

“Seven Paths To Peace”

A companion volume to *Service Is My Business* and *Adventure in Service*.

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ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.

Pamphlet No. 38

Getting Acquainted with ROTARY

QUESTIONS

and

ANSWERS



The 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 by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society;

Third. The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life;

Fourth. The advancement of international understanding, good will, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

Getting Acquainted with Rotary

QUESTIONS *and* ANSWERS

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

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Countries and other Geographical Regions in which there are Rotary Clubs

Asia

BURMA	INDONESIA	NEPAL
CAMBODIA	IRAN	NORTH BORNEO
CEYLON	JAPAN	PAKISTAN
CHINA	JORDAN	THE PHILIPPINES
FEDERATION OF MALAYA	KOREA	SARAWAK
HONG KONG	LAOS	SINGAPORE
INDIA	MACAO	THAILAND
	MARIANA ISLANDS	VIETNAM

Australia, New Zealand, Africa, and other places not included in any other group

ANGOLA	FRENCH WEST AFRICA	RUANDA-URUNDI
AUSTRALIA	GHANA	SOUTHERN RHODESIA
BELGIAN CONGO	KENYA	SOUTH WEST AFRICA
ERITREA	MADAGASCAR	SUDAN
ETHIOPIA	NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA	SWAZILAND
FIJI ISLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	TANGANYIKA
FRENCH CAMEROON	NORTHERN RHODESIA	UGANDA
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA	NYASALAND	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
FRENCH POLYNESIA	PAPUA	

Continental Europe, North Africa and Eastern Mediterranean

ALGERIA	GREECE	THE NETHERLANDS
AUSTRIA	ICELAND	NORWAY
BELGIUM	ISRAEL	PORTUGAL
CYPRUS	ITALY	SWEDEN
DENMARK	LEBANON	SWITZERLAND
EGYPT	LIECHTENSTEIN	SYRIA
FINLAND	LUXEMBOURG	TUNISIA
FRANCE	MONACO	TURKEY
GERMANY	MOROCCO	

Great Britain and Ireland

ENGLAND	NORTHERN IRELAND	WALES
IRELAND (EIRE)	SCOTLAND	

South America, Central America, Mexico and the Antilles

ARGENTINA	ECUADOR	PARAGUAY
BOLIVIA	FRENCH GUIANA	PERU
BRAZIL	GUADELOUPE	PUERTO RICO
BRITISH GUIANA	GUATEMALA	EL SALVADOR
BRITISH HONDURAS	HONDURAS	SURINAM
CHILE	MARTINIQUE	URUGUAY
COLOMBIA	MEXICO	VENEZUELA
COSTA RICA	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	VIRGIN ISLANDS
CUBA	NICARAGUA	WEST INDIES FEDERATION
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	PANAMA	

United States of America, Canada and Bermuda

ALASKA	CANADA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BERMUDA	HAWAII	

Getting Acquainted with ROTARY

IF the continued growth desired for Rotary is to be achieved, it will be the result of an *intelligent understanding* of Rotary by the *individual* Rotarian—and a practical application of this knowledge in all his Rotary activity and in his personal, business, and community life.

Suggestions given here relate to activities which have been, or might be, conducted successfully by Rotary information committees. The papers referred to below, which are available gratis upon request to the secretariat of Rotary International, explain in detail some of the many plans which have been developed for informing club members.

1. Suggestions for using this pamphlet

PLAN I. The Rotary information committee uses two copies of the pamphlet, cuts out the questions and answers, and pastes each separately on slips of paper. (In order to save time, it is suggested that questions having *long* answers, and those to which the answers are indefinite, be omitted when the questions and answers are prepared.) The questions are placed in one box, the answers in another, and shuffled. As each member enters the meeting room, he draws a question and an answer.

When the program begins, the leader asks the member who holds question No. 1 to read it. Then the leader asks the member who *thinks* he has the *answer* to question No. 1 to read it. If a member rises and reads the wrong answer, or if the member holding the correct answer fails to recognize it, a small agreed-upon penalty is exacted. If the right answer is not given, the leader reads it.

Beginning with the answer to the first question, the member who answers a question will then read the question he has drawn, and the leader again calls for the member who *thinks* he has the answer—the process being repeated until all members have had an opportunity to answer a question, or until the program time has been consumed.

PLAN II. Cut out the *questions* and place them in a hat or other receptacle. The chairman marks and retains the answers, or he may use another copy of the pamphlet, for reference. Appoint two or three members to serve as judges.

a) Place names of club members in another receptacle. Draw 6 or 8 of them and have these Rotarians take seats facing the audience. Each contestant to be given a question in turn, those missing to take their seats. The last man remaining to get a surprise award. If time permits, a second group might be chosen, and the winner from this group then competes with the winner from the first group. The final winner to receive a "grand prize."

b) OR, divide the club members into two sides, and conduct a contest similar to the old-time "spelling bee"—each member missing a question is required to take his seat.

c) OR, the slips containing the questions might be drawn, one by each member, and the names either called alphabetically or selected by lot. Those members unable to give the correct answers might be required to perform a penalty "stunt."

In all of the above cases, it would be well for the chairman to give the correct answers when not finally given by the contestants.

PLAN III. Have five new members pitted against five of the older members who have been carefully chosen for their knowledge of Rotary. In many cases, the club members will be surprised at the comparative showing made by the new members who have been chosen, of course, only after they have had a reasonable time to be informed about Rotary. Pamphlet 38 is particularly suitable for testing the broad knowledge which is so necessary to a fully-informed Rotarian.

PLAN IV. Select two teams of 10 members each, self-chosen by drawing slips marked "A" or "B". The chairman reads the first question from the pamphlet to "A" team, the second to "B" team, the third to "A" team, etc. To avoid getting the correct answer by process of elimination, allow only one answer for each question, then go to the next team with the next question. Direct the question to the team member who raises his hand first, or take them in the order in which they are seated.

If the chairman wishes, he may give the correct answer when the wrong one is given. Or, he may wait until a certain period of time has elapsed, then given the "missed" questions again, directing each question to the team which did not have an opportunity to answer the first time around.

PLAN V. A variation of Plans II and IV above would be to choose two "baseball" teams, each consisting of a manager and nine men. Select a judge who would be designated as the "umpire." Use baseball terms, such as: a right answer is a "hit," a wrong answer is an "out," etc.

PLAN VI. The Rotary information committee and club officers might give a dinner for new members and their wives, in a private dining room appropriately decorated in Rotary style. Several older Rotarians and

their wives should attend. Invite the club president to be in charge of the informal meeting. After dinner, the more experienced Rotarians, all hand-picked and after ample advance notice, will talk on various aspects of Rotary and give interesting personal experiences. Or, such meetings may be held in member's homes, as stag affairs in the manner of "fireside meetings." Pamphlet 38 is especially useful for a question-and-answer discussion period, following brief talks by older members, on such occasions.

PLAN VII. Divide the club into small groups and invite each group, in turn, to an informal meeting in a member's home. Use Pamphlet 38 as the text for instructing the members, going through the entire book, question by question, with each group. You will find that, when the time comes to serve refreshments, members will not want to quit their meeting—they will be so absorbed in the interesting discussion of Rotary which has developed. And, you will be amazed at the way in which these discussions stimulate further study and interest in Rotary on the part of all club members.

PLAN VIII. Cut out the *questions* from Pamphlet 38. Mark blank pieces of paper with corresponding numbers. Pass out an equal number of questions and numbered pieces of paper. The contest runs as follows: say a certain member has question No. 40—he asks the member who holds the piece of paper with No. 40 on it to rise: he asks that member the question—if the member misses, he pays a penalty. The member asking the question is required to judge whether the answer was right or wrong and if he misses, too, he is also penalized. The club president may act as judge of the contest. This makes for a profitable information session with all members having a lot of fun at the same time.

PLAN IX. The Rotary club publication is a tool second to none for informing the club members. Include a few questions and answers from Pamphlet 38 periodically under some heading such as "Rotary Information" or "Little Lessons in Rotary." Many club bulletin editors reproduce all the questions and answers in the pamphlet in a series in which each week one column in the bulletin is devoted to these questions and answers, taken in sequence from the pamphlet.

2. Other formal and informal Rotary information programs

The usual formal Rotary information program is to ask a member to make a talk on some phase of club activities as, for example, "club service." Paper 300, "Club Service—Outline for an Address," is available and will be helpful to the members in preparing such a talk.

Some clubs, instead of assigning a Rotary topic to one member, merely announce a subject for next week's "3-minute talk." All members are then advised to inform themselves on that topic, as any one of them may be expected to speak.

"Just a Moment, Mr. Speaker!" (Paper 312) is a quiz-type program paper, especially designed to answer clearly many current questions which club members would like to have answered. This pamphlet can be used to supplement the questions given in the paper.

"Riddles of Rotary" (Paper 262) is a paper outlining a quiz program somewhat in the nature of a panel discussion which attempts to clarify certain little-understood phases of Rotary.

"Ask 'Em Another" (Paper 265) is a popular quiz program, suitable for small clubs, in which one half of the questions used are on strictly Rotary topics, and one half are common "catch" questions designed to produce a laugh.

3. Fireside Meetings

Here is a simple, but effective, way of combining Rotary information and fellowship, which offers an excellent opportunity to use the questions and answers in this pamphlet. Divide the club into small groups — of eight or ten each. Arrange for each group to meet in the home of a member, *in the evening*. Prepare a few topics or questions for each group to discuss.

Write to the secretariat for Paper 238, which contains detailed suggestions for planning "Fireside Meetings"; ask also for Paper 506, "Have You Read *Service Is My Business*?" and see how the fireside meeting technique has been directed towards the avenue of vocational service. Paper 393, "Let's Talk It Over," will be helpful to those clubs interested in setting up and conducting round-table discussions.

A special manual for leaders of fireside meetings is available at 15c a copy. Entitled "Discussion With A Purpose," it suggests how fireside meetings can be organized to bring in the entire membership of a Rotary club, how they can be conducted to evoke the maximum participation and how they can be guided to produce definite results in Rotary service. Specimen outlines provide the leader with specific questions and stimulants to purposeful discussion in each of the four avenues of service.

4. Club Forums

The program planning committee of Rotary International particularly suggests club forums as an effective means for informing club members. Write to the secretariat for Paper 240, "Manual for Leader—Club Forums." Then arrange for an evening meeting, to which ALL of the club will be invited. Select a well qualified member to serve as the forum leader. Decide which phase of Rotary service (club, vocational, community, or international) most needs emphasizing. Hold your first forum on this avenue of service, then follow with similar meetings on the other services.

5. Informing the New Member

"The Making of A Rotarian" — Sound filmstrip. A 15-minute visual aid dramatizing the recommended method of selecting, electing, introducing, educating and assimilating a new Rotarian. *Filmstrip, each, \$7.25; record, each, \$2.50.*

Many clubs present each new member with one or more of the following:

Adventure in Service — A book written especially for the new member. It tells the amazing story of Rotary, its origin, its program, its scope and influence. Bound attractively in cloth and illustrated, it contains a presentation page for inscribing the new member's name, date of admittance, and signatures of club president and secretary. \$1.00 each.

Service Is My Business — Practical human relations in business and industry. Covers such vocational service topics as relations between employer and employee, buyer and seller, salesman and client, competitors, etc. Bound attractively in cloth. \$1.00 per copy.

Seven Paths to Peace — The answer to the individual's question, "What Can I Do?," is given in terms of the actual efforts in waging peace by individual Rotarians around the world. Based on the outline of policy in international service, this book can be shared and discussed with non-Rotarians. Bound attractively in cloth. \$1.00 per copy.

6. Past Presidents' Day

The men who have served their club as president possess an experience in Rotary which they can share with members to the enjoyment and benefit of all. Sometimes clubs put on a program in charge of their past presidents and find it eminently worth while.

7. Informational columns in the Club Bulletin

The columns of the club publication offer an excellent medium for acquainting members with interesting facts about Rotary. Such facts can be gleaned from this pamphlet, from exchanges, from the governor's monthly letter, from Rotary International, from *The Rotarian*, and from many other sources.

Questions and Answers

The subject matter of this pamphlet consists of questions and answers on a broad range of Rotary subjects (see "Contents," page 1). The answers to some questions are based on interpretation. In any group of Rotarians it is likely that different or expanded answers would be given to some of the questions. Providing an opportunity for members to discuss these questions and to give their own interpretations is one of the purposes of this pamphlet.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

General Information

1. What is Rotary International?

Rotary International is the association of Rotary clubs throughout the world.

2. What is the object of Rotary?

(See inside front cover of this pamphlet.)

3. How extensive is the Rotary organization?

Is the Rotary organization growing at the present time?

Approximately how many Rotarians are there?

As of 1 July 1959, there were some 480,000 Rotarians in 10,266 Rotary Clubs in 113 countries or geographical regions of the world, and the Rotary organization is experiencing a rapid growth.

(Current answers to these questions may be found in the latest issue of the "Rotary International NEWS" which is sent to your club president and secretary about once a month.)

4. Since 1910, what has been the average number of Rotary Clubs chartered each year?

About 200—an approximate average of more than one club every two days.

5. Should Rotarians hold membership in other service clubs?

Rotarians are urged to refrain from dividing their interest and energies by accepting membership in other service clubs.

6. Is a Rotarian a member of Rotary International?

No. The Rotarian is a member of a Rotary club and the club is a member of Rotary International.

7. Through what four avenues of Rotary service does each member have an opportunity to apply his effort and his talents?

In club service, vocational service, community service (including service to youth) and international service. These correspond, in general, to the four avenues of Rotary service as expressed in the object of Rotary. (See inside front cover of this pamphlet.)

8. By whom is a new Rotary club organized?

Usually by an interested Rotarian serving as a special representative of the district governor, and acting under his supervision. This new club is called a *provisional* Rotary club until it has been admitted to membership in Rotary International.

9. Can my club help in the extension of Rotary to a near-by town?

Yes. Each Rotary club should inform itself as to what near-by towns are prospective localities for new clubs and, under the supervision of the district governor, make a survey of these towns to determine whether or not they could support a successful Rotary club.

10. (a) What is the minimum number of charter members required to organize a new Rotary club?

(b) What is the charter fee for admission of a new club?

(a) 20 active members.

(b) \$100.00 (U. S. currency).

11. What are the responsibilities of the sponsor club?

Ordinarily the home club of the special representative (see question No. 8) is the *sponsor* of the new club and, as such, assumes the responsibility for:

- (a) assisting the special representative in planning and achieving the successful organization of the new club;
- (b) the early progress of the new club; and,
- (c) the guidance of the new club in its development as a unit of the Rotary movement.

12. Should the fact that a near-by community already has a service club be a determining factor as to whether an effort should be made to organize a Rotary club?

No. The decision should be based upon whether the community could support a GOOD Rotary club.

13. What is Rotary International's policy relative to additional clubs in large cities?

The by-laws of R. I. provide that, if a city, borough, or other municipal area contains within its corporate limits one or more well-defined commercial or trade centers, an additional Rotary club may be organized in each such center and admitted to membership in R. I., provided that the Rotary club or clubs relinquishing territory in which such additional club is to be organized shall first approve the organization of the proposed additional club. (See Section 1(b), Article I, By-Laws of R.I.)

14. What is meant by the "standard club constitution."

The Los Angeles convention (1922) adopted a standard club constitution

which, as amended by the convention from time to time, must be adopted by all Rotary clubs admitted to membership in R. I. subsequent to 6 June, 1922.

15. Who prepares the by-laws for a new club?

The board of directors of R. I. provides a recommended set of by-laws for adoption by new clubs. However, clubs may make changes in the by-laws provided such changes are not out of harmony with the standard club constitution or with the constitution and by-laws of R. I.

16. How may the club constitution and by-laws be amended?

The constitution only by a majority vote of the delegates at an international convention. Club by-laws usually contain provisions for amendments. The recommended club by-laws provide for a two-thirds vote of the club at a regular meeting. In any case, amendment of club by-laws should be in harmony with the constitution and by-laws of R.I., and with the club constitution.

17. Should one Rotary club call upon another for contributions or subscriptions?

Not until it first secures an authorization from the board of directors of Rotary International.

18. May Rotary clubs, as such, join other organizations?

No. A Rotary club as a unit of R.I. should not become a member of any other organization.

19. How may a club lose its membership in Rotary International?

1. By failing to pay dues or other financial obligations to Rotary International.

2. For cause.
3. By resignation.
4. By failing to function.

20. Who was the founder of Rotary?

The late Paul P. Harris, of Chicago, Illinois.

21. Where was the first Rotary club meeting held and in what year?

In Chicago, in 1905.

22. What club bears "No. 1" on its charter?

The Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

23. Why was the name "Rotary" adopted?

In the beginning the meetings were held in *rotation* at the offices of the members.

24. When was the national organization formed?

In 1910 in Chicago, at a convention of the 16 clubs then in existence. Sixty delegates were present.

25. When did the organization become international?

With admission of Winnipeg, Canada, in 1911. At the 1912 convention, the name was changed to the International Association of Rotary Clubs.

26. What is the administrative body of Rotary International?

A board of directors, consisting of fourteen (14) members.

27. How is the board of directors composed?

President (chairman of the board)
Immediate past president*

5 directors from USA (one from each zone)

1 director from Canada

1 director from Great Britain and Ireland

5 directors from geographical groups not hereinbefore mentioned with at least one to be from Ibero-America.

President-elect (ex-officio)*

**For status of the president-elect and the immediate past president as members of the board, see Art. X, Sec. 2, Interim Provision, of the By-Laws of R.I.*

28. Are the district governors officers of Rotary International?

Yes. They are nominated by their respective districts and are elected at the annual international convention.

29. When does the fiscal Rotary year commence?

1 July.

30. (a) What is meant by a district in Rotary, and

(b) What is the number of our district?

(a) A limited territory within which a group of clubs are associated for administrative purposes.

(b) No.....

31. What is the basic qualification for the office of district governor?

He must be an active, or a past service, or a senior active member in good standing of a club in the district by which he is nominated.

32. Who is the governor of our district?

The governor of our district is.....
.....

33. What means have been established for acquainting the governor with the duties and responsibilities of his office?

Preceding the international convention, a meeting called the "international assembly" is held at a place designated by the board of directors. This is attended by general officers, *district governors nominee*, committee chairmen of Rotary International, and others designated by the board. The purpose is to confer and plan cooperatively the work and activities of Rotary International and its member clubs for the ensuing year, and to give opportunity for Rotary education, instruction in administrative duties, and fellowship to those in attendance.

34. What are district assemblies; and when are they held?

A business meeting of the incoming presidents and secretaries of all clubs in the district with the district governor and such others as the board may designate for the purpose of conference and receiving information as to club administration and club activities. They are held annually, in April or May.

35. Why should club presidents and secretaries-elect attend the district assembly?

It is their school of instruction, as well as a joint sharing of local and district plans and objectives. So essential is this assembly to successful club administration that it is strongly urged that acceptance of the obligation to attend be a prerequisite to election to these offices.

36. What is the district conference?

A district conference is held annually in each district at such a time and place in the district as agreed upon by the governor and the presidents of the majority of the clubs in the district, provided that dates selected are not the same as those selected for the district assembly, the international assembly or the international convention. The purpose of the conference is to further the program of Rotary through fellowship, inspirational addresses, and the discussion of matters relating to district affairs and R. I. generally.

37. Does district conference action bind Rotary International?

No. The district conference is not a legislative body, but it may adopt resolutions recommending action or legislation to R. I.

38. Who should attend the district conference?

All of the Rotarians of the district, and their ladies, should be encouraged to attend the district conference.

39. Where is the central office of the secretariat of Rotary International?

The central office of the secretariat occupies Rotary's own headquarters building located at 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.

40. Does the secretariat have any other offices?

Yes, one in Zurich, Switzerland, that is a service center for district governors and clubs located principally in the Continental European, North African and Eastern Mediterranean region. (There is also an office—head-

quarters of Rotary International in Britain and Ireland—in London that serves the clubs in Great Britain and Ireland.)

41. How is Rotary International financed?

The principal sources of the revenue of R.I. are per capita dues from member clubs; charter fees from new clubs; subscriptions and advertising income from *THE ROTARIAN*, and *REVISTA ROTARIA*; and interest on investments.

(See chapter on "Financial Matters," Pamphlet 35)

42. What are per capita dues?

The by-laws of R.I. provide that each club shall pay to R.I. for each and every active, past service and senior active member of such club annual per capita dues of \$6.00, payable semi-annually on 1 July and 1 January of each year, based on the number of members of the club on said dates.

43. What is the legislative body in Rotary International?

The international convention of delegates from all Rotary clubs throughout the world.

44. Is there any general principle controlling the location of the convention city?

Yes. A resolution adopted at the 1929 (Dallas) convention provided that the annual convention should be held outside the U.S.A. at least once every four years.

The holding of a convention in Lucerne, Switzerland, in 1957, brought to eleven the number of conventions held outside the United States.

45. Does the individual Rotarian have an opportunity to discuss and voice an opinion on proposed legislation prior to final action by the convention?

Yes. All proposed enactments and all resolutions that have been received in advance are published in time for each Rotary club to give consideration to such proposals. At the annual convention, in even years, the delegates from the individual clubs are given an opportunity to debate the merits of all proposed legislation and vote thereon.

46. What is the Council on Legislation?

The council on legislation, which meets in each even-numbered year as part of the convention, is a representative, deliberative body. It considers all proposed legislation and reports its recommendations thereon to the convention for such final action as the delegates may determine. The council is composed of over 260 representatives from every part of the Rotary world. Its membership includes one representative of the clubs of each duly constituted district of R.I., elected by the clubs, representatives of non-districted clubs, representatives-at-large, four past presidents, and the chairman of the council, as voting members; and certain others who are non-voting members.

47. What is (a) an enactment; and, (b) a resolution? (See above question.)

- (a) An enactment is convention legislation which amends the constitution of R. I., the by-laws of R. I., or the standard club constitution. (See Question 14.)
- (b) A resolution is action by the convention of R. I. which expresses

the opinion of the convention, or which establishes or revokes a policy or procedure without amending the constitution or by-laws of R. I. or the standard club constitution.

48. What business does the convention of Rotary International transact?

It elects a president, a treasurer, a board of directors, and district governors, and takes action upon such proposed enactments and resolutions as may be presented to it.

49. How many delegates is each Rotary club entitled to send to any Rotary convention?

Each Rotary club is entitled to one delegate for each fifty of its members, or major fraction thereof, honorary members excepted, based upon the membership of the club on its last meeting day in the third month preceding the month in which the convention is held. Each club is entitled to at least one delegate.

50. May clubs be represented by proxy at the international convention?

Yes. If unrepresented at the convention, any club may designate as its proxy any active, past service, or senior active member of its own club or of any other Rotary club within its own district. Clubs not located within a district may designate as the proxy any member of similar status of any Rotary club, wherever located.

51. What are the vocational craft meetings which are a feature of most Rotary International conventions?

Rotarians attending the convention meet in groups with others of the

same or allied classifications to discuss the problems and opportunities of vocational service in their crafts. Since the participants are drawn from many different countries, from all parts of the world, some very interesting and inspiring viewpoints are often expressed at these vocational craft assemblies.

52. Describe the emblem of Rotary International.

A gear wheel with six spokes, 24 cogs and a keyway, colors, royal blue and gold, inscribed with the words "Rotary International."

(See Pamphlet 35 for detailed description)

53. Has the Rotary emblem an official meaning?

It has no official meaning, but various Rotarians have made inspirational and beautiful interpretations of its significance to them.

54. May Rotarians use the Rotary emblem on their business stationery, or in any other commercial manner?

No. The emblem should not be used in this way.

55. Is it permissible to superimpose another emblem or design on the Rotary emblem, or to use the emblem in conjunction with any other emblem?

No.

56. Who is the president of R.I.?

(See current edition of the OFFICIAL DIRECTORY)

57. What is the attitude of Rotary on politics?

The general welfare of the community is of concern to the members of each club and the merits of any public question involving such welfare may be fairly and intelligently studied and discussed before a club meeting for the enlightenment of its members in forming their individual opinion. However, the club should not express an opinion on a pending controversial public measure; nor should it endorse or recommend any candidate for public office, nor discuss at any club meeting the merits or demerits of any such candidate.

58. What is a Rotary Round Table?

Any gathering of Rotarians for the purpose of Rotary fellowship or for

discussing *unofficially* a specific subject. The term is also applied by some clubs to an informal luncheon which is held daily (except on the day of the regular luncheon) for those members of the club who desire to have luncheon together between regular meetings of the club. It is NOT a meeting at which a member may receive credit for attendance.

59. What is the semi-annual report?

The report which each club makes to R. I. on 1 July and 1 January of each year, certifying to the board of R. I. the number of its members on such dates. These reports are used as the basis on which the club makes payment to R. I. for per capita dues. (See Questions 41 and 42.)

Club Service

60. What is meant by club service?

"Club service" means those things that a Rotarian does to help make successful the administration of his Rotary club, by being present at its meetings, participating in its fellowship, taking part in its programs, serving on committees, and serving as an officer, paying his dues, and representing the club in activities outside the club, such as: informing non-Rotarians as to the object of Rotary; speaking at other Rotary clubs; attending intercity meetings, district assemblies, district conferences, representing his club in organizing new Rotary clubs.

61. Who is in charge of club service activities?

The president appoints one member of his board of directors to be responsible for club service activities.

62. What is the feeling of the board of directors of R.I. regarding advancement in office in a Rotary club?

That it is desirable—

- (a) that a club director shall have served as chairman of a club committee; and,
- (b) that a club president shall have served as a club director or a club secretary.

63. What club committees are engaged in club service activities?

Classifications, membership, program, fellowship, Rotary information, public information, attendance, and the magazine committees, and such other committees as may be appointed on particular phases of club service to carry out the program of Rotary.

64. What is the governing body of the individual club?

Its board of directors.

65. Is a decision of the club board of directors final?

Yes, subject to appeal to the club. The decision of the board may be reversed by a two-thirds vote of the club, a quorum being present at a regular meeting, due notice in advance having been given.

66. What is the club assembly?

A meeting of the officers, directors, and committee chairmen of a club for the purpose of coordinating and developing the program of Rotary within the club.

67. What are the kinds of membership in a Rotary club?

Active (including additional active), senior active, past service, and honorary.

68. What are the qualifications for active membership in a Rotary club?

Each active member shall be an adult male person of good character and good business or professional reputation engaged as proprietor, partner, corporate officer, or manager, of any worthy and recognized business or profession; or holding an important position in an executive capacity with discretionary authority in any worthy and recognized business or profession; or acting as the local agent or branch representative of any worthy and recognized business or profession, having entire charge of such agency or branch in an executive capacity; and personally and actively engaged, within the territorial limits of this club, in the business or profession in which he is classified in the

club and having his place of business located therein.

(Club Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 2.)

69. How may an active member lose his membership in a Rotary club?

By ceasing to be personally engaged, within the territorial limits of the club, in the classification of business or profession under which he is classified or ceasing to have his place of business therein.

By severing his connections with his business establishment (although his kind of business may remain the same).

For cause.

By non-payment of dues to the club. For failure to comply with attendance requirements.

By resignation.

70. What is an additional active member in a Rotary Club?

Any active member of a Rotary club may propose and the club may elect to active membership one additional man from the concern or establishment with which the proposer is connected, whose classification shall be the same as that of the proposer.

Qualifications — The qualifications for additional active membership are the same as those required for active membership. (See Question No. 68.)

Termination—Additional active membership terminates automatically upon the termination of active membership of the proposer or in event the original active member becomes a senior active member of his club. The membership of the additional active member may also be terminated for the same reasons as set forth for active members.

(See Question No. 69.)

71. What is past service membership in a Rotary club?

A former active member of a club whose active membership was terminated because of his retirement from active business or professional life, may be elected a past service member in this club provided he has been an active member in one or more clubs for five or more years. Such former member may be elected to past service membership at the time of, or at any time after, the termination of his active membership in a club, provided he has all the other qualifications for past service membership.

Termination—Past service membership shall automatically terminate if, and when, a past service member re-enters active business or professional life, or if, and when, he ceases to reside within the territorial limits of this club or within the surrounding area.

72. What is senior active membership?

Any active member of this club who now is and has been an active member of this or other clubs for a total of fifteen or more years, or who is of the age of sixty-five or more after having been an active member of one or more clubs for a total of five or more years, or who is a present or a past officer of Rotary International, or any past service member of this club who had been an active member of this club and who, at the time he ceased to be an active member of this club, had the qualifications for senior active membership as hereinbefore set forth, *who has exercised his option* to become a senior active member; or any former active member of any club, who was eligible to senior active membership, at the time he ceased to be an active member of a club, provided such former member resides within the territorial limits of this

club or within the surrounding area, who has been *elected* to senior active membership by the club.

Termination—Senior active membership shall automatically terminate if, and when, an *elected* senior active member ceases to reside within the territorial limits of this club or within the surrounding area.

73. May a former member of another Rotary club be elected to senior active membership by a club in which he never held regular active membership?

Any Rotary club may elect to senior active membership any *former* active member of *any* club *who was eligible* to senior active membership at the time he ceased to be an active member of a club, provided such former member resides within the territorial limits of this club or within the surrounding area.

(Club Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 9)

74. What are the qualifications for, and privileges of, honorary membership in a Rotary club?

A male person who resides within or who has resided within the territorial limits of the club and who has distinguished himself by meritorious service in the furtherance of Rotary ideals there or elsewhere may be elected to honorary membership in the club.

Privileges—Honorary members shall be exempt from payment of admission fees and dues, shall have no vote and shall not be eligible to hold any office in the club; shall have no interest in any property of the club; shall not be considered as representing a classification, but shall be entitled to attend all meetings and enjoy all other privi-

leges of the club. No honorary member of this club is entitled to any rights or privileges in any other club. (Club Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 11(b))

Termination—Honorary membership terminates automatically on the thirtieth day of June next after the date of election, but the club board of directors may, by resolution, continue the honorary membership from year to year.

75. Are there any provisions for diplomatic or consular membership in a Rotary club?

Yes. In those localities where the business of foreign government representation is relatively important, the R.I. board of directors recommends that a fuller representation of consular and diplomatic service might be obtained by the admission of such representatives as honorary members.

76. What is the principle of membership?

That active membership in a club shall consist of but one man in each classification of business or profession excepting the newspaper classification and excepting the provisions for an additional active member.

77. Why does Rotary limit membership in a club to but one man from each classification (newspaper classification excepted)?

These are the principal reasons:

1. Because it enables the club to be a true cross-section of the industrial and professional life of the community, and prevents the club from being dominated by any one business group.
2. Because it develops fellowship based on diversity of interest instead of similarity of interest.

78. What is the principal difference between the duties of the classifications and the membership committees in regard to proposals for new members?

The *classifications* committee passes on the eligibility of a proposed member from the standpoint of *classifications* while the *membership* committee passes on the applicant's qualifications from the *personal side*—his character, business, social, and community standing.

79. What is the "Outline of Classifications"?

A useful book, of over 200 pages, listing the more common divisions of business and professional services for the purpose of assisting the club in establishing its roster of classifications. It is an indispensable guide for the membership and classifications committees, containing instructions for planning and making a classification survey. (See Questions 81 and 82.)

80. How, in general, are Rotary classifications arranged in the "Outline of Classifications"?

- (a) The more common phases, or divisions, of commerce, industry, professions and institutions have been segregated into groups of related or allied classifications, with such group headings as AGRICULTURE, COAL INDUSTRY, etc.
- (b) Under each group heading are listed various classifications which are commonly used to cover the principal and recognized activities found in the average community.

81. *From a classification standpoint, what is the basic tool in maintaining club growth?*

A roster of filled and unfilled classifications.

82. *How is the list of filled and unfilled classifications obtained?*

By making a thorough classification survey of the community in which the club is located—to serve as an index of the business and professional activities found within the territorial limits of the club.

83. *Is it permissible to use a classification which does not appear in the "Outline of Classifications"?*

Yes. Some activities exist in certain communities which will not be found in the Outline. When such activity is a *distinct or independent* service to society, it may be used as the basis for establishing a classification which does not appear in the Outline.

84. *Does a member's classification describe his position with his firm or the business in which he is engaged?*

The business (service to society) of the firm in which he is employed.

85. *If a Rotarian removes from one city to another and his classification is open in the club in the adopted city, may he have his membership transferred to that club?*

No. He must again be properly proposed and regularly elected.

86. *How may a Rotarian protect his membership if obliged to miss meetings of his club?*

By make-up at meetings of other clubs within six days before or after the regular meeting day of his own club. If he must miss more than three consecutive meetings of his club, and cannot attend another club during that time, he may be excused for good and sufficient reason by the board of directors of his club but will not receive attendance credit.

87. *Must a Rotarian attend 60% of the meetings of his own club to retain membership?*

No. The 60% must be maintained at meetings of Rotary clubs within the first or second six months period of his club's fiscal year.

88. *What special provision relative to attendance is made for past service and senior active members?*

Any senior active or past service member who, because of protracted ill health or impairment, is physically unable to comply with the provisions of this section may, during the period of its continuance, upon application to the board, be excused from complying with attendance requirements and his absence shall not be computed in the attendance record of the club. (*Attendance requirement as amended by 1952 convention.*)

Any senior active or past service member who has been a member of one or more Rotary clubs for in the aggregate twenty years or more, and has reached the age of sixty-five years, may notify the secretary in writing of his desire to be excused from complying with attendance requirements. If approved by the board such member's attendance or absence shall not be

computed in the attendance record of the club. (*Attendance requirements as amended by 1954 convention.*)

NOTE: For additional questions and answers relative to attendance, see "Rotary Club Attendance Rules," (Pamphlet No. 21).

89. *When a Rotarian visits another Rotary club where he is not personally known, how should he introduce himself?*

By presenting his Rotary membership card. (Which should be up to date at all times.)

90. *Should a visiting Rotarian, not an invited guest of the club or of an individual member of that club, permit the club visited to pay for his luncheon or dinner ticket?*

No. Under the conditions stated above, a visiting Rotarian should always be permitted to purchase his own ticket in accordance with the established Rotary practice.

91. *What should a Rotary club do if approached by someone who says he is in need of financial assistance?*

Under such circumstances it is wise for the club to verify the visitor's Rotary membership by a telephone or telegraph message to the club in which he claims membership. If the request is a bona fide one, the visitor will have no hesitancy in cooperating with you in verifying his credentials.

92. *Can a Rotary club retain in its membership one of its members who is called into full-time military or government service during a national emergency?*

Yes. The club may grant such a member a leave of absence for the duration of the emergency with credit for attendance.

93. *Is it customary for Rotarians to call each other by their first names?*

In many clubs it is customary, in some it is expected, in others it has not come into use.

94. *What particular attraction does Rotary provide for the individual member?*

Rotary fellowship. Each Rotarian has an opportunity to know intimately other business and professional men in the community with whom he might never have become acquainted.

95. *What is the feeling with regard to the raising of funds by lotteries or raffles, or mailing raffle tickets to other Rotary clubs or non-Rotarians to assist in fund raising?*

It is assumed that the activities of a Rotary club will always be such as to promote the highest regard for the organization on the part of both Rotarians and non-Rotarians. Therefore, it is expected that no Rotary club will raise money by lotteries or raffles in a country where such activity is not looked upon with complete favor.

96. *In addition to the regular club program, how can the weekly meeting be used to good advantage in helping to keep members informed on the program of Rotary?*

By devoting three to five minutes at the opening of each meeting for the purpose of presenting interesting and timely thoughts on Rotary—its procedure, principles, world-wide significance, and coming important events.

97. What aids are provided club committees by Rotary International?

- (a) Committee leaflets are distributed by the club president prior to the beginning of each new Rotary year.
- (b) Other printed material as listed in the "Catalogue" (Pamphlet 19). In addition to printed pamphlets, books, etc., the catalogue lists all standard forms, cards, etc., required for club administration. A revised edition of the catalogue is sent to the club secretary at the beginning of each year.
- (c) Bi-monthly "Program Ideas."
- (d) Releases prepared for special events, such as Rotary anniversary, "Rotary's Magazine Week," etc.
- (e) Periodic special mailings of timely material to certain club committee chairmen upon authorization by the club president.
- (f) Supplemental papers describing club programs or activities.

98. What is the first and foremost tool available for a complete understanding of Rotary procedure?

The Manual of Procedure (Pamphlet 35), a reference book on policies and procedures, interpreting the fundamental laws of Rotary International. It has evolved, developed, and been perfected through the combined thinking and practical experience of all the member clubs of R.I.

99. What are the supplemental papers referred to in Question No. 97?

Rotary informational material, mostly in specialized fields of Rotary service.

New papers are prepared regularly as older ones are brought up to date or discarded. Four lists of these papers are available on: "Club Service," (No. 200); "Vocational Service," (No. 500); "Community Service," (No. 600); and "International Service," (No. 700). Any of these lists, and single copies of the papers, will be furnished free upon request to the Secretariat of R. I.

100. Is there a Rotary song book available for use by Rotary clubs?

Yes. It contains 46 Rotary songs, and 82 non-Rotary songs in addition to the national anthems of 16 countries.

101. Does Rotary have an official song?

No. However, there are a number of Rotary songs in the Rotary song book which are popular among the many Rotary clubs where singing is a common practice.

102. What is the official magazine of R.I.?

"THE ROTARIAN," a monthly magazine whose editorial and business offices are in Evanston, Illinois. A Spanish edition called "REVISTA ROTARIA," circulates among Rotarians in Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries.

103. Are there any other Rotary publications?

Yes. "Rotary," in Great Britain and Ireland, and a score or more of other area or district publications issued in many parts of the world in various languages.

104. What is the "Rotary International NEWS"?

The "Rotary International NEWS" is a printed official communication issued from time to time by the secretariat (central office) to the presidents and secretaries of Rotary clubs.

105. Can other club members receive the "Rotary International NEWS"?

Yes. Although not for general distribution, subscriptions are available to individual club members at \$2.00 per year. See "Catalogue" (Pamphlet 19).

106. What is the "Official Directory"?

The *Official Directory* is a booklet issued once a year by R.I. containing a list of all Rotary clubs in the world and showing the names and addresses of the president and the secretary of each Rotary club and the place, day and time of the meeting, also a list of the international officers and committees, and other information of interest and value.

107. Is the "Official Directory" for general distribution to club members?

Yes. Rotarians, especially those who travel extensively, are urged to carry a copy of this book with them to help them in locating clubs for attendance make-up. Copies may be obtained through the local club secretary. The *Official Directory* is not, however, to be used by Rotarians or non-Rotarians as a commercial mailing list.

108. What book is especially recommended for gift presentation to new club members?

Adventure in Service — an illustrated book, attractively bound in cloth, containing basic Rotary information and historical highlights, designed to serve as a permanent and attractive memento of the new member's admittance to Rotary. It is provided with a presentation page on which may be inscribed the name of the new member; also places for the signatures of the club president and the secretary, and date of presentation.

Vocational Service

109. What is meant by vocational service?

The obligation of each holder of a classification in Rotary to share the ideal of service in all the relationships of his business or profession with others who are not Rotarians.

110. Who is in charge of vocational service activities?

The club president appoints one of the members of his board as *chairman* of the vocational service committee.

111. What vocational service subcommittees are recommended for Rotary clubs?

- (a) Buyer-seller relations
- (b) Competitor relations
- (c) Employer-employee relations
- (d) Four-Way Test
- (e) Occupational information
- (f) Trade associations

112. What would be the objectives of a committee on trade associations?

To stimulate Rotarians to belong to their trade associations and through

them to work for the adoption and observance of high standards in business and professions.

113. *May other subcommittees be appointed under the vocational service committee?*

Yes. Other subcommittees may be substituted or added, according to local need.

114. *What is "Service Is My Business"?*

Rotary's 140-page book on vocational service. It attempts to give a clear and precise understanding of the subject. The story is told in the simple terms of actual experiences and stresses the dominant impulse of vocational service — "helpfulness to others." Opportunities to serve through the second avenue will be apparent to all who read the book.

115. *How may "Service Is My Business" be used?*

In addition to employing it as an aid in the preparation of club programs, Rotary clubs are encouraged to urge each member to read this book. To promote this result, many clubs use the book as a presentation piece for new members. Other clubs have distributed copies of the book to non-Rotarians in their communities.

116. *What is the attitude of Rotary relative to Rotarians joining their trade or professional associations?*

The board of directors of R. I. has recommended that "each and every Rotarian" join his trade or professional association and work for the improvement of competitive and other relationships.

117. *What attitude does Rotary take on the adoption of codes and standards of correct practice in different businesses, professions, and crafts?*

Rotary encourages each Rotarian to help to secure the adoption of a suitable code of correct practice, and then to support the code against any tendency to deviate from it.

118. *What is "The Four-Way Test"?*

A convenient measuring stick for all human relations, consisting of four simple statements, as follows:

1. Is it the *truth*?
2. Is it *fair* to all concerned?
3. Will it build *good will* and *better friendships*?
4. Will it be *beneficial* to all concerned?

The Four-Way Test* was originated by Rotarian Herbert J. Taylor, of Chicago, in 1933, as a step in saving a business on the verge of bankruptcy. It proved so successful that R. I. adopted it as a part of the vocational service program. In 1954, Rotarian Taylor transferred the copyright to R. I.

119. *In what way are Rotarians sharing The Four-Way Test with others who are not Rotarians?*

In their own offices and factories, employees are asked to memorize The Four-Way Test and use it in every decision and transaction.

Customers, suppliers and competitors are invited to make The Four-Way Test their guide in all relations.

Posters, plaques and folders telling the story of The Four-Way Test are

displayed and distributed.

The Four-Way Test Plan is introduced into the life and work of local schools.

120. *What are some vocational service projects that may be sponsored by a Rotary Club?*

- (a) Club survey to determine how many members belong to their trade or professional associations;

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- (b) courtesy contest;
- (c) series of fireside meetings;
- (d) business clinic;
- (e) an exhibit;
- (f) a "peddlers' picnic;"
- (g) a business relations conference;
- (h) a campaign to stimulate the use of The Four-Way Test in community, business, professions, legislatures, and schools.

121. *What is a "peddlers' picnic"?*

An outing sponsored by businessmen of the community for the salesmen who call on them.

122. *What is a "courtesy contest"?*

The Rotary club offers prizes for the best letters describing acts of service by salespeople in the community. Much publicity is given to the con-

test in the local newspaper with pictures of the winners, the salespeople and their employers at the club meeting where the awards are made.

123. *Why is occupational information considered to be a vocational service activity?*

In sharing their experience with youth seeking information about a career, Rotarians can stress the service opportunities in their occupations.

124. *How may each club member be given a personal share in vocational service activities?*

- (1) Have each member write his own code of business or professional practices and suggest that he make practical application of his code to his own vocation;
- (2) have each member give a talk on his craft;
- (3) report to the club on attendance at meeting of trade or professional association;
- (4) put on club programs: (a) to which members may bring competitors, employees, etc.; (b) in which members may discuss vocational service problems; and
- (5) sponsor one or more of the projects suggested in the foregoing question 120.

Community Service

(Including Service to Youth)

125. *What is meant by community service?*

Community service means those things that a Rotarian does, either as an individual or in conjunction with others, which demonstrates his thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to others in the

community, such as taking an active personal interest in his community and its people — studying their needs and problems, and how to solve them; taking an active interest in youth; promoting goodwill between his town and surrounding rural community.

126. Who is in charge of community service activities?

The club president appoints one of the members of his board of directors as *chairman* of the community service committee.

127. What community service subcommittees are recommended for Rotary clubs?

- (a) Boys and Girls Week
- (b) Community Safety
- (c) Crippled Children
- (d) Rural-Urban Relations
- (e) Scholarships, awards, and student loans
- (f) Student guests
- (g) Youth

128. What is meant by rural-urban relations?

Rural-urban work covers the development of relationships and fellowship between town and country dwellers in recognition of the fact that both are mutually dependent. It is thus simply an extension of Rotary influence in community service to include the neighboring rural territory.

129. What is the attitude of Rotary relative to a club engaging in community service activity already well handled by some other organization?

A Rotary club should preferably co-operate with existing agencies. It is recommended that a Rotary club support an existing agency rather than create a new and duplicate agency.

130. What is Rotary's policy regarding community service?

In 1923 the St. Louis convention adopted the policy of Rotary toward

community service activities which has become known as *Resolution No. 34*. In substance, it states that if there is a job to be done in the community and there is no other organization there to do it, then the club might take steps to get it started and build it up as a *community project*. However—if there is a suitable organization to do the job the club should co-operate with it and strengthen its efforts, rather than attempt to *duplicate* those efforts. Clubs are requested not to endorse any activity unless they are willing and prepared to see it through to the end.

131. What, in general, is Rotary's attitude relative to a Rotary club's endorsing local projects?

That no Rotary club should endorse any project, no matter how meritorious, unless the club is prepared and willing to assume all or part of the responsibility for the accomplishment of that which it endorses.

132. What should be a club's primary objective when selecting a community service activity?

The opportunity to serve. In making such a selection, a club should seek neither undue publicity nor credit for itself.

133. What part does Rotary play in work for crippled children?

Work for crippled children has long been one of Rotary's most outstanding activities. When, in 1913, the Rotary Club of Syracuse, New York, U.S.A.,

helped its first crippled child it initiated an activity that eventually grew into one of Rotary's most outstanding services. Out of that small beginning has developed many State organizations, a National Society, and the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples. Clubs aid the blind, the hard of hearing, those having unsound teeth, as well as those suffering from other major and minor ailments.

134. Can Rotary clubs do anything about such local problems as traffic accidents and fire prevention?

- (a) Yes. By co-operating with local safety councils and with the police in their efforts to meet the immediate problem.
- (b) Yes. By co-operating with the fire prevention bureau of the municipal fire department and with the fire prevention committee of the Chamber of Commerce in education, engineering, and enforcement of fire safety ordinances.

135. What is meant by service to youth?

Service to youth means those things that a Rotarian does as an individual or in co-operation with his club to promote the physical, mental and moral well-being of boys and girls, and older youth, in both urban and rural areas. He seeks to help their development into good citizens through recreational programs, prevention of juvenile delinquency, vocational guidance and training programs, financial assistance to students and the like.

136. Through what annual observance can all Rotary clubs help to focus the attention of the community on its young people?

Boys and Girls Week — a week of events planned to focus public attention upon boys and girls and upon character-building activities and agencies for the general welfare of boys and girls. (Paper 660, "Boys and Girls Week," is available gratis from the secretariat.)

137. How can a Rotary club ascertain the needs of youth in its community?

By conducting a survey of conditions affecting youth and subsequent cooperation with existing community agencies.

138. If a child is injured while participating in a Rotary-sponsored activity, how can the club protect itself and its individual members in the event of legal action by the child's parents?

By carrying personal injury insurance.

139. What is the Rotary slogan relative to service to youth?

"Every Rotarian an Example to Youth."

140. How can Rotarians assist young people in selecting their life's work?

- (a) By vocational talks at high schools.
- (b) By furnishing temporary employment during vacation.
- (c) By tours of industries owned or managed by Rotarians.

International Service

141. What is meant by international service?

Those things that a Rotarian can do to advance international understanding, good will and peace—by getting acquainted with people of other countries—their culture, customs, accomplishments, aspirations, their problems—through personal contact in the Rotarian's own community, by travel and attendance at conventions, through reading and correspondence, and through cooperation in all club activities that will be helpful to men of other lands.

142. Who is in charge of international service activities?

The club president appoints one of the members of his board of directors as *chairman* of the international service committee.

143. What international service subcommittees are recommended for Rotary clubs?

- (a) International contacts
- (b) International information
- (c) International student projects
- (d) The Rotary Foundation.

Other subcommittees may be substituted, or added, according to need.

144. What are the duties of the international contacts committee?

To encourage fellowship, visits, inter-city meetings, correspondence, exchange of programs, and joint projects of service with Rotarians and Rotary clubs in other countries.

145. What are the duties of the international information committee?

To foster international understanding in the community in which the Rotary club is located through press, radio, school projects, and into-their-shoes conferences.

146. What are the duties of the international student projects committee?

To organize help for students from other countries, including Rotary Foundation Fellows, club or district fellowships, hospitality, and contacts for students from other countries resident at neighboring colleges and universities.

147. What is "Seven Paths to Peace"?

A book, based on Rotary's outline of policy in international service, which is addressed to the individual Rotarian who has a concern about world affairs and seeks paths of effective action. From the panorama of Rotary experience world-wide, ample demonstration is provided for the Rotarian and the non-Rotarian to choose a path to follow.

148. How may "Seven Paths to Peace" be used?

This book provides illustrations for countless talks about international service. It is being presented to club members and to guest speakers; it is being placed in schools and public libraries; it is made the subject of essay contests. Clubs are inviting their members to make it a Christmas gift to their non-Rotarian friends. Above all, it is a book to discuss in small groups

which produce decisions on action. A "Discussion Guide for Seven Paths to Peace" is available at 5c per copy.

149. What are some notable projects of international service?

Correspondence and exchange of programs with Rotary clubs of other countries, including cooperation in joint projects of service to areas of need in supplying food, clothing, books, magazines, etc.

Hospitality to youth from abroad and youth exchange on the club and district level.

Sponsoring efforts to advance international understanding in their own communities, Rotary clubs initiate institutes, film festivals, exhibits and model demonstrations in which groups of citizens represent nations other than their own as delegations in an international organization (an into-their-shoes conference).

150. What is an "international exchange" program?

A round table program on some phase of Rotary is prepared. Addressed to a club in another country and stressing particular opinions of participants, it is sent, either in writing or on recording, to the chosen club. A response in kind is suggested, and the two round tables are presented at the same time in both clubs. Tape recordings and slides are also used.

151. What is World Understanding Week?

The board of directors of R.I. authorized the week which includes 20 March each year as the occasion for simultaneous demonstrations of international service by all Rotary clubs.

152. What is The Rotary Foundation?

The Rotary Foundation was established by the 1928 convention (Minneapolis). The objective of The Rotary Foundation is the furthering of understanding and friendly relations between peoples of different nations through the fostering of tangible and effective projects, including Rotary Foundation Fellowships for International Understanding.

153. How is The Rotary Foundation supported?

By individual contributions of Rotarians, through bequests, wills, etc. Further gifts are invited in order that the program may be extended.

154. What are the Rotary Foundation Fellowships?

The Rotary Foundation Fellowships for International Understanding are university scholarships with allowable expenses for one year of study abroad by young men and young women selected for their qualifications and the promise they show for becoming influential leaders in their community and their chosen vocations. Through these Fellowships youth is served and at the same time the objective of international understanding and good will is served. There is no thought of balanced exchange of students between countries, but on the contrary the purpose is to obtain the widest possible geographical interchange of students. Including the academic year 1959-60, 1195 Rotary Foundation Fellowships have been awarded.

155. What event gave impetus to the campaign for funds for the Foundation conducted by R. I. in recent years?

Upon the death of Paul Harris,

founder of Rotary, in January, 1947, requests from many parts of the world poured into the secretariat of R. I., asking what might be done to honor him. One of Paul Harris's last wishes before he passed away, was the hope that Rotarians and Rotary clubs everywhere might be successful in advancing world understanding. It was, therefore, suggested by officers of R. I. that it would be more appropriate for individual Rotarians to make contributions to the Foundation than to contribute towards the erection of a monument in memory of Rotary's Founder.

156. When was the Rotary Foundation Fellowships idea initiated?

In 1945 (two years before Paul Harris passed away).

157. What is a Rotary Foundation Research Fellowship?

It provides for one year of specialized study by qualified persons from countries where there is little or no development in a particular field. Research Fellows learn techniques which enable them to assist the development of their home countries in such fields.

158. What is Rotary Foundation Week?

The week including 15 November is the occasion for a simultaneous observance by all Rotary clubs. It is suggested that Rotary Foundation Fellows and others give addresses on The Rotary Foundation at club meetings, educational institutions and community gatherings during the week as a means of interesting potential contributors in The Rotary Foundation.

THE FOUR-WAY TEST

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*?
- 4 Will it be *BENEFICIAL* to all concerned?

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THE ROTARY PROGRAM

WHILE all Rotary publications contain information of interest and use to Rotarians, here are five on the program of Rotary which are especially worthy of careful attention.

Adventure in Service

This book is designed specifically to give the new member basic information about Rotary, and to serve as a permanent, attractive memento of his admittance to Rotary. It is attractively illustrated, and contains a page for inscribing the new member's name, date of admittance, and signatures of the club president and secretary. 1 to 9 copies, \$1.00 each; 10 or more, 75c.

Service Is My Business

This book, attractively cloth-bound in two colors, contains many instances of Rotary influence on human relations in business and profession. Useful in conveying the meaning of vocational service to new members, competitors, key employees and youth who are choosing a career. Illustrated; 140 pages; enclosed in tissue jacket. 1 to 9 copies, \$1.00 each; 10 or more, 75c.

Official Directory

This volume is a veritable mine of interesting information. A careful perusal of its contents will suggest many possibilities for interesting "Rotary information" club programs. Copies of the *Official Directory* are sent to each club president and club secretary about 1 September. Additional copies may be secured, through the club secretary, at 50c each.

Convention Proceedings

This annual volume covers the most important features of the international convention. To make it most useful to its readers, there are a table of contents, an index, a section on convention legislation, principal speeches, reports, and many illustrations.

A complimentary copy of the proceedings, for club use, is sent to each club secretary each year. Additional copies may be secured at \$2.00 each.