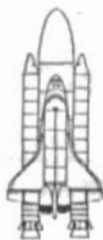


Space Center Rotary Club
Rotary International District 5890
P.O. Box 58862
Houston, Texas 77258-8862



THE BLASTOFF



JUNE 7, 1999



Space Center Rotary
Meets on
Monday's 11:45
at the
Nassau Bay Hilton Hotel
3000 NASA Road One



SPACE CENTER ROTARY

President

Dick Gregg, Jr.
dgreggjr@flash.net

President - Elect

Bill Geissler
whgeissler@ghg.net

Secretary

Bill Geissler

Treasurer

David Baldwin

Sgt. - at - Arms

Johnny Gibson

Parliamentarian

Billy R. Smith
billysmith@msn.com

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

President

James L. Lacy

DISTRICT 5890

Governor

Bob Franklin

Asst. District Governor

Charlie Clemons




Printing courtesy of


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Technology**

Blastoff Editor: Sheila Self


Today's Agenda

11:45 am	Buffet luncheon begins	
12:15 pm	Call to order Song for today (lyrics below) Jerome Bourgeois Invocation Pledge of Allegiance Introductions of Guest and Visiting Rotarians Announcements	
12:30 pm	Program Director - Greg Turley, gaturley@swbell.net 281-461-0595	
Programs	Jean Hermian, Director, Better Business Bureau	

Announcements

BY LAWS - The 1999-2000 Board of Directors (BOD) recommends to change the following two (2) Rotary Club of Space Center By-Laws (Article IV, Meetings, Section 4 and Article V, Fees and Dues, Section 2). The vote will be June 14th due to the Memorial Day Holiday. 

Rotary News

SPONSOR ALERT! - Be a sponsor for the "Introduce A Friend" All Club Meeting and Expo September 23. This all important event is held to introduce potential new members to the ideas, ideals and activities in Rotary. 

Yes, I will be a sponsor:

_____ \$1,000.00 _____ \$500.00 _____ \$250.00

Name: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax/Email: _____

Contact: Ann Wright @ 713-647-8400 (or Sheila Self @ 281-280-1911)
8331 Winningham Lane
Houston, TX 77055



Star Spangled Banner - Short History of the Flag




On a stormy night in 1814, Francis Scott Key witnessed the British attack on Fort McHenry. Inspired by the sight of a large flag flying over the fort the morning after the bombardment, Key wrote a poem about the event. The poem was published to the tune of a well-known English melody, "To Anacreon in Heaven." The combination soon became a popular patriotic song. In 1931, Congress declared "The Star-Spangled Banner" our national anthem.

Millions of Americans have heard this history of the Star-Spangled Banner. But the battle and the national anthem are only part of the story. Through the decades, the flag has accumulated a history of its own.

The flag that inspired Francis Scott Key was the handiwork of Mary Pickersgill, a Baltimore maker of ship's banners and flags, and her daughter Caroline Purdy. The fifteen red and white stripes and the blue field are made of wool bunting, and the fifteen stars of white cotton. Almost a century after the battle, the grandson of the fort's commander, Maj. George Armistead, first lent and then donated the Star-Spangled Banner to the Smithsonian. When the flag came to the Smithsonian, it was badly tattered and loosely attached to a backing of heavy canvas.

In 1914, the canvas backing was removed and the fragments stitched to a backing of finest heavyweight Irish linen. Securely attached to this backing, the flag was displayed in specially designed and constructed case in the Smithsonian's Arts and Industries Building.

Since that first study and treatment of the flag, the Smithsonian Institution has used state-of-the-art conservation and exhibition techniques to ensure the flag's preservation. During World War II, the flag was removed from display and stored outside Washington for safekeeping. In 1963, it was moved to the new National Museum of History and Technology, now the National Museum of American History. Over the next two decades, conservators undertook several analyses of the flag's yarns, fibers, and dyes, and evaluated the effects of dust and pollution. The flag was gently cleaned in place in 1982 and protected by the construction of a new flexible screen, or oleo. Once an hour, to the music of the national anthem, the oleo descended to reveal the flag. Twelve years later, the cables holding the protective screen failed, and this mishap has presented the Museum and the Institution with a new opportunity to study, conserve, protect, and display the flag for visitors and the nation. 

PROGRAM COMMITTEE



1999 - 2000
Program Committee
Meeting



Tuesday, June 15th, 1999

6:00 pm



Oceancering and Space Building



Suite 150
intersection of Bay Area Blvd.
and Space Center

Try to have as much firm info on speakers as you can to compile the schedule for publication. We also want to exchange ideas and make some general plans for how we will go about the second half of the year.

For more information or Red Badge inquiries
please call

David Taylor @ 281-332-6513

or

Laura Hale @ 281-336-4000



Today's Song

"MAME"



Your coax the blues right out of the horn, Mame.
You charm the husk right off of the corn, Mame.
You've got the banjoes strummin'
And plunkin' out a tune to beat the band.
The whole plantation's hummin'
Since you brought Dixie back to Dixieland.
You make the cotton easy to pick, Mame.
You give my old mint julep a kick, Mame.
You make the old magnolia tree
Blossom at the mention of your name.
You've made us feel alive again,
You've given us the drive again,
To make the South revive again, Mame.



Upcoming Programs

- June 14 - Excellence in Law Enforcement "Officer of the Year"
 - June 21 - President Dick Gregg
 - June 28 - Induction of President Bill Geissler
 - Aug. 16 - District Governor John Painter
 - Aug. 10 - Club Assembly - ADG/Serena Andrews
 - Sept. - 23 All Club Assembly - Noon
- J W Marriott
5150 Westheimer
Key note speaker: Frank Devlyn
Rotary International President Elect



What Is Rotary?

DEFINITION OF ROTARY

Rotary is an organization of business and professional leaders united worldwide, who provide humanitarian service, encourage high ethical standards in all vocations, and help build goodwill and peace in the world. There are approximately 1.2 million Rotarians, members of more than 29,000 Rotary clubs in 160 countries.

A BRIEF HISTORY

Rotary's first day and the years that followed... February 23, 1905. The airplane had yet to stay aloft more than a few minutes. The first motion picture theater had not yet opened. Norway and Sweden were peacefully terminating their union. On this particular day, a Chicago lawyer, Paul P. Harris, called three friends to a meeting. What he had in mind was a club that would kindle fellowship among members of the business community. It was an idea that grew from his desire to find within the large city the kind of friendly spirit that he knew in the villages where he had grown up.

The four businessmen didn't decide then and there to call themselves a Rotary club, but their get-together was, in fact, the first meeting of the world's first Rotary club. As they continued to meet, adding others to the group, they rotated their meetings among the members' places of business, hence the name. Soon after the club name was agreed upon, one of the new members suggested a wagon wheel design as the club emblem. It was the precursor of the familiar cogwheel emblem now worn by Rotarians around the world. By the end of 1905, the club had 30 members.

The second Rotary club was formed in 1908 half a continent away from Chicago in San Francisco, California. It was a much shorter leap across San Francisco Bay to Oakland, California, where the third club was formed. Others followed in Seattle, Washington, Los Angeles, California, and New York City, New York. Rotary became international in 1910 when a club was formed in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. By 1921 the organization was represented on every continent, and the name Rotary International was adopted in 1922.

OBJECT OF ROTARY

The Object of Rotary is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

FIRST. The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service; **SECOND.** High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying of each Rotarian's occupation as an opportunity to serve society; **THIRD.** The application of the ideal of service in each Rotarian's personal, business and community life; **FOURTH.** The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional persons united in the ideal of service.

4 Way Test

One of the most widely printed and quoted statements of business ethics in the world is the Rotary 4-Way Test. It was created by Rotarian Herbert J. Taylor in 1932 when he was asked to take charge of a company that was facing bankruptcy. Taylor looked for a way to save the struggling company mired in depression-caused financial difficulties. He drew up a 24-word code of ethics for all employees to follow in their business and professional lives. The 4-Way Test became the guide for sales, production, advertising and all relations with dealers and customers, and the survival of the company is credited to this simple philosophy.

Herb Taylor became president of Rotary International in 1954-55. The 4-Way Test was adopted by Rotary in 1943 and has been translated into more than a hundred languages and published in thousands of ways. Here it is in English:

"Of the things we think, say or do:

1. Is it the Truth?

2. Is it Fair to all concerned?

3. Will it build goodwill and better friendships?

Avenues of Service

For seventy years (since 1927), The program of Rotary has been carried out on four Avenues of Service (originally called channels). These avenues — club service, vocational service, community service and international service — closely mirror the four parts of the Object of Rotary: **Club Service** includes the scope of activities that Rotarians undertake in support of their club, such as serving on committees, proposing individuals for membership, and meeting attendance requirements. **Vocational Service** focuses on the opportunity that Rotarians have to represent their professions as well as their efforts to promote vocational awareness and high ethical standards in business. For decades, Rotarians having been applying the "4-Way Test" to their business and personal relationships and in recent years, a "Declaration of Rotarians in Businesses and Professions" has given expression to their concern for ethical standards in the workplace. From offering career guidance in high schools, to seeking ways to improve conditions in the workplace, Rotarians and their clubs engage in many different kinds of vocational service. **Community Service** includes the scope of activities which Rotarians undertake to improve the quality of life in their community. Many official Rotary programs are intended to meet community needs, whether it be to promote literacy, help the elderly or disabled, combat urban violence or provide opportunities for local youth. **International Service** describes the activities which Rotarians undertake to advance international understanding, goodwill and peace. The spread of Rotary clubs across the globe allows for the concerted Rotary support of humanitarian efforts worldwide.

Flag Day June 14th

In 1999, June 14th marks the 222nd birthday of the U.S. Flag. In 1777, the Continental Congress adopted the *Stars and Stripes* pattern for the national flag. This would follow almost one year after the *Declaration of Independence* and more than a decade before the *U.S. Constitution* was finalized. Flag Day was first celebrated in 1877, the centennial of the U.S. flag's existence. After that many citizens and organizations advocated the adoption of a national day of commemoration for the U.S. Flag. It was not until 1949, that President Harry Truman signed legislation making Flag Day a day of national observance.

The Thirteen Stripes

The U.S. Flag has thirteen stripes, alternating red and white, each stripe representing one of the 13 original colonies of England.

The 50 Stars

The United States Flag has 50 stars, one for each state of the Union. The last star added was for the State of Hawaii, 1960.

U.S. Flag Names

- Stars and Stripes
- Old Glory
- Star-Spangled Banner



The U.S. Flag and Music

The U.S. National Anthem is titled 'Star-Spangled Banner'. The words were penned by Francis Scott Key during the War of 1812 and set to the tune of an old English drinking song. Famed composer and long time U.S. Marine Corps Bandmaster John Philip Sousa wrote the stirring march, "Stars and Stripes Forever".

Facts about the Flag

Size 30' x 34' (9.75 x 10.4 m); (originally 30' x 42' (9.75 x 12.8 m))
Design 15 white cotton 5-pointed stars, approx. 24" (61 cm) wide, on blue field of wool bunting. 15 stripes—8 red, 7 white, approx. 23-1/2" (60 cm) wide—of wool bunting, handsewn
Backing Irish linen, applied with open button-hole stitch
Weight About 125-175 lbs. (57-79 kg); backing is over half the total weight
Date Made July-August 1813
Features The red 'V' is of unknown date and origin. The irregular 'fly edge' resulted from wind damage and portions being cut away for souvenirs during the nineteenth century. Archival records indicate that damage to the flag was repaired after the battle at Fort M'Henry.

Selma Neuman Memorial Service

Temple Emanu El
1500 Sunset Blvd.
Tuesday, June 8
7:30 pm

Selma S. Neumann, 77, passed away on Sunday, May 30, 1999 after a short illness. She was born in Boonville, New York in 1922. The daughter of the late Edward and Minnie Smith, she graduated from the University of Michigan, receiving her Bachelor and Master Degrees in Piano Performance. While in college, she met the young and brilliant Alfred R. Neumann, who musically swept her off her feet and they enriched the cultural arts together for 39 years of marriage. They moved from Ann Arbor, Michigan to Houston, Texas where Alfred and Selma taught at the University of Houston. Ultimately, Dr. Neumann became the founding Chancellor of University of Houston at Clear Lake in 1974 and Selma continued his legacy in the Bay Area upon his death in 1983. Her involvement in so many groups was inspiring. She was an active fundraiser for the Houston Symphony for over 35 years and received "The Golden Baton" award, specially created for dedicating so much of her life to the cultural enrichment of others. In her desire to expand the cultural arts to Clear Lake, she founded the Bay Area Houston Symphony League in 1975. Her participation in the local Clear Lake/NASA business community led to her induction into the Space Center Rotary as one of their first two women members. Selma was also very active in numerous other organizations in Houston and the Bay Area; Planned Parenthood, Turning Point, Bay Area Museum, The Arts Alliance Center at Clear Lake, Lunar Rendezvous, and The Friends of the Alfred Neumann Library at University of Houston at Clear Lake. Her numerous friends always spoke of her as intelligent, enthusiastic, persuasive, full of ideas with boundless energy and possessing a vocabulary matched by few. Her love of gardening, the outdoors and sailing was well known to all of her friends. Selma always kept a fresh cutting garden full of flowers, brightening the days of her neighbors and all visitors to her house. Constantly at her side were her beloved cats, Bach & ReBach. Selma is survived by her two children, son B. Steve and wife Janet Bowman Neumann and daughter Carolyn (Kiki) Neumann, her sister and brother-in-law, Dorene and Dr. Max Ben of St. Petersburg, FL, sister-in-law, Louise Neumann of Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York and nine nieces and nephews. The memorial service will be at Temple Emanu El, 1500 Sunset Blvd., at 7:30 pm on June 8, 1999. The family will have a private graveside interment at Temple Emanu El Memorial Park. Contributions can be made to The Friends of The Neumann Library at the University of Houston at Clear Lake, the Bay Area Houston Symphony League or the charity of your choice.

Make - Up Locations

Monday's at noon

Angleton	A-D General Hospital Prof. Bldg.
Galleria Area	University Club

Tuesday's at noon

Galveston Island	San Luis Hotel
Harrisburg	Brady's Landing
LaPorte	St. John's Episcopal Church
Pearland	Golfcrest Country Club
River Oaks	Briar Club
Texas City	Nessler Center

Wednesday's at noon

Baytown	Goose Creek Country Club
Deer Park	Court & Theater Center
Dickinson	Methodist Church
Friendswood	Mingarellis Restaurant
Galveston	Wentletrap Restaurant
So. Pasadena	Baywood Country Club

Thursday's at noon

Alvin	Homestead Inn
Gulfway/Hobby Houston	Hobby Hilton Jr. League of Houston 1811 Briar Oaks Lane
LaMarque	Holiday Inn
League City	League City Civic Center
Seabrook (7:00am)	Lakewood Yacht Club

Friday's at noon

Pasadena	First United Methodist Church
W. Galveston Cty.	LaMarque Holiday Inn

NOTE:



Makeup forms, checks, and other communiqués to club secretary, treasurer, or president should be mailed to:

P.O. Box 58862
Houston, Texas 77258



Thank you for your inputs
&/or comments!

BLASTOFF inputs are due on
Wednesday's

Editor: Sheila Self

Work Phone: (281) 280-1911
Home Phone: (281) 333-4333
Fax: (281) 280-1901

sheila.self@barrios.com

Space Center Rotary web site:
<http://www.rotary5890.org>



Welcome Onboard