

# LAWRENCE ROTARY CLUB

## BULLETIN

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

JANUARY 21, 1944

MAJOR GEORGE BAXTER SMITH will be the speaker Monday. Major Smith, one of our members in the service, will tell something of the matter of desert maneuvers. Welcome Home, Major!

THE PARTY was a WOW! Bouquets are due all those in charge, but if they were done justice, there wouldn't be space enough in the Bulletin to handle the entire situation. But a few worthies should be noted, especially the musicians--Corlett Cotton, Norman Edmonds, Cecil Hough, and Verl Bratton. We have our own Vagabonds right in our midst! Mary Skie was responsible for the costumes for the "Beautiful Doll" skit, Alice Allen for the decorations, and a big hand to Ralph Ward for lending the cactus plants and other accoutrements. Under the skillful supervision of Margaret Hill, it was our finest party!

OFFICERS and committee chairman will be photographed for the District Governor Monday. Brace yourselves, men!

ACCORDING to the Governor's monthly letter, Lawrence's average attendance for November was 84.21 and we ranked 15th in the district. Oskaloosa was the only club with 100 per cent attendance for the period.

### THE PARABLE OF THE TEN VIRGINS

(A very new version)

1. Then shall the kingdom of Heaven be likened unto ten virgins, who took their lamps, and went forth to meet the bridegroom.
2. And five of them were wise, and five were foolish.
3. They that were wise took their lamps, and took no oil with them.
4. But the foolish took oil in their vessels with their lamps.
5. While the bridegroom tarried, they all slumbered and slept.
6. And at midnight there was a cry made, Behold, the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him.
7. Then all those virgins arose, and trimmed their lamps.
8. And the wise said unto the foolish, give us of your oil; for our lamps have gone out.
9. But the foolish answered, saying, Not so; lest there be not enough for us and you: But go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves.
10. But the wise answered: saying, not on your lives; we shall share your wealth.
11. And they appealed to the ruler of that city, and he fined the foolish virgins for having amassed a sufficiency of oil.
12. And he rewarded the wise virgins, who knew the tricks of politics, because they had no oil.
13. And he issued a proclamation, saying: To him that hath not shall be given, and from him that hath shall be taken that which he hath.

Reprinted from the December 27, 1943. issue of Southern California Business, published by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.





### GETTING OUT A CLUB PUBLICATION

Getting out a club publication is no picnic—

If we print jokes some folks say we are silly;

If we don't, they say we are too serious.

If we print original matter, they say we lack variety.

If we print things from other papers, we are too lazy to write;

If we don't print contributions, we don't show proper appreciation;

Like as not some fellow will say we purloined this from another paper—we did—and we thank—

—THE SPOKESMAN, of Ashland, Kentucky

P.S.—Where they got it, we have no idea!



### No Club Can Stand Still

No Rotary club can stand still. The inexorable laws of nature dictate constant change, as witness the seasons, the tides, human life. Your Rotary club either waxes or wanes—in the pattern of your leadership—in membership, in attendance, in fellowship, in enthusiasm, in civic effectiveness. There is no place for complacency in Rotary; on the contrary, there must be a constant infusion of new blood—otherwise time alone insures deterioration.

—District Governor Charles H. Meeker, Dist. 197

### A Joint Proclamation

Meeting in San Francisco, California, December 16, the chief executives of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion, Rotary International, and Kiwanis International, issued a statement, since widely quoted, which reads, in part, as follows:

"Believing in the loyalty and ability of our individual members, and with faith in the strength of our respective units, we call upon them to intensify their efforts and to seek the cooperation of other organizations, and the support of all freedom-loving peoples of the world in the promotion of the following objectives:

"1) Enthusiastic cooperation in all activities which will help to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion;

"2) The assuming of a specific responsibility in the reconstruction period to the end that we can help to create a world economy which will be free from the evils of tyranny, slavery, and oppression, and to maintain personal liberty, to plan, work and live without fear of exploitation from any source;

"3) To work together in the development of plans in each community which will bridge the

period of reconversion from a wartime to a peacetime basis—to the end that the individual may be assured of opportunities in the kind of work he desires;

"4) To work for an orderly but certain demobilization of wartime controls at the close of hostilities in order to foster and strengthen the system of free enterprise."

It was further stated that to accomplish these objectives it would be necessary for the individual organizations to promote such activities as:

"1) The development of sound fiscal policies which will permit men to build adequate reserves for the promotion of legitimate business and industry as a service to society, thereby aiding in the development of new frontiers for individual opportunity. . . .

"2) An equitable plan for the care, rehabilitation and employment of servicemen and women;

"3) A program of education which will develop an intelligent and interested citizenry—appreciative of the privileges granted by a free democracy, but truly aware of the individual responsibilities entailed therein;

"4) Training of youth in the ideals and responsibilities of citizenship and developing in them an understanding and appreciation of the opportunities in free enterprise."

### WORK PILE

In Ligonier, Pennsylvania, the Rotary club committee has proposed to the club board a contest in the local high school (with prizes) for a slogan in order to pave the way for the Work Pile survey. Some consideration is being given to the possible desirability of developing a local name for the project.

### FRIENDSHIP

Acquaintance is a stepping-stone to fellowship;  
Fellowship is the open door to friendship;  
Friendship is the foundation of happiness.

—GULFPORT (Miss.) ROTARY CLUB

### Australia-Soviet Friendship

A cordial invitation was received from the Australia-Soviet Friendship League by the Rotary Club of Hobart, Tasmania, to attend a lecture on the Soviet Union.

—ROTARY CLUB OF HOBART, TASMANIA, Bulletin

### Rotary Overseas

The Newport, England, Rotary club has supplied the crew of the club's adopted ship with 75 pairs of sea-boot stockings, six pairs of string gloves, pull-overs, socks and scarves, all knitted by Rotarians' wives.



AUDIT REPORT

THE LAWRENCE ROTARY CLUB

Lawrence, Kansas  
July 20, 1943

To the Board of Directors  
The Lawrence Rotary Club  
Lawrence, Kansas

Gentlemen:

In accordance with instructions from John W. Brand, Retiring President of the Lawrence Rotary Club, your auditing committee has completed an audit of the financial records of the Treasurer of the Lawrence Rotary Club for the period July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, inclusive and submits the following report:

Receipts, disbursements and bank balance have been verified and found in order as per the attached statement.

The following checks written prior to July 1, 1943, are still outstanding:

#1018 University of Kansas Press	\$ 11.20
#1019 Clifford Dean, President Recreation Council	15.00
#1020 To Cash - tip for waitresses	<u>9.00</u>
Total	\$ 35.20

The committee, accompanied by the Treasurer, viewed the securities in the safety deposit box at the Lawrence National Bank and verified the presence of the following securities which were listed in the last audit report:

\$1,000 Republic of Chile, 6% Bond N37749 (4-1-60)  
Coupon #26 and all succeeding coupons are attached  
\$500 Series F No. D132107F (5-1-54)  
\$100 Series F No. C193861F (5-1-54)  
\$100 Series F No. C193862F (5-1-54)

With reference to the attached balance sheet, we wish to call your attention to the following items:



Accounts Payable	
Dr. F. C. Allen, expenses to International Convention	\$ 108.52
Hotel Eldridge, June meals	<u>141.98</u>
Total	\$ 250.50

Accounts Receivable \$ 175.50  
This consists largely of meals and Ann Party for which members were not billed until July 1st.

A review of individual members accounts show them as a whole in good order. Should the Board so desire, they may review these accounts with the Treasurer at a regular board meeting.

In comparison with the previous year, the net worth has increased \$268.00 of which \$56.25 is appreciation in the value of the \$1,000 Republic of Chile bond.

Budget: The experience gained this past year should be helpful to the Budget Committee in planning the budget for the new fiscal year. The two "Accounts Payable" items, listed above, should be taken into consideration in reviewing this past year's expenditures in comparison with the budget and in the preparation of the budget for the ensuing year.

We wish to commend Clifton C. Calvin, Treasurer, for the neat and concise manner in which the records are kept.

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. Sibley  
E. R. Allen  
E. P. Hough  
Auditing Committee



ANNUAL REPORT

LAWRENCE ROTARY CLUB

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

For Month of April, May & June and Cumulative July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943

Bank and Cash Balance - Beginning of Year . . . . . \$ 37.40  
 Bank and Cash Balance - (First of Quarter) . . . . . \$ 282.52

	BUDGET	RECEIPTS Current Quarter	RECEIPTS From Beginning Year to Date	BUDGET Balance
<b>CASH RECEIPTS</b>				
Induction Fees . . . . .	\$ 60.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 110.00	\$ (50.00)
Membership Dues . . . . .	1375.00	77.25	1414.35	(39.35)
Meals, Members, Regular Meetings . . . . .	1441.20	349.70	1329.20	112.00
Meals, Guests, Regular Meetings . . . . .	125.00	20.40	126.80	( 1.80)
Meals, Anns & Guests at Parties . . . . .	200.00	42.00	134.00	66.00
Meals, Members Extra at Parties . . . . .	50.00	16.80	47.60	2.40
Other Income . . . . .	50.00	34.87	40.37	9.63
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS . . . . .</b>	<b>\$3301.20</b>	<b>\$ 561.02</b>	<b>\$ 3202.32</b>	<b>\$ 98.88</b>
Total Receipts & Bank & Cash Bal. . . . .		<u>\$ 843.54</u>	<u>3239.73</u>	

	BUDGET Appropriation	DISBURSEMENTS this Quarter	DISBURSEMENTS year to date	BUDGET Balance
<b>CASH DISBURSEMENTS</b>				
International Dues . . . . .	\$ 260.00	\$ . . . . .	\$ 267.75	\$ ( 7.75)
District Conf. Per Capita Tax . . . . .	60.00	58.00	58.00	2.00
District Conf. Del. Exp & Reg. Fees. . . . .	10.00	68.26	68.26	(58.26)
Rotarian . . . . .	110.00	12.00	124.38	(14.38)
Programs . . . . .	50.00	5.00	38.21	11.79
Printing, Postage & Stationery & Supp. . . . .	60.00	9.15	84.27	(24.27)
Club Publication . . . . .	165.00	40.30	172.85	( 7.85)
Misc. Administrative Exp. . . . .	50.00	47.79	139.97	(89.97)
Delegates to Conventions . . . . .	200.00	. . . . .	10.00	190.00
Community Service . . . . .	50.00	15.00	22.50	27.50
Entertainment - Club Parties . . . . .	100.00	34.50	83.15	16.85
Meals . . . . .	1800.00	479.18	1813.00	(13.00)
Refunds . . . . .	25.00	. . . . .	19.55	5.45
Boys Work . . . . .	50.00	. . . . .	28.48	21.52
T B Clinic . . . . .	180.00	45.00	180.00	. . . . .
*Milk Fund . . . . .	225.00	. . . . .	100.00	125.00
<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS . . . . .</b>	<b>\$3395.00</b>	<b>\$ 814.18</b>	<b>\$ 3210.37</b>	<b>\$ 184.63</b>

BANK AND CASH BALANCES June 30, 1943 \$ 29.36 \$ 29.36

Bills Unpaid . . . . . \$ 250.50 June 30, 1943:  
 Dues Uncollected . . . . . \$ none  
 Miscellaneous Uncollected. . . . . \$ 175.50  
**TOTAL UNCOLLECTED. . . . . \$ 175.50**

*Clifton C. Calvin*  
 Treasurer

\*\$100.00 Donated to Red Cross from this fund.



LAWRENCE ROTARY CLUB  
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION

ASSETS	1942 <u>June 30</u>	1943 <u>June 30</u>
Bank Balance	\$ 37.41	\$ 29.36
Investments (Market Value):		
\$1,000 Republic of Chile, 6% Bond M37749 (4-1-60)	153.75	210.00
\$500 Ser. F.U.S. War Bond D132107F (5-1-54)	370.00	370.00
\$100 Ser. F.U.S. War Bond C193861F (5-1-54)	74.00	74.00
\$100 Ser. F.U.S. War Bond C193862F (5-1-54)	74.00	74.00
Due From Members:		
Dues	--	--
Meals, Parties, Etc.	<u>58.10</u>	<u>175.50</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 767.26</u>	<u>\$ 932.86</u>
 LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	--	250.50
Paid in Advance by Members	<u>\$ 358.80</u>	<u>\$ 5.90</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 358.80</u>	<u>\$ 256.40</u>
 NET WORTH	 \$ 408.46	 676.46



LAWRENCE ROTARY CLUB  
BULLETIN

July 30, 1943

*Cliff Calvin call  
Randy Neil 1420*

MONDAY'S MUSIC--The chief program for Monday's meeting will be music. Helen Linquist, violinist, and Mrs. Wayne Replogle, accompanist and pianist, are the artists. Also induction of two new members, Elmer Ousdahl and Lt. Randolph Neil, will be an interesting part of the proceedings, if no objections appear before Monday noon.

PROGRAM ARRANGERS--The incoming regime announces a brand new set-up for arranging programs. It's as complicated as a radar set but is intended to be as efficient for detecting any talent that comes into this sector. K. (not for Kingfish) W. (for Wayne) Davidson carries on as generalissimo. He has a platoon of Solon Ayers, Ralph Graber, Cowell O'Neil, and Walt Keeler working under him, each of whom will have charge of programs for three months. That leaves K.W. mighty little to do if we know those four committee members.

ROTARIANNS President Phog is thinking hard on something clever for the Rotari-  
anns.

BOARD MEETING--Once again we announce the board meeting at 801 Louisiana St., Monday evening, August 2. After that, new committees including a new editor. Hurrah!

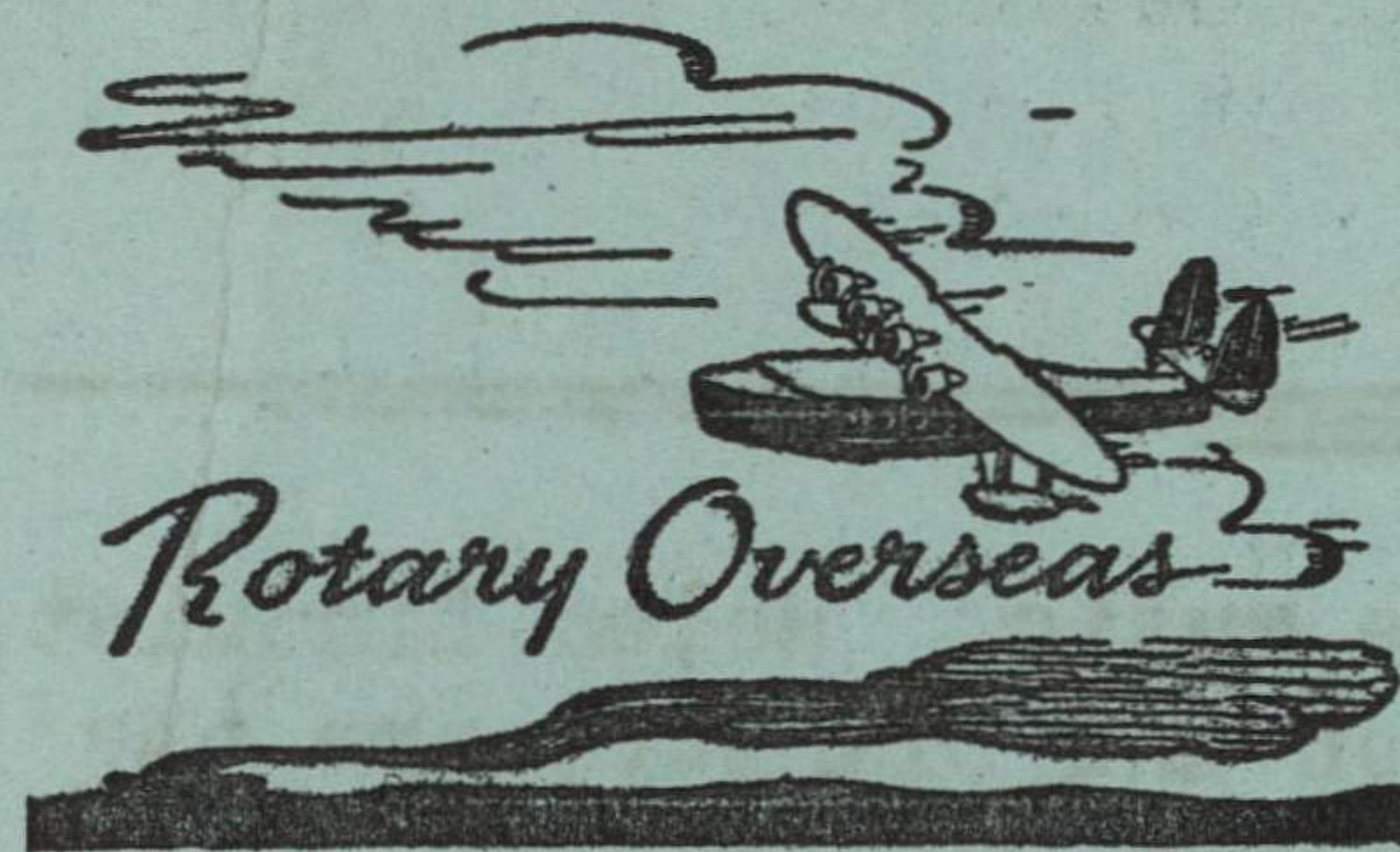
PERSONAL STUFF--Former fiery editor of the bulletin Ted Aszman gets back to town Saturday and we may expect to see him in his accustomed place Monday. He has been sky-piloting the soldier boys down San Antonio way. Expect to find him a tough hombre next we see him....Cliff Calvin's feelings were hurt by our crack last week about his financial report. Guess it was just like saying a poet's stuff doesn't rhyme. So sorry. But we still say it sure had a lot of figures....Last Tuesday was Steve Stephenson's birthday. What a man! .... Ship Winter bringing his fine son to Rotary before the lad went to service was a much appreciated act. Such things make Rotary closer for all of us..... Robert McNair Davis remains a favorite speaker....Good news! Ralph Ward probably will be back with us Monday.....And Glenn Charlton will not be far behind. Let's give these boys a hand.....Do you know that Hovey Hanna is Lawrence Rotary's Number One fisherman? He spends frequent intervals at Lakeview and does he snag 'em!.....Dode Williams' deep tan is not from taking sun baths. He's been sweating off a lot of pounds out thar on the farm doing a first class job of producing vittles.....We s'pose Penny Jones is in Sicily. After his famous jobs of treating General McNair and Wes Gallagher news came a few weeks later that Major Jones was knocked out temporarily with a fractured arm. No, it wasn't from hand to hand combat with the enemy, or machine gun, or even shrapnel. Penny got hurt in a soft ball game.

FLUNKED "I don't think I deserve this zero," said a K U sophomore, gazing sorrowfully at the mark on his quiz paper. "Neither do I," retorted his prof, "but it's the lowest mark I can give you." --Journal World.

TALK, WORK FOR AMERICA.

BUY AMERICA SHARES.





### Helping the Underprivileged in South Africa

In ROTARY IN AFRICA, the Rotary Club of Durban, South Africa, reports that:

"We have taken a long step forward with the club's projected holiday homestead in the mountains for parties of the underprivileged children of Durban and coast. The scheme is warmly applauded by press and public. Donations already in hand exceed £5,000, of which sum a large proportion has been donated by Rotarians.

The construction committee is now getting to work and will very shortly finalize its plans for the buildings, the site having been already surveyed and a general layout decided upon.

### What An Auction!

The following is an item from HIGH GEAR, Rotary club publication of Lewisburg, West Virginia:

"Last week's program was very unique and worked out wonderfully well. The chairman for the day solicited several merchants in town for items to be auctioned off in terms of War Bonds. Some idea of what kind of a job was done might be gained from the fact that five pounds of coffee sold for \$1,100 in War Bonds; a set of knives brought \$2,500; a smoking stand went for \$4,000 and when turned back for resale brought \$3,000 more. A \$50 scholarship to Greenbrier College brought \$600; and since the purchaser had no use for it he turned it over to the club to be given to

some worthy student. The time was limited and all did not have a chance to purchase, but in all, 18 sales were made amounting to \$21,150. It was a great sale and proved to be a very interesting program."

"And," your editor might add, "a very profitable program."

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KEEP ON BUYING WAR BONDS  
and STAMPS!!

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### A Thought of Tomorrow

As we see unfold from day to day, under the drive and spur of this greatest war of all time, the manifold magic and wonder of applied science, in infinite applications, many of them utterly new in practical usefulness as compared to past, and as we project our minds toward the horizons of the future in feeble effort to contemplate tomorrow's world, surely it must come to us that though man has come vast strides from his fireless cave to now, yet he is just beginning his journey to his greatest destiny. Tomorrow, not today, should be his finest era. And it will be provided that he acquire, apace with his command of power through science, the human understanding which will give meaning to the term civilization—that he learn to live amicably and constructively on this, our common earth, with his fellow.

—Editor—ROTOMAH NEWS,  
Tomah, Wis.

Now I get me up to work,  
I pray the Lord I shall not shirk,  
If I should die before tonight  
I hope my work will be alright.

—R. I. Past President  
Tom Davis

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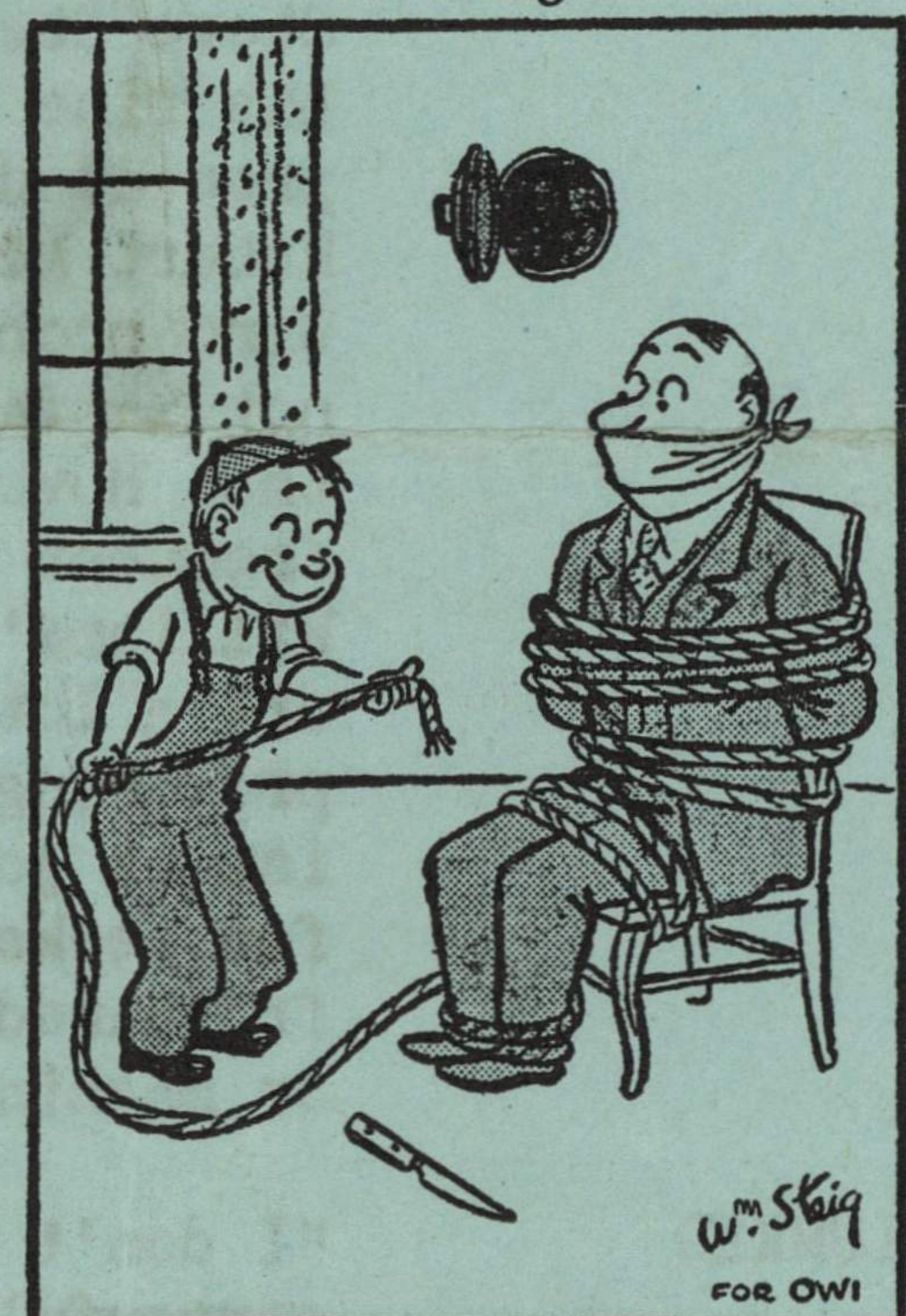
KEEP ON BUYING WAR BONDS  
and STAMPS!!

### "It's Up to You"

It's up to you if you want to use the new "living newspaper" script on the food situation called, "It's Up To You." Received with acclaim at its initial production in New York on March 31 this new play educates its audiences on food facts. It employs the documentary technique of short spot scenes, space staging, blackouts, loud-speaker voices, film sequences, and projected scenery. Two versions will be available: one, a regular 1½-hour show in six scenes; the other a 25-minute tabloid. School and other community groups may present "It's Up To You" in local auditoriums or in available motion-picture houses. Requests for scripts or more information may be addressed to Alan Schneider, Educational Services Division, Office of War Information, Washington, D.C.

Here is a good opportunity for our club to render a valuable and timely service to our community.

Kid Salvage



V-472

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KEEP ON BUYING WAR BONDS  
and STAMPS!!





# RECOMMENDED PROGRAM FOR 1943 DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



(Incorporating suggestions made by R.I. committees and approved  
by the board of directors)

*This program we are conducting with one day.  
Can we make the 9-10 am hour "Registration  
& Fellowship" a real hour to get acquainted?*

## FIRST DAY

- 4:00 P.M. Registration
- 6:00 P.M. Dinner (fellowship)
- 7:00 P.M. Automatic Roll Call
- 7:10 P.M. General Statement by the District Governor—
  1. Emphasizing the business character of the assembly.
  2. Describing the place of the district and the clubs in the organization of Rotary International.
  3. Explaining how Rotary's program is promoted by the aims and objects plan.
- 7:40 P.M. Discussion\* of the Function of the Club President as Leader and Executive
- 8:10 P.M. Discussion\* of the Function of the Club Secretary
- 8:30 P.M. Discussion\* of the Committee Set-Up for a Rotary Club
- 9:00 P.M. Recess

## SECOND DAY

- 9:00 A.M. Call to Order
- 9:05 A.M. Presentation and Discussion\* of CLUB SERVICE  
(See discussion topics on reverse side of this sheet)
- 9:50 A.M. Presentation and Discussion\* of ORGANIZING ROTARY CLUBS  
(The speaker should be a Rotarian with successful experience in organizing Rotary clubs. See discussion topics on reverse side of this sheet.)

- 10:20 A.M. Presentation and Discussion\* of VOCATIONAL SERVICE  
(See discussion topics on reverse side of this sheet)
- 11:05 A.M. Presentation and Discussion\* of COMMUNITY SERVICE (Including National Service)  
(See discussion topics on reverse side of this sheet)
- 11:50 A.M. Recess
- 12:15 P.M. Luncheon—Informal fellowship
- 2:00 P.M. Presentation and Discussion\* of INTERNATIONAL SERVICE  
(See discussion topics on reverse side of this sheet)
- 2:45 P.M. Presentation and Discussion\* of YOUTH SERVICE  
(See discussion topics on reverse side of this sheet)
- 3:30 P.M. Statement by the District Governor as to Further Contacts with the Clubs—
  1. His official visit.
  2. His monthly letter.
  3. Organizing new clubs in the district.
  4. Correspondence.
  5. Intercity meetings.
  6. The district conference.
  7. Other contacts.
- District Business—
  1. Selection of 1944 District Conference City.
  2. District finances.
- 4:20 P.M. Closing Message from the Governor  
Adjournment

\*The term "discussion" means questions and answers.



## DISCUSSION TOPICS

### 9:05 A.M. CLUB SERVICE

1. Why is high morale in the club especially important at this time? What can the president and the secretary do to maintain it?
2. Why a club assembly? How often should it be held?
3. How often should a club program on Rotary information be conducted?
4. What constitutes a good club program? Can every club program be made a Rotary program? How often should each member be responsible for a club program? What are the various sources available for program material?
5. Why is it important to keep the club membership at maximum strength these days? How can the club get new members?
6. What can the club do to maintain a good attendance record in spite of wartime difficulties? Why is it important to enforce attendance rules?
7. When should local newspaper reporters be invited to club meetings? What other methods are used to keep the public informed about club activities?

### 9:50 A.M. ORGANIZING ROTARY CLUBS

1. What is Rotary's policy on extension? Why should Rotary be extended further?
2. Why should new clubs be established during the war period? What are the present possibilities for further extension?
3. Who is responsible for the organization of new clubs in the district? How can and should a Rotary club be organized?
4. What are the chief obstacles to the formation of Rotary clubs?

### 10:20 A.M. VOCATIONAL SERVICE

The new and difficult problems of a wartime economy require greater efforts on the part of individual Rotarians in the practice of vocational service. Each Rotary club should intensify its program so as to inspire its members to greater service.

1. In January, 1943, the R.I. board of directors adopted a statement, "Vocational Service, A Wartime Challenge." How can the various points in this statement be made most effective?
2. How can club members best be persuaded to try the "Four-Way Test" in their businesses and professions? How might Rotary clubs illustrate the "Four-Way Test" at a regular club meeting?
3. How can a club impress upon its members the value of becoming active members of trade or professional associations?
4. What are the advantages of having club members make reports on how they have overcome wartime problems between employer and employes, between buyers and sellers, between competitors?

### 11:05 A.M. COMMUNITY SERVICE

"National Service," that is, strengthening national welfare through cooperation with civilian defense boards and other community organizations, is community service with a new incentive due to the war effort. The following questions should be considered in that light:

1. Why is it important that a community survey should be made at least once in two or three years?
2. How can a community council be established? If one is already in operation, how can the Rotary club cooperate with it?
3. Since gasoline and tire rationing have made transportation difficult, discuss how Rotary clubs can maintain mutually helpful relations with their rural neighbors.
4. What are some new community service opportunities arising out of the present crisis? How can the club help to solve problems caused by the war?

### 2:00 P.M. INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

The war highlights as never before the need for international understanding and good will. Helping to meet that need, so that a better world may come after the war, is indeed one of Rotary's greatest opportunities.

1. Creating international-mindedness—even now: Institutes of international understanding, international guest programs, cooperation with national groups in the club's community.
2. What are the advantages of having our clubs discuss post-war matters now?
3. How can the lessons of international cooperation in war be applied to post-war problems needing united action?
4. The war has demonstrated international interdependence. What economic and political commitments are necessary to prevent another war?

### 2:45 P.M. YOUTH SERVICE

1. What new technique or approach to boys work-youth service by Rotary clubs has been made necessary by the war?
2. How best can Rotary clubs assist youth in meeting wartime problems concerning—education, occupational guidance, war jobs, and military service?
3. How can the rise in delinquency be checked?
4. How can we strengthen boys work-youth service work so that Rotary clubs will be prepared to assist young people to make the necessary social and economic adjustments in the post-war world?
5. How can we assure a better and safer world in the future through the training of boys and youth in world affairs?





The R.I. Secretariat serves as a clearing house for information which may be useful to Rotary clubs. This file and many others are prepared from various sources of information. Suggestions are appreciated.

FILE 726

## AN ENDURING WORLD ORDER

Suggestions for discussing seven questions posed by the R.I. committee on participation of Rotarians in the post-war world. See Chairman Head's article "A Job for Rotarians" in "The Rotarian" magazine, January, 1942, page 11.

The world is in the throes of a mighty struggle. Forces of freedom are fighting, are making many sacrifices, not merely in self-defense, but to protect and maintain fundamental principles of freedom, justice, truth, sanctity of the pledged word and respect for human rights, and thereby to establish a more enduring world order in which the welfare of humanity will be the great objective.

That better world order will not "just happen." In sacrificing, in fighting, in working to make it possible, we must also give some thought to outlining, however roughly, what that better world order shall be. Problems of the post-war period should be anticipated. This can be done first by determining what those problems most likely will be and then by providing solutions for them.

For many months hundreds of Rotary clubs in Canada, United States, Great Britain, Australia, India, New Zealand, and other countries, have been studying problems of post-war reconstruction and reorganization. To arouse further Rotarian's interest in the subject and stimulate their thinking, the R.I. Committee on Participation of Rotarians in the Post-War World, through its chairman, has appealed to Rotary clubs and Rotarians throughout the world to study such problems. Seven questions were suggested for consideration.

This file paper indicates how a Rotary club or a study group of Rotarians can undertake a study of post-war problems. In smaller clubs the entire membership has constituted itself into a study group to consider these questions. The club president, or the chairman of the international service committee, has acted as study group leader. In larger clubs these questions have been considered by the international service committee, or by a specially formed study group which later reported the results of its discussions to the club.



REVIEW OF THE "SEVEN QUESTIONS"

In presenting the seven questions to the club or study group for discussion the leader, at the first meeting called for the purpose, may point out that it is generally understood and agreed that after the present armed conflict there will come a period in which a better world order will be constituted, that is to say, a better condition of relationship between nations and between classes and interests within nations.

There are many problems incident to the accomplishment of a lasting peace and an enduring world order of understanding and goodwill and prosperity and progress. We have here an intimation of seven such problems.

They are stated so as to cause us to think particularly in regard to them although there are also other problems that will undoubtedly occur to us and we can think about them also.

(At this point the seven questions indicated in the boxed items on the succeeding pages could be read to the group.)

Now it is to be noted that these questions are stated in a manner to bring home to each one of us the relation that these problems may have to us - to us as the people of a nation, to us as men in business or professional work, to us as individuals in our respective communities. Any one of these questions is sufficient for a good discussion by us. We plan to take up the questions one at a time and give our earnest thought to their significance and to the answers to them which we may develop in our own minds.

Probably there will be members of the club or study group who will want to comment upon the questions submitted, upon the completeness of them, upon the ability or inability of the members to study them, upon the sources of information there may be available in

books and magazines, at home, in libraries, etc.

Most likely there will be an agreement that these seven questions are sufficient for seven good discussion meetings and that everyone will make a memorandum of the first question and think about it and talk about it at home and with others and come to the next meeting prepared to engage in a discussion of it. Thus the stage will be set for the next meeting to be devoted to Question No. 1. After that it will be comparatively simple to proceed at a subsequent meeting to Question No. 2 and so on.

QUESTION NO. 1 - INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Do we believe that war can be eliminated by providing some means of international cooperation for the equitable settlement of disputes between nations and the remedying of injustices? What would we be willing to have our nation do to accomplish this?

The first part of this question presents an opportunity to have different views expressed. Some members may believe that war can be eliminated by providing a means of international cooperation for the settlement of disputes between nations. Some members may feel that human nature is so perverse that war can never be eliminated, and that thus the only safety lies in a strong state of armed preparedness. Other members may have still other opinions. If members air those views, thus informing one another of different possibilities, that will help them to realize just what might be attempted, what might be accomplished along these lines.

Most likely the conclusion will be reached that war can be eliminated, or at least that the possibility of war can be lessened, through providing some means of international cooperation.



That immediately brings up the second part of the question: "What would we be willing to have our nation do to accomplish this?" There are many people who in theory are in favor of international cooperation and believe that such cooperation will lead to peace. But when it comes to the practical point of making some sacrifice for that international cooperation, of making a concession to other countries, of surrendering something that is considered an "inalienable right of nationhood" - then they find they are not willing to make those sacrifices.

So let's be clear on this point. Some form of international cooperation for the equitable settlement of disputes between nations and the remedying of injustices will require concessions on the part of all countries of privileges or rights or possessions or desires or preferred position which all hold dear. What are some of the concessions our country might make? Just how far are we willing to have our nation go in making concessions of that nature?

#### QUESTION NO. 2 - SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

Do we agree that enduring peace will require social and economic security with an improved standard of living throughout the world? What steps can be taken to accomplish this?

Within a country, lack of social and economic security leads to unrest, class struggle, rebellion, revolution, civil war. As between countries it leads to struggles for markets, attempts at trade protection, economic warfare. Conflict and struggle of this nature between "have" nations and "have not" nations can lead to war. As progress is made throughout the world toward social and economic security one important cause of war will be lessened or removed.

Most likely all of us will be in accord with that statement. But there probably will be differences of opinion as

to what steps can be taken or should be taken to extend social and economic security with an improved standard of living throughout the world. One opinion will be that people should concentrate on their own immediate communities - their own families - their own businesses - their own local groups and in that way endeavor to establish social and economic security and raise the standard of living within the sphere of their direct influence - and leave it to others to do likewise within their immediate communities.

Another opinion will be that of course we should do all that - but in addition more should be done: we should not only try to bring these things about in our immediate communities but also in our state and nation - and leave it to people of other countries to do likewise. Someone else will urge that we should not stop our action at our national borders; we must realize that standards of living, degree of social and economic security in one country, have a great effect on the standard of living, the degree of social and economic security in other countries, and thus our efforts must embrace the entire world.

What can we do, what are we doing, what are we willing to do in our relations with our employees, our neighbors, our fellow citizens to help establish social and economic security and to raise the standard of living in our own communities, in our state and nation? And without neglecting our responsibilities and opportunities along these lines in our own communities, what are we willing to do to help make social and economic security possible in other countries, to help raise the standard of living in other countries?



QUESTION NO. 3 - ACCESS TO RAW MATERIALS  
AND MARKETS

What steps should be taken to provide necessary access to raw materials and freer commercial interchange between nations? What effect will the advance of science have upon these problems?

The peoples of highly industrialized countries realize that their national economy depends upon a sure supply of raw materials, upon safe markets. Countries have been willing to wage war in order to obtain sure sources of raw material, to assure themselves of safe markets for their products. Must war be resorted to in order that a country may be certain of access to raw materials, in order to obtain markets? Many people believe that through international agreement an arrangement can be made to provide necessary access to raw materials and to assure reasonably safe markets. But the people of some countries say: "It is not sufficient for those countries which control raw materials to tell us we can buy those raw materials. We do not have the money for that. They should accept our products in payment or should buy things from us, so that we will have the money to pay. However, what we really want is the possibility to develop natural resources and acquire raw materials through investing our own capital, using our own currency, and employing our own man-power, and thus the only thing for us to do to insure our economic existence is to seize territory in which there are natural resources."

Any international agreement along these lines will involve problems such as possession of colonies, administration of colonies, access to colonial markets and raw materials, tariffs and other restrictions on trade, monopolization of raw materials, some standard for measuring relative worth of the currencies of all countries, economic expansion of undeveloped countries and territories, and the opportunity to make use of avenues of transportation -

on land, on sea, in the air. What steps would we be willing to have our country take along these lines?

Science is playing an important part in solving this problem through inventing and developing substitutes for many raw materials. If some country has a monopoly of some raw material, such as nitrates, rubber, cotton, silk, etc., and exercises that monopoly in a selfish way, it is not necessary for other countries to employ force or wage war to obtain access to those raw materials. Science steps in and provides a substitute, makes it possible for that raw material to be produced in some other territory. That very fact also causes countries having monopolies of raw materials to hesitate to exercise that monopoly in a selfish way. What have we observed in our own classifications as to the effect of science upon materials and markets?

QUESTION NO. 4 - RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

What are the rights of minorities - political, linguistic, racial, and religious, and what recognition must in fairness be given them?

Minorities of some type exist in every country. In some countries the predominant idea seems to be that no minorities of any kind should be permitted and in those countries the majority, through decrees, legislation coercion, force, expulsion, persecution, transfer of populations, etc. endeavors to wipe out minorities.

In other countries it is recognized that the greatest virtue of a majority is tolerance and in those countries certain rights of minorities are guaranteed.

In such countries political minorities have the right to express their opinions and to make efforts to win others to their point of view, so that they can become a majority.



In those countries linguistic minorities may converse in their language, may have newspapers in that language, may conduct assemblies in that language. In some countries linguistic minorities have the right to conduct schools in a language other than that of the majority. In other countries where various languages are spoken by different groups of inhabitants more than one language is designated as an official language and each language so recognized has equal status. Racial minorities generally possess full and equal rights of citizenship.

In considering the rights of linguistic and racial minorities a distinction must be made between four types.

In the first place there is the linguistic or racial minority which consists of citizens of other countries who are temporarily resident in a country of another race or language. Rights of such minorities are governed by international practice, custom and law.

Then there is the linguistic and racial group that has become a minority because some country inhabited by a people of another language and race has seized or has annexed the territory in which that group lives and where its ancestors have lived for generations.

Under the terms of the treaty effecting such a transfer of territory the inhabitants of the annexed territory generally are confronted with the choice of leaving the territory or becoming citizens of the annexing country. Generally the annexing country then endeavors to assimilate the minority. This is one contributing cause to war, for as that process of assimilation proceeds, that minority is often championed by people of its language and race who constitute a neighboring country.

A third type is the linguistic and racial minority which has become such because of its own free will it has agreed that the territory on which it

lives shall become a part of a country inhabited by people of another language and race and which, through union or federation, accepts citizenship in the enlarged country.

In the case of such minorities the act of union or federation generally confers full and equal rights of citizenship on the numerical minority and guarantees any special rights they may have with regard to perpetuation of their own language and race.

Also there is the linguistic and racial minority which consists of people who have migrated individually or in small groups to some other country with the intention of becoming citizens of that country. In connection with such minorities the general feeling is that so far as is racially possible they should be assimilated and that if they can be so assimilated they have no inherent right to perpetuate a "foreign" element generation after generation.

In countries where it is recognized that the greatest virtue of a majority is tolerance there is also complete religious freedom.

Any group which considers itself a minority must exercise discretion in asserting that it has rights and in demanding that those rights be recognized. The majority must employ fairness and justness in dealing with minorities and in recognizing minority rights. While the majority should scrupulously observe the rights of minorities, those minorities, too, should realize that they not only have rights: they have responsibilities too.

What are some of the minorities in our country? What type of minority are they? What rights do they have, should they have? Does the majority recognize those rights?



QUESTION NO. 5 - POST-WAR UNEMPLOYMENT

What are the special dangers of large-scale unemployment which will inevitably follow the demobilization of the millions now occupied in war-time activities? How can such dangers be eliminated or modified?

Throughout the world millions of men are mobilized, are being mobilized in the armed forces. Millions of men and women are employed in war industries. What will happen when the fighting ceases? Will millions of men be discharged from the army to seek employment in peaceful pursuits? Will millions of men and women suddenly lose employment in war industries?

One very big problem of the post-war period is that potential large-scale unemployment. As business and professional men we should make plans now to avert the evils of post-war unemployment.

Probably after the actual fighting ceases it will be necessary to retain many men in the armed forces to preserve order in various countries during the period of reorganization and rehabilitation. To some extent that will lessen the dangers of unemployment because it will mean that demobilization will be effected gradually.

Industries will be transformed from war-industries to peace-time industries and scores of articles which are not being made during war-time will once more be manufactured. Destroyed areas will have to be rebuilt; railroads, bridges, and roads will have to be constructed. All that activity will absorb the labor power of many released from the armed forces or from work in war industries.

But how will all this be effected? Can it be done by individual initiative, private enterprise? Or should all that activity be organized and controlled by the government?

The purchase now of Defense Savings Bonds, War Savings Certificates, etc., not only serves a very helpful and necessary purpose in providing funds to prosecute the war, but it also helps to build up a reserve of savings which, when put to use later, will help mightily to provide employment. Are we doing all we can to build up such a reserve of savings so that after the war we can put the money represented by those savings in circulation and thus help create work and reduce unemployment?

In our own businesses and professions what opportunities do we see for creating employment after the war? What steps can we take now to make certain those opportunities for employment will materialize?

QUESTION NO. 6 - FREE INTERCHANGE OF IDEAS

What interferences are there with the free interchange of ideas and knowledge which is necessary to the advancement of civilization? To what extent can and should such interference be removed?"

A free interchange of ideas and knowledge would help advance civilization throughout the world.

The barrier of language constitutes a general interference in the free interchange of ideas and knowledge and for that reason many people advocate the adoption of an international auxiliary language. According to that plan each person would learn not only the language of his country but also the generally accepted international language. And thus the barrier of differing languages would be overcome.

Is it fair for us to expect everybody in the world to learn our language? Or should everyone, ourselves included, learn, in addition to his own language, an easy auxiliary language? What



auxiliary languages now exist? What steps are under way for the development of an easier and more useful international auxiliary language?

In some branches of science and knowledge, for example, medical science, there is a very free interchange of ideas and knowledge. However, in many branches of science the operation of patent laws, the desire to preserve business secrets, operate against a free interchange. Very few people will agree that there should be no patent laws. On the other hand, there might be a difference of opinion with regard to business secrets. Some businessmen might feel that they should let their competitors -- not only those in their own country, but those of other countries as well -- visit their places of business, their manufacturing plants, even though that might give those competitors some new and better ideas for organizing and conducting their business. Other businessmen might feel that they must guard all details of their organization quite jealously, so that a competitor will learn nothing about them.

What practice do we follow in our businesses? What practice is followed generally in our country? In other countries?

Copyright laws, censorship, restrictions on the exportation or importation of periodicals, books, journals, etc., constitute interference in the free interchange of knowledge.

Why do we consider some of these interferences necessary or desirable? So far as our own country is concerned would we be willing to have any of these interferences eliminated or lessened?

#### QUESTION NO. 7 - POST-WAR STARVATION AND DISORDER

What plans should be made now to deal with post-war emergencies of starvation and disorder in other countries?

There are serious shortages of food in many countries. Immediate post-war famine is regarded as a foregone conclusion. Coupled with starvation, there will be disorder, rioting, revolution. Plans must be made now to set up an organization to police disaffected areas and help preserve order, to build up reserves of food and medical supplies and to arrange for their distribution immediately after the war, in territories where they will be needed most. Preventing starvation will be one of the most effective ways of averting disorder.

Governments of the United Nations are already arranging for the purchase and storing of huge food supplies for this purpose. Attempts are now being made to estimate what the post-war food requirements in various countries will be. And those governmental plans call for the setting up of an organization which will snap into action as rapidly as territories are freed and it is once more possible to send supplies to those territories.

What can we do through increasing production, conserving supplies, reducing consumption, eliminating waste, etc., to help build up these huge reserve stocks of food supplies which will be required to prevent famine in many parts of the world?

#### CONCLUSION

These seven questions provoke thought and discussion. We have seen that they cannot be answered simply, that there is difference of opinion as to how they should be answered. But each one presents a problem to which a workable solution must be found if an enduring world order is to be established. It is not sufficient to give a few hours thought and discussion to these and similar problems. We should continue to think about them, to discuss them, to endeavor to find the best solutions. It is not necessary to be an "expert" in the fields involved. All of us have ideas on these subjects.



In days gone by, the practical solution to many a difficult problem was found as a result of discussions in the village store, at the village blacksmith's, at the market and at other places where men congregated. Those discussions served to inform citizens about problems confronting them, helped impress upon citizens just what the finding of a satisfactory solution meant to him and encouraged the citizen to be active in helping to find and apply a solution.

Because perfect answers to these questions have not been found in the past, because these problems have not been solved satisfactorily, war has been recurrent. So do not let us be discouraged if we cannot immediately find perfect answers to all or even any of these questions. Instead that should encourage us all the more to continue to consider these problems, to discuss them, to try to find the solutions.

#### REFERENCES

##### Rotary Program Files

- 724 Which Way Lasting Peace?  
(A review of several peace plans formulated by government leaders and well-equipped agencies.)
- 727 After the Clash of Arms - What Then? (Outline of a program for furthering a better understanding of the fundamental conditions essential to the creation of a lasting world peace.)
- 780 Trade Adjustments Necessary To Peace.  
(Outline of a program for discussing the economic causes of World War II.)
- 788 The World Struggle: Emerging Ideals
- 789 What About Raw Materials?
- 790 What About World Trade?
- 791 What About Small Nations and Colonies?
- 792 Immediate Post War Problems
- 793 A Central World Organization

##### In "The Rotarian"

- "A Call to Action!" by Vice-President J. Raymond Tiffany, December, 1942
- "Battlefronts of Rotary" by President Fernando Carbajal, October, 1942
- "Freedom in Time of Stress" by Bertrand Russell, September, 1942
- "A Job for Rotarians" by Past President Walter D. Head, January, 1942
- "A World to Live In" -- a booklet published by R.I. containing a selection of significant articles on post-war reconstruction that appeared in The Rotarian magazine. One copy has been mailed to all Rotary Clubs. Additional copies may be obtained by writing The Rotarian Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois. 25¢ per copy.

##### Other Sources

Commission to Study the Organization of Peace -- a study group whose findings have been published in a Preliminary Report and a Second Report. Copies may be obtained by writing the Commission at 8 W. 40th Street, New York City.

Headline Book No. 32 -- "The Struggle for World Order" by Vera M. Dean. Published by the Foreign Policy Association, Inc., 22 E. 38th Street, New York City. 25¢ per copy.

Headline Book No. 37 -- "Uniting Today for Tomorrow" by Grayson Kirk and Walter R. Sharp. Published by the Foreign Policy Association. 25¢.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace -- a research organization that has published much background material for understanding international post-war problems. A list of the publications and prices may be obtained by writing to the Endowment offices at 700 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.





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FILE 663

# WHAT CAN WE DO

## IN BOYS WORK & YOUTH SERVICE ?

A CONVENIENT CHECK-LIST

of actual activities reported during 1940-41.

TO THE CHAIRMAN, Youth Service or Boys Work Committee:

This check-list has been prepared to suggest to you and your committee activities which may be undertaken in your community. It is suggested that at the next meeting of your committee you go over this list with the idea of determining what new activities are most feasible in your locality.

You can begin by checking off the activities already being undertaken by your club. Check off, too, the activities which are already being satisfactorily handled by other agencies in the community. You will still have many suggestions left from which to choose. But don't try to undertake too much! Remember -- one thing well done is worth many things poorly done.

When you have decided upon a few new activities, work out a plan of operation and present it to the club board of directors for approval. Having received such approval, follow up and "get things done."

Further information about the development of the activities mentioned herein is available from the secretariat of Rotary International ---- or the secretariat may put you in touch with a club which has successfully undertaken the activity.

A CHECK-LIST SIMILAR TO THIS ONE of actual activities in Community Service is available from the R.I. secretariat on request. Ask for FILE 615, "WHAT CAN WE DO IN COMMUNITY SERVICE?"



From the Secretariat  
38 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, U.S.A.

ACHIEVEMENT CONTESTS AND PROJECTS

Sponsor public speaking contest.  
Sponsor essay contest.  
Sponsor marble tournament.  
Sponsor discussion contest.  
Sponsor kite contest.  
Sponsor soap box derby.  
Sponsor model aeroplane contest.  
Sponsor art exhibit.  
Arrange tours of local industries by high school students and offer prizes for best essays on same.  
Conduct courtesy contest among youth in schools.

ADVISORY COUNCILS

Endeavor to organize community coordinating council for youth

ATHLETICS

Entertain high school or college teams.  
Sponsor community soft ball league.  
Provide transportation for athletic groups.  
Sponsor hockey league.  
Sponsor community dinner for team.  
Give sweaters, trophies, etc., to individual players as awards.  
Sponsor baseball team.  
Sponsor football team.  
Present trophy to winning league.  
Sponsor tennis tournament.  
Award cup for sportsmanship in football.  
Sponsor "Victory Dance" for high school students.  
Sponsor inter-city track meet.  
Help provide and manage ice arena.  
Organize figure skating contest.  
Award tennis trophies to boy and girl winners.

AVIATION

Sponsor model aeroplane club.

BANDS AND ORCHESTRAS

Sponsor or co-sponsor of band or orchestra.  
Help meet travel expense for tour or contest.  
Help support bugle corps.

BOY LIFE SURVEY

Make survey in cooperation with chief of police.

BOYS AND GIRLS WEEK

Participate in observance. (Last Saturday in April through first Saturday in May).

BOYS' CLUBS

Give financial or other assistance to local club.  
Sponsor or co-sponsor of local boys club.  
Organized junior rifle team.  
Sponsor Hi-Y  
Adapt public building as youth center.  
Provide supervision of youth center.  
Sponsor model aeroplane club.  
Sponsor "Knot-Hole Gang."

BOYS' STATE

Send boys to Boys State.  
Note: In a few instances clubs have also sent girls to Girls State.

CAMPS

Operate a boys or girls camp.  
Cooperate with other organizations in conducting or supporting boys camps.  
Purchase or assist in purchasing camp site.  
Establish boys camp.  
Erect buildings at boys camp.  
Build boat dock at boys camp.  
Cooperate with health camp.  
Provide camp for Scouts, etc.  
Provide programs for Scout camp.

C.C.C.

Have youths from camp appear on club programs.

CITIZENSHIP

Give medals to high school students for citizenship.  
Have boys and girls take over government for day.  
Conduct citizenship contests in high schools.



### CLINICS

Sponsor tonsil clinic for children.  
Sponsor T.B. clinic for children.  
Sponsor eye clinic for children.  
Provide milk for child welfare clinic.

### COMMUNITY CENTERS

Make club rooms available to youth of the community.

### COMMUNITY FESTIVALS

Sponsor Easter egg hunt for children.  
Assist with high school music festival.

### CRIPPLED CHILDREN

(For activities in this phase of community work see FILE 615, "What Can We Do in Community Service?")

### FATHER AND SON (OR DAUGHTER) MEETINGS

Father and son meetings.  
Father and daughter meetings.  
Father, son and daughter meetings.

### FIRE PREVENTION

Organize fire prevention campaign among school children.

### FUND RAISING

Sponsor a hockey match.  
Sponsor amateur night for children.  
Sponsor Hallowe'en festival.  
Sponsor or assist in community celebration for children.  
Conduct amateur night for children on Hallowe'en.

### HEALTH

Sponsor child health day on May 1st.  
Present picture show in schools on care of teeth.  
Help in community campaign against Infantile Paralysis.  
Help support T.B. camp.

### HOBBY FAIRS

Sponsor hobby show.  
Sponsor pet parade.  
Sponsor hobby club and fairs.

### HOSTELS

Give assistance to youth hostel.

### JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Obtain names of delinquents from police and assign to Rotarians for sponsorship.

### LIBRARIES

Maintain occupational bookshelf at library.  
Establish circulating library to cover county by truck.

### NATIONAL DEFENSE

Sponsor "going away" party for National Guard or selectees leaving for service.  
Plan project to give local boys national defense training.  
Send cigarettes, candy, etc., to boys in camp.  
Cooperate with draft board.  
Have selectees as club guests.  
Establish recreational center for boys in nearby camp.

### OCCUPATIONAL GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT

Place occupational books in high school library.  
Cooperate with program developed by high school.  
Arrange for vocational consultations for graduates.  
Conduct occupational guidance clinics in high school.  
Help to place students in positions for apprentice training.  
Make aptitude tests available to high school students.  
Members of club speak to students on their business or profession.  
Subscribe for "Vocational Guidance" magazine for high school.  
Offer scholarships in shop work.  
Place high school seniors in members' places of business for one week of practical training.  
Institute action for getting occupational training in public school.  
Help in occupational guidance with Scouts.  
Assist in establishing training courses in high school.



### PLAYGROUNDS

Sponsor or help establish children's playground.  
Support summer playground activities.  
Purchase or build playground equipment for city park.  
Sponsor supervised community playground.  
Donate to support of playgrounds.  
Provide playground equipment for school.  
Condition cinder track in playground.  
Sponsor election for playground tax levy.  
Provide playground director.  
Provide transportation to and from playground.  
Obtain government assistance in building playground.  
Obtain W.P.A. supervision.

### PUBLIC MEETINGS

Sponsor youth forum program.

### RECREATION

Give support to community recreation program.  
Help to maintain community recreational center.  
Cooperate in arranging for recreational program for children.  
Obtain help of city in furnishing supervision of recreational activities.  
Negotiate for director for leisure time activities.  
Work to provide recreational center.  
Work for opening of recreational room for young people.

### RED CROSS

Donate toys for Red Cross to distribute.  
Cooperate with school children in their work with Junior Red Cross.

### RURAL YOUTH

Cooperate with 4-H Club work.  
Cooperate with F.F.A. work.  
Entertain 4-H or F.F.A. at club meeting.  
Send 4-H delegates to stock show.  
Sponsor calf or pig club.  
Help buy pure bred bulls or pigs for 4-H Club  
Help sponsor 4-H Club fair.  
Provide prizes for 4-H boys and girls.

Help F.F.A. with fund to purchase hogs or calves.  
Sponsor F.F.A. public speaking contest.  
Sponsor bull, barley and/or wheat club.  
Sponsor plowing match for boys.  
Assist Boy Scouts in staging party for rural boys.  
Sponsor project for providing baby chicks and feed for boys and girls with agreement to return certain number of cockerels on hatching.  
Purchase pure bred gilt for outstanding boy in agriculture class each year.  
Make trip to 4-H camp.  
Take bus trip to view 4-H club projects.  
Help F.F.A. boys to help themselves buy equipment.  
Attend county 4-H Club Fair in a body.  
Give pure bred gilt to F.F.A. chapter -- price to be repaid from sale of hogs.  
Aid vocational agriculture boys in securing seed corn.  
Donate calf to 4-H Club.  
Entertain rural school pupils at football game.  
Sponsor calf feeding project for 4-H.  
Invite F.F.A. boys to present program of judging make-believe dairy cattle.  
(See also File 663B, "Rural Youth's Part in Wartime.")

### SAFETY

Supply belts, raincoats, hats or other equipment to safety patrol.  
Organize safety patrol in school.  
Provide free swimming lessons for children.  
Send youth delegate to State or National Safety meeting.  
Sponsor first aid course for children.  
Sponsor and organize bicycle safety club in schools.  
Support safety campaigns sponsored by youth organizations.

### SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS

Present special awards to high school students for outstanding work.  
Give scholarships to students, outright.  
Recognition each year of two or more high school seniors who best exemplify "Service above Self."



Raise money for high school alumni scholarship fund.  
Offer prizes for best letters in international correspondence.

#### SCHOOLS

Entertain graduating class.  
Entertain college students home for holidays.  
Help buy equipment to serve lunches.  
Help develop plan whereby needy boys can work half day and attend school other half.  
Write encouraging letters each year to all local students away at school.  
Entertain sons and daughters of Rotarians attending local colleges.  
Encourage public speaking in public schools.  
Have debate class appear on club program.  
Conduct character building program in county schools.  
Provide assembly programs for high schools.  
Sponsor trip to State capital for high school seniors.  
Send local school glee club to national contest.  
Sponsor free turkey dinner for entire student body.  
Distribute helpful literature to members of graduating classes.

#### SCOUTS, BOY

Sponsor or assist in Boy Scout drive.  
Provide hut or other meeting place for troop.  
Send Scouts to camp.  
Put on show or other fund raising activity as Scout benefit.  
Assist Scouts in securing suits or other equipment.  
Help employ Scout director.  
Assist in field day or jamboree.  
Devote program in effort to stimulate or revive local interest.  
Send troop on trip, to state capital, etc.  
Conduct party for Scouts and their fathers.  
Hold joint meetings with Scouts.  
Give awards to Scouts.

Develop a Boy Scout loan plan.  
Assist in district Scout meeting.  
Assist with Scout Court of Honor.  
Help Scouts pay their fees.  
Entertain Lone Scouts.  
Sponsor special troop for "less chance" boys.  
Send boys to national jamboree.  
Help recondition Scout hut or other buildings.  
Donate merit badge library to troop.  
Offer prizes for outstanding community project initiated and carried out by troop.  
Sponsor cub pack.

#### SCOUTS, GIRL -- CAMP FIRE GIRLS

Sponsor Girl Scout troop.  
Sponsor Camp Fire Girls.  
Aid in organizing Girl Scout troop.  
Help provide house for Girl Scouts.  
Help Girl Scouts to learn pottery, weaving and other hand crafts.  
Help solicit funds for Camp Fire Girls.  
Sponsor local talent show as benefit for Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls.  
Finance trips for these two organizations.

#### SCOUTS, SEA

Sponsor Sea Scout troop.  
Organize Sea Scout troop.  
Raise funds to build boat house for Sea Scouts.

#### SKATING RINKS

Sponsor or help to maintain community skating rink or outdoor pond.  
Install lights for skating rink.

#### STUDENT GUESTS

Have high school or college students as regular guests for definite period.

#### STUDENT LOAN FUND

Set up loan fund.  
Help students procure loans through local bank.  
Search for needy cases, through high school, local colleges, etc.  
Cooperate with fund operated by other groups.



SWIMMING POOLS

- Help to provide wading pool for children.
- Sponsor movement to build community swimming pool.
- Furnish transportation to pool.

UNDERPRIVILEGED CHILDREN

- Provide glasses for needy children.
- Provide milk for undernourished children.
- Repair or purchase and distribute toys to needy children.
- Help arrange party or picnic for underprivileged children.
- Help provide school luncheons.
- Help provide tonsilectomies.
- Help provide dental work.
- Send needy children to camp.
- Provide needy children with clothing.
- Provide cod liver oil.
- Provide hospitalization for sick children.
- Supply "treats" and gifts for orphanage.
- Maintain shoe and stocking fund from fines.
- Provide adenoid operations.
- Cooperate with other organizations.
- Help to keep school cafeteria open through summer to feed underprivileged children.
- Sponsor "fresh air" children.
- Provide other medical assistance.
- Provide concert tickets for indigent children.
- Provide movie tickets for underprivileged children.
- Send underprivileged children to nursery school.
- Take underprivileged children to circus.
- Sponsor Children's Protective Assoc. to cooperate with city nurse.
- Help deserving children to take lessons on musical instruments for which they show talent.

- Invite underprivileged children to homes for meals.
- Provide books for orphans' homes.

WAR RELIEF AND SERVICES  
(except donations)

- Raise fund for benefit of war stricken children.
- Sponsor boys' and girls' garden clubs.
- Send Xmas gifts to refugee children in Canada, U.S. and other countries.

XMAS ACTIVITIES

- Provide food, clothing, toys to needy families.
- Sponsor Xmas party for children.
- Sponsor community Xmas tree.
- Sponsor Xmas motion picture show for children.
- Collect, repair and redistribute toys to needy children.
- Sponsor Xmas party at orphanage.
- Give gifts to children in homes for the crippled and feeble-minded.
- Send Xmas boxes to soldiers in camp.
- Sponsor Xmas drive for benefit of needy.
- Each club member invite a boy to a special Xmas meeting.
- Cooperate in organizing a clearing house for Xmas needy.
- Organize a Xmas parade for children.

Y. M. C. A.

- Cooperate with the "Y" in giving free swimming lessons.
- Send boys to State "Y" conference.
- Provide memberships in Y.M.C.A. for needy boys.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Help equip home economics room of NYA house.
- Club members select boys as companions when they go on short trips.
- Conduct a toy loan library for children.





FILE 615

The R.I. Secretariat serves as a clearing house for information which may be useful to Rotary clubs. This file and many others are prepared from various sources of information. Suggestions are appreciated.

# WHAT CAN WE DO IN COMMUNITY SERVICE?

## A CONVENIENT CHECK-LIST

of actual activities reported during 1941-42.

To the Chairman, Community Service Committee:

This check-list has been prepared to suggest to you and your committee activities which may be undertaken in your community. It is suggested that at the next meeting of your committee you go over this list with the idea of determining what new activities are most feasible in your locality.

You can begin by checking off the activities already being undertaken by your club. Check off, too, the activities which are already being satisfactorily handled by other agencies in the community. You will still have many suggestions left to choose from. But don't try to undertake too much! Remember---one thing well done is worth many things poorly done.

After you have decided upon a few new activities, work out a plan for their accomplishment and present your plan to the club's board of directors for its approval. Having received such approval, follow up and "get things done."

Further information about the development of the activities mentioned herein is available from the secretariat of Rotary International --- or the secretariat may put you in contact with a club which has successfully undertaken the activity.



SERVICE

Rotary International  
35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, U.S.A.

FILE 615

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The activities listed in this paper are grouped under the following general headings for your convenience:

- |                             |                          |
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| ATHLETICS                   | HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT      |
| AVIATION                    | HOSPITALS                |
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## ACTIVITIES IN BOYS WORK AND YOUTH SERVICE

A check-list (similar to this one) of actual activities in Boys Work and Youth Service is available from the R.I. secretariat on request. Ask for:

FILE 663

"WHAT CAN WE DO IN BOYS WORK AND YOUTH SERVICE?"



ADULT EDUCATION

Investigate possibility of sponsoring adult education.  
Help promote a night school.  
Form night classes in shop work for young men.

ADVISORY COUNCILS

Form or help form an advisory council.  
Have the Rotary club represented on the council.

ATHLETICS

Help provide an athletic field.  
Provide equipment for athletic field.  
Assist in lighting athletic field.  
Build bleachers for athletic field.  
Provide tennis court for children.  
Sponsor community soft ball league, hockey league, tennis tournament, intercity track meet, annual school field day, swimming meet, annual baseball game with another community.  
Help sponsor high school gymnasium.  
Organize figure skating club and provide instructor.  
Provide transportation for athletic groups.  
Entertain or sponsor community dinner for high school or college teams.  
Help equip high school or town teams.  
Give sweaters, trophies, etc. to individual players as awards.  
Present trophies to league winners.  
Award cup for sportsmanship in football.  
Sponsor "Victory Dance" for high school students.  
Sponsor a baseball or football team.

AVIATION

Assist in construction of municipal airport.  
Make an effort to secure an aviation training center or school.

BANDS AND ORCHESTRAS

Sponsor a band, drum corps, or orchestra.  
Sponsor local band concerts.  
Help provide uniforms or instruments for local bands.

Help meet travel expenses for tour or contest.

BEAUTIFICATION OF COMMUNITY

Sponsor clean-up campaign, lawn and garden contest, tree planting campaign.  
Sponsor public lectures on home beautification.  
Beautify unsightly and neglected areas.  
Organize a garden club, and cooperate with it in beautification program.  
Clean up unsightly trash dumps in the vicinity.  
Encourage garden planting.

BLIND

Contribute to Hazel Hurst Foundation.  
Furnish Braille edition of "Reader's Digest" to the blind.  
Provide medical assistance to blind.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Assist in organization or re-organization of chamber of commerce.  
Assist in organization of Junior Chamber of Commerce.  
Get Rotarians more interested in Chamber of Commerce work.  
Assist Chamber of Commerce in specific projects.  
Hold periodic joint meetings with Chamber of Commerce.

CHARITY AND RELIEF

Donate to community relief fund.  
Give direct relief to needy families.  
Help organize Goodfellows Club to provide clothing to the needy.  
Assist in organizing central clearing house for charity.  
Sponsor Food Stamp plan in county.

CHRISTMAS ACTIVITIES

Sponsor a community Christmas tree, a Christmas parade, a Christmas party for children.  
Provide food, clothing, toys to needy families.  
Promote street decorations and lighting.  
Sponsor decoration contest for business houses and homes.



Sponsor Christmas motion picture show for children.  
Assist other organizations in sponsoring a community program.  
Sponsor Christmas party for inmates of county home, orphanage, etc.  
Collect and repair old toys.  
Sponsor broadcast of carols during the Christmas week.  
Send Christmas boxes to soldiers at camp.  
Adopt needy family for Christmas.  
Sponsor Christmas drive for benefit of needy.  
Sponsor community singing of carols.  
Give gifts to children at feeble-minded home.  
Have each club member invite a boy to special Christmas meeting.  
Organize a clearing house for Christmas charity.

#### CITIZENSHIP

Help aliens to become naturalized.  
Give banquet honoring newly naturalized citizens.  
Sponsor community observance of "I Am an American Day."  
Sponsor a program welcoming to full citizenship young men and women who have recently passed their 21st birthday.  
Conduct a series of educational programs on citizenship within the club.  
Have boys and girls take over the local government for a day.  
Give medals to high school students for outstanding citizenship.

#### CIVIC RECOGNITION

Conduct an annual civic guest night.  
Give special recognition to citizens over 100 years old.  
Give testimonial dinner to retiring city officials.  
Give testimonial dinner to local school teachers.

#### CLINICS

Sponsor a clinic--dental, tonsil, T.B., eye, etc.  
Provide transportation to clinics.  
Provide milk for child welfare clinic.  
Cooperate with local clinics.

#### COMMUNITY ADVERTISING

Erect road sign which includes information about the community.  
Assist in bringing conventions to city.

#### COMMUNITY CENTERS

Sponsor or help obtain a community house or center.  
Help provide furniture or other equipment for community house.  
Help provide repairs to community house.  
Help defray expenses for memorial auditorium.  
Make club rooms available to other organizations.

#### COMMUNITY CHEST

Assist in community chest drive.  
Appoint a committee to investigate and organize a community chest.

#### COMMUNITY FESTIVALS

Assist with various community festivals, such as high school music festival, winter carnival, pioneer day celebration, etc.  
Enter a float in community parades.  
Sponsor Easter egg hunt for children.  
Help establish county fair.  
Promote a harvest festival.  
Furnish guards for cornhusking contest.

#### COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT

Sponsor street improvement association.  
Initiate a movement for the improvement in city government.  
Suggest improvements in city ordinances.  
Provide a public drinking fountain.  
Sponsor a free parking lot near the business district.  
Promote better street lighting.  
Sponsor a house-numbering campaign.  
Initiate a movement for modern fire fighting equipment.  
Sponsor the marking of streets.  
Have the streets marked with "stop" signs.  
Assist in erecting historical markers.  
Secure frozen food lockers for the city.  
Establish public rest rooms for the city.  
Make a special study of local taxation.



Establish a community cemetery or improve the existing one.  
Promote extension of telephone lines to outlying residents.  
Purchase inhalator for fire department.  
Encourage adequate police protection.  
Sponsor a sidewalk building program.  
Work with city council on proper garbage disposal.  
Work for better fire insurance rates.  
Prepare newspaper editorials on safety, health, fire protection, etc.  
Work for better bus service, lower light and power rates, better R.F.D. service, etc.

#### COMMUNITY SURVEY

Conduct a community survey.  
Make various surveys for the civic welfare.

#### CONSERVATION

Donate to conservation fund.  
Cooperate with high school agricultural department on soil conservation program.

#### COOPERATION WITH CHURCHES

Sponsor a general go-to-church campaign.  
Sponsor special go-to-church movement for Palm Sunday and Easter Sunday.  
Sponsor church mission program.

#### CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Urge 100% membership of Rotarians in state society for crippled children.  
Organize a local unit of the state society.  
Sponsor President's Ball.  
Sponsor Christmas party for crippled children.  
Give Christmas gifts to crippled children.  
Conduct clinics for crippled children.  
Provide transportation to clinics.  
Help raise money for crippled children work.  
Sponsor Easter seal campaign.  
Provide medical or surgical care or hospitalization for one or more cases.  
Provide crutches, braces, artificial limbs for crippled children.  
Cooperate with orthopedic hospital and county authorities.

Make it possible for a crippled child to obtain a college education.  
Send crippled children to summer camp.  
Take crippled children to circus and various other events.  
Have crippled children as guests of the club.  
Provide a crippled child with special massage tub or build a tank in his yard.  
Help purchase iron lung for the community.

#### DAY NURSERY

Sponsor a nursery school.  
Contribute regularly to a nursery school.  
Provide transportation for underprivileged children to nursery.

#### FIRE PREVENTION

Promote a local fire prevention program.  
Sponsor observance of fire prevention week.  
Render all possible cooperation in fire prevention.

#### FUND RAISING

Sponsor an amateur show, a minstrel show, a band concert, a hockey match, an auto show, a baseball game, a basketball game, a bathing beauty contest, an excursion on river steamer, a carnival or street fair, etc.  
Sponsor a "battle of sexes" quiz program at local theater, between Rotary club and women's organization.  
Arrange and conduct a "tag day."  
Collect scrap iron and sell for junk.  
Collect and sell old newspapers.  
Sponsor a sale of locally packed fruit.  
Aid firemen with annual carnival.  
Hold a "bread and milk luncheon."  
Sponsor a Messiah.  
Sponsor other entertainment by outside talent.  
Sponsor an "old fashioned" dance.

#### HEALTH

Assist in community better health program.  
Aid in having health law adopted.  
Help in community campaign against infantile paralysis.



Help support tuberculosis camp.  
Contribute to tuberculosis association.  
Present picture show in schools on care of the teeth.  
Sponsor first aid tent at county fair.  
Sponsor rat eradication campaign.  
Organize local clubs in cooperative movement to finance work of county nurse.  
(See the activities listed under Blind, Clinics, Crippled Children, Hospitals, Red Cross.)

#### HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT

Assist in obtaining repairs to highway.  
Assist in obtaining new highway.  
Assist in having highways better marked.

#### HOSPITALS

Sponsor movement for new hospital (if needed).  
Equip a room in local hospital.  
Finance a bed in hospital ward.  
Furnish hospital with needed facilities, such as iron lung, baby incubator, microscope, ambulance, radio, wheel chair.  
Help raise funds for nurses home.  
Assume care of the hospital grounds.

#### HOUSING

Sponsor Federal Housing projects.

#### LIBRARIES

Sponsor a public library.  
Help obtain new building for library.  
Maintain occupational bookshelf at local library.  
Help renovate public library.  
Establish a circulating library that covers the county by truck.  
Present floor lamps to local library.  
Maintain a magazine room in town.

#### NEW INDUSTRIES

Develop special industrial committee of Rotarians and non-Rotarians to consider the possibility of bringing new industries into the community.  
(Some clubs have been successful in bringing to their communities a new factory, a new cannery, a new hotel, a

new warehouse, a Federal munitions plant, a bottling plant, and telegraph service.)

#### PARKS

Sponsor or assist in development of city or county park.  
Purchase land for a city park.  
Petition the state to establish an area as a state park.  
Provide shelter house for park.  
Promote building of highway to state park.  
Draw plans and make recommendations to city council regarding park improvements.

#### PLAYGROUNDS

Sponsor or help establish children's playground.  
Support summer playground activities.  
Purchase or build playground equipment for city park.  
Donate funds to support playgrounds.  
Provide playground director.  
Obtain government assistance in building playground.  
Obtain W.P.A. supervision for playground.  
Condition the cinder track on the playground.

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS

Sponsor public forums, youth forums, public music programs, community singing, "Town Hall" lecture series.

#### RADIO PROGRAMS

Sponsor broadcast on Rotary.  
Purchase records for broadcast of Christmas carols.

#### RECREATION

Give active support to community recreation program.  
Provide maintenance of community recreational center.  
Arrange recreation program for children.  
Employ a director of leisure time activities.  
Arrange with mothers to open recreation room for young people.



Get city council to furnish supervision of recreational activities.  
Establish recreation center.

#### RED CROSS

Contribute to the Red Cross.  
Sponsor or assist in Red Cross drive.  
Sponsor drive for scrap iron for Red Cross benefit.  
Provide speakers for Red Cross drive.  
Donate toys for Red Cross to distribute.  
Sponsor concert to raise money for Red Cross.  
Help in Red Cross ambulance drive.

#### RURAL-URBAN ACQUAINTANCE

Held one or more meetings with farmers.  
Work closely with farmers and clubs on rural-urban affairs.  
Help sponsor live stock or fat cattle show.  
Sponsor contest to make farms more presentable.  
Sponsor movie on agriculture for farmers.  
Give prizes to farmers for best crop.  
Sponsor bacon hog contest and award trophy.  
Assist county demonstration agent for colored people.  
Arrange for the erection of rural telephone line.  
Sponsor poultry show, wheat growing contest, turkey raising projects.  
Sponsor series of programs in rural schools.  
Sponsor farm management program.  
Direct cooperation with Farm Bureau.  
Hold a joint picnic with farmers.  
Sponsor county-wide dairy program, and entertain farmers at creamery.

#### SAFETY

Conduct traffic safety campaign.  
Cooperate with safety council.  
Sponsor first aid course.  
Organize safety patrol in schools.  
Supply belts, raincoats, hats, or other equipment to safety patrol.  
Provide free swimming lessons for children.  
Sponsor and organize bicycle safety club in schools.

Show traffic safety film.  
Support Girl Scout safety campaign for bicycle riders.

#### SCHOOLS

Entertain the teachers, the graduating class, college students home for the holidays.  
Assist campaigns for new school building.  
Help secure equipment for home economics, vocational training, or agriculture department.  
Donate flags.  
Have an annual meeting in the home economics room.  
Create public opinion in favor of adding additional courses.  
Help buy equipment to serve lunches.  
Provide school library with scientific magazines.  
Distribute magazines to country schools.  
Initiate survey of public school needs.  
Encourage public speaking in local schools.  
Help provide school-ground equipment.

#### SKATING RINKS

Sponsor or help maintain community skating rink or outdoor pond.  
Install lights for skating rink.

#### SWIMMING POOLS

Provide bathing beach or pool for the community.  
Help support bathing beach or swimming pool.  
Provide wading pool for children.  
Help purchase boat for life guard.  
Build fence and bath houses for swimming pool.  
Furnish transportation to pool or beach.  
Promote planting of shrubs around pool.

#### TREE PLANTING

Sponsor tree planting campaign.  
Donate shade trees to rural schools of county.  
Plant trees in memory of deceased club members.  
Cooperate with agricultural department of school in reforestation project.



UNEMPLOYMENT

Cooperate in securing work for the unemployed.

WAR SERVICE

(Information about activities developed by clubs since December 7, 1941, is available from the secretariat.)

Conduct sales of Defense Bonds and Stamps (in U.S.) and War Savings Certificates (in Canada).

Conduct drive for ambulance fund.

Provide speakers for war loan campaigns.

Raise funds to purchase blankets for victims of bombing.

Raise funds for benefit of war stricken children.

Send Christmas gifts to refugee children.

Hold "bread and milk luncheon" for war relief.

Initiate a magazine collection campaign.

Sponsor "Bundles for Britain" drive.

Set up a separate fund for national defense activities.

Sponsor "Going Away" party for men leaving for service.

Cooperate with local draft boards.

Send cigarettes, candy, etc. to boys in camp.

Form classes in connection with defense program.

Have "selectees" as club guests.

Establish recreational center for boys in nearby camp.

Provide bathing beach or pool for the community.

Help support bathing beach or swimming pool.

Provide wading pool for children.

Help purchase boat for life guard.

Build fence and bath houses for swimming pool.

Provide transportation to pool or beach.

Promote planting of shrubs around pool.

TREE PLANTING

Sponsor tree planting campaign.

Donate shade trees to rural schools of county.

Plant trees in memory of deceased club members.

Cooperate with agricultural department of school in reforestation project.

Cooperate with local or nearby defense projects.

Sponsor home guards.

Give local boys national defense training.

Y.M.C.A.

Cooperate with Y.M.C.A. in giving free swimming lessons.

Help in Y.M.C.A. drive.

Send boys to State "Y" conference.

Contribute to local Y.M.C.A.

MISCELLANEOUS

Stage a "commuters' night" to promote acquaintance.

Sponsor an annual "old folks party."

Sponsor collection of historic items.

Help equip home economics room of N.Y.A. house.

Entertain octogenarians of the community.

Urge club members to select boys as companions when they go on short trips.

Conduct a toy loan library for children.

Give prizes to farmers for best hay.

Sponsor bacon hog contest and award trophy.

Assign county demonstration agent for colored people.

Arrange for the erection of rural telephone line.

Sponsor poultry show, wheat growing contest, turkey raising projects.

Sponsor series of programs in rural schools.

Sponsor farm management program.

Direct cooperation with Farm Bureau.

Hold a joint picnic with farmers.

Sponsor county-wide dairy program, and entertain farmers at creamery.

SAFETY

Conduct traffic safety campaign.

Cooperate with safety council.

Sponsor first aid course.

Organize safety patrol in schools.

Supply belts, raincoats, hats, or other equipment to safety patrol.

Provide free swimming lessons for children.



From the Secretariat  
of Rotary International

35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, U.S.A.



COMMUNITY  
SERVICE

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FILE 602B

# CORPORATE OR INDIVIDUAL ACTION

RESOLUTION 23-34 - ROTARY'S COMMUNITY SERVICE POLICY

Rotary's community service policy, says:

"Accordingly, corporate action by Rotary clubs is not prohibited; but under the safeguards provided herein and for the purpose of creating esprit de corps in the club itself, it is desirable that every Rotary club have some community service activity requiring the collective cooperation of all its members, in addition to its program for the stimulation of the club members to individual service within the community."

Occasionally questions arise concerning this community service policy of Rotary. Sometimes the paragraphs of Resolution 23-34 fail to answer these questions adequately. Questions pertaining to definite activities in various communities cannot well be answered by any general rule. Circum-

stances differ in various communities and for that reason Rotary International does not attempt to say just what activities should be corporate and what should be individual.

Service Activities

However, in order to somewhat clarify the above policy and to encourage Rotary club participation in the present emergency, at its June, 1942, meeting the R.I. Board of Directors gave special attention to the subject when it expressed the decision that the above resolution "does not limit the activities of Rotary clubs as many Rotary clubs have interpreted it;" and emphasized the necessity for clubs "taking greater part in objective activities," and further stated "that all avenues of disseminating information ... be used to ... inspire Rotarians in doing those things which will bring about greater participation of Rotarians in service activities."

(over)



The respective functions of the club and individual members is further clarified in the following paragraphs.

#### THE ROLE OF THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBER

As an active and successful business or professional man, every Rotarian is almost certain to be a member of at least a few other organizations---business, social, civic, religious, etc. It is easy to see that if one hundred members actively work for worthy ends in 15 or 20 different organizations, they are likely to accomplish more than they could as one hundred men in a Rotary club.

#### THE ROLE OF THE CLUB

There are three roles which the club may always fill, namely, "Investigator," "Educator," "Stimulator." Occasionally the club may be a "Promoter." Sometimes its role may be that of "Performer."

Investigator. In this capacity a club conducts surveys and gathers data on a variety of subjects, and then determines the desirable goals to be achieved. For example, surveys may be conducted on the following subjects for the ends indicated: a) a classification survey for a scientific building up of club membership. b) Surveys of the general community welfare or of particular aspects, such as housing and traffic safety---to provide the basis for study by the club and activities by committees. c) A survey of interests and activities of the members---to assist the officers in getting all members related to one or more worthy activities in the community.

Educator. The facts, needs, opportunities, interests, and abilities uncovered by surveys will provide much interesting material for programs at club meetings. In this way all members are informed and through the club

publication and press reports others in the community are aided to an understanding of community, business and international problems. An important part of the club's function as educator is to develop through its committees plans and methods for accomplishing the desired results. To use an educational term, this is setting up a "laboratory."

Stimulator. Officers and committees with charts of the community needs, records of available ability in the membership, and plans for achieving desired results, are in a position to encourage members to work for the accepted objectives, either as individuals or through appropriate organizations to which they may belong. Programs at club meetings and the club publication will be helpful in accomplishing this result.

Promoter. Occasionally situations will be uncovered which will cause the club as a whole to decide to initiate some project with the expectation that other organizations will cooperate because the project deserves general community support. Examples of such projects are: a traffic safety campaign, a clinic for crippled children, a community advisory council, a better business bureau, and an international trade exhibit.

Performer. Corporate action by the club is sometimes desirable. Such activity ought to enlist all or nearly all of the members, but does not solicit outside cooperation. Examples of club projects are: the sponsorship of a boys' club or camp, the placement and maintenance of an occupational book shelf, the holding of an institute of international understanding, and the maintenance of a student loan fund.

#### THREE WAYS OF DOING A JOB

For a number of years now Resolution 34 has been in effect and many clubs as a



result have confined their efforts to those projects which individual members can support without bringing the club into the picture. This tendency became so prevalent that it became necessary to amend the resolution to make it clearer that Rotary clubs are not prohibited from engaging in service activities as a club. As a result of this amendment (1936) three procedures have developed:

- a) Many Rotarians still maintain that all Rotary activity should be by individual Rotarians and that the club should merely be a source of information and encouragement and inspiration.
- b) Many Rotarians just as sincerely believe that there is value in collective action in Rotary, that Rotary clubs should do some things in a body.
- c) A third group believes in harmonizing the two ideas so that every Rotarian will continue to feel his individual responsibility to be of some service in his community, and at the same time some things will be done by the club as a whole or directed by the board or committees of the club, so that the members may feel that they are doing something worth while as a group.

At the present time all three procedures are in operation. Each club must decide for itself whether one plan should be advocated in preference to another.

#### CHOOSING THE PROCEDURE

In deciding what procedure is to be followed with regard to a proposed activity, the Rotary club may wish to take into consideration questions such as the following:

- 1) Can the activity be considered as vocational service, international service, or community service?
- 2) Does the activity involve the passing and publishing of a resolution? If so, and such a resolution does not conform to the general opinion of the

community, will its adoption jeopardize the local standing of club members?

Are the club members prepared to stand up to any criticism which may result?

3) Will the resolution be passed un-animously by the club? Will there be a dissatisfied minority?

4) Is a club resolution the most effective means of action, or can independent action of individual Rotarians accomplish more?

5) Would a combination of individual and club action be desirable?

6) Is there any controversial issue involved? If so, will action split the club?

7) Is there any possibility that club action will involve it in politics?

8) Will there be any duplication of the efforts of other local agencies?

There are other questions which may also be asked, all depending on the kind of project considered and local conditions in the community. In the following paragraphs are further thoughts which may well be considered before any club project is launched.

#### PROJECTS INVOLVING LEGISLATION

Many projects do not involve legislation. On the other hand, the club may become interested in or be appealed to support some cause that requires the enactment of legislation. A club may be asked to support the passage of a proposed bill in a state legislature. The measure proposed may be a very worthy and humanitarian one, which would certainly merit the sympathy of all, and at first thought would seem a real opportunity for community service. But when we ask ourselves a few of the questions previously mentioned, we may decide that there are good reasons why individual action is preferable to club action.

In this particular case, the Rotary



club might listen to a discussion, pro and con, on the proposed legislation, and then the president might say to his members: "Your Rotary club is not taking a position on this matter, but it is appealing to you, as a citizen, to take a position and not fail to do so. Now, please go back to your places of business or your residences and as individual citizens of your state, write your representative in the legislature and tell him where you stand on this matter -- those of you who are in favor, say so; and those of you who may be opposed, say so. Use your business or personal letterhead. If convenient, go and call on your representative in the legislature and tell him across his desk how you think he ought to vote. The club, as an organization, doesn't care what your position is; that is your own matter of judgment. The important thing is that, as a Rotarian, you will not be satisfied with yourself until you have indicated to your representative in the legislature your position as a citizen."

Such a procedure would be entirely in harmony with the policy of Rotary. Rotary is a unique organization in many ways. Rotary hasn't followed along the established path of other organizations, and there are a great many who believe that the very fact that Rotary has been unique in several ways has contributed to the success and spread of the Rotary movement. If a Rotary club were to follow the procedure outlined above, it would be unique compared to various other organizations that adopt resolutions and send them forward.

On the other hand, when a Rotary club undertakes to express itself as an organization on a controversial matter, there are at least two things to be considered.

First, there may be some difference of opinion among the club members, and if a resolution is adopted as expressing the opinion of the club, it will actually express only the opinion of the

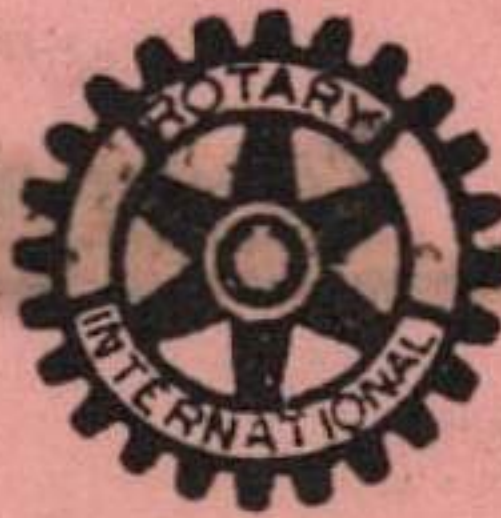
majority of the members and there may be a dissatisfied minority.

Second, even though the matter is not a controversial one there is a danger that when a Rotary club, as an organization, appeals to the members of a legislature, and the legislators respond to the appeal, those legislators, being practical politicians, are liable to come back a little later and say, "We did what your Rotary organization wanted us to do and now that we are candidates for re-election we think it would be only fair for your Rotary organization to support us." Then, if the club refuses to support the legislators, it appears in the position of being ungrateful, of wanting something done for it while it is not willing to do something for somebody else. If the club does respond to that appeal and supports the legislators for re-election, then the Rotary club has gotten into politics.

And so, in all cases where a club decides on a particular project, several things should be taken into consideration. In some cases, corporate action by the club is desirable. In others, individual action will be more effective. Possibly the club can be of more service by combining the two.

And we see also that a club may assume one or all five roles. As "investigator," the club will discover the needs of the community. As "educator" it will inform its members and perhaps the community in general, or those who can take action. In the role of "stimulator" the club will arouse the interest of each member and perhaps the community in general, or those who can take action. And as "promoter" and "performer" the club will initiate or carry on a project where it is necessary that the club do so. In each of these cases, the individual member will also play his part. And with each part played well by every member, there will be little doubt about the success of a project.





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FILE 117 A

MR. PRESIDENT

# ABOUT THAT JOB OF YOURS!

A few suggestions by Hal A. McNutt, past president of the Rotary Club of Stillwater, Oklahoma, and past governor of the 124th Rotary district.

A Rotary club is good or bad and the president is a success or a failure just as the club's meetings are good or bad.

## QUALITIES OF A GOOD PRESIDING OFFICER

Be "in command" of the entire meeting. It is your responsibility. Be sure you know where you are going; then be sure to arrive.

Speak audibly so that all in the room can hear you. Keep your head up and always face the audience. Don't be reading notes with your chin on your chest as you talk.

Be brief and to the point. It saves time and is more business-like.

## THINGS TO CHECK BEFORE THE MEETING

Well before the meeting check to see that everything is ready in connection with program, entertainment, arrangements.

Have a "reserve" program always at hand, just in case it becomes necessary to provide one at the last minute.

Watch to see that meeting place is clean, attractive, easy to get to, well arranged, light and airy, compact but comfortable.

Have an ante-room for hats and coats with a place for club members to greet each other and chat a little before the meeting time.

Be sure to greet visitors as they arrive.

Adopt the "pay as you enter" plan in your club, and avoid passing a plate during the luncheon to collect the price.

## CONDUCT OF THE WEEKLY MEETING (A suggested order of events)

Begin promptly. Sound gong a minute before time to open the meeting, giving those present a chance to get to places around the tables.

Open with (1) the national anthem or (2) pledge to the flag, or (3) reading of the four objects of Rotary in unison. Change around for variety.

Remain standing for the invocation. Call on different club members for the invocation each week.



The meal IS important. Every club can and should have good food; a variety of menu; clean, appetizing, prompt service; special food for persons on a diet; and lowest possible cost to the member.

Don't permit members to "move back" after the meal, creating a great vacancy in the center of the room that is difficult for a speaker to face and talk to. Members should turn and face the speaker but remain at their tables.

Introduce visiting Rotarians, or call on fellowship committee chairman to do so, asking each to stand and remain standing until all have been introduced. Give "hand" of welcome after all have been introduced.

Have individual members introduce their guests.

Sing! Sing! Sing! A singing club is a happy club. Money spent for meals of song leader and good accompanist (if club doesn't have them in the membership) is the best money your club can spend.

Announcements. Put emphasis on committee activities by getting chairman of one or two committees to report each week, notifying them in advance. Avoid having outsiders come before the club if possible. Keep announcements brief but clear and complete.

Keep business of the club off the floor of weekly meetings. The board of directors should take care of it, leaving the meeting for program, fellowship, entertainment and education in Rotary.

Call on secretary for report of last week's attendance and previous month's attendance, and for reading of necessary communications.

Comment on governor's monthly letter, R.I. News Letter, etc.

Introduce program chairman, stating his committee or office in the club.

After the program, review earlier announcements before adjourning if time permits, then adjourn promptly on time with a song, pledge to the flag, or reading of the objects of Rotary.

Avoid having board meetings before or after weekly club meetings. The board should meet monthly or twice monthly, at a time when members can give the time to deliberate carefully on the club's business.

Develop habit on the part of members of coming forward and greeting persons on the program, whether members or not, and greeting each visitor.

Linger a while after the meeting and enjoy the fellowship.

#### "PEPPER-UPPERS" FOR THE MEETINGS

Arrange to change seating, table arrangement, order of program, etc. Plan anniversary, old members, and other special meetings.

Invite officers of other local groups to your meetings once in a while, and perhaps exchange a program with other civic clubs.

Call on some member to introduce ten men to his right by their first names and classifications.

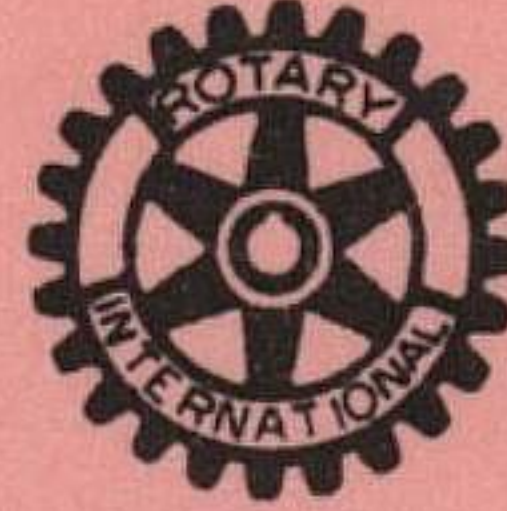
Check to see how many members are wearing Rotary lapel buttons and fine the delinquents occasionally.

Ask a new member to give the charter number of club and date club was organized.

Have all "Bobs," "Charleys," "Henrys," "Jims," "Joes," sing a song by groups.

Ask some member (notified in advance) to recite the four objects of Rotary.





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## THIS JOB OF BEING A WARTIME PRESIDENT

### MR. PRESIDENT:

You have the honor of serving as the leader of your Rotary club at a time when capable, aggressive leadership is going to be more important than ever before.

You are going to be called upon to solve certain problems in club administration for which you will find no precedent in the administrations of your predecessors. The future of the Rotary club in your community is going to depend to a great extent upon how you meet and solve those problems.

### YOU AND YOUR BOARD

Fortunately, it is not going to be necessary for you to face these problems alone. When you were selected to serve as president, your members also selected a capable group to serve with you as a board of directors. These men share with you the responsibility for the success of Rotary in your community.

Even in normal times, most club presidents have found that there is a decided advantage in having a regular, stated time and place for board meetings - at least monthly. When they are held "on call" it is difficult for board members to arrange their own schedules so that they can be present. When brief meetings are held following the regular weekly luncheons, insufficient time is available for calm, deliberate discussion of club matters.

In these days the element of "time" is of increasing value. Rotarians will have to budget carefully every minute

if they are going to meet the demands that will be made of them. By setting aside a certain evening each month for the board meeting you will make it possible for them to include this in their time schedules.

The board of directors ~~is~~ the governing body of the club. When the board functions as it should, much valuable time can be saved for the club as a whole. Now that each citizen is out to do all he can to help win the war, many suggestions are going to be offered to each Rotary club--both from within the membership and from without. "Can the Rotary club sponsor this?"--"Will the Rotarians do that?"--are going to be frequent questions. The board of directors should investigate carefully all such questions and proposals and then present to the club for action only those propositions which the club can properly handle.

There will also be unusual questions on club administration. How shall we maintain the membership at a maximum figure despite inevitable losses to military service? What shall we do about the member who is devoting so much time to civilian defense work that he cannot attend Rotary regularly? In these and other questions you will want the calm, deliberate judgment of your board.

Emergency matters can be handled at short special meetings, but for the careful, long-range planning of activities you will find your work easier if you will hold regular, monthly meetings of your board of directors.





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FILE 503

## SO YOU'RE ON THE VOCATIONAL SERVICE COMMITTEE?

Then you'll want to know your position and responsibility in Rotary's program of vocational service.

First of all, you will probably insist that most business and professional men ---Rotarians and non-Rotarians alike--- believe in and observe fairly high standards of practice in their various relationships. But you will admit that there are some whose standards are not even "fairly high" and also that there is room for the majority to progress beyond "fairly high" standards.

And that's where Rotary enters the picture --- "to encourage and foster high ethical standards in business and professions." Obviously, the effort to raise standards must be made by Rotarians as individual business or professional men, and in conjunction with their colleagues in their respective business and professional groups. But it is the job of the Rotary club, through its vocational service committee, to stimulate its members to action. This may be done in various ways:

1. Periodical presentations of tested practices and the desirable consequences which flow from them may be made at club meetings.
2. Smaller groups, sometimes meeting in the evening, may discuss ways of getting high standards universally accepted and practiced.
3. The club publication and other literature may be used to keep the

members informed as to progress in this field of service and aware of their obligations and opportunities.

This function of stimulating vocational service usually begins with the vocational service member of the R.I. aims and objects committee. He and his alternate member and others whose advice he secures prepare suggestions based on past developments and on current opportunities and needs. After approval of the R.I. aims and objects committee and the R.I. board of directors, these suggestions may be transmitted to district governors and to clubs by means of pamphlets and in other ways.

At the international assembly incoming governors discuss methods of promoting vocational service in the clubs. The governors, in turn, assist the club officers when they meet them in district assemblies and on club visits.

The stimulating process, from the aims and objects committee member to club officers and vocational service committees, is one of education. The activity of the individual Rotarian is one of operation. It is the club vocational service committee which is directly responsible for joining education with action. The accompanying chart simply puts into graphic form the various steps of education and operation which have been described above.

(over)



STIMULATION PHASE

OPERATION PHASE

V.S. Member, R. I. A. and O. Committee  
 Suggests general plan and emphasis for year. Prepares, revises pamphlets. Assists governors nominee at International Assembly. Suggests program topics for use in clubs. (Form 251):

District Governors  
 At district assemblies and on club visits, explain program of V.S. and encourage its promotion. Use monthly letters to keep up interest. In addresses to clubs (on official visits) give suitable emphasis to V.S.

Club Officers and Club V.S. Committees  
 Study pamphlets and other literature. Discuss in club assembly and in V.S. committee meetings how best to educate members as to V.S. and what activities are available and desirable. Arrange club and group meetings. Use club publication.

Individual Rotarians render vocational service in various relationships.

As Proprietor, Manager, etc.

Determination of general policy. Relations with creditors and stockholders.

As Seller

High ethical standards in relations with customers or clients.

As Buyer

Maintenance of same standards toward those who supply business or personal needs (both goods and services) as expected from own customers or clients.

As Employer

Development and maintenance of practices in regard to wages, hours, conditions of work, training, etc., which are fair and just to employes as well as to business.

As Competitor

Cooperation through trade associations and in other ways to reduce or remove unfavorable conditions and at the same time give better service.

As Citizen

Relations with government agencies - local and national - in the exercise of their legitimate functions should be cooperative, not evasive. Cooperation with Chamber of Commerce or other business association for betterment of general community situation.



District Assembly  
Time-Monday, July 12, 1943

Rotary International  
Place - Lawrence, Kansas

District 123  
Eldridge Hotel

All presidents and secretaries are expected to attend. Other Rotarian officers and chairmen welcome if you notify us how many are coming. Bring your problems. Share your triumphs. Expect a great time. Bring sample of your club bulletin, and of your program for the exhibit.

#### Program

- 9:00 A.M. Registration and Acquaintance period. Meet everybody.
- 10:00 A.M. The Governor's Message, -Homer Kingsley Ebright.  
Rotary serving in War and in Peace.
- 10:30 A.M. Governor Ambrose Johnston, Manhattan.  
Club Service, Presentation and Discussion.  
Membership, Classification, Attendance, Programs, Fellowship, Music,  
Inter-city Meetings, Public Information, Your questions, etc.
- 11:15 A.M. Governor David L. MacFarlane (Scotty), Emporia-Topeka.  
Vocational Service, Presentation and Discussion.  
Business and Professional Ethics, The Four Way Test, Programs, Material  
in The Rotarian, Classification talks, Ethics in war time, Essay contests,  
Your questions, etc., etc.
- 12:00 M. Recess. Get acquainted period.  
Luncheon. Program in charge of the Lawrence Club  
Dr. Forrest C. Allen (Phog) President of the Club presiding.  
Address by R. I. Director of Zone 3, J. E. Conklin (Gene).  
"The White Plumes of Rotary".
- 2:00 P.M. Governor John Feller, Leavenworth.  
Round Table Discussion with all the presidents.  
Elections, installations, directors, committees, finance, extension,  
board meetings, assembly, correspondence, relation to governor's visit,  
district assembly, district convention, international convention,  
presiding at weekly meeting, new projects, keeping up pep, oiling the  
machinery, etc., etc.
- 2:00 P.M. Governor Marion Hume, Ottawa.  
Round Table Discussion with all secretaries.  
Club records, reports to governor, and to the R. I. secretariat, club  
dues, attendance records, bills, club publication, keeping the Rotarian  
before the club, Revista Rotaria, Club library, annual review, cooper-  
ation with president, speakers from out of town, letter of appreciation,  
notifying delinquent or absent members, club history, etc., etc.
- 2:45 P.M. Governor Cecil Howes, Topeka  
Community Service, Presentation and Discussion.  
The third object, Community survey, Boys work, Youth service activities,  
Rural-urban acquaintance, War service, Red Cross, What are we doing?,  
Corporate or individual action, etc.
- 3:30 P.M. Director R. I., J. E. Conklin (Gene), Hutchinson,  
and Governor John Feller, Leavenworth.  
International Service, Presentation and Discussion.  
Rotary's opportunity, Fireside meetings, Post war planning, What can  
we do? (300 examples), six programs, seven questions.
- 4:15 P.M. Adjournment.  
If any groups wish to remain and ask questions informally, that may be  
very interesting and valuable.