civil disobedience." Both terms are semantic traps and only add heat to the problems of freedom and justice for all. It is also a semantic trap to divide the discourse on civil disobedience into "liberalism against conservatism."

"Freedom now," is an illusion. The desire for self-expression can be satisfied only in an atmosphere of freedom, and freedom is not an absolute. It exists only within the confines of the necessary restraining measures of society. I wish it were possible to have the ideals of justice and freedom in all their perfect form at this moment. But the cry for immediacy is the cry for impossibility. What is possible is to continue patiently to build structures for the development of better justice.

Let us beware of pat expressions, such as: "Justice delayed is justice denied." Justice delayed cannot serve as an excuse for injustice. The fact that particular reforms have not been achieved completely does not justify rejecting legal means.

The demand for equality cannot be converted into a fight for superiority. We must be for equality under the rule of law. We can only be for freedom under law, not for freedom against the law. We must avoid unreal questions—e.g., is justice more important than order, or vice versa. Order is the *sine qua non* of the constitutional system.

What about the concept of "righteous civil disobedience"? Everyone should recognize that there can be no justification for violent disobedience under a democratic constitutional system. Is the concept validated, however, when the disobedience is nonviolent? No, this idea has no place in a law society. I will go further and suggest that the criminal law experts consider whether, when there is a specific intent to disobey the law, such disobedience is "civil." This specific state of mind is

ordinarily treated as the essence of criminality. There would appear to be an inherent contradiction in the concept of righteous civil disobedience.

Yet, even basing the case on broader grounds, the concept of righteous civil disobedience is incompatible with a legal system and society—certainly with the U.S. legal system and society and a good many others—which provides for orderly change.

I cannot accept the right to disobey when the law is not static and effective channels for change are constantly available. Our legislatures have met the changing times and changing needs of our society, and our courts need not apologize for their continued dedication to the liberty of all men. Our law is not only a guardian of freedom, but the affirmative agent for freedom.

If the cause seems just, the idea of civil disobedience may evoke sympathy. But we must be more careful in the sympathetic case, because once we accept a doubtful doctrine we legitimize it for other causes which we might reject. We dare not substitute pressure for persuasion or squander the carefully nurtured value of self-restraint and jeopardize the system of law.

Let us not restrict our thinking to the currently-suffering area of civil rights. Consider the people who feel they have the right to interfere with the launching of a Polaris submarine; who demand the right to sail into an area restricted for military testing; who think they have the right to publicize their government's military secrets to the detriment of national security.

A PLAIN fact of human nature is that the organized disobedience of masses stirs up the primitive instinct. This is equally true of a soccer crowd or a lynch mob, and it has been shown repeatedly that no man, however well intentioned, can keep group passions in control.

Civil disobedience is an ad hoc device at best, and ad hoc measures in a law society are dangerous. It is at best deplorable and at worst destructive.

But while the emphasis must be on the three R's of reason, responsibility and respect, alternately we cannot accept self-righteousness, complacency and noninvolvement. We have an obligation to eliminate discrimination and provide opportunity—full opportunity and meaningful equal justice for all citizens.

We must insist on the integrity of the means. We must support and protect the laws, whether we agree with the particular statute or not. We cannot settle for lip service to legality. We cannot be "sometime" lawyers or "sometime" citizens. We must renew our understanding and improve our articulation of the basic issue of freedom under law.



• A member of a law firm in Chicago, Illinois, Morris I. Leibman is a graduate of the University of Chicago. He has lectured at various law schools, including that of his alma mater. Since 1962 he has served as chairman of the American Bar Association's Committee on Education Against Communism. He resides in Chicago.

MANY times last Winter a lone automobile bashed its way through the snow drifts sweeping an otherwise empty stretch of Michigan plain. The roads were all but impassable but the car's rugged driver, a silver-haired man of 58, with a jutting, determined chin and snapping hazel eyes, pressed on anyway. At one rural schoolhouse after another he accomplished his mission—delivered a straightforward lecture on art to a group of local citizens eagerly waiting to hear him.

"Nearly everybody," Mike Church told them, "has an urge to create some sort of art, or at least to learn how to appreciate the art works of others. Give that urge of yours a chance. Unglue yourself from your television set. You may be amazed at how much art can do for you!"

For the last 20 of his 58 years, Michael Paul Church has stumped across Michigan with exhortations like that. Officially, he carries a string of highbrow-sounding titles, among them: Cultural Activities Director for the University of Michigan Extension Service, and Cultural Adviser to the state Chamber of Commerce. But Church gets his audiences worked up by taking the berets and beards off of art terminology and putting it "in overalls"—the simple, blunt, and human language he learned from growing up in slums and railroad jungles. Armed with plain talk and boundless, infectious enthusiasm, he travels 50,000 miles a year, makes some 300 personal appearances. Result: Church has stirred latent talents and discovered artists in hiding in countless people in all walks of life. In awarding him its coveted Gold Medal in 1958, the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters formally declared him "Michigan's Evangelist of Art."

Said the state's First Lady, Mrs. George Romney, in a recent tribute to Church. "He has been working constantly and effectively while so many others in his field have merely been discussing what *should* be done."

Before Mike Church began haranguing people to awaken their sleeping talents, Michigan had 11 struggling art clubs; today it has 168 thriving clubs enrolling more than 5,000 serious and flourishing part-time painters. Each May during Michigan Week (of which Church was executive secretary for 11 years), the state blooms with more than 100 community art and drama festivals, clothesline shows and street art fairs. Housewives, farmers, students, businessmen, fishermen hang their works alongside those of commercial artists—an artistic mix that benefits everybody.

"We've got an art explosion here," Church says happily—"here and all over the country. Americans now spend more than \$3 billion a year for cultural activities, 33 percent more than in 1950, and the reason is simple: there's a lot of people who want to be known for something other than their dull, repetitive jobs in factories and offices. Also, there's a kitchen revolution among women who have been freed from drudgery by home appliances, but not from monotony and boredom. Such people are learning to find themselves in their off-duty hours. They're sketching what they can with a brush, carving what they can with a knife. And," he adds, "be-

cause they are free to create things for *themselves*—not for patrons, as most artists used to have to do—they are producing an unprecedented variety of truly original works."

Whether one ever becomes a good painter or not—or becomes a good potter, weaver, piano player, little-theater actor or what not—is almost irrelevant, says Church. "For in simply *trying* an art ourselves, or acquiring even the slightest taste for it, we grow. We develop a keener sense of observation, a fuller appreciation for the creative works of others. More important, we learn to express ourselves to our fullest capacity, to live in a new dimension, to escape from the routine and the boxed-in life!"

Church—who lives near the U. of M. campus at Ann Arbor, with his wife, Mary, who teaches and writes, and his teenage daughter, Holly, who sings, acts and paints—speaks with the passionate conviction of a man who has been personally liberated by the arts.

One of the nine children of Jacob and Josephine (Suchy) Church, he was born in the westside Detroit ward that still has one of the highest juvenile delinquency rates in the city. But his father, a roadmaster for the Michigan Central Railroad, had an eye for beauty. "Look on all pretty things," Jacob advised his brood, "as though you were seeing them for the last time in





In the bosom of one of the 168 art clubs he has founded Mike Church talks of life and beauty, and [opposite page] criticizes work he inspired.

Mike Church—Evangelist of Art

Got an urge to create? "Go to it!" urges this homegrown Michigan artist who has set happy thousands to painting.

By GIL GOODWIN & ALLEN RANKIN

your life." Young Mike listened. At 14, running errands for a drygoods store, he began stopping in at the Detroit art museum. Broadening out, Mike used his family's free railroad pass to go to Chicago on weekends and feast his eyes on paintings in Chicago's shop windows, museums and galleries, "educating my eyes by seeing a lot of stuff." By 19, he was well on his way to becoming a self-made art critic.

At 20, as timekeeper for a railroad repair gang, he was living in a drab boxcar—but not for long. Mike soon turned his rolling oblong home into a miniature museum by decorating it with his own pencil sketches and with moths and bright-colored fossils and quartz that he found along the tracks. He was startled but pleased by the effect that this display had on the brawling toughs of his gang. When they entered his boxcar, they took off

their hats out of respect for something they recognized as "special." Church never forgot the lesson. "They taught me that even the roughest, most unschooled men show respect in the presence of beauty."

Still far from being educated himself, Church began to scrap for any small job that allowed him to be with, and learn from, creative people. He became a theater usher, an extra doing walk-on bits, a booker for actors. In his spare time, he studied art at Cranbrook Academy and at Wayne State University. And eventually he was graduated from the University of Michigan.

Things got even tougher in the Depression. "But," recalls Church, "I can't remember a time when somebody didn't give me a boost just when I needed it most." Sixteen years later—in 1945—the University of Michigan was looking for a man [Continued on page 53]



The buoys marking the course for Alice Springs' parched version of England's Henley-on-Thames Royal Regatta are large barrels, and the "boys" setting them up will skim along the Todd as fast as they can run. As Author Barker notes, this means of locomotion "has advantages over conventional yachts. For one thing, you're not always bailing water out. You don't get cold sea spray in your face." But in the women's event last year (below), one crew "went a little close to the reef, lost their mast on a low-hanging branch, and capsized. Nobody was drowned."



Fancy That! They Call It: **HENLEY ON THE TODD**

Carrying their craft at full gallop down a dry river bed, these Australians hold their own wonderfully wild annual 'regatta.'

By IAN BARKER

Lawyer, Rotarian, Alice Springs, Australia

NATURALLY, it's absurd. Henley-on-the-Todd, I mean. For one thing, the Todd is really only a huge storm-water channel rising in the hills near Alice Springs in Australia's Northern Territory and winding its sandy way into the dunes of the Simpson Desert. Still, it's the site of our regatta—which has to be cancelled if the river contains water.

The idea sprouted in the fertile mind of one of our Alice Springs Rotarians (I'm not sure which one; he likely prefers anonymity). We dress up for Henley-on-the-Todd—mainly, I suspect, because we like dressing up. Then we cruise eights and fours, and yachts. We do have to improvise a bit. I mean, if you have no water, your boats don't float. So, the hull of a yacht is a framework with no bottom. The sails and mast are there, but the craft is propelled by men running along inside the framework.

The eights and fours are similarly propelled, but pull a coxswain in a sort of sled. The champion eight is a crew of full-blood aborigines from Anmionguna.

Then too there's the annual grudge race, characterized by the most ruffianly behavior, between the local Apex Club and the Rotary Club.

The end result of our dusty regatta is generally about £200 (\$450) in the Club's banking account, all of it used to the benefit of Alice Springs. The event also is somewhat of a tourist attraction at a time when tourists are starting to feel our Summer heat.

Someday you might visit Alice Springs, a thriving town in a valley amongst fascinating desert ranges, 1,000 miles from the nearest city. Make it September, and you may see Henley-on-the-Todd. It's worth it.



The Todd may be a channel of sand, but these yachtsmen look ready for a tall ship and deep water. Every so often, regatta veterans say, a clown (right) propelling a bottomless bathtub careers into the swim of things. But "the yacht races are the most spectacular, indeed the climax of the afternoon" and here go the contestants, off and . . . sailing?





Speaking for "Japan," a local businessman offers his views on "The Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" to a recent *Into Their Shoes* conference sponsored by the Rotary Club of Visakhapatnam, India. Local businessmen and educators "representing" eight countries gave opinions fashioned to express the views of those countries on the problem. "Science" and "Politics" also supplied their views to an audience of Rotarians and guests.

IN THE SERVICE OF ART

The *Torre D' Oro*, an award for distinguished service to the community given annually by the city of Mondovi, Italy, usually goes to an individual of outstanding merit. In 1965, however, it went for the first time to an organization—the Rotary Club of Mondovi. The act that led to the award was the Club's publication of the book "Old Frescoes of Mondovi." Eighty of the book's 96 pages are filled with color and black and white photographs of frescoes dating back as far as 400 years found in the area's churches and chapels. The publication brought to light the region's rich artistic heritage that had been in danger of being neglected and forgotten. Club President Piero Gasco, who directed the project and took part in photographing the frescoes, has announced that copies of the book are now available for sale to art students, collectors, and others.

BUILDING BETTER BOYS

Busy boys don't have time to be bad boys. That's the principle that makes Oak Hill Boys Ranch near Edmonton, Alta., Canada, work. The eight boys who now live at the Ranch, all of them with troubled backgrounds, find plenty to keep them busy, from farm work to household chores to sports and Scouting. The Ranch keeps Rotarians of South Edmonton busy, too, and has ever since its founder, the Reverend J. Ramsey Stuart, brought the story of his Ranch to a meeting. The

the GLUBS IN ACTION



Club decided to help develop the 20-acre Ranch. The Rotarians have so far helped in fund raising campaigns and renovated a work shop to help the boys learn to use tools to make articles for use and for sale. This year the Club will support a \$250,000 fund raising campaign, which, if it is successful, will enable the Ranch to provide a home for as many as 60 boys who need help to become useful citizens.

THE NON-STOP PROJECT

When six-year old William Browning of Greenwood, Miss., fell from a boat into the deep, rapid waters of the Yazoo River his 12-year old brother Tommy did just what his Scout training had taught him to do: he swam to the boy's side and, using the Scout lifesaving carry, brought him safely to shore. For his "coolheaded handling of this emergency situation" the Scouts' National Court of Honor awarded Star Scout Tommy an Honor Medal, U. S. Scouting's highest award. Tommy is one of thousands of Scouts whose troops are sponsored by Rotary Clubs in many parts of the world, and one of many of these who have received honors from the Court. Clubs that support Scouting seldom make headline news out of their work, but the work goes on all year, every year. In Jackson, Miss., for example, the Rotary Club recently gave a check for more than \$4,500 to the local Scout Council to help support Camp Kickapoo, which the Club founded in the 1920s. Making the gift, Club

President Russ M. Johnson said, "I have many fond memories of camping at Kickapoo as a Scout, and I am especially pleased that my son, who is now a Scout, has the opportunity of camping on these same grounds." . . . Sylva, N. C., Boy Scouts are building an international stamp collection with the help of a Rotary Club project involving Clubs in 121 countries. . . The newest recreation spot in Poteau, Okla. is the Rotary Girls' Camp. A Rotarian donated the five-acre site two years ago. Since then the Club and other groups have been adding facilities and improvements to the Camp for use by Girl Scouts and other campers, picnickers, and hikers.

7,000 MILE MIRACLE

That people enjoying pancakes and sausage in New Prague, Minn., could by this act be helping people suffering from leprosy in Solwezi, Zambia, is one of the small miracles of Rotary. It began when Dr. F. H. Buck, 81 and a retired physician, had a "hankering" to go to Africa, and when a fellow Rotarian in Shakopee, Minn., Dr. B. F. Pearson, also a physician, agreed to accompany him. The pair, acting on an invitation from a Franciscan seminary near Shakopee, visited a mission at Solwezi. Later, they attended a meeting of the Rotary Club of Chingola and learned of its plans to build a leprosarium to replace the mud and stick huts of Solwezi's lepers. It was a major project for Chingola's 22 Rotarians, so they asked if the visitors and their fellows back home could help. Said Dr. Pearson: "What do Rotarians do when asked to help? They help!" Returning home, the two doctors "talked up" the project at Clubs around District 595 and received quick response. Some Clubs, like Shakopee with a food concession at an air show and New Prague with a pancake and sausage brunch,



New homes on the rise for lepers in Solwezi, Zambia. Here missionary Brother Francis supervises work on the construction job, which is jointly financed by Rotarians of District 595 (U.S.A.) and Chingola, Zambia, and the government of Zambia (see item).



Mixing Summer fun with safety instruction at a camp operated by the Rotary Club of Kansas City, Kans., safety patrol boys learn to guide others across streets. Last summer some 300 boys and girls attended the 11th annual camp session for safety patrol members. The Club lends its campsite and helps pay expenses; local police, school, and safety officials conduct the classes.

mounted special fund-raising projects. Others came forward with donations from members. Total contributions from the District: \$4,000. Meanwhile the government of Zambia had heard of the project and offered to match whatever funds the Rotarians in District 595 and Chingola collected. The new homes for the lepers of Solwezi are now being built under the guidance of Mission personnel (see photo)—and Rotary moves on to other small miracles.

COME TO THE SHOW

Last year nearly 200 Rotarians, including 11 from other countries, checked in at the Rotary Pavilion at the Royal Agricultural Show in Kenilworth, England. This year four Rotary Clubs—those of Kenilworth, Coventry, Coventry North, and Warwick—have joined in plans to welcome Rotarian visitors to the Pavilion. Kenilworth Rotarians will hold their July 6 meeting at the Pavilion and have asked for advance notice from Rotarians who wish to join them.

MADE-TO-ORDER MANPOWER

Back in 1959 the town of Bedford, Ohio, had a twin problem: too few skilled workers for local industry and too many high school drop-outs. Of course Bedford had other problems, but it was the Rotary Club that saw that these two pointed to a common solution. Why not, it suggested, offer non-academically inclined boys, the group from which most drop-outs drop, an incentive-packed program of vocational instruction to make them want to stay in school and to equip them for well-paying

jobs after graduation? The Club took its idea to school authorities and to local businessmen, who agreed that it might just work . . . and it did. What makes it work is continuous cooperation between school, industry, and Rotary. Industry tells the school about its expected future needs for workers, provides spare equipment for training aids, donates raw materials, and plays host to the boys on visits to local firms. The School runs the instructional program according to industry's needs as a part of its regular curriculum. Rotary helps extend the program to cover more kinds of industries. The students like it, too. For one thing, the projects they work on in their drafting room, machine shop, print shop, and elsewhere are *real*. They might, for example, duplicate some product actually made by a local firm. As Bernard Raimer puts it, no "cookie cutters" are made here. Rotarian Raimer is president of the Bedford Gear and Machine Company, and his firm was the first to take part in what is now widely known as the Bedford Plan. This month the outstanding members of the eighth class of the Bedford Plan will attend a Club-sponsored honors dinner where they will receive awards put up by local firms for special achievement in certain specialties. The awards are fine and the boys work hard to earn them, but the real prizes come in the results of the Plan: for the schools, a drop-out rate well below the national average; for the boys, guaranteed jobs in their chosen fields; for industry, a steady supply of skilled workers.

WHAT AM I BID? . . . WHAT AM I BID??

What would you pay for a slightly tattered army combat jacket? When the Rotary Club of Columbus, Ohio, auctioned one off recently its owner, Club President Raymond E. Mason, had to buy it himself—for \$21. Other items at the sale, however, enjoyed better demand, including a portable television set, two footballs signed by the 1965 Ohio State football team, and a frozen Canadian goose. The day's "take" added up to \$2,408—all of it headed for The Rotary Foundation . . . Rotarians of Winchester, Mass., will this year man the auction block at their 16th annual auction of used and new furniture. The sale will take place in the Rotary Barn, which the Club purchased in 1963 as a warehouse and year-round sales room. Proceeds from day-to-day sales and the annual auction—\$9,000 in 1965—go to support Scouting, youngsters' baseball teams, scholarships, and other local needs.

UNDERSTANDING UNDERSTOOD

Claudine Longueval well understood the meaning of her 1963-64 Rotary Foundation Fellowship for international understanding when she sailed from France to Mexico for a year of study in Guadalajara. Her year, like that of every Fellow, included frequent visits to Rotary Clubs. Among Claudine's stops were the Clubs in Naucalpan and Tacubaya. Following her visits these two Clubs joined to send a shipment of books to the University of Lille in Claudine's home city as a gesture of friendship. The 450 volumes of Spanish literature they sent will, according to the director of the University's Hispanic Institute, become the beginning of the school's Latin-American library. The gift was officially received late last year, with Claudine on hand for the

ceremony. Here she received the thanks of University officials and the Rotary Club of Lille-Sud, which sponsored her Fellowship through District 167, for her rôle in aiding the school and in building a new friendly link between the two countries.

FIFTY GOLDEN YEARS

Nine Rotary Clubs in the U. S. A. and Canada will mark 50 years of Rotary service at celebrations this month. Their names and celebration dates are: Ottawa, Ont., Canada, May 2 (past third vice-president of Rotary International Edwin K. Ford will be the guest speaker); Albuquerque, N. M., May 5; Mason City, Iowa, May 8; Augusta, Maine, May 9; Lafayette, Ind., May 11; Fort William, Ont., Canada, May 13; Clarksburg, W. Va., May 14; Altoona, Pa., May 17; Denison, Texas, May 18; Rockford, Ill., May 26.

WELCOME TO 27 NEW CLUBS

Since last month's listing of new Clubs in this department, Rotary has entered 27 more communities in many parts of the world. Bimonthly lists sent to your Club Secretary include the names and addresses of the President and Secretary of each new Club listed below. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are: ARGENTINA: Villa Maipú (General San Martín). AUSTRALIA: Campbelltown (St. Peters); Waverly (Malvern). BRAZIL: Imperatriz (Carolina). CANADA: Kapuskasing (Timmons). ENGLAND: Stanford Le Hope and Corringham; Biggleswade; Ashford. FINLAND: Nivala (Haapajärvi). GERMANY: Singen (Hohentwiel) (Konstanz); Soltau (Hamburg-Harburg); Augsburg-Römerstadt (Augsburg). GREECE: Filiatra (Pyrgos). INDIA: Srikakulam (Vizianagram). NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast West. ITALY: Torino-Nord (Torino). JAPAN: Nishimonai (Yuzawa); Fuchu (Fukuyama); Kawasaki West (Kawasaki North); Mitsunaga (Onomichi). THE NETHERLANDS: Venray (Roermond). NORWAY: Herøy (Aalesund). SWEDEN: Trollhättan-Strömkarlen (Trollhättan); Värmdö Skeppslag (Stockholm Söder); Gävle-Brynäs (Gefle). U.S.A.: Denison, Iowa (Sioux City); Springfield South, Ill. (Springfield)

ALONG THE AVENUES

Sherbrooke, Que., Canada: Rotarians early this year celebrated the 25th anniversary of their air cadet squadron. Formed during World War II to help train young men for the Royal Canadian Air Force, the squadron remained active in peacetime to carry on both military and citizenship training. Some 4,000 boys 13 to 19 have been squadron members since 1941.

Turku-Abo, Finland: In addition to giving financial aid to a community campaign to organize sports clubs for boys, the Rotary Club itself is sponsoring such a club and has provided sports equipment and clothing for its members.

Caldwell, N. J.: Bus riders here have kind thoughts for the Rotary Club, especially when it rains. The Club has large bus shelters at two places in the town.

Wonthaggi, Australia: Sixteen local Rotarians were among the counsellors on the town's recent Careers Advisory Panel. They helped dispense vocational information to 600 children and parents at the annual event organized by local secondary-school teachers.



names make NEWS

Admiral Ulysses S. G. Sharp, commander of U.S. naval forces in the Pacific, addressed the Rotary Club of Honolulu, Hawaii. The admiral is an honorary member of the Honolulu Club, as is Hawaii's Gov. John A. Burns (shown here at far left). Both guests were officially welcomed by Club President Marley L. Theaker (at the right in the picture).



Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice President of India, responds to the impressive welcome which greeted him at Calicut, in the Indian State of Kerala. Dr. Hussain, an honorary Rotarian, addressed the Rotary Club of Calicut, praising Rotary as an "international brotherhood" and expressing the hope that Rotary will be a "potent factor" in India's development. Club President James E. Crossley is shown behind the Vice President.

Dr. Albert B. Sabin, developer of the Sabin oral polio vaccine, receives an "honorary Rotarian" plaque from Edward W. Hoff, President of the Rotary Club of Cincinnati, Ohio. The doctor also was cited for his "outstanding service to humanity."

Louis J. Rabichaud, Premier of the Canadian Province of New Brunswick, snips the ribbon to open a Senior Citizens' Housing Development in Saint John, N.B. The development, a non-profit project providing housing for couples living on old-age pensions, was sponsored by local Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs. There are twenty apartments in the project. The total cost was \$139,000; Saint John Rotarians provided capital of \$25,000.



these ROTARIANS



Hsieh-Hsieh, Gorilla, Etc. First-naming his fellow Club member, whether he's *Joe*, *Shunjo*, or *Giuseppe*, is one mark of a Rotarian almost anywhere. The Rotary Club of Taipei, Formosa, goes a bit beyond that, however. Each member has a nickname by which he is known at Rotary. Secretary Shoji Okamaru (called *O.K.* by his colleagues) describes a typical meeting:

Smiling *Hsieh-Hsieh* (Rotarian Hsieh, whose name, when repeated as *Hsieh-Hsieh*, means "thank you" in Chinese) enters the room with *Shao Hsing Wine* (Shao Hsing is the first name of the member; *Shao Hsing Wine* is the best Chinese rice wine), followed by *Shorty* and *Ban* (Americans, tallest among the Club members). At the registration desk is hard-working *L. C.* (his initials). Chatting in a sunny corner of the room are *Gorilla* (70 years old, so nicknamed since he was very young) and *Horse* (Japanese banker who collects paintings of horses as a hobby). Soon, Past Governors *K. F.* and *E. T.* (both initials) join in their conversation. In another corner, insurance company executive *Safety* and professor of pathology *Pathos* flank *Greenback*, the National City Bank manager. In the next group are German-born Vice President *Her Man*, ink manufacturer *Ink* and *Radio*, Director of Communications Bureau. Past President *Cal* and automaker *T. L.* appear delighted at the cigars brought back by Filipino accountant *Caros* from Manila. This practice of nicknaming each other makes no exception even for the highest dignitaries. General Chiang Wego, President of the National War College, is called *We Go* and Prime Minister C. K. Yen was called *C. K.* (sounds like "She Care" when pro-

nounced by careless members) when he served as the first President of the Club.

They Get Action. An intersection in their area badly needed traffic regulation, so members of the Rotary Club of Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake, N. Y., went to work. They collected 600 names on a petition and presented it to authorities. State troopers immediately were posted at the intersection—and caught a fellow who was on his way to be guest speaker at a meeting of the Rotary Club of Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake.

Frank Samford's U. People acquainted with Howard College in Birmingham, Ala., long had been saying that Frank P. Samford's name was synonymous with the 142-year-old Baptist school. In November, 1965, the Alabama Baptist Convention decided to make this truly the case by renaming the school "Samford University" in honor of the Birmingham Rotarian who has been a trustee of the school for 28 years and chairman of its board for 26. Active in many civic works in his city and State, Frank served as a District Governor of Rotary International in 1940-41.



Strolling Stone Gathers Gloss. A walk through the woods brought an inspiration to Alden G. Stone, of the Rotary Club of Wilmington, Del., and his inspiration has brought him the 1965 Community Service Award from the Rotary Club of Birdsboro, Pa. He received the award for clearing and marking the hiking trails in French Creek State Park and Hopewell Village National Historic Site near Birdsboro. Alden, assistant director of the general services department of the E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., was hiking in the area when he saw the need for trail improvement in the parks. Park officials helped him find trails built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1938, and on week-ends he cleared overgrowth from the trails and painted blaze marks on trees. Then he prepared an accurate map of the parks, privately published more than 3,000 copies and made them available to the public free. Use of the parks has increased greatly, figures show, because of Alden Stone's trail-blazing efforts.

Amigos. Rotary often proffers a hand of friendship. Sometimes it provides a tongue too, as Dr. Eugenio Díaz Galiano, of Santa Ana, El Salvador, a Past District Governor of Rotary International, discovered when he arrived in Boston, Mass., during the holidays at the end of 1965. With him were his wife and daughter, and his niece and her daughter. They were on their way to the Maria Assumpta Academy in Petersham, Mass., where the two girls were to enroll. But none spoke English. While trying to find the hotel where the Boston Rotary Club office is located, they met three U. S. teachers vacationing in Boston. One spoke Spanish. Finding out what Dr. Díaz Galiano wanted, they quickly led the group to the Rotary Club office. Then they acted as interpreters while Administrative Secretary Mary H. Lane worked out a plan to help the Díaz family. She found that the Rotary Club nearest to Petersham is that of Athol, Mass. A call to Club Secretary Alexander P. Johnstone brought

assurance that the Latin Americans would be taken care of upon their arrival by bus the next day. Then "Johnny" Johnstone began casting about for someone who could speak Spanish. The high-school Spanish teacher was away for the holidays. Another possibility was N. James Henrich, the Athol Rotarian who is manager of export sales for a firm that sells its products in Latin America. The next day the Diaz family was met by Rotarians Johnstone and Henrich and Club President Lloyd Morton, then was taken to the Academy eight miles away. Arrangements were made for the girls to enroll after the holidays, at which time Rotarian Henrich again met the family, arranged for transportation to and from the Academy, and served as translator. The girls, Ana Elena and Hazel, got enrolled, the thankful Dr. Diaz Galiano, his wife, and his niece got safely on their way home to El Salvador, and N. James Henrich, of Athol, Mass., got the nickname of "Pedro" from local Rotarians.

Eloquent Fingers. Amy Kelly, at 16, is a Rotarian. A sort of honorary one, of course. Her father, John Kelly, is a member of the Rotary Club of Stet-

ters lay enough eggs (180 dozen daily) to supply most of the Stettler area. "Service above self" In a blink. Amy could translate that into finger language; she's well acquainted with the spirit of unselfish service.

Long-Playing Pianist. They think they have a record, these Rotarians of St. Petersburg, Fla. At the December 24, 1965, meeting, Martha Jahn Railey marked her 40th year as pianist for the Club. Does any Club out there have a pianist who has been playing for Rotary meetings longer than Martha? (And can it be just coincidental that the St. Petersburg Club meets at the Princess Martha Hotel?)

A Quiet Game of Music. Let's see you just put down three A notes. Now you need only a C note to make a "run" of the rest of the cards in your hand and you'll have won again at "Double 500 Rummy." If the newly marketed game invented by Dr. Donald E. Hinderliter, a Rochelle, Ill., Rotarian, catches on, perhaps this is how you'll spend convivial evenings in the future. "Don" has developed what he calls "Musical Rummy," a deck of cards which, instead of the customary spades-clubs-hearts-dia-



ler, Alberta, Canada—a fully-participating Rotarian despite being a deaf mute. (Both John and his wife have been deaf and mute since birth.) He follows what is happening at a meeting by reading Amy's flying fingers as she translates into sign language. Her finger and hand signals tell a story faster than any but a trained eye can follow. Besides her invaluable performance at Rotary meetings, Amy helps operate the family's 320-acre farm, where the Kellys' 3,000 chick-

monds suits and numerical sequences, uses musical notes, staves, and clefs. As with any deck of cards, a variety of games can be played with it. "Don" says he got the idea as he watched his 7-year-old son struggle with piano lessons because he couldn't read musical notes. From that came the notion of a game which would teach a person to read music. O.K., it's dealer's choice: will it be the Matching Note Game, Piano Rummy, Show Me, Musical Rummy . . . ?

Primer for Capitalists. An uneasy feeling grew in J. E. ("Jack") Walters during his years as a professor of engineering administration at George Washington University, Washington, D. C. He suspected that the graduate students and businessmen with whom he was in constant contact did not have a clear enough view of capitalism. The professor (now retired and a Rotarian in Suttons Bay, Mich.) decided to do something about it—and he has. It's called *The New Capitalism vs. Communism*, a book written, he says, "for the main purpose of giving positive ideas or ABC's of democratic capitalism in as plain talk as I could." Before undertaking his book, he called the cultural attaché at the Russian Embassy in Washington and arranged a luncheon date. Then and several subsequent times the U. S. professor and the Communist representative met to discuss their differing ideologies. With specific Communist criticisms of capitalism in mind, and after much further research, he wrote his simplified text about the economic system called capitalism. He hopes, he says, that his work will help those who, rather than simply being negative about communism, want to stress the positive aspects of capitalism.

Rotarian Honors. Four members of the Rotary Club of Karachi, Pakistan, have been elected to Chamber of Commerce offices. They are: M. A. Rangoonwala, chairman of the Pakistan Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce; A. Khandwala, honorary general secretary of the same committee; S. M. Anwar, vice president of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry; and M. Shafique, president of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

New honorary member of the Rotary Club of Port Huron, Mich., is Andrew J. Murphy, generous donor to many civic enterprises in that community. . . . At age 85, Dr. Horace T. Freeman has received a bachelor of laws degree from the Blackstone School of Law, Chicago, Ill. Dr. Freeman, of St. Simons Island, Ga., was a Methodist clergyman for 44 years and began his law studies after his retirement in 1953. . . . The Kankakee (Ill.) Lodge of B'nai B'rith presented a Citation of Gratitude to Past RI District Governor Henry J. Schoder for personifying "the highest ideals of brotherhood and citizenship."

HOW INSURANCE AFFECTS YOUR PROFIT

**Knowledgeable Planning
Can Reduce Insurance Expense
Without Sacrificing
Sound Protection**

Insurance laws almost universally provide that no company shall write at rates that are unfairly discriminatory. Emphasis should be placed on the word "unfairly". The same coverage may well sell for substantially different premiums on two different risks. The skill of the Insurance Manager and his ability to save money for his company is particularly evident in the arrangement of his own coverage to secure the advantages of these price differentials.

In Insurance, as in other fields of merchandising, it is possible to offer reduced rates for quantity purchases. The size of the risk is a perfectly proper basis for a gradation in the rate. So, too, is the combination of one line of coverage with risks in other fields to produce additional revenue for the insurer. Beyond that, it is proper to reduce rates for risks which have within them factors that cause them to produce fewer than average losses, and also to make additional concessions for an actual record of good loss experience.

One of the first things the Insurance Buyer will want to check is to be sure that his risk is not improperly classified to his disadvantage. In nearly all lines risks are grouped according to factors which tend to make losses either probable or unlikely. In fire insurance this is likely to be based on the type of building construction, the fire protection afforded in the place the risk is located, and the exposure to conflagration hazards. In compensation it is likely to be based on the accident frequency and severity in the type of work performed. In automobile lines it will include the exposure prevailing in the community where the car is garaged, the age of the driver, the use to which the vehicle is put, and the actual driving record of the operator.

In many of these lines the proper classification is obvious; in others there is more room for debate. In compensation the classes are sufficiently refined and the operations of a business may be sufficiently varied to permit assignment to a category less favorable than the insured deserves. To avert this, the Insurance Manager should keep his insurer, as well as his agent or broker, well informed on all aspects of his company's operation.

Once the proper classification of the risk has been determined, the insured may set about improving its quality. Thus he may help avert misfortune for himself at the same time he is reducing his premium. In fire lines he might do this by installing a sprinkler system. Or he might help secure better public fire protection for the community. To lower cost on compensation insurance he might install safety guards on his machines. And he might institute a safety program for his employees. Many truck lines have been able to reduce their losses—and their premiums—both by close attention to the condition of their vehicles and also by training courses for their drivers.

Insurance companies are glad to meet the insured half way in this. They will grant a lower rate when the risk has been improved. In some lines still further reductions may

As in all phases of business, the importance of economy cannot be overlooked in any discussion of insurance as related to business profits. Can insurance expense be reduced without sacrificing the protection necessary for sound management? What measures can a business itself take to lower established premiums? What does the alert insurance buyer look for in choosing from varying types of insurance? In answer to these important questions, the Transamerica Insurance Company presents the third and final part of an editorial series designed to bring you a clear picture of insurance as it affects management today. Additional copies of the entire series may be had upon request.

be available on the demonstration that a given risk produces losses below the level on which the rates are predicated. This is achieved by retrospective rating, by which the charges for the risk may be scaled up or down at the end of the policy, depending on the losses that were experienced.

Further savings may result from the way the coverage is written. In recent years it has been fashionable to offer insurance packages in which coverage against several perils is afforded by a single policy. Through the reduced cost of merchandising, the various items can be sold at 15% to 20% below what it would cost to buy them separately. But like all package deals, the weakness may be that the buyer has to purchase some things he does not need. To the extent that he could get along without that part of the package, its cost must be deducted from the saving that is achieved.

A diametrically opposite approach consists of splitting the risks up into relatively small parts and securing the best coverage at the most favorable rates on each part. Here, instead of trying to get all the insurance in a single package, the effort is to secure several layers of liability. One policy may provide the basic limits. Another may be used for coverage between the basic limits and \$1 million. Still another may afford protection against liabilities of between \$1 million and \$5 million. Many large corporations use this approach. Of course, it is a matter of circumstances and judgment as to which approach is best for a given risk.

Yet another fact must be kept in mind. The insurance company is prepared to reimburse the insured for any insured loss. At the same time it reserves the right to recover that amount from any third party who may have caused the loss. This is called the right of subrogation. Many insurance company executives do not like this arrangement. Still since it exists, they would not be fair to their own stockholders if they didn't use it on occasions. From the standpoint of the insured it can produce all sorts of costly and sticky situations. Avoidance of these is one thing the Insurance Manager will try to keep in mind. He may seek to do this by placing all his coverage with a single carrier. Some even go so far as to insist on placing the insurance of all the contractors who work for them. No company is going to subrogate against itself and if all the coverage is in the name of the same insured, there is no one against whom subrogation can be brought.

All of these considerations are to be kept in mind in procuring insurance for a business firm. It is here that money is saved or wasted and that the profits of the company itself are augmented or diminished.

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procedure of Rotary International. (Proposed by the 1965 Conference of District 725.)

To establish the relationship between Rotary International and Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Elmhurst, Illinois.)

To provide for a new class of membership in a Rotary Club to be known as "residential member." (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Wayne, Pennsylvania.)

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To provide that certain honorary members shall have the right to visit other Rotary Clubs. (Proposed by the 1964 Annual Conference of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.)

To provide that officers of Rotary International shall be reimbursed for all expenditures reasonably incurred by them in the performance of their duties. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Kitwa, Zambia.)

Relating to attendance make-up. (Proposed by the 1964 Conference of District 789.)

To amend Article XII of the Standard Club Constitution. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Klagenfurt, Austria.)

To amend the provisions for additional active membership. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Hallettsville, Texas.)

To provide for location of place of residence as a basis of membership in a Rotary Club. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Cos Cob, Connecticut.)

Relating to the qualifications for membership in a Rotary Club. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Cleveland, Ohio.)

Relating to the cancellation of the regular weekly meeting of a Club because of a holiday. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Cleveland, Ohio.)

Relating to senior active membership. (Proposed by the 1965 Conference of District 294.)

Relating to senior active membership. (Proposed by the 1965 Conference of District 294.)

To provide for location of place of residence as a basis of membership in a Rotary Club. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of East Hampton, Connecticut.)

To avoid the proposal of two candidates for the office of District Governor from the same Rotary Club. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Cos Cob, Connecticut.)

Relating to senior active membership.



"She's actually not much of a typist but she's great at locating missing letters."

(Proposed by the 1965 Conference of District 235.)

Proposed Resolutions

To provide that the President of Rotary International be elected not more often than two years in succession from any one country. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To indicate the desire of the Rotary Clubs of the world that females as well as males be eligible as recipients of Rotary Foundation Fellowships for international understanding. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Rockville Centre, New York.)

To amend Resolution 29-12, relating to the Attendance Contest rules, to provide for credit for attendance at a shipboard meeting of Rotarians. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Ingham, Australia.)

To establish the relationship between Rotary International and Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Elmhurst, Illinois.)

To establish the relationship between Rotary International and Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Elmhurst, Illinois.)

To indicate the approval of the Convention of Rotary International to an amendment to the Constitution of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland. (Proposed by the 1964 Annual Conference of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.)

To provide for expenditures from the corpus of The Rotary Foundation. (Proposed by the 1965 Conference of District 275.)

To give male Rotary Foundation Alumni Fellows visiting privileges to Rotary Club meetings, District Conferences, and international Conventions. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Morgan Hill, California.)

Relating to reimbursement of expenses of incoming Club Presidents and Secretaries in attending the District Conference. (Proposed by the 1965 Conference of District 220.)

To provide for Committees on Health as standing Committees in Rotary Clubs. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Forest Hill, Ontario, Canada.)

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Mike Church—Evangelist...

[Continued from page 39]

"with a wide range of experience with people" to supervise its branch office in the city of Saginaw and set up extension courses for adults there and in the surrounding districts.

Church fully qualified. Following his graduation he had been a park recreational director, a worker for the National Youth Administration, the organizer of the still-active Michigan Youth Commission, a secretary of the State Tax Commission, a war-time riveter making B-24's at the Willow Run plant, an idea man for the Ford Motor Company—and, through it all, a steadily developing artist.

Church jumped to grab the college job, even at a cut in salary. For here, he felt, he could give fuller vent to his creative imagination. He had escaped from his own "boxed-in life" and, at 38, was ready to start helping others escape from theirs.

Beginning his new career, Mike was surprised to find that most people considering night courses to broaden themselves were plagued with feelings of inadequacy and anxiety about trying something new. Many would drift by his office door four or five times before working up the courage to come in. Once inside, they would make one excuse after another why they couldn't sign up for a desired course on a certain evening. "Self-imposed obstacles!" Mike would tell them. "Stop handicapping yourself!" The college classes Mike organized for visiting professors to teach began to grow dramatically. Mike's reputation as a "cultural torch" spread like a prairie fire, and in 1950 he was brought into the University of Michigan Extension Service headquarters at Ann Arbor to head its "special projects" department. He now began touring the state in earnest.

"Art is where you find it," he preaches, "and the best place to find it is not in big-city museums but all around us, preferably right within ourselves. We've got to get over the idea that a painting is nothing unless it is executed in some attic in Greenwich Village. Scratch most New York artists," says Church, and "underneath you'll find a Midwesterner, a Southerner or somebody else from Averages-town, U.S.A."

But to fully realize themselves, Mike hammers home, gifted strugglers need proper recognition. "When a woman paints in the afternoons, her relatives and friends say, 'Helen dabbles with oils'. But if Helen is invited to exhibit her work, people start calling her 'our artist'—and that makes all the difference to Helen."

Church has [Continued on page 56]

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permission to send speakers to its forum.

Gradually broadening its scope, the young Rotary Club extended its cooperation to many civic groups that had as their objectives the betterment of Chicago—its government, its schools, its recreational facilities, its social life. More and more of these were added to the approved list through the years. Notable among them has been the Citizens Association of Chicago, whose first endeavor had been the formation of a fire department to replace the one destroyed in flames by the great disaster of 1871.

Another supported unit has been the Civic Federation, which has worked toward consolidation of the city's philanthropic organizations.

Still another group aided is the Better Government Association, a non-political organization seeking efficient administration of all government bureaus.

As we look back over half a century we can't help being impressed by the magnitude and variety of service projects in which Club Number One has taken the leadership or inspired others to action. Consider these few further examples:

In the spring of 1913, rainstorms ravaged several states, especially Ohio and Indiana, causing heavy loss of life and property. The Rotary Club of Chicago was the heaviest contributor to a country-wide relief fund, and its leadership

search Center. . . . The fund goal was oversubscribed, thus making possible the completion of the isotope laboratory, the cyclotron, and the Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies.

In 1933 the Club cooperated with the Mayor's Civic Committee in raising funds to bring a captured German submarine to the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry for permanent display.

For many years the Club has aided the annual chest X-ray campaign to detect tuberculosis by setting up equipment at the world's busiest corner, State and Madison Streets. The Women of the Rotary Club of Chicago render priceless aid in this project. On one October day alone, 1,658 persons took the opportunity to be tested.

These samples are representative of many services, small and large, so many that most have been forgotten, and relatively few are in the official archives. The Club has launched hundreds of such services and continued them until other agencies were created or persuaded to carry them on. This is a part of the genius of Chicago Rotary.

Its actual system of operation is imperfect and forever will be, due to the ever-changing need, the daily discoveries and opportunities that appear unannounced, and especially to human nature.

It is, of course, the committee system. This is kept very flexible because the Club is truly composed of individualists,



Paul P. Harris, prominent in *The Golden Strand*, stands by six old friends. All were members of the Rotary Club of Chicago in its founding year, 1905. All are now dead.

encouraged others to give. For more than a decade, beginning in 1914, the Chicago Band flourished in the cultural life of the city. It was maintained largely by public subscription and the Rotary Club was a leading contributor. The Club also sent the band to several conventions and encouraged its appearances in patriotic gatherings and savings bond campaigns.

In 1947 the Club worked wholeheartedly with the University of Chicago in raising the balance of \$2,570,000 needed for the university's Cancer Re-

and one man is likely to take any important new project and run with it alone. The Club is astute enough not to stifle this individual initiative and sense of responsibility, but rather to encourage it. These men work closely under Rotary guidance but are unhampered by it.

Owen Arnold, author of *The Golden Strand*, has written nearly 40 books, hundreds of magazine articles, lives in Phoenix, Ariz. . . . The original research for *The Golden Strand* was begun in 1921 by a group of the early members of the Rotary Club of Chicago, Emerson Gause, a member of the Club since 1911 and a former managing editor of *THE ROTARIAN*, carried on since 1959 the exhaustive historical search that paved the way for the final manuscript.—*The Editors*



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THE ROTARIAN

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[Continued from page 53] probably been responsible for promoting more one-time "dabblers" to "artists" than anyone else in the nation. Thanks in large part to his urging, scores of Michigan communities now have their own art center or museum where local talent can be both recognized and improved.

Equally valuable is Church's rôle in "discovering" individual artists and bringing them into the limelight. Some years ago at a street show in Kalamazoo, he found an elderly farm wife displaying excellent paintings on paper little better than shirt cardboards. "Where have you been hiding so long?" he asked her. He invited her to show two paintings at a major exhibition. An out-of-state connoisseur happened along and liked her work. Ever since, her entire output has been sold at substantial prices by a West Coast dealer.

Church's recognized ability as a critic has brought hundreds of home-artists out of obscurity to acclaim and self-realization. East May, while judging an art show at a church in Sparta, Mich., he singled out a richly colored embroidered tapestry for a prize. "Tremendous!" he found it, and told the newspapers. "There's a magical quality about it. Just to look at it is a religious experience!"

Thus Mike and all of Michigan learned of the personal triumph of Kathleen Emery, of Grand Rapids. For years, Miss Emery, a retired schoolteacher, had been so near blindness that she could only see one tiny section at a time of the huge wall-hangings that she embroidered—and then only if she held the cloth within inches of her eyes and used bright-glinting metallic thread. Yet, she stitched on, hoping that her creations were "acceptable" gifts for relatives. In 1963, two operations restored her sight. For the first time she could really see her own works, and was delighted to find them "acceptable" to herself. In gratitude—and "with the feeling of a child gazing on magic things for the first time"—she created a new religious tapestry and entered it in the small exhibition where Church spotted it.

"It's the first prize I ever won," Kathleen Emery told me elatedly. Since then her tapestries have hung at top exhibits in Detroit and Ann Arbor, and Church has notified the public: "It's only a matter of time before they will be collectors' items."

Church's expert advice has provided a turning point for many lives. Consider the case of Sid Sealey, of Detroit. Four years ago he was a highly successful advertising designer whose accounts included leading automobile manufacturers. But, approaching his mid-fifties, he was restless and bored, he had always wanted to be a serious painter.

"You never go down this road but

**THE LOVELY LANDS
OF THE CARIBBEAN
SAIL INTO VIEW IN
THE ROTARIAN FOR JUNE**



Port of call in a special section is San Juan, Puerto Rico, site of the Caribbean-Gulf of Mexico Conference of Rotary International in November. You'll see this captivating setting in the pictorial "Puerto Rico: Rich in Pleasure." It will offer some tempting glimpses of the island and will show how Rotarians there live and work.

"The Charm of San Juan," Puerto Rico's graceful, gracious capital city, is further explored by travel author Jean Ritchie.

Other ports of call include the Virgin Islands, Saba, St. Kitts, St. Maarten—one-time haunts of such notorious buccaneers as Captain Kidd, Blackbeard, and Henry Morgan. In "We Sailed the Pirates' Paths" author Ted Berland skippers us through these now-peaceful waters.

All in all, there's balmy reading weather ahead in

**THE ROTARIAN
for June**

THE ROTARIAN

Why Men Succeed

*In these little women whom we adore,
We must be grateful, not only for
What they encourage us to do
But what they have talked us out of, not*
—THOMAS UKE

once," Church reminded him, after a critical look at his work. "So get going in the right direction!"

Seeley dropped most of his advertising accounts, began to paint, almost full-time, the fields and houses of his boyhood. In 1963 he won first prize at a topflight show held at New York's National Arts Club, and is now a thriving serious professional.

Under Mike's guidance I've accomplished things I never believed possible before," says Seeley, "and I'm enjoying every minute of it!"

About ten years ago, Judge John W. Baker, of Flint, got interested in wood carving as result of his son's Scouting activities, and began whittling out birds, cats, other animal figures, and abstract forms. From the start, he received enthusiastic encouragement and helpful critical comment from Church. Today Baker has two satisfying careers, one as a circuit judge of Genesee County, the other as a recognized wood sculptor whose art wins prizes in juried exhibits and sells briskly at outdoor shows and at a Flint gallery.

Mike has made a directory of, and keeps progress files on, these and 1,400 other "discoveries." With a popular news letter he writes and sends out periodically, he keeps a total of 2,000 creative Michiganders in touch with one another and excited about each other's work.

To get wider acclaim for local talent, Church 15 years ago helped set up the first Annual Regional Art Exhibition at Ann Arbor. Last July, in the four days of this steadily growing event, 40,000 people poured in from all over the state to see the best 76 paintings of the year, collected from 44 communities. And at the annual Street Fair that took place simultaneously, some \$70,000 changed hands for paintings and craftworks, many of whose creators until recently had considered themselves beginners!

Nor money-making but the thirst for self-expression is still the prime mover behind the Michigan—and the national—art explosion. Church makes clear yet the fact that recognition may quickly hoist a new painter's "getting price" from \$25 to \$1,000 or better undeniably adds spice to the game.

To anyone who wants to become a part-time artist but doesn't know how, Church suggests: "First, train your eyes

to see, really see what you look at. We use only about half of our visual powers most of the time. Go to the library and read books on drawing. Go to the museum and see how other painters do things. Use pencils or children's crayons first, and make bold strokes on paper until the sketches become meaningful. Only then turn to watercolors or oils."

Sometime ago, a procrastinating beginner couldn't get up the nerve to make his first stroke in watercolor. He looked admiringly at a delicate scene that Church had rendered and asked "How did you ever know how and where to start?" "I didn't," Mike clipped. "That's the sixth one I tried. I tore up five others before I got it as good as it is, and it's by no means perfect yet, of course. So what do you expect of a first effort," he asked, "magic? Join the *trying club!*"

"We home artists today are luckier than some of the old masters," Mike points out. "Usually they could create only what kings, prelates, and other patrons required of them and contracted for, and they had little leisure time to do anything else. But we today have more leisure time than anyone in all past history, and nobody is telling us how to use it! Our only problem is deciding, 'What will I paint, or make, or play, or otherwise do, to please and enlarge myself and those around me?'"

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Housing for 1966 Convention in Denver

The official forms to be used for requesting housing accommodations for the Denver Convention have been distributed as follows:

To Rotary Club Secretaries in Bermuda, Canada, U.S.A., Ibero America, and non-Districted Clubs;

To District Governors in Asia and ANZAO;

To RI office in Zurich, Switzerland; and

To RIBI office in London, England.

If you have not obtained a copy of the form from your source listed above, please use the coupon below.

Mail to: Rotary Housing Bureau
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Denver, Colorado 80202, U.S.A.

Send _____ copies of the form "OFFICIAL REQUEST FOR HOUSING" to:

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Street Address _____

City _____ State or Prov. _____

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Please print or type

STRIPPED GEARS



My Favorite Story

An inquisitive cowboy ambled into a blacksmith shop and picked up a horse-shoe without realizing it had recently come out of the forge. Dropping it, he shoved his burned hand into his pocket and tried to appear nonchalant.

"Kinda hot, isn't it?" inquired the blacksmith.

"Nope," replied the cowboy, "it just don't take me long to look at a horse-shoe."

—BERNARD A. JENNINGS, *Rotarian*
Havre de Grace, Maryland

THE ROTARIAN will pay \$5 to Rotarians or their wives for favorite stories. Send them to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

Terminal Point

*The honeymoon is over
At the ending of the phase
In which the groom supposes
That he'll loaf on holiday.*

—HAL CHADWICK

The woman whose husband weareth not the scarf she knitteth him may be said to have cast her purfs before swine.
—*Bulletin*, HAMILTON, SCOTLAND.

Nothing seems to make a man as eager to get ahead in the world as a long line of cars ahead of him!—*Rotarian*
Lilac, LOMBARD, ILLINOIS.

Most people don't believe they are having a good time unless they are doing something they can't afford.—*The Rotary Wheel*, FAIRHOPE, ALABAMA.

People are like tea bags. They don't know their own strength until they get into hot water.—*The Hand Shaker*, WOODVILLE, TEXAS.

A father and his son went for a ride in a tram. The boy seemed to be completely absorbed in gazing out the window, and his father, feeling a little mischievous, lifted the boy's cap from his head and pretended to throw it out the window. The boy began to cry so

his father whistled and placed the cap back on his head, making it appear that he had brought back the cap merely by whistling for it.

The boy's tears evaporated and he grinned happily. "That's fun," he said. "Let's do it again." And he threw the cap out of the window.—*Weekly Bulletin*, TAKAPUNA, NEW ZEALAND.

Triple Threat

*To brood too much about the past
Or dread the future makes no sense,
So I refuse to dwell on either—
I'm living in the present—tense!*

—MAY RICHSTONE

Things could be worse. Suppose your errors were counted and published every day like those of a baseball or football player?—*The Rotator*, SOUTH HOUSTON, TEXAS.

An executive is a man who goes from his air-conditioned office in an air-conditioned car to his air-conditioned club to take a steam bath.—*The Excelsior Rotonkan*, EXCELSIOR, MINNESOTA.

Compulsive Contestant

*I enter contests by the score,
I don't know what I do it for.
It's not for goods or wealth or fame:
I've never seen my printed name
On lists of winners, big or small,
Although I've searched them, one and all,
I vow I'll quit if I can't rank . . .
Until I see an entry blank!*

—S. J. KERR

Traffic cop: "So you don't have a license? Lady, don't you know that you can't drive without one?"

Woman driver: "Well, that explains everything. I thought it was because I



"I'm feeling tired and overworked, Doc."



"Musta been your fault. You're a woman."

was nervous and nearsighted that I hit those two cars and the hydrant."—*The Spud*, PERRIS, CALIFORNIA.

Limerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of an original limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

This month's winner comes from Albert Sargent, a Cheadle and District, England, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it: July 15, 1966. The "best ten" entries will receive \$2.

BLUE NOTE

*At a too lengthy Rotary luncheon,
A police guest arose with his trunkcase,
With truculent pose,
He demanded its close.*

UNDATED

Here again is the hoisted limerick presented in THE ROTARIAN for January:
*There was a young student from "State"
Who rated himself a good date.
He would fume, fuss, and frown
If a girl turned him down.*

Here are the "best ten" last lines:
*"Now how could he make a good mate."
(Mrs. Vernon R. Lee, wife of a Nassau, Bahamas, Rotarian.)*
*"Never blaming the garb he ate!"
(Mrs. L. A. Baltzell, wife of a Brockton, Massachusetts, Rotarian.)*
*"Quite surprised that his hopes she'd frustrate."
(P. C. Addy, member of the Rotary Club of Nagana, India.)*

*"Which left him in a state—celibate."
(Rastbach Newman, member of the Rotary Club of Santa Rosa, California.)*

*"It made this great date most frute."
(Mrs. Leon E. Solomon, wife of a Birkenhead, New Zealand, Rotarian.)*

*"Then he'd casually ask out her suum-mate."
(Edward E. Carlson, member of the Rotary Club of East Providence, Rhode Island.)*

*"An affront he could ne'er tolerate."
(Harold S. White, member of the Rotary Club of Georgetown-Millsboro, Delaware.)*

*"Before he could give her the gite."
(Felix R. Freadmann, of the Rotary Club of Nishanay, Israel.)*

*"Such Ego does not rate a mate."
(Walter N. Holmstrom, of the Rotary Club of Rurlingame, California.)*

*"For he owned a country estate."
(Gerald B. Hyde, of the Rotary Club of Belleville, Ont., Canada.)*

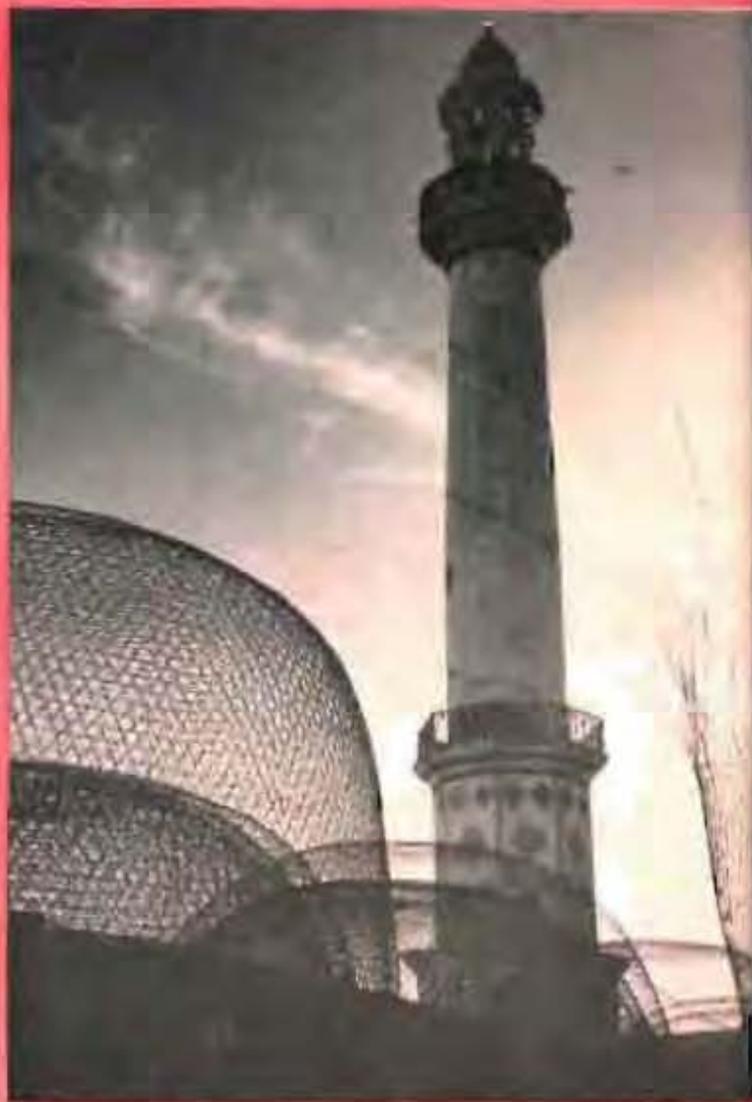
FOCUS ON Bahrain

"U" counts for little in the sheikhdom of Bahrain: its highest peak is a 450-foot hill. But "down"—that's the way to wealth, to the vast petroleum pools that give the tiny land nearly three-fourths of its income. And with the discovery of oil in 1932, the development of fisheries, agriculture, and service industries was stimulated. Except for oil, Bahrain is short on natural assets. The State is an archipelago, consisting of the islands of Bahrain, Muharraq, Sitrah, Safat, Saigh, Umm Subhan, Jiddah, and Umm Nasir. There are pearl fisheries and widespread market gardens, but the islands mostly are limestone, sand dunes, and arfaj shrubs, a delicacy to camels. Moreover, temperatures during the May-to-October Summer can reach 110 degrees (F.) in the shade, and the average

annual rainfall is from two to four inches. But with its oil wealth, Bahrain is prosperous enough to finance for its 183,000 people (most of them Arabs) a free national health service, free education, and easy loans to build private homes. A hereditary ruler—currently, Sheikh Isa bin Salman al-Khalifa—holds power. Bahrain has had a treaty of protection with Great Britain since 1862. Before that it was occupied in turn by the Portuguese, the Persians, and the 'Utubi tribe from the neighboring sheikhdom of Qatar. The capital of the islands is Manama, where a 7-million-dollar per families large ocean vessels. (Bahrain, looking toward the probable exhaustion of its oil lease in about 30 years, is striving to become a trading center.) With a population of more than 73,000, Manama has Bahrain's first Rotary Club, chartered in September, 1965, with Sheikh Mohamed bin Mubarak al-Khalifa as President. It holds its meetings on Sundays at 1:15 P.M., at the Bahrain International Airport Restaurant.



Great petroleum refinery units brew the sheikhdom's wealth.



The minaret of a mosque is a symbol of Islam's predominance in Bahrain.

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*Your rancher, your roadster
your grandfather's clock*



your vocation, your vacation, your chips off the block

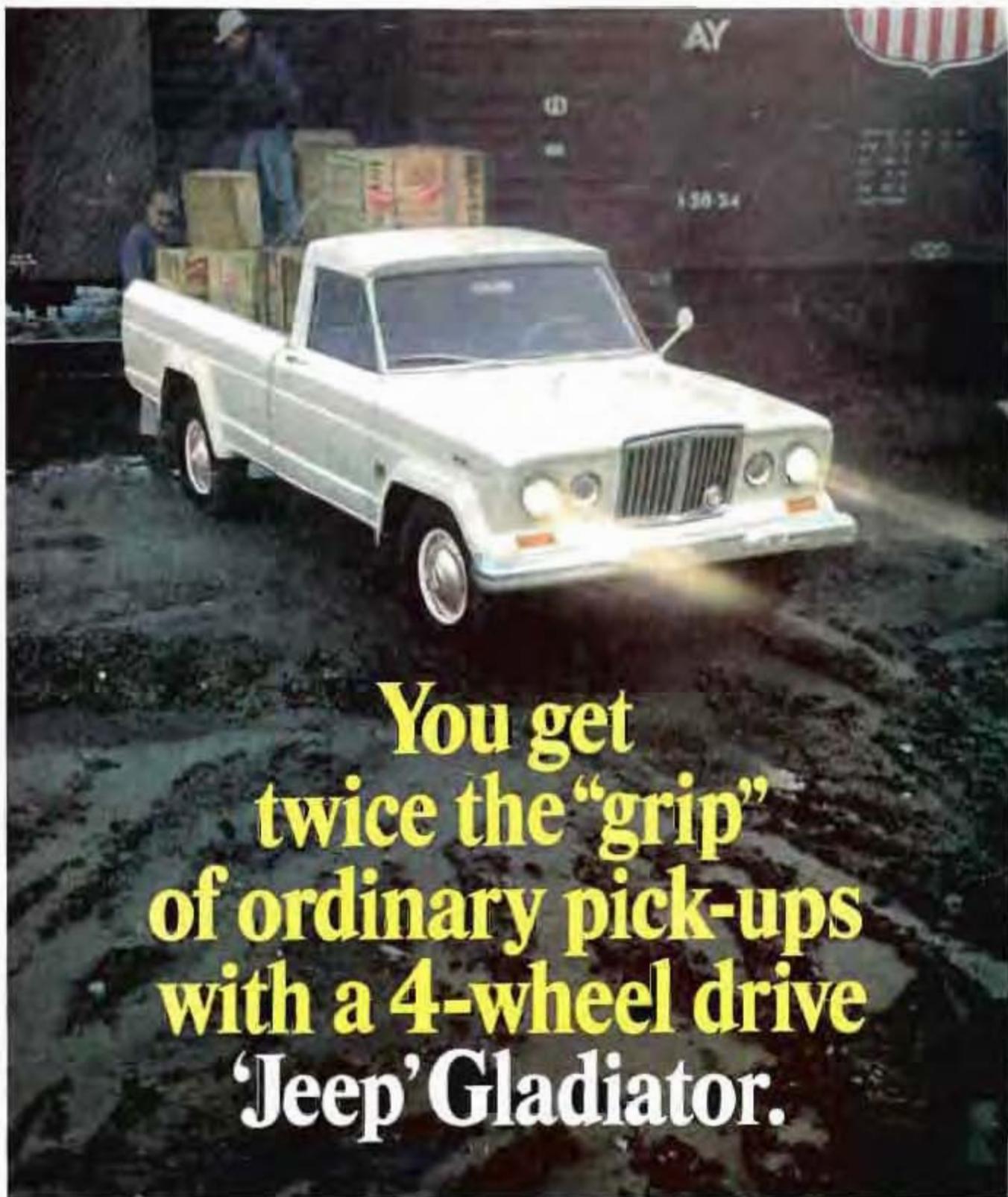
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