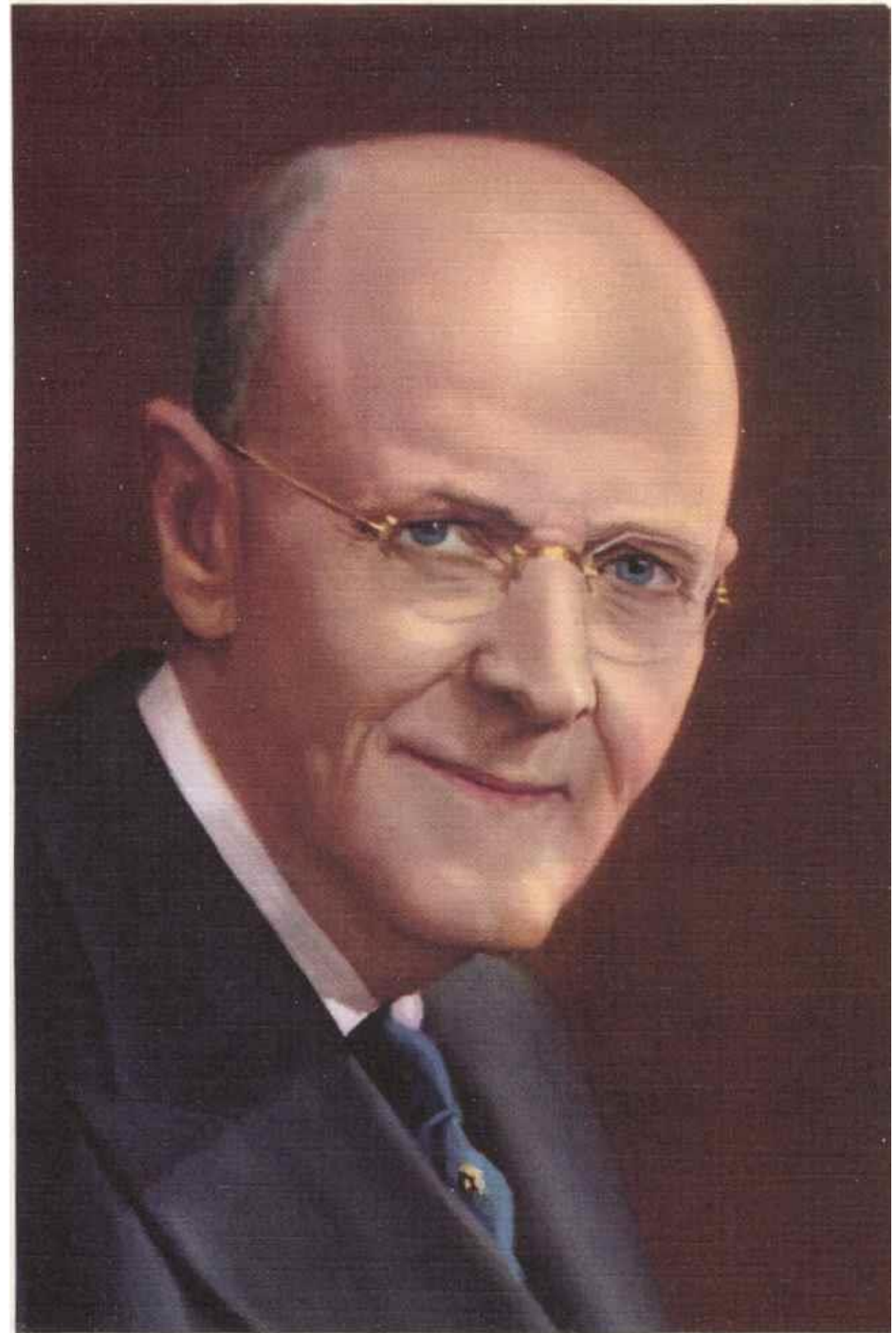


*ADVENTURE
IN SERVICE*





This copy of
ADVENTURE IN SERVICE

is presented to
Herold J. Gilboa
 Rotarian *Great Falls*

as a token of
 his admission to
 Membership in
 the

Rotary Club of *Great Falls*
Raymond F. Wirth
President
Frank M. Deaney
Secretary

DATE *Oct. 1, 1952*

*ADVENTURE
 IN SERVICE*

*The story of
 Rotary
 its origin, growth,
 and influence*



ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
 CHICAGO LONDON ZURICH

Copyright, 1949, by
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

First printing, October, 1946
Second printing, March, 1947
Third printing, December, 1947
Fourth printing, March, 1949
Fifth printing, July, 1950

Printed in the United States of America

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Adventure in Service

ticipating in the fellowship of the club luncheon or evening meeting. Here is offered to the member who would be friendly the opportunity to increase his own circle of friends. Here one will find an atmosphere of mutual confidence. Here, in the club meeting, the member may meet visiting members not only from nearby clubs, but occasionally, if not frequently, from other countries. Thus his circle of friends is limited only by the radius of his own friendly, sincere approach. Thus his perspective may be increased immeasurably.

Yes—Welcome to Rotary! But—as a new member you will want to know how the movement first started, how it grew, the development of its principles, how it has encircled the world—and more important, what Rotary has accomplished. To this end, this little volume has been written—that you may know more about the unique organization to which you now belong.

Thus—with the knowledge and background gained of this world-wide service organization—the first of its kind—you may be better equipped to assume your place as an active member, participating fully in the club program and in club activities.

How Rotary Started



THE year 1905 found Paul P. Harris, a young lawyer in Chicago, Illinois (U.S.A.), experiencing the loneliness of a big city. He was desirous of enlarging his circle of acquaintances. He wanted to know more about men engaged in other lines of business. He was anxious to increase and improve his knowledge of men by closer contact. So on the evening of February 23, of that year, this young man met with a few of his friends. He told them of his desires, and the group was soon discussing the formation of a club, the purpose of which was to be mutual helpfulness. Rotary had its beginning! The momentum created at that meeting was to carry the idea around the world!

During the formative period it was agreed that a member should be the proprietor of his business, or a partner, or a corporate officer. Meetings were to be held in the members' places of business—in rotation—so that each might obtain a better knowledge of the others. Meeting thus, in rotation, suggested the name "Rotary."

The idea proved so acceptable that the club grew rapidly, making it necessary to meet in hotels and restaurants rather than at the members' places of business.

The First Members

A brief word about those men who joined the club during the first year of its existence, and the motives for associating themselves as a "Rotary" group may prove interesting.

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In the words of Paul Harris, "All were friendly and congenial and each represented a recognized and honorable vocation different from that of the others. In some respects they were widely variant. They had been selected without regard to religious, racial, or political differences.

"The group included members of American, German,



First "identification badge" used by Rotary Club of Chicago showing early "wagon-wheel" design of emblem, forerunner of the familiar cogwheel.

Swedish, and Irish ancestry, and representatives of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths, all products of the American melting-pot, and in that respect, fitting progenitors of the international order which they were to bring into being."

There was Silvester Schiele, a coal dealer and first president of the club; and Gustavus Loehr, a mining engineer; and Hiram Shorey, a merchant tailor. These three with Paul Harris, constituted the first group gathered together in the fellowship of Rotary.

How Rotary Started

Of the original group who came into the club early in the first year all have passed on except Harry Ruggles, who is still a member of the Rotary Club of Chicago and often leads in the club singing.

What was it that brought these men together in the first Rotary club? Was it a selfish motive or was it with the thought of rendering their community a service? This can best be answered by again quoting the founder of Rotary:

"Personal ambition had been largely responsible for the grouping. United they would stand; divided they might fall. And so they helped each other in every way that kindly heart and friendly spirit could suggest.

"The purposes of early Rotary have been frequently described as selfish, and so indeed they may seem to have been.

"Whether a member was selfish or unselfish depended, of course, upon where he found his happiness. If he found it primarily in gaining advantage for himself, he was selfish. If he found it in helping friends, he was unselfish. Naturally both types of mind were represented in the early days of club number one, as is true everywhere."

A World Wide Dream?

Frequently, these or similar remarks were made to Paul Harris, "You little thought that Rotary would become the world-wide power for good that it is today. You builded better than you knew." Obviously, in those first few weeks, there must have been little thought of a world-wide organization, but very early in the growth of Rotary a "plan was conceived in anxious, earnest reflection, and painstakingly carried out."

How far the ambitions of Rotarians had progressed by 1910 can easily be ascertained by a perusal of the record

THE FOUR OBJECTS

TO encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

- 1. The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;*
- 2. 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;*
- 3. The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life;*
- 4. The advancement of international understanding, good will, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.*

Welcome to Rotary!



YOU are now a Rotarian! You are entering upon a great adventure—in new friendships, new experiences, and new services to your vocation, your community, your fellow-men. You are associated not only with the men of your community who make up your local Rotary club, but with nearly 350,000 other men of eighty-three countries, differing in language, customs and historical background, and yet alike in one respect: All are business and professional men banded together by a common ideal, commonly known as the Ideal of Service.

Important Features

You have been chosen as a member of this Rotary club because your fellow-members believe you to be a worthy exponent of your particular line of activity—and because you manifest those qualities of head and heart which equip you to interpret and impart the message of Rotary to your fellow-men.

On the other hand, you become in a way the ambassador from Rotary to your craft or profession. As such you will often find an opportunity to transmit the ideals and principles of service, which Rotary espouses, to others in your trade or profession who may be seeking, like you, to raise higher the level of trade standards or professional practices.

One of the greatest privileges of Rotary is that of par-

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of the proceedings of the first Rotary convention, held in Chicago, in August, 1910. Although most of the speakers' predictions fell far short of the actual present-day extent of Rotary, at least one of them predicted progress in the United States equal to the present realization, and even went so far as to wonder "if he dared to hope" for a world-wide Rotary.

First Public Service

Words of friendship and pleasant noon-day meetings were not enough to satisfy these early Rotarians. Things needed to be done in the community, and these men saw the need. Rotary's first public service consisted of initiating the establishment of public comfort stations in Chicago.

This first venture resulted in the enrollment, in its support, of every important civic organization in the city, and also the city and county administrations. For more than two years the fight for this civic improvement continued until eventually the first public comfort station was established.

The most significant phase of this was that it was the forerunner of countless similar services to be rendered by Rotarians throughout the world; and although of lesser significance, but interesting to note, this activity led to an expression of the prevailing sentiment by the head of the Y.M.C.A., to the effect that "The Rotary Club of Chicago has now shown reason for its existence."

As time passed practically every club member contributed some one or more serviceable ideas. Many of these ideas are in operation today; for example, the mid-day meeting; the practice of using photographs in rosters; and the presentation of papers on vocational subjects—first done by the late Silvester Schiele. In the first year, Harry Ruggles introduced club singing in Rotary.

Rotary Encircles the World



AS the result of the meeting of Manuel Muñoz, a member of the Rotary Club of Chicago, with Homer Wood, a young attorney of San Francisco, California (U.S.A.), the second club—the Rotary Club of San Francisco—was organized in November, 1908. And during the first six months of 1909, through the efforts of Rotarian Wood, three additional clubs were organized on the west coast of the United States, in Oakland, California; Seattle, Washington; and Los Angeles, California.

Fred Tweed, one of the early members of the Rotary Club of Chicago, carried the idea to the east coast of the United States when he organized the Rotary Club of New York City in August, 1909. The Rotary Club of Boston, Massachusetts, was organized in December, 1909, and each city in turn passed along the idea, until by the end of the first seven months of 1910, nine more Rotary clubs had been organized.

The First Convention

In August, 1910, the first Rotary convention was held in Chicago with Chesley R. Perry, member of Chicago Rotary and friend of Paul Harris, as the presiding officer. Twenty-nine Rotarian delegates attended this convention, representing 14 of the 16 existing clubs. It was at this meeting that the National Association of Rotary Clubs was organized, with a membership of 16 clubs and approxi-

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mately 1,500 Rotarians. A constitution was adopted and the principles of the national organization outlined in five objectives which stressed extension of Rotary, unity of effort among the clubs, development of civic pride and



That the East and the West can mix in a Rotary batter is illustrated in this cartoon, published in the Penang "Tribune" when Rotary clubs were first being organized in the Malayan Peninsula.

loyalty, promotion of honorable business methods, and the advancement of business interests of individual members.

Paul Harris was elected president of the new organization and Chesley Perry, secretary—in which capacity "Ches" served until 1942, at which time he retired after 32 years of tireless effort and service.

Rotary Encircles the World

At this first convention and again at the second convention, held in Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., Arthur Frederick Sheldon of Chicago used the words, "He profits most who serves his fellows best"; and at this latter convention, also, Rotarians from Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A., proposed as a motto, "Service before self;" out of which evolved, without official sanction, the motto of Rotary—"Service above self—He profits most who serves best."

Rotary Becomes International

Before the end of 1910, eight more clubs were organized, including one in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Thus the year 1910 marked not only the organization of the various clubs into a united body, but also the first crossing of a national boundary line.

The next history-making event in Rotary was the organization of three clubs in Europe in 1911—Dublin and Belfast, Ireland, and London, England.

At the 1912 annual convention held in Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A., the name of the organization was changed to the International Association of Rotary Clubs.

The organization continued to grow, new fields of service opening up as Rotary extended into other new countries and territories:—Scotland, 1912; Hawaii, 1915; Cuba, 1916—the Havana Club being the first club outside English-speaking countries; Uruguay, 1918; the Philippines, China, Panama, India and Argentina, 1919; Japan and Spain, 1920; South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, France, Mexico, Peru, Denmark and Newfoundland, 1921. It was during this year—1921—that the 1000th Rotary Club was organized in the historic and ancient city of York, England.

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Thus in a brief span of seven years, 1914 to 1921 (Rotary Club No. 100 had been organized in Phoenix, Arizona, in 1914) nine hundred new community cogs had been added to the perimeter of the rapidly increasing wheel of Rotary.

Despite wars and depressions—or perhaps partially be-



Few Rotary "Ladies' Nights" compare, in uniqueness, with this one held by the Rotary Club of Mansourab, Egypt, in a ceremonial tent facing the Nile.

cause of these catastrophes, which give men a common meeting ground and cause them to seek the help, comfort, and fellowship of others of their kind—Rotary has steadily grown throughout the years, drawing men of thousands of different businesses and professions, men of many political and religious beliefs, and men of all races into a world fellowship "united in the ideal of service"—so that there are now well over 7,000 clubs in 83 countries of the world comprising a total of nearly 350,000 Rotarians.

Rotary Encircles the World

Rotary's Cosmopolitanism

At one time, the membership of the Rotary Club of Shanghai consisted of thirty-eight Americans, thirty-three Chinese, nineteen British, eight Japanese, four Germans, three French, one Australian, one Bulgarian, one Canadian, one Dane, one Pole, and one Russian. At the charter presentation meeting of the Rotary Club of Cairo, fourteen different nationalities were represented. More recently, when the Rotary Club of Mombasa, chief city of Kenya, East Africa, received its charter, its membership was composed of Arabs, Indians, and Europeans.

The Rotary Club of Haifa, in Palestine, is composed of Arabs, Jews, and English. All through the bitter 1948-49 struggle this club did not miss a meeting although the meeting place was often under fire. Even more significant was the fact that this heterogeneous membership could meet and work together week after week on the common ground of Rotary.

Cosmopolitan Rotary clubs are by no means confined to countries beyond the western hemisphere. It is not at all uncommon to find the membership of clubs in the United States and Canada and Mexico and countries of South America made up of five or six or more different nationalities—all meeting and working together toward a common goal.

As a further indication of the internationality of Rotary, nine annual conventions have been convened outside of the United States—in 1921 at Edinburgh, Scotland; in 1924 and 1942 at Toronto, Canada; 1927 at Ostend, Belgium; 1931 at Vienna, Austria; 1935 at Mexico City, Mexico; 1937 at Nice, France; 1940 at Havana, Cuba; and in 1948 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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At the thirteenth annual convention in Los Angeles, California (1922), the name of the organization was changed from the International Association of Rotary Clubs to Rotary International, as it is known today.

Thus in a brief span of time—less than a score of years—a new idea had encircled the world. Rotary had in reality, as well as in name, become: *Rotary International*.



Photo, Charles F. Fisher

High up in the Andes, near the boundary of Argentina and Chile, stands this awe-inspiring "Christ of the Andes," symbolizing enduring peace between the two nations. Rotarians of both countries presented the beautiful plaque, "Service Above Self," which is seen at the base.

The Four Objects



IN the history of Rotary there is a strong parallel between the development of its ideals and objectives and the numerical growth of Rotary clubs. The more aware Rotarians became of their potential power for good within their own communities and beyond, the more rapidly the movement grew.

As early as 1906, when the Rotary Club of Chicago was giving first place, in its constitution, to "The promotion of the business interests of its members," the club added a third object: "The advancement of the best interests of Chicago and the spreading of the spirit of civic pride and loyalty among its citizens."

Here is the first indication that Rotary was already evolving into an organization in which the members were developing an idealism that would extend their efforts into wider and wider fields of service. Here was the beginning of the "service" club as we know it today.

This was not the only example of the transition that was taking place. At the 1912 convention in Duluth, Minnesota, the first truly *international* convention, the original first object, which emphasized the promotion of each others' business interests, was removed from the objectives of Rotary. Personal gain as a moving force was thus officially eliminated.

Throughout succeeding years the objects of Rotary were frequently revised. At the convention held in Edinburgh,

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Scotland, in 1921, the constitution committee offered a new "object" which was "to emphasize the international influence of Rotary." This object, in the greater part of its phraseology, is Rotary's Fourth Object as it stands today.

An Effective Force

In 1922, at the international convention in Los Angeles, California, U.S.A., when the name of the organization was changed to Rotary International, the six objects were also adopted as an integral part of the standard constitution for the individual Rotary club.

It was not until 1935, at the convention at Mexico City, that any further major changes were made. At that time the six objects were restated as *four* objects which made them more in harmony with the Aims and Objects Plan, which many clubs were adopting as their policy and procedure for club administration. Practically the same text that originally appeared as the six objects, now comprise the four objects as we know them today.

If you were to step into a Rotarian's home or place of business in any one of some eighty countries, you would most likely see displayed somewhere the Four Objects of Rotary. They have been printed and distributed far and wide. They have appeared in thousands of club publications and bulletins. They have been translated into many different languages, including Chinese and Arabic, Urdu and Hindi. They are lofty in sentiment, but not beyond the reach of the member who would earnestly strive to make them an effective force in his personal and business and civic life.

Rotary Literature



THE organization of the first Rotary clubs in the British Isles in 1911 was not the only event that made that year an outstanding one in the history of the organization. It also saw the beginning of "The Rotarian," Rotary's official magazine.

The first issue, edited by Chesley R. Perry, was published in January of that year with 5,000 copies, printed as "The National Rotarian." At the Portland, Oregon, convention, later in the year, the magazine was made the official publication of the National Association of Rotary Clubs. Chesley Perry, in addition to his duties as secretary of the association, was appointed editor and business manager of the magazine, in which capacity he served for the next seventeen years—when in 1927, an editor-manager was employed to devote his full time to the task. In 1912 the name of the magazine was officially changed to "The Rotarian."

In 1933 the board of directors of Rotary International authorized the Magazine Committee to start publication of "Revista Rotaria," a Spanish-language edition of "The Rotarian." In 1950, a French edition, "Le Rotarien," was authorized to be published quarterly.

Not only do "The Rotarian" and its other language editions disseminate Rotary news from around the world, but they interpret and provide background information on Rotary's program through articles of timely interest to members everywhere. Authoritative articles by world leaders feature each issue.



A few of the many publications issued by Rotary International as a service to Rotary clubs and Rotarians. Publications are also printed in languages other than English.

Rotary Literature

"The Rotarian" is truly a magazine that you will be pleased to have in your home, where it can be read by your family. Sons and daughters of Rotarians find it a helpful aid in their school work. Rotarians' wives draw on it heavily in preparing club papers.

Rotarians in the United States and Canada pay for their subscriptions along with their club dues. Rotarians in other parts of the world may subscribe to the magazine, or to the Spanish or French editions, through their club secretary or send their subscriptions directly to the business offices.

Other Rotary Literature

In addition to the official magazine, a number of Rotary districts, regions and groups of clubs, issue publications of local and district interest. These appear in various languages, exemplifying the far-flung character of Rotary's development. For example, the publication of the district which comprises Switzerland and Liechtenstein is printed simultaneously in three languages: French, German, and Italian. In addition, Rotary has thousands of local club publications ranging from elaborate, printed periodicals to the more simple style, each filling its own specific purpose.

Pamphlets and booklets containing program outlines, suggested discussion topics, outstanding addresses by Rotarians, and many others giving detailed information on practically every phase of Rotary are published by Rotary International. Although there is a small charge for some of this material, to cover the cost of printing, most of it may be obtained free on request from one of the following offices of Rotary International: Central Office: 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois, U.S.A.; Continental European Office: Börsenstrasse 21, Zurich, Switzerland; Office for

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Britain and Ireland: Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, London, W.C.I., England. Many of the publications can also be obtained from the secretary of your club.

The "Proceedings of the Annual Convention," containing the addresses and discussions of the convention, are published annually, and a copy sent to each club secretary. The member who reads the convention proceedings will obtain an enlarged conception of Rotary in its wide and varied fields of activity.

The new member as his interest increases will desire to learn more regarding the Rotary movement of which he has become a definite part. He will find not only much in the way of printed literature available to him, but a great deal of material comprising practical suggestions in connection with committee work and relating to that phase of service to which he may be assigned as a new member.

Rotary and the Member



FROM long experience it is realized that the new member in Rotary usually goes through a period of several weeks or several months in which he may wonder just what he should do to really "belong"—to be more than just a member.

He may have full assurance that there is an opportunity open to him through his membership in Rotary to find in Rotary's associations and fellowship a truly man-building, business-building, community-building, world-building power. And any such force, and such development, must be based upon a motive of unselfish service. This motive is well-expressed in the slogan, "Service Above Self—He Profits Most Who Serves Best," and in—

The Ideal of Service

—which he will find is frequently used and applied as a central idea in Rotary programs and activities. Rotary emphasizes the Ideal of Service—for service, in a Rotarian sense, is a mental process; it is an attitude of mind which relates persons and things with action, and is best defined thus—"Thoughtfulness of others is the basis of Service. Helpfulness to others is its expression."

The Rotary club is an association of representative business and professional men of a community who have accepted the Ideal of Service and thereby have indicated their

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desire to study and become active in this *adventure in service* as the true basis for attaining success and happiness in personal, business and community life.

Rotary Fellowship

It is an unwritten rule in Rotary that when a member is given an assignment in his club, he accepts his appointment willingly and gives his best effort.

When you are asked to serve, accept your appointment as one that offers a rich opportunity in Rotary. Do your best to serve efficiently and loyally. Through such service and the consequent closer association with fellow-members, you are sure to absorb much of the spirit and enthusiasm that permeates the whole organization. The man who derives the greatest good out of Rotary is he who gives his best service to it.

Your Rotary club has a Fellowship Committee whose duty it is to see that wholesome fellowship is developed amongst all members—old as well as new. This involves plans for seating arrangements, special social functions, fellowship programs, recognition of unusual service by club members—civic and otherwise—and many other activities to promote acquaintance and friendship.

In your travels you will discover that in some parts of the world, club members address each other by their first names or nicknames. This grew out of the custom begun by Paul Harris and his associates in the early days of Rotary. These men felt that this would help to break down barriers and further the development of friendship amongst members.

If you are a member of a Rotary club in North America, about two months previous to the annual convention, usually held in June, a district conference is held for all

Rotary and the Member

clubs within your district. If your membership is held in a Rotary club in India, New Zealand, Australia or in some parts of the British Isles this conference probably will be held at a different time of the year.

All members are welcome! If you can possibly attend, do not fail to do so. Here you will meet the officers and members of other clubs in your district. You will gain a broader outlook, meet interesting people, and make new friends. You will learn how the district functions, and you will have an opportunity to listen to interesting and informative talks on Rotary by men prominent in the organization. It is well worth the time, effort, and expense. It is here that Rotary International's governing officer of your district is nominated for the coming Rotary year. He is later elected by the annual convention.

The International Convention

Rotary International holds an annual convention—usually in June—comprising delegates from Rotary clubs throughout the world. If you want to get a full realization of the scope and color and influence and the dynamic driving force of this great world-wide organization, attend one of these conventions.

Just as the district conference offers the opportunity to extend your Rotary acquaintance beyond the limits of your own club, so the international convention gives you the opportunity to intermingle with prominent and influential business and professional men from the four corners of the earth, all brought together by the common bond of Rotary! What an opportunity there is here to make lasting friendships by the Rotarian whose own attitude is sincere and friendly!

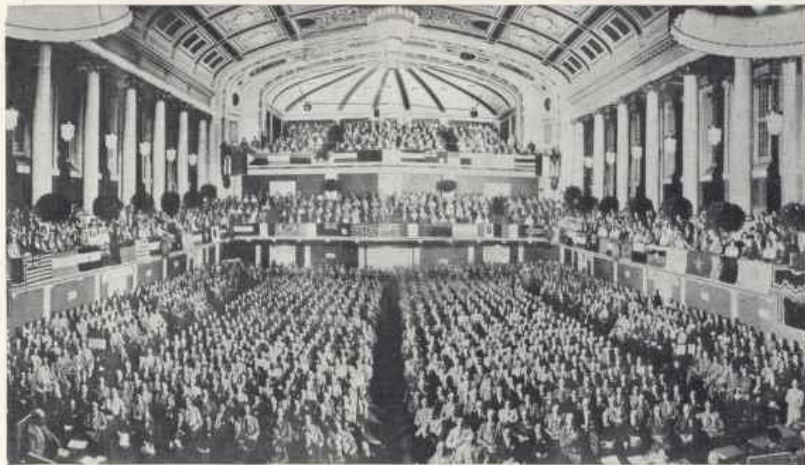


Photo: Evans, Vienna

The Annual Convention is Rotary's highest legislative body. Here delegates assemble, act on proposed legislation, meet together on a friendly basis of understanding and good-will. This is the opening of the convention in Vienna in 1931—one of the most successful and most "international" of all Rotary conventions.

Rotary and the Member

You have no doubt wondered if the wives of Rotarians have any place in the organization. Unofficially, they play a large part. They are usually interested in what is happening in Rotary. They read "The Rotarian" magazine. They are cordially invited and urged to attend "Ladies' Night" meetings, for which special programs of entertainment are always provided.

It is only natural that a Rotarian's family should be interested in the Rotary club and its varied activities. Many Rotarians' wives and sons and daughters have done much to help Rotarians "carry on," to promote acquaintance and friendship, and to make various other Rotary club projects truly successful.

Wives and children attend inter-city meetings, district conferences and international conventions. At these gatherings, enjoyable programs are invariably provided. Often special events are arranged for the sons and daughters in which they are active participants.

Attendance in Rotary

Rotary requires regular attendance at its weekly meetings. This requirement is not just a custom. It is based on many years of sound experience.

Your membership is considered of great value to *every other member in the club*. Each member desires to profit by your presence at club meetings through the personal contact he may have with you and through your personal activity and interest in the club. You personally represent your business or profession. It is the only one of its kind represented in the club membership. Your membership therefore helps to make your club, to that extent, a true cross-section of the business and professional life of the community.

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When you are absent from the meeting, other members are deprived of contact with your entire vocation.

The minimum attendance requirements have already been explained to you during your early contacts with the club. However, the minimum is far below what you will be expected to maintain. If you are to be away from your club at the regular meeting time, try to attend the meeting of some other club. Through your attendance at meetings of other clubs you will make interesting and enjoyable contacts. If business or pleasure takes you beyond the boundaries of your own country, you will find Rotary clubs in many lands throughout the world.

Wherever you may visit you will find a warm and friendly welcome, and your perspective of this great movement will be immensely broadened.

When you are traveling, procure, through your club secretary, a copy of Rotary's "Official Directory," which will give you not only the names, meeting day, and time of meeting of the clubs you wish to visit, but the names of the presidents and secretaries of those clubs. Your Rotary membership card is the only introduction you will need.

Service Through Business

You have already been informed that you represent, in Rotary, your classification in business, and Rotary looks upon you as a representative not only of your own business, but of your *vocation*. By vocation is meant the profession, business, trade, or craft of which your business is a part. Through vocational service a Rotarian is expected to render a service to his Rotary club and a service to his vocation. He can do this by encouraging high ideals and correct practices throughout his profession and in the general trade of

Rotary and the Member

which his particular business is a part. In order that the Rotarian may have a statement setting forth Rotary ideals in vocational service, the following, approved by the board of directors of Rotary International, is offered:

As a Rotarian, it is my purpose:

To regard my business or profession as my opportunity to express myself in service to society, as well as a means to material gain.

To maintain the dignity and worthiness of my calling by the acceptance and promotion of high standards and the elimination of questionable practices.

To value success in my vocation as a worthy ambition when achieved as a result of service to society but to accept no profit nor distinction which arises from unfair advantage, abuse of privilege or betrayal of trust.

To recognize that any sound transaction must be governed by practices which bring satisfaction to all parties concerned, and to esteem it a privilege, in my profession or business, to serve beyond the strict measure of duty or obligation.

The Four-Way Test

Rotarian Herbert J. Taylor, head of a large industry, believed in high principles in his personal relationships. So that these same principles might be applied to all business relationships, in 1933 Rotarian Taylor adopted the Four-Way Test on vocational service as a method of applying certain simple standards to one's business plans, poli-

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cies, statements and advertising, through subjecting any transaction to the following questions:

- first . . . Is it the *Truth*?
- second . . . Is it *fair* to all concerned?
- third . . . Will it build *good will* and *better friendships*?
- fourth . . . Will it be *beneficial* to all concerned?

As the result of a decision by the Board of Directors of Rotary International that the Four-Way Test should "be brought to the attention of the clubs as a means of furthering the vocational service phase of the Rotary program" the Secretariat has given wide distribution of it to Rotary clubs throughout the world.

The full story of vocational service, with many practical, noteworthy examples of how the Rotary ideal of service is being made to work in every-day business and professional life, is interestingly told in the book "Service Is My Business." Written especially for the individual Rotarian, this 140-page book is unique among Rotary literature because of its broad usefulness and wide appeal to both Rotarians and non-Rotarians.

First published by Rotary International in 1948, the book is now in its third English printing and already has been translated and printed in the French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Japanese languages.

The Community and Rotary



THE worth of our Rotary club is measured by the degree to which each individual member, in the words of the third object, applies the Ideal of Service to his personal, business, and community life.

Rotary operates on the principle that *he who serves must act*. Rotary is not merely a state of mind. The individual Rotarian and the Rotary club must put the theory of service into practice. It is expected that the Rotarian will translate the principles of Rotary into activity by making himself an active force in community affairs. In most of the worthwhile civic activities of our community, members of our club will be found as leaders.

Rotary clubs are urged to assume the responsibility of ascertaining the needs of their community, and, where necessary, inspire constructive action through the appropriate agency. Rotary clubs are, however, just as strongly urged to avoid duplication of effort in any activity already being effectively handled by some other organization. Likewise, where a chamber of commerce exists, a club should avoid the duplication of any of its projects, nor trespass upon its functions. However, Rotarians should be active members of their local chamber of commerce.

Activities which enlist the *individual* efforts of all Rotarians are more in accord with the spirit of Rotary



Typical of wide, active interest in crippled children's work is the program of Rotary Club of San Francisco, Cal. (U.S.A.), initiated in 1924 with establishment of "Sunshine School" (scenes shown above), later taken over by city's public school system and resulting in 1929 in a state law for education of crippled children.

The Community and Rotary

than those requiring corporate action by the club. On the other hand, every Rotary club should have some community-service activity calling for the collective action of its members. The correct application is found, of course, in a harmonious combination of individual action with corporate action.

From the seed planted by the Rotary Club of Chicago through its first civic project, has sprung innumerable community activities in which Rotarians everywhere are found active.

Aid to the Handicapped

There is probably no community activity that has been so great in its general appeal and in its humanitarian service to youth than that of crippled children's work. It all began back about 1913—eight years after the beginning of Rotary—when the Rotary Club of Syracuse, New York, became interested in the welfare of the neglected crippled children of the community.

During the next few years other Rotary clubs, one by one, assumed an active interest. A member of the Rotary Club of Toledo, Ohio, one day noticed, on one of the back streets of that city, a youngster without arms or legs, laboriously propelling himself, on a scooter-like contraption, by the forward movements of his body. The club took this boy under its wing. The members financed the necessary operations, purchased braces and other appliances. The process was long and costly, but the club never faltered.

Meantime in 1919 in Elyria, Ohio, the Rotary club, seeing the need to do something about the plight of crippled children, supported a movement to interest other clubs of

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the district in the importance of providing hospital facilities for these unfortunates. As a result of this and other efforts, the Ohio Society for Crippled Children was formed and clinics were organized and hospitals soon cooperating throughout the state.

The Work Spreads

The education—as well as care—of crippled children also began to receive attention from state authorities in Ohio and Minnesota, with the result that state legislation—directly through efforts of the Rotary Club of Columbus, Ohio—was enacted making this a state responsibility. And in Minneapolis, Minnesota, members of the Rotary club were instrumental in securing similar legislation.

The Ohio Society for Crippled Children grew into a National Society, and then—as the work spread to other countries—into the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, by which name it is known today.

No more dramatic example is needed to testify to the practical value and humanitarian appeal of such service, than the sequel to the story of the first venture of the Rotary Club of Toledo with the boy—without arms or legs—discovered on the back streets of their city. Years later, after numerous operations and experiments with modern surgical appliances, this young man walked, unassisted, into a meeting of the club, made his way to the rostrum, and looking into the faces of the astonished audience, expressed appreciation for what these men had done for him.

Rotary clubs everywhere endeavor to assist children with other handicaps. Certain clubs have given aid to the blind, by providing Braille transcribing machines, and

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subscriptions to magazines in Braille, and giving help to vocational institutes for the blind.

Other Activities

Hundreds of Rotary clubs also assist needy children having unsound teeth, defective eyesight, facial deformities, diseased adenoids and tonsils, and many other major and minor ailments which interfere with normal activity and education. There are also clubs which have directed their efforts toward the relief of crippled adults.



Typical of Rotary club efforts in behalf of crippled adults is this "Sheltered Workshop" sponsored by Binghamton, N.Y. (U.S.A.) Rotary.

What is now recognized throughout many countries as Boys and Girls Week originated as "Boys Week" through the efforts of the Rotary Club of New York City in 1920. The following year four additional cities in the United

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States sponsored the movement, and from then on interest in this work increased so rapidly that by 1927, Boys Week observances were being reported from the British Isles, Australia, Guam, China, New Zealand, Mexico, Puerto Rico, South Africa, and South America. The National Boys and Girls Week Committee for the United States was



In Lahore, India, the Rotary Club "adopts" a nearby village, working out a plan of civic betterment. Here a club official (with hat on knee) discusses social and health problems with native village leaders.

formed a few years after the initial celebration of Boys Week in New York City.

The sponsorship of boys' camps has long been popular with Rotary clubs. Likewise the sponsorship of boys' bands has been a project in great favor. The "Back to School" movement has appealed to hundreds of clubs. Countless Rotarians are giving of their time and money in helping to

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promote and sponsor Boy Scout troops. Numerous clubs have set up loan funds to aid deserving students. Innumerable clubs have assisted farm boys in getting a successful start in the business of raising and breeding livestock and in all-around, scientific farming.

More and more Rotary clubs are interesting themselves in occupational-guidance activities in which boys and girls, especially of high-school age, are given an opportunity—through actual work-shop experience—to ascertain for which vocation they are best suited and how they may train themselves for their life's work. The prevention of juvenile delinquency—through the establishment of teenage clubs, boys' clubs, athletic teams, hobby fairs, and the like—is a major activity of numerous Rotary clubs.

Citizenship activities through essay and public-speaking contests and through visits to historic sites form another part of Rotary youth service; activities for girls, such as girls' camps, girls' clubs, athletic programs and rural projects, are taking an increasing share in Rotary's youth service. Many Rotarians serve youth as leaders of organizations, members of committees, as counselors and sponsors of youth groups and in other personal ways.

Through the high-school guest plan, in which outstanding high-school junior or senior boys—the Rotarians of tomorrow—are invited to attend Rotary club meetings for a month at a time, these boys come to know and appreciate the meaning of Rotary in the home community and its wider meaning in relationship to thousands of Rotary clubs world-wide, united in the ideal of service.

The pattern of Rotary community service is as wide and varied as the countries and communities in which Rotary

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is established. Because of this wide range of projects, and because of the danger of overlapping of effort, the community may be surveyed to determine local needs—the survey frequently conducted or initiated by the Rotary club.

One of the finest examples of community activity is the combined annual fund-raising project generally known as the "Community Chest." Many Rotary clubs in the U.S.A. take an active, leading part in this work each year.

The depletion of natural resources—soil, water, forest, etc.—has far-reaching effect on a nation's whole economy. Cooperation with conservation programs is an activity in which Rotary clubs are becoming increasingly active.

Promoting friendly relations between the town dweller and the man on the farm—commonly referred to in Rotary as "rural-urban acquaintance promotion"—is an important activity of Rotary clubs everywhere. Many Rotary clubs combine this activity with rural youth service.

Although traffic regulations and customs may differ from country to country, traffic death is an international problem. More and more Rotary clubs are doing effective work in helping to reduce traffic fatalities.

In addition to the activities just mentioned, Rotary clubs and Rotarians participate in—beautifying cities; sponsoring establishment of Chamber of Commerce; citizenship campaigns for adults; promotion of fire protection, public works, etc.; providing community centers; conducting campaigns against illiteracy—and scores of other activities much too numerous to attempt to list, but equally as important to the growth and welfare of any community.

International Service



IT has been mentioned that in 1921 the "object" relative to international service in Rotary was adopted at the Edinburgh, Scotland, convention. This "object" comprises more than mere words. Through its motivation, Rotary has developed into a great world fellowship *in action*.

The War Years

In Germany, Italy, and Japan and the various occupied countries, where Rotary clubs were disbanded as a result of World War II, innumerable instances came to light of Rotarians who, at great risk and personal sacrifice, endeavored to help those less fortunate than themselves, and to uphold principles of decency and honor amongst their fellow-sufferers.

Of the many clubs in China, only seven managed to remain active during the war, meeting and working under most distressing conditions. They contributed heavily and at great sacrifice to war relief. They took care of hundreds of "war-phans," the local Chinese term adopted for boys and girls orphaned by the war. They entertained American and British fliers; maintained refugee camps; supported a school for the blind in Wuchang; sponsored a leprosy clinic; maintained beggars' camps, and did whatever else was necessary, in spite of the economic hardships of an unprecedented inflation, which sent the cost of living up as high as 6,000 to 7,000 per cent.

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The response to an urgent appeal to Rotary clubs in the United States to collect and send clothing to London, England, "ro-bomb" victims was so spontaneous and so successful that Rotary had the distinction of being invited by



Officials of the Shanghai, China, Rotary Club pose beside their mobile anti-trachoma clinic. The club provides special treatment for many of the 2,100 youngsters living in "Boys' Town," a settlement of former street urchins housed in an old jail.

Chairman Henry J. Kaiser to "spearhead" the April, 1945, United Nations drive in the United States for 150,000,000 pounds of clothing. The speedy and marked success of this campaign to collect used clothing is now a matter of record.

Through the medium of the Rotary Relief Fund, made possible by contributions from clubs all over the world, material help was given where necessity required and many

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hundreds of food parcels began threading their way to Rotarians and their families in European prisoner-of-war and civilian concentration camps. Hundreds of appreciative letters and postcards were received, many heart-piercing in their gratefulness to Rotary clubs for this splendid humanitarian service.

If space permitted mention in the same detailed way of the war work of Rotary, country by country, it would not only constitute a roster of all the countries in which there are clubs, but include every imaginable kind of war service.

The Work Continues

With the coming of peace—came also the stupendous task of rebuilding a war-ravaged Europe—and with it Rotary's opportunity as a world-wide force for international understanding, good-will, and peace.

First of all, through funds made available by the Rotary Foundation, parcels of clothing, medicine, food, and blankets continued to find their way to former Rotarians, their widows, and their children. As of April 1, 1950, more than 11,700 of these packages, averaging about \$10.00 per package, have been sent overseas by Rotary International. Rotary clubs throughout the world have supplemented this good work by sending thousands of pounds of food and clothing and in addition a tremendous volume of books and other much-needed materials for educational reconstruction.

As a new Rotarian you may not yet be familiar with the already great work of the Rotary Foundation. Through funds contributed generously by club members all over the world, Rotary International has been able to carry on much of its work in promoting the splendid world-wide Fourth

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Object program. A brief history of the Rotary Foundation and a reference to its remarkable objectives will be interesting and appropriate at this point.

As early as 1917, the need for some type of endowment fund to carry out "a great educational service to mankind" had been suggested. But it was not until 1938 that approval was given, by the San Francisco convention, to a program to raise \$2,000,000 for a Rotary Foundation—a plan that, because of the intervention of World War II, was destined to be postponed for almost another decade.

In January, 1947, as plans for reactivating the \$2,000,000 campaign were being made, Paul Harris, founder of Rotary, passed away. Remembering the great interest that Paul had always shown in the Foundation as an agency to promote the Fourth Object of Rotary, the then president of Rotary International, Dick Hedke, sent word to all clubs that a substantial Foundation Fund would be a most appropriate memorial to Founder Paul Harris. It was suggested that each Rotary club contribute on the basis of \$10.00 per member. The response was most gratifying! As of 1 April, 1950, approximately 2,000 clubs had reached a 100 per cent status on this appeal, with many other clubs contributing additional amounts. Contributions have continued to come in almost daily.

The three Objectives of the Foundation are:

- 1—The promotion of Rotary Foundation Fellowships.
- 2—The fostering of any tangible and effective projects which have as their purpose the furthering of better understanding and friendly relations between the peoples of different nations, and
- 3—The providing of emergency relief for Rotarians and their families wherever war or other disaster has brought general destruction and suffering.

International Service

The availability of funds now made it possible for Rotary International to establish the Rotary Foundation Fellowships for worthy students in their senior year in college or university. Young men and women with potential leadership qualities would be given an opportunity to continue their studies for one year in a university or college of their choice, but in a country other than their own.

An auspicious start was made with the granting of eighteen Fellowships for the scholastic year of 1947-48. They have been increased year by year. By 1950, a total of 195 scholarships had been awarded to students from 36 different countries. These students have attended or are attending 96 different schools in 27 different countries.

The granting of a Rotary Fellowship to a student is contingent upon his willingness to comply with certain conditions. One such condition is that he will agree to carry out the broad purposes of the Foundation program by taking advantage of every opportunity to promote international understanding and goodwill. The Rotary Fellow is also expected to maintain contact with the Rotary club in the city in which the school of his choice is located, and to visit as many other nearby clubs as his schoolwork will permit. The Rotary Fellowship plan is International Service of the highest order. It is the Fourth Object in action. The student becomes a potential builder of bridges of understanding between his own country and the country where he elects to study. To qualify in the first place, the student must have a wide human understanding, a faculty for making friends, a basic international mindedness, and he must have those attributes which make for leadership.

Thus the Rotary Fellowship provides countless worthwhile contacts *both ways*—in the country where he studies and in his native land when he returns home. To fellow-

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students, study groups, service and civic clubs, he can extol his native land, its customs, historical background, and its best traditions. When he returns home after his year of study, he will take with him a clearer picture of the country



General Carlos P. Romulo, president of United Nations General Assembly, greeting Rotary Foundation Fellows William R. Hayden (right) and William E. Roth (left) prior to their sailing for Europe to start their year of study.

where he has been a resident. He will know a great deal more about its people, having accepted the hospitality of private homes where he was able to exchange views on many questions with his hosts within the friendly atmosphere of the family circle.

In addition to the Rotary Foundation Fellows, there are thousands of young people attending colleges in countries far distant from their homeland. Rotary clubs in numerous

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cities where there are colleges and universities extend to these students temporary privileges as "international guests," arrange visits to local industrial plants, invite them to participate in the club program, and welcome them into the homes of members for week-end visits.

For many years, Rotary districts as well as individual clubs have given financial support to worthy young men and women eager to continue their education. In some instances the club or the district in the student's home country have joined with the district or club in the country where he will study, in providing the necessary financial means for traveling and maintenance expenses and educational fees.

In one district, comprising some seventy clubs in the United States, the student, who usually comes from some South American country, is expected to visit each club, where he talks about his homeland, its customs, its people, its history, and its problems. These club visits are usually made after the close of the school term, and the Rotarians of the district underwrite the cost of the project.

There are countless other projects in International Service that could be described. With more than 7,000 clubs in eighty-three countries, the all-over pattern of activity is one to challenge the imagination. The weekly meeting itself, with the frequent talks on world problems and suggested solutions, is a tremendous agency in behalf of international understanding and world peace. The "exchange programs" of many clubs, whereby greetings are exchanged, sometimes in the form of recordings, with overseas clubs, provide a unique, but effective, medium of promoting understanding.

The community forums, sponsored by the local club, to which the public is invited to hear outstanding speakers is

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another valuable agency in stimulating discussion on world questions. International goodwill programs broadcast over local radio stations are another valuable agency. A series of six such programs in which local members participated in round-table discussions on United Nations problems, was sponsored recently by more than 150 Rotary clubs in as many cities and towns in the United States and Canada.

Through Rotary's official magazines, "The Rotarian" and the Spanish edition, "Revista Rotaria," much has been accomplished in promoting international understanding. "Fourth Object" subscriptions, wherein members subscribe for one or both magazines for non-members in various countries, usually civic leaders or educational authorities, are most popular and thousands of such subscriptions have been contributed and are doing an effectual piece of work. Now that a French edition—"Le Rotarien"—has been established, this field of service will be immeasurably broadened.

When traveling in other countries, Rotarians usually make it a point to visit Rotary clubs whenever possible. These visits invariably result in mutually beneficial relations that continue throughout the years.

For a New World Order

At the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, California, there were forty-nine Rotarians in attendance as delegates, advisers, and consultants. Rotary International lost no time in providing Rotary clubs everywhere with background information on the Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, and San Francisco Conferences so that Rotarians might be fully informed and in a position to disseminate factual information to other groups as their contribution to international understanding.

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Rotary International has consultative status with the United Nations in the category of non-governmental organizations concerned with disseminating information. In this status Rotary continues to serve the clubs by keeping them informed about the United Nations.

After the adoption of the United Nations Charter, Rotary International published a booklet containing the text of the Charter, with explanatory comments, and pertinent questions to stimulate discussion. This booklet, published in both English and Spanish, was entitled "From Here On!" in token of the fact that *from here on* it is "the grave responsibility of the free peoples themselves to put the instrument into effective use."

In the opinion of the board of directors of Rotary International—

while Rotary International does not go on record as endorsing all of the provisions of the United Nations Charter it should encourage, foster, and support the United Nations Organization and take such steps as will inform Rotarians (and non-Rotarians) as to the purposes and far-reaching importance of the Charter.

Over 200,000 copies of the English edition of "From Here On!," now in its sixth edition, and 5,000 copies of the Spanish edition, have been distributed to Rotary clubs throughout the world and to hundreds of other organizations and institutions interested in a permanent world peace. High Schools use the booklet extensively in their classes. The Honorable Warren R. Austin, Chief U.S. delegate to UN, once stated that he kept this "priceless U.N. book" ever at hand as a reference piece.

To assist further in this broad program of information, a companion booklet to "From Here On!" was issued, descriptive of the various commissions of U. N. and the specialized agencies. Much of the program of these agencies

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Each year clubs sponsor meetings celebrating the anniversary of the U.N. organization. This one at Fredericksburg, Va., U.S.A., addressed by Dr. Hector Castro, ambassador to U.N. from El Salvador, was broadcast both locally and overseas.

closely resembles Rotary's program for human welfare and better understanding. The title of this booklet is "The World at Work." It, too, has received world-wide tribute as a guide for speakers, editors and group leaders.

One of the chapters of "The World at Work" deals with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) which is designed to implant in the people of all countries an irresistible support for peace and reconstruction. The defenses of peace are to be built through close cooperation with any organization that fosters international understanding. Rotary clubs throughout the world are giving support in many ways to this new ally in the pursuit of the Fourth Object.

In addition to "From Here On!," "The World at Work," and a score of papers and pamphlets available to Rotary

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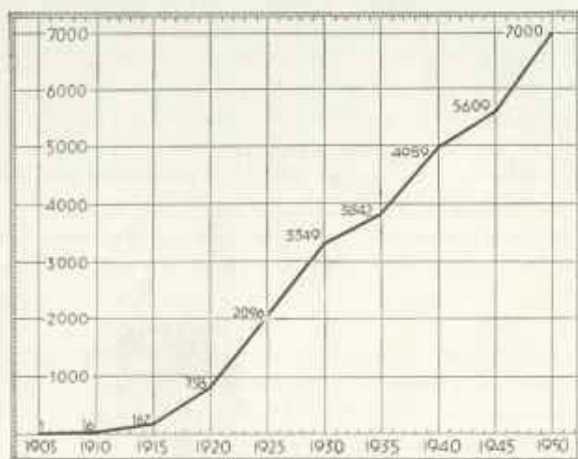
clubs to aid them in the preparation of club programs and other Fourth Object activities, the "Report on U.N. by Rotary International," is distributed monthly to all clubs—in English, Spanish, and French. This is a digest of outstanding human interest facts and events concerning the work of the United Nations during the previous month. Funds covering the distribution of this publication to high schools, college libraries, radio stations, congressmen, educators, newspaper editors, etc., are provided by the Rotary Foundation.

In conjunction with UNESCO the Foundation awarded fellowships to two European educators for study in the United States and England of newly developed methods for working with handicapped and underprivileged children. These first two recipients of this second specialized fellowship have now returned to their own countries to impart the knowledge of the new methods learned to their colleagues who are working with children psychologically handicapped by the effects of the war. Because of the success of this program, two more educators, one from the Philippines and one from Finland, have been awarded Rotary-UNESCO Fellowships for study in the United States of modern methods for dealing with the problem.

In 1948, the Internes Program at United Nations Headquarters was initiated. During the summer of that year and again in 1949, it was made possible for a group of young men and women, largely selected by their governments, to gain an inside, working view of the United Nations. These young people from many countries served for eight weeks without pay as members of the staff of the U.N. Secretariat. In 1948, the Rotary Foundation provided for the living expenses of 23 of the 53 internes; and again in 1949, a grant from the Foundation provided for the maintenance of 25 of the 56 internes of that year.

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All these enterprises avail very little, however, if they are not adopted and supported by individual Rotarians as expressions and vehicles of the *Rotary way*. The new member of a Rotary club will find them particularly helpful in communicating to him the essential spirit of the movement and the tangible opportunities that it offers to the building of international understanding, goodwill, and peace.



Rotary growth in clubs and members, indicated by five-year periods, has shown a constant increase despite wars and depression periods.

How Rotary Functions



YOU are a member of your local Rotary club, which, in turn, is a member of Rotary International—the worldwide, united organization of all Rotary clubs. As you may have judged from the foregoing, throughout the years it has been the experience of individual Rotary clubs and their members that has formed the basis for the constitution and by-laws, and much of the present-day procedure of Rotary International.

The administrative body of Rotary International is a board of directors elected by the convention, and composed of 14 members, one of whom is the immediate past president.

The board of directors selects three vice-presidents from its membership. The treasurer of Rotary International is elected annually by the convention. To assist the board of directors in developing the program of Rotary, there are a number of standing and special committees.

The highest authoritative body in the organization is that which comprises the delegates of Rotary clubs assembled in their annual convention. Here they receive reports from the officers of Rotary International, consider amendments to the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International and the standard club constitution, consider other matters not covered in the constitution and by-laws, and elect the international officers for the ensuing year.

The international assembly, composed of the incoming



The Reception Room of the Central Offices of Rotary International in Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. Here visitors register from all over the world, are usually welcomed in their native language, are impressed by the exceptional efficiency of operation.

How Rotary Functions

district governors, with the general officers and committee chairmen of the current year, is held for the purpose of planning cooperatively the work and activities of the member clubs for the ensuing year. Here the new administrative officers of the organization have an opportunity to learn from those who have had wide experience in dealing with the sort of problems that year after year confront those who have the responsibility of directing Rotary.

For administrative purposes, Rotary clubs are grouped into districts, each under the leadership of an elective officer called the district governor or representative.

Offices of the Secretariat

The Central Office of the Secretariat of Rotary International is located in Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. There is a Continental European Office at Zurich, Switzerland, which not only serves the clubs in Continental Europe, but also those in North Africa and in the Eastern Mediterranean region, comprising in all, approximately 700 clubs. There is also an office in London, England, which serves the nearly 700 clubs of Great Britain and Ireland.

Under the management of the general secretary—the active managing officer of Rotary International under the supervision of the president and the control of the board of directors—the central office and the branch offices of the Secretariat of Rotary International, with a combined staff of 125 persons, serve as a clearing-house for the exchange of ideas and experiences amongst all Rotary clubs. They also give helpful service to all clubs, to the president and directors, the district governors, and the committees of Rotary International.

At the central offices are located the international president's office, the office of the general secretary, and a Rotary

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Historical Room which includes—just as he left it—the office of the late President Emeritus Paul Harris, where may be seen many of Paul's souvenirs and gifts collected from all parts of the world. Here at the central offices you will also find departments which, in addition to serving governors and clubs throughout the world, publicize Rotary and Rotary activity; prepare and distribute Rotary literature; supervise work relating to the international conventions; collect and disburse the funds of Rotary International; and the departments that produce "The Rotarian," "Revista Rotaria," and "Le Rotarien." In the central office an average of approximately 800 pieces of incoming mail are handled daily—mail from all parts of the world in many languages.

Visit the central office of the Secretariat, or its regional offices, whenever you may have the opportunity.

Rotary Welcomes You



NO man is worthily a Rotarian who cannot lift more than his own weight in business. No man is worthily a Rotarian who is not a center of enlightenment for his community. No man is worthily a Rotarian who does not reflect to his circle of friends the thrilling example of the man who is sincerely devoted to the upbuilding of the highest type of life in his home and community. And although no man can ever attain perfection in all these contacts with his fellowmen he *can* attain some measure of success through a continued and sincere effort to *learn*—how to live and how to serve.

You are entering into an educational and friendly relationship with others who are learning the unity of the individual with society and who are endeavoring to express it in their daily thought and action. You are entering upon an *adventure in service* that will mean much to you throughout the remainder of your life.

In the preceding pages we have endeavored to give you not only an outline of the more important phases of Rotary, but a glimpse as it were of the scope and breadth of the Rotary movement and its illimitable possibilities as a community and world force.

Your club officers believe the opportunity is open to every member through his affiliation with Rotary to discover within its fellowship a truly man-building, community-building, world-building influence—a force that must

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be based upon the motive of unselfish service if it is to be of the greatest effectiveness.

Your community will judge Rotary through your exemplification of it in character and in service. Thus believing in you, in your integrity, and in your friendship, and rejoicing that you have expressed your desire to join with us in promoting and developing still further the work and activity which Rotary has undertaken,—we extend the right hand of fellowship and with it a most sincere "Welcome to Rotary!"

Truly you are embarking upon a new and glorious enterprise—a quest as noble as any which prompt men to make supreme sacrifices for a great cause—a quest which can best be expressed in three simple words—an

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