



A CENTURY OF ROTARY

The History of 100 YEARS

1905 - 2005

Compiled by PP Anita Lococo

Rotary Club of Bali Seminyak

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I see Rotary International as a generating force of incalculable value,”-Franklin D. Roosevelt, former U.S. president and Rotarian. “The first time I heard of [Rotary] it was a great consolation, and I said to myself, “Now they are beginning to do what is necessary for the future,”-Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Nobel Prize Winner and Rotarian. “[Rotary] gives service to society. I remember once [seeing] two handicapped people [who] were provided with wheelchairs [by Rotarians],”-The Dalai Lama. “Rotary is one of the most important and credible nongovernmental organizations in the world,”- Mikhail S. Gorbachev, former president of the Soviet Union. “No Rotarian whose motto is Service Above Self, I think, should call himself a Rotarian if he does not make time to service,”-Mother Teresa, 1979 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate. “Rotary has reinforced this concept [of the Golden Rule], terming it Vocational Service,”-J.C. Penney, U.S. businessman and Rotarian. “Rotary has won a place of respect in the global village – in fact, Rotary has helped make the world a global village,”-Carol Bellamy, executive director of UNICEF. “If you had not started Polio Plus in 1985, there would, at the time of Rotary’s 100th birthday in 2005, be eight million more children with polio,”-Dr. Albert Sabin, developer of the oral polio vaccine and Rotarian. “The link between the Rotary movement and mankind’s noble aspirations for a more perfect society may be demonstrated by the fate of Rotary International in my country,”-Vaclac Havel, former president of the Czech Republic. “Through my contact with Rotary, I learned about the importance of community service, The Rotary motto of Service Above Self – and I still remember that today – has left a deep impression and has guided me since,”-Sadako Ogato, former Ambassadorial Scholar, head of the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and former United nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “Rotary is doing all these wonderful projects, most of all the eradication of polio, to improve lives,”-Desmond Tutu,

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Anglican Archbishop emeritus and 1984 Nobel Prize laureate.

BEGINNING YEARS - 1905-29

Paul Harris was born in 1868 in Wisconsin, USA and raised in a small town in Vermont (New England) by his paternal grandparents. He then went on to Princeton University and then University of Iowa Law School. He credits his background roots from rural America as one of “friendliness of its folds, their religious and political tolerance” as the impetus for his eventual founding of Rotary, as described in his autobiography, “My Road to Rotary”. Five years after graduating from Law School, he wandered doing everything from acting on stage, to working as a purchasing agent in Europe to helping victims of the great flood of the Mississippi River.

It was during the 1890’s that Chicago was the place to be for big ideas and big opportunities. However, it was a time of social unrest with the Haymarket riots over labor issues forming the 8 hour day, and city filth, and disease. Prevalent were bronchitis, pneumonia, typhoid fever and 10,000 to 12,000 children under five years of age died in Chicago. Although industry thrived with garment making, steel, publishing lumber meat-packing, etc. There was no infrastructure to curb corruption or unethical business practices. Accomplishments, such as the reversal flow of the Chicago River, thus taking garbage and filth away from Lake Michigan and creating a source of drinking water for the city were engineering marvels.

The early days of Paul Harris in Chicago, which he calls his “Bohemian Days” were filled with an enthusiasm to get to know the city by moving around residing in 30 different parts of the city and attending a smorgasbord of religious services of all religions including Catholic, Presbyterian, Quaker, Jewish, Baptist and Theosophical.

After establishing himself as a Lawyer in Chicago, Harris started to meet other people of all walks of life. After a dinner in the North Side of Chicago, a more friendly and neighborly area of the city compared to the doggy life of downtown, the thought came to Harris in 1900:

“Why not in a big Chicago have a fellowship composed of just one man from each of many different occupations, without restrictions as to their politics, or religion, with broad tolerance of each other’s opinions? In such a fellowship could there not be mutual helpfulness?”

With this concept the seeds of what would become Rotary Club and Rotary International had been planted. It would sprout on the evening of Feb. 23, 1905. Rotary remained a men’s club until 1987.

The earliest Rotarians really had no choice but to make business ethics a priority. They joined the club for two reasons: to make friends and to make business contacts. Today Rotarians maintain those principles, but with higher goals in mind.

In the early years, Rotary served as a respite for its members from rampant corruption and fraud of the day. After years of conducting business with their fellow club members, Rotarians understood that one of the organization’s great strengths was the unusually high ethical standards of its members. Many believed that those standards should be embedded into Rotary identity. The first members of the Chicago Rotary Club sat at a long table and usually had singing sessions and discussions of projects. Although Paul Harris was not the President of this first club, it was Silvester Schiele, owner of a coal yard and other officers, who were elected. Many names were considered for the Club, like “Round Table Club”, “Lake Club” or even “Blue Boys”. But it was Paul Harris that suggested “Rotary” because its meeting places rotated among the members’ places of business.

It was in these early days that the ideas of good fellowship in the community took shape. Construction of public washrooms in downtown Chicago was one of the first Rotary projects. Small humanitarian projects emerged, like helping a street boy go to school, supporting Boys Camps and the Boy Scouts. These early efforts were the seeds for the future formation of youth orientated clubs, such as Youth Exchange, RYLA and Interact.

By 1908, only three years after the founding of Rotary, San Francisco started the second Rotary Club with 10 members. By 1910, 60 Rotarians and their wives attended the First Convention in Chicago.

By 1910, the newly formed National Association of Rotary Clubs created a Business Methods Committee and proposed that the committee carve out a code of business ethics for the advancement of business morality. Three years later, the Rotary Code of Ethics was adopted during the RI Convention in San Francisco. At this time there were already 16 Rotary Clubs scattered across the US.

The code's impact was significant and even beyond Rotary, itself. At least 145 national industrial codes of correct practice which have been adopted by 1922 were directly the result of the influence of Rotarians. And the Rotary grew.....

By 1912, Rotary had crossed borders and gone international with the formation of the Winnipeg Club, Canada, clubs in Great Britain, and Ireland. Also at this time was the debut of the "Rotarian Magazine". By 1916, the club had reached Cuba and Uruguay, and spread to South America. By 1919, the Philippines, 1920- Spain and 1921- Australia and South Africa.

By 1917, the first contribution of \$26.50 was made by Kansas City Rotarians to what would become the Rotary Foundation. Europe was then affiliated with Rotary and in 1921 the first Convention held out of the US was in Edinburgh, Scotland. In the early days, the Rotary Leaders understood the impact of the Conventions and its participation for the future.

By 1920 there were 758 Rotary Clubs with 70,000 members. Service then became an integral part of Rotary. Assistance to disabled children, education, clean up campaigns, aid to families during WWI, assisting finding jobs for soldiers returning to civilian life, public works projects like the coast to coast Lincoln Highway and setting up funds for immigrants was becoming the evolved direction of Rotary forming city and state organizations too. By 1930, service clubs were a worldwide phenomenon with millions of members and Rotary firmly establishing its role as a leader helping the formation of the National Society for Crippled Children, which eventually became Easter Seals and Boys Clubs supporting vocational training classes.

By 1928 James Wheeler Davidson, a Rotarian from Calgary, Canada had experienced vast travels throughout his lifetime, including on the expedition to the North Pole with Admiral Peary in 1893. At the age 66 Davidson ventured with his family for 30 months chartering 22 clubs in the areas of, Cairo, Australia, New Zealand and throughout Asia, including Bangkok, Jakarta, Rangoon (Yangon) and Singapore. Thirteen of these clubs remain active today and his legacy continues as the "Marco Polo of Rotary".

Prominent Rotarians of 1905-29

King Albert I of Belgium- Rotary Club of Brussels and San Francisco, USA

William Jennings Bryant- Statesman, orator- Rotary Club of Miami, USA

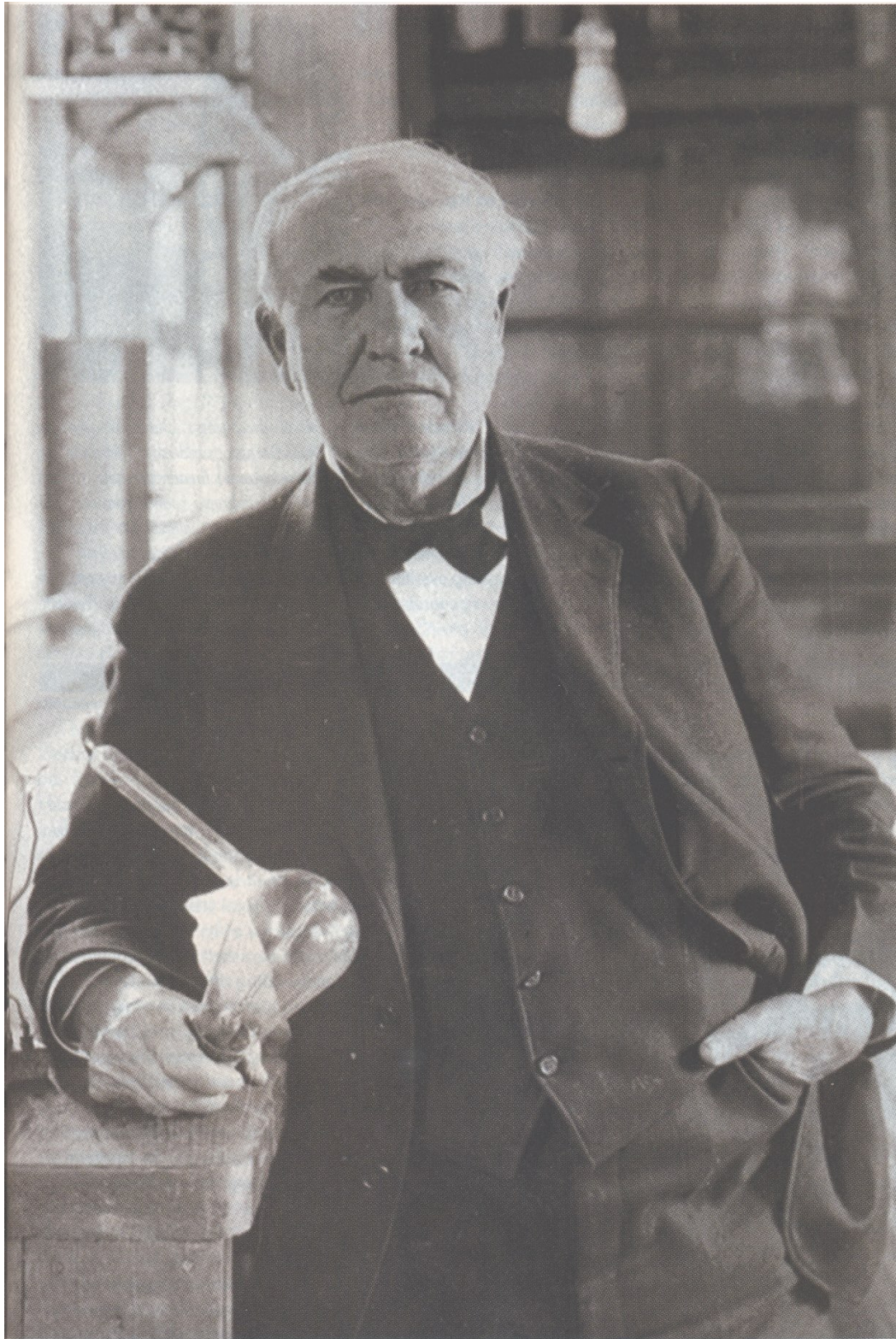
Thomas Edison- Inventor- Rotary Club of Orange, New Jersey, USA
Warren G. Harding- US Pres.- Rotary of Washington D.C.- addressed Rotary Convention
Charles A. Lindbergh, Aviator, Rotary Club of St. Louis, USA
Thomas Mann- Novelist, critic- Rotary of Munich, Germany
General John J. Pershing- Military leader in WWI- Rotary St. Louis, USA



▲ The first four Rotarians (from left): Silvester Schiele, Paul Harris, Hiram Shorey, and Gustavus Loehr.



▲ Rotary Club of Chicago members line up with suitcases in front of a "Rotary Club Special" train to promote the first Rotary convention, held in Chicago in 1910. Early Rotary conventions went a long way toward shaping today's extensive international organization.

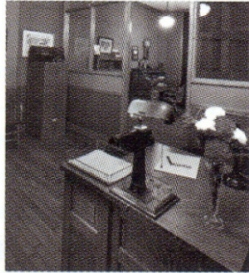


◀ **NOTABLE
ROTARIAN**

Thomas Alva Edison, who held patents to more than 1,000 inventions, was an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Orange, N.J., USA.

MAKING HISTORY

23 February 1905: Lawyer Paul Harris, coal dealer Silvester Schiele, merchant tailor Hiram Shorey, and mining engineer Gustavus Loehr convene the first Rotary club meeting.



1910: 60 Rotarians and their wives attend the first convention in Chicago. Delegates encourage Rotarians to "promote honorable business methods."

1912: Rotary moves beyond U.S. borders and admits a club in Winnipeg, formed in 1910, unbeknownst to U.S. Rotarians.

1916: With the birth of Club Rotario de la Habana, Rotary enters Latin America.

1917: RI President Arch C. Klumph calls for "endowments for the purpose of doing good in the world." Kansas City Rotarians make the first contribution – US\$26.50 – to what would become The Rotary Foundation.

1927: Charles Lindbergh crosses the Atlantic Ocean, and *The Jazz Singer* is the first "talkie."



1905: International Workers of the World is formed.

1906: Donald Carter joins Rotary and immediately shifts the focus to service, calling for the "advancement of the best interests of Chicago."

1908: At the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco, a group of 10 of the city's top business leaders start the second Rotary club.

1911: *The National Rotarian* debuts, with an essay, "Rational Rotarianism," by Paul Harris. The magazine's title is shortened to *The Rotarian* in 1912.

1914: Archduke Ferdinand is assassinated and World War I begins.



1917: The United States enters World War I.

1920: Station KDKA, Pittsburgh, transmits the first commercial radio broadcast.

1927: Danish Rotarian Sven Knudsen initiates a youth exchange project between Denmark and the United States. The idea catches on quickly.

1929: On 24 October, "Black Thursday," the stock market crashes.



Hundreds of millions lose their jobs in the Great Depression.

ROTARY 1930-1959

Through the Great Depression, WW II, and the rise of Communism, Rotarians strengthened their commitment to service and international understanding, establishing Rotary as a world leader.

The Great Depression

When Rotarians convened on June 23, 1930 for the RI Convention in Chicago, it was the 25th anniversary and Rotary celebrated its growth to 3,177 clubs with a membership of 144, 500 in more than 60 nations. Membership flourished and clubs enjoyed good times. But things would never be the same. The stock market had crashed just months earlier. Soon, bank failures would wipe out the life savings of countless families. Factory closings would put tens of thousands out of work. The Great Depression would lead to an unprecedented reshaping of government and a sweeping transformation of the global economy. The Depression would force Rotary to grow up.

Rotarians provided relief to families suffering financial hardship and funded community service efforts ranging from road improvement to collecting old clothes and shoes for the poor to donating land for community gardens. Many of the efforts of this time were intended to create self-sufficiency. This would become Rotary's hallmark and basic criterion for grants awarded by The Rotary Foundation.

The seeds of Rotary's greatest achievements are founded in this era. A commitment to helping disabled children evolved into Easter Seals and the organization's successful Polio Plus campaign.

However, Rotarians themselves struggled during this period. For the first time the membership declined by 10,000 members in 1933-34. Many members were forced to resign due to trying to survive themselves. Many clubs lowered dues and with the failure of the bank where Rotary did business, the club's funds were tied up and bills went unpaid. By the thirties club fellowship in general had lost some of its early exuberance. In Jackson, Tennessee, Rotarians replaced weekly luncheons with soup and crackers and used the \$85 they saved to feed the hungry. Many projects through Rotary were established during this period to help the unemployed. In Britain, the Bristol Scheme was implemented with personal pledges of money and use of local labor for painting, plumbing and electrical work. The Rotary was being heralded as a public benefactor.

World War II in Europe

In the 1930's Europe's Rotary Clubs were still young- 10 years old. However, the shadow of Nazi domination started to take hold and Jewish businessmen lost their classification at the clubs. Rotary tried to mediate. In 1933 RI President John Nelson traveled to Germany to meet with Nazi officials, hoping to reconcile differences. However, eventually the Nazis linked Rotarians to Freemasonry and accused them of being too considerate to the Jews. Therefore, by Oct. 1937, 42 clubs in Germany, 11 clubs closed in Austria and along with hundreds in Italy, Japan and China.

Rotarians throughout Europe were persecuted or killed during this era because they championed freedom and tolerance. By 1941, 484 clubs with 17,000 members were disbanded. In some cases, Rotarians joined the resistance movement and paid the price. Former President of the Eindhoven Club raised money to support people in hiding. He himself was forced to go underground in 1942,

where he continued his fundraising activities. Of the more than 1,100 Dutch Rotarians at the start of the war, 93 died during the May 1940 invasion and 10 died in concentration camps.

However, after the war Rotarians sprang back to life. The moment the Netherlands regained her freedom, the members of the disbanded Rotary Club resumed their work. Clubs flourished again in Europe and in Japan, with General Douglas MacArthur as an honorary Rotarian. Clubs in Kobe, Osaka and Tokyo were reorganized.

Unfortunately, Rotarians in Eastern Europe where there were 125 clubs before WWII were not as fortunate. These clubs were closed for 40 years, behind the Iron Curtain and not until the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 did Rotary come back to this region.

Founding of the United Nations

As Rotarians had in the past assisted with the charter of the League of Nations, under the Presidency of Woodrow Wilson in 1921, and unfortunately that vision did not live on. However, in 1945 RI President Allen D. Albert along with representatives of 49 nations convened in San Francisco to fashion a peacemaking organization designed to head off conflicts like WWII. Allen was among 11 Rotarians serving as official observers to the 70-member U.S. delegation. They would help set up meeting agendas, facilitate translations, and mediate disputes at the charter meeting of the formation of the United Nations. On three occasions it was Rotary's voice that phrased the formulas that delegates sought. Thus when U.S. President Harry Truman signed the UN charter in 1945, Rotarians were among the delegates represented. This was a great accomplishment of Rotary.

In 1949, forty-nine Rotarians participated in the United Nations Charter Conference. Rotarians began working with the UN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Today, each year RI appoints Rotarians to work with the UN, its agencies, and other Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Rotary also holds the highest NGO consultative status with ECOSOC, the umbrella council that oversees many specialized UN agencies, such as the World Health Organization. Currently RI appoints representatives to:

UN (New York, Geneva, Vienna)

Council of Europe (CoE)

UNESCO

FAO- World Food Program (WFP)

UN Environmental Program (UNEP)

UN Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT)

African Union (AU)

World Bank (WB)

Organization of American States (OAS)

Economic Commissions for Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Economic and Social Commissions for Asia, Pacific and Western Asia (ESCAP, ESCWA)

Paul Harris Fellows Program

The Depression and WWII slowed the growth of the Rotary, but it took off again after the 1947 death of Paul Harris, as individuals and clubs sent donations to honor Rotary's founder. Funds were initially used for fellowships from a dozen countries for relief to 150 families after WWII. When donations started to flag in the 1950's, the Foundation's Trustees established the Paul Harris Fellows Program, recognizing benefactors of \$1,000 or more. By the end of the 1950's, Rotary Clubs had become larger and more sophisticated. Membership included some of the era's most prominent leaders and Rotary's humanitarian service projects benefited communities across the globe.

Four Way Test

It was during this period that the Four Way Test which Herbert J. Taylor, a Chicago businessman during the Depression scribbled the now is the famous code of the Rotary creed, which became a cornerstone of the way Rotarians around the world approach vocational service and conduct business.

“Is it the Truth ?”

“Is it Fair to all Concerned ?”

“Will it build Goodwill and Better Friendship ?”

“Will it be Beneficial to all Concerned ?”

Prominent Rotarians 1930-59

Winston Churchill- UK Prime Minister- Rotary Club London, England

Douglas MacArthur- US Army General- Rotary Clubs Milwaukee, Manila, Tokyo, Japan

George C. Marshall- US Army General and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, Rotary USA

Dr. Karl Menniger- Psychiatrist, co-founder of Menniger Clinic- Rotary Topeka, Kansas, USA

Carlos P. Romulo, Pres.of UN General Assembly- Rotary Manila, Philippines

Franklin D. Roosevelt- US Pres.- Rotary Club- Albany, New York, USA

Albert Schweitzer- Physician, Philosopher, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate - Rotary Germany

Earl Warren- US Supreme Court Chief Justice- Rotary Sacramento, California, USA

J.C.Penney- Founder of Department Store Chain- Rotary Club NY, NY, USA



▲ U.S. President Harry S. Truman (far left), with Rotarians and other delegates at the signing of the UN Charter.



▲ **NOTABLE ROTARIAN**
Winston Churchill led England
to victory in World War II.



▲ Paul and Jean Harris (second from left, and at far end of table) visit Scottish aviation cadets training in Florida during World War II. ► General Douglas MacArthur, an honorary Rotarian, helped open Japan to Rotary's return.

MAKING HISTORY

1932: Chicago Rotarian Herbert J. Taylor creates the RI ethics standard, The Four-Way Test.

1934: The first Council on Legislation is held, playing a central role in introducing the democratic process to many members.

1937: Germany's 42 clubs are forced to disband, along with Austria's 11 clubs. Italy's 34 clubs withdraw in 1938, and Japan's 41 clubs do so in 1940-41.

1940: The Germans enter Paris.

1941: U.S. launches the Manhattan Project, which developed the atomic bombs dropped on Japan.

1942: Amid bombs falling on London, Rotarians hold a conference that lays the groundwork for UNESCO.

1945: Victory in Europe Day; Victory in Japan Day.



1953: Korean armistice.

1957: Paul Harris Fellow

1933: Germany erects first concentration camps.

1934: Gangster John Dillinger shot in Chicago, set up by "the lady in red."



1940: RI adopts the resolution, "Rotary Amid World Conflict," to promote world order and peace. It serves as a model for the UN's Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

1945: More than 40 Rotarians serve as delegates, advisers, and consultants at the UN Charter Conference in San Francisco.

1946: The United Nations holds its first meeting.

1947: Founder Paul Harris dies on 27 January, and in his honor, Rotarians grant 18 Rotary Foundation Fellowships, the forerunner of the Ambassadorial Scholarships program.



1950-51: Rotarians hit the US\$2 million mark in funds raised for The Rotary Foundation.

1955: Bus boycott over segregation in Montgomery.

ROTARY 1960-84

The Times They are A-Changing

In an era marked by student unrest, sweeping social changes, and deepening distrust between nations, Rotary expanded its reach and strengthened its purpose.

History's underlying trends and events do not fit into such neat chronological packages as decades. Thus, the youthful spirit of rebellion spawned in the 1960's did not fade after the 1968 wave of student unrest in Chicago, Copenhagen, Paris, London, Tokyo, and Rome or the Woodstock Music festival in 1969. Nor did the quest for human and civil rights end the independence of 17 former African colonies in 1960, passage of the US Civil Rights Act in 1964 and the 1965 Race Relations Act in Britain or the free elections of 1980 that reincarnated Rhodesia as Zimbabwe.

The emergence of youth as a cultural and political force and the growing realization of the need for international action to secure global peace and human rights are trends that swirled unabated through the 1960's, 1970's and 1980's and still resonate today. Such challenging times demanded strong action, and Rotary responded with a bracer of innovative new programs and activities that transformed the organization and gave it a new sense of purpose.

It was a time of harsh political realities of the Cold War and the danger of nuclear arms, but also a time of a plea for civility among nations and a call for a renewal of idealism to a "new generation". With President John F. Kennedy's (honorary member of Rotary Hyannis, Mass.) vigor and enthusiasm, he appealed to young people with the creation of the Peace Corps.

Interact

Rotary followed suit in 1962 with creating Interact, a Rotary-sponsored service club for high school students, male students, since the club was still a men's club. The first Interact Club was launched in Melbourne, Florida, USA with the purpose of providing an opportunity for its members to work together in a world fellowship dedicated to service and international understanding. By 1965, the program celebrated the launch of the 1,000th club. Just three years later, the 2,000th Interact Club was inaugurated in Pisa, Italy boasting global membership at 51,000. As of 2005, Interact had about 230,000 members in 10,000 clubs in 118 countries. Interact provided a positive outlet for young people, who along with their elders, would all too soon face a disrupting succession of events: racial violence, the Cuban missile crisis, the assassination of Pres. Kennedy, Malcolm X, Medgar Evers, Martin Luther King, and Robert E. Kennedy, global campus unrest and the continuing escalation of the Vietnam War.

Rotaract

Thus, Rotary opened its arms to the college-age group then so avidly flexing its muscles on university campuses worldwide, by launching Rotaract in 1968, a service organization for young men and woman 17-25 years old (later changed to 18-30 years old. Rotaract was part of a youth movement under the auspices of Rotary that could act as an element of balance and of confidence in troubled times. As of 2005, there are more than 180,000 members of Rotaract in 7,833 clubs in 159 countries and geographic regions. Rotaractors have displayed community service drives fully equal to those of their sponsoring clubs, often surpassing them in variety and originality.

RYLA

As Rotary emerged in the 1970's there still seemed to be a cry of despair from the youth of the world. In 1971, Rotary adopted the RYLA (Rotary Youth Leadership Awards) program. Begun as a weeklong motivational conference for outstanding young people, hosted by Rotary, RYLA helps young men and women to hone their leadership, decision-making, citizenship and conflict resolution skills.

In 1972, Youth Exchange became an official RI program, offering young people a chance to explore the world they were inheriting and to learn about cultures other than their own. As of 2005,, Rotary sent about 7,000 students a year on exchanges that last for one month to a full year. These young people remain one of Rotary's most effective tools for world understanding.

World Community Service (WCS)

This period of Rotary was labeled, "The Coming of Age for International Service" and "Bridging the Gap" of generations and races and conflicts. In 1962 Rotary launched World Community Service (WCS), a program that empowered local clubs to extend their service activities across the globe. IN 1963 RI established the Matched Districts and Matched Clubs program to further strengthen WCS work. Essentially, the program enabled clubs in developed countries to pair up with clubs in developing countries to share their resources to complete critical local service projects. WCS facilitated both long-range projects and emergency responses to natural disasters, including th4e 1970 floods in Bangladesh, the 1972 earthquake in Nicaragua, and the 1975 cyclone in Australia.

The prime engine of the Rotary's world understanding efforts has been the Rotary Foundation. During its first 50 years, the Foundations' global outreach came mostly in the form of scholarships that sent earnest and qualified young men and women to other countries to further their education and world understanding. In 1960 the Foundation received contributions of US\$ 825,5000 and funded scholarships to 123 graduate fellows in 30 countries. By 1965, the contributions increased to US\$ 1.1 million dollars and 141 graduate fellowships in 141 countries.

Group Study Exchange (GSE)

Even while building on its scholarship program, the Foundation looked to a future that included hands-on work to foster peace. In 1965, the Foundation took a great leap forward and launched Group Study Exchange (GSE). GSE sponsored teams of young business and professional men on extended visits to study cultural and professional life in other countries. The goal was that, during their visits and after their return, the young people would make use of their background and new experiences to further global understanding. GSE was a major success. By 1983, 162 districts were participating in the program. N 1982-84 the Foundation launched pilot programs for uni-vocational teams and women's teams.

3-H and Polio Plus Programs

A confluence of events in the 1970's eventually led to what is arguably "the finest hour" of Rotary and the Rotary Foundation (TRF). Seeds of action sown in the 1970's and nurtured in the 1980's eventually blossomed into the Polio Plus Program. Charles Rowland, governor of Pennsylvania's District 730 promoted the clubs participation with this major immunization project. Funds had been raised to immunize 1 million children in Guatemala. By 1978, at the RI Convention in Tokyo, the idea for a committee named Health, Hunger and Humanity (3-H) would serve as a clearinghouse to link clubs with the World Community Service needs. The 3-H Committee and Board agreed to the link of the Polio Plus Program. Thus, the grants began to roll in .In 1980, Dr. Albert Sabin, honorary Rotarian and developer of the polio vaccine spoke at Rotary's 75th Anniversary Convention, challenging Rotarians to use their resources to engage in a global effort to eradicate the scourge of polio. The RI Board Decision to immunize "all of the world's children against polio by the time of the 100th anniversary. This action would be Rotary's Centennial gift to the world.

As Rotary approached the threshold of its eighth decade of service in always-changing times, the organization was moving forward on many fronts. Membership grew at a steady pace, with about 20,900 clubs and 963,700 members at the end of 1984. Rotary has been recognized as a major partner in the global effort to eradicate polio and vanquish other diseases. More importantly, in communities in 159 countries and geographical regions, Rotarians were recognized as friends of youth and the elderly, supporters of education and civic responsibility, and tireless workers for peace and human dignity.

Prominent Rotarians 1960-84

Neil Armstrong- Astronaut- First person to walk on the Moon- Rotary Ohio, USA

Gerald Ford- President of the USA.- Rotary Grand Rapids, Mich. USA

Sir W. Hudson Fysh- Founder of Qantas Airlines-Rotary Club of Sydney, Australia

Duke Kahanamoku- Olympic Swimmer- Rotary Honolulu, Hawaii, USA

John F. Kennedy- President of the USA- Rotary Hyannis, Mass, USA

Emilio Pucci- Italian Fashion Designer/ Member of Italian Parliament- Rotary Florence, Italy

Dr. Albert Sabin- Developer of Oral Polio Vaccine- Rotary Ohio-USA

Walter Scheel- President of West Germany- Rotary Bonn, Germany

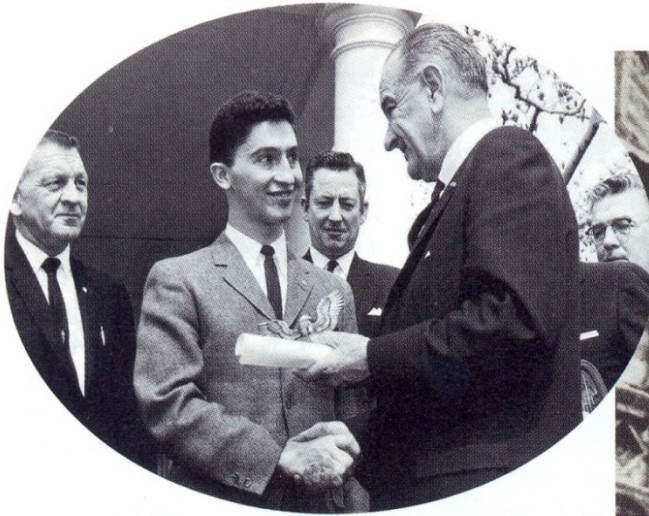
Charles R. Walgreen- Chair of the Walgreen Drug Co.- Rotary Chicago, USA





▲ **NOTABLE ROTARIAN**

Astronaut Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin Jr., on the first moonwalk. Fellow Rotarian Neil Armstrong shot this photo on 20 July 1969.

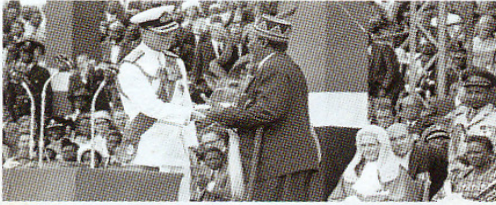


▲ U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson congratulates Interactor Peter Arroyo on being named "Boy of the Year" by Boys Clubs of America.
▶ In 1968, the Interact Club of Pisa, Italy, became the 2,000th Interact club worldwide.



MAKING HISTORY

1962: The first Interact club, for ages 14-18, is formed in Melbourne, Fla., USA. Today, there are 10,000 clubs in 118 nations.



1965: The Rotary Foundation establishes the Matching Grants program, supporting international service projects, and Group Study Exchange, which sends teams of young professionals abroad.

1968: Rotary launches Rotaract, for young adults. The first club is chartered in Charlotte, N.C., USA.

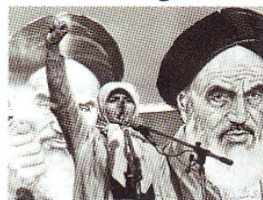
1969: Neil Armstrong becomes the first man to walk on the moon.

1971: The Rotary Youth Leadership Awards (RYLA) program is adopted, providing training for youths in leadership and conflict resolution.

1973: The United States and North Vietnam sign a treaty in Paris, ending the Vietnam War. OPEC imposes an oil embargo.

1976: The United States celebrates its bicentennial.

1979: Iran hostage crisis.



1981: After 444 days, Iranian terrorists release 52 American hostages.

1962: The World Community Service program is launched, pairing clubs in developing countries with those that have resources to help.



1963: Lee Harvey Oswald assassinates John F. Kennedy; the Elysée Treaty is signed, encouraging Franco-German cooperation; Kenya elects its first prime minister, Jomo Kenyatta.

1967: The Six-Day War rocks the Middle East.

1968: Martin Luther King Jr., and Robert F. Kennedy are slain. "Prague Spring" ends when Soviets invade Czechoslovakia.

1970: The Council on Legislation changes from an advisory to a legislative body, making it Rotary's "parliament."



1974: U.S. President Richard M. Nixon resigns; U.S. Little League allows girls to play.

1978: Rotary creates Health, Hunger and Humanity (3-H) Grants to support large-scale humanitarian projects.

1980: The Rotary Foundation establishes an endowment, now called the Permanent Fund, to ensure its long-term effectiveness.

Rotary 1985-2005

As Rotary begins its second century, the ideals that have seen the organization through the past two decades, endure.

Rotarians have often been among the first to respond with relief to seemingly distant disasters. Following the devastating earthquake in Turkey in 1999, which took more than 17,000 lives, Rotarians from as far away as Korea quickly raised US\$ 22,000 to provide food, supplies and temporary housing for those left homeless. Rotarians were there when the earth shook in Kobe, Japan in 1995, killing more than 5,400 and injuring tens of thousands, and in late 2004, when an earthquake struck Bam, Iran. They also rushed to help when Hurricane Mitch pummeled parts of Central America in 1998 and again in 2004 when an unfortunate hurricane ravaged coasts throughout the Caribbean and the US.

With every disaster including, Sept, 11, 2001- 9/11, the horrific tsunami of Dec. 2004, and Hurricane Katrina, every humanitarian challenge- no matter how dark or daunting it may seem- Rotarians are drawn closer together, and closer to the communities they serve. It's true that camaraderie and mutual business interest, not community service, attracted the first members to Rotary, but being part of a community means seeing oneself as a piece of the whole. Indeed, if one truly appreciates the nature of community, one understands that it is a matter of self-interest to work for the good of the whole- to practice Service Above Self- to realize that one's fortunes rise and fall along with the fortunes of the rest.

Perhaps this is the seminal truth of Rotary, this abiding ideal of fellowship. In many ways, it has driven everything Rotary International has accomplished the last 100 years. And the great forces that have shaped Rotary over the last 25 years- diversity, globalization, compassion, - all arise out of a sense of fellowship.

The success of global partnerships with organizations such as the US and World Health Organization, the reach of Rotary in the former Soviet Union, the reopening of Clubs in Eastern Europe and of course the compassion of Rotary's flagship program, Polio Plus and its victory of eradicating Polio in the world, as accomplishments of living expressions of that grand theme of fellowship, which is ultimately Rotary International itself.

In 1985 with the launching of the Polio Plus program, by 1986 the membership topped one million members. And joyfully by 1987, following a Supreme Court decision, Rotary starting admitting the other half of the population... women !! Today with upward of 140,000 female members , women represent the single greatest force of Rotary growth.

In recent decades, clubs have cropped up everywhere would-be Rotarians have been able to organize. After a near 50-year absence from China, Rotary returned to the country when provisional Rotary Clubs were established in Beijing and Shanghai in June, 2001. The Rotary Club of Kabul, Afghanistan was welcomed back in March, 2003, ending Rotary's 24-year absence in that war-torn country, and earlier and in 2005, a second club, Rotary Club of Jalalabad, Afghanistan was chartered.

Throughout the last 25 years, Rotary has honored leaders and organizations that promote a peaceful vision with the Rotary Award for World Understanding and Peace. Award recipients include such

visionaries as former Czech President Vaclav Havel (1991), former Pres. Jimmy Carter (1994), and former South African Pres. Nelson Mandela (1997).

More recently, Rotary has turned its efforts toward developing a new generation of peacemakers. In 1999, The Rotary Foundation of RI entered into a partnership with eight leading universities around the world to establish the seven Rotary Centers for International Studies in peace and conflict resolution. Since 2002 up to 70 fellows have been selected annually to complete two-year master's level- degree with an emphasis in conflict resolution, peace studies and international relations. The inaugural class of Rotary World Peace Fellowship graduated in 2004. Among the graduates were professionals from 32 countries.

Rotarians continue to deal with problems of our age such as HIV/AIDs and addressing the future with global warming issues. The organization continues to maintain relationships with other global institutions, from the World Bank, to Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Rotary still appoints representatives to UNESCO, the UN Environment Program, the UN Human Settlements Program, and other UN agencies.

Through the efforts of its official representatives and local membership Rotary monitors international meetings to learn and share best practices for addressing root causes of conflicts such as hunger, homelessness, illiteracy, disease and poverty. It's compassion-that grace, that literal "feeling with" – that drives everything Rotary ever does, or has ever done, or every hopes to do. It is the force behind all that is best in Rotary as it enters its second century.

Prominent Rotarians 1985-2006

Sir William Deane- Governor General of Australia- Rotary Sydney, Australia

Dianne Feinstein- US Senator- Rotary San Francisco, USA

Marcelo B. Fernan- Chief Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court- Rotary Cebu, Philippines

Prince Frederik of Denmark- Rotary Club of Copenhagen, Denmark

Bill First, M.D.- US Senate Majority Leader- Rotary Nashville, USA

Hans-Dietrich Genscher- German Foreign Minister- Rotary Bonn, Germany

King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden- Rotary Club of Stockholm, Sweden

Donna Shalala, M.D.- US Secretary of Health and Human Services - Rotary Madison, USA

Sir Sigmund Sterberg- Philanthropist- Received Templeton Prize for Progress in Religion

Willy Zumblick- Painter and Sculptor- Rotary Brazil

MAKING HISTORY

1985: President-elect M.A.T. Caparas proposes Rotary Village Corps, known today as Rotary Community Corps.

1985: Rotary launches the PolioPlus program.

1987: Rotary clubs in the United States begin admitting women following a Supreme Court decision.

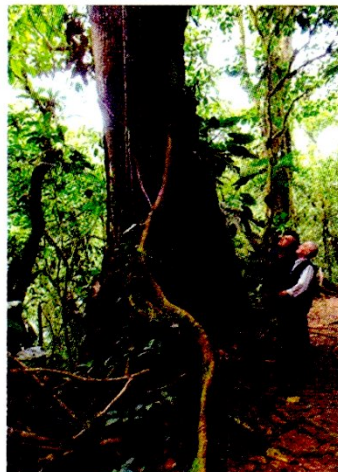
1986: Rotary's membership tops one million.

1989: The fall of the Berlin Wall leads to the demise of Communism in Eastern Europe. Student protesters are killed in China's Tiananmen Square.

1989: At a triennial meeting in Singapore, the Council on Legislation votes to allow all Rotary clubs to admit qualified women.

1991: The World Wide Web debuts; the Soviet Union breaks up; apartheid is abolished in South Africa.

1990: Preserve Planet Earth is established on a pilot basis. More than 2,000 clubs adopt environmental projects during the Rotary year.



1992: The European Union forms; Bush and Yeltsin declare an official end to the Cold War; the Yugoslav Federation breaks up.

1994: Genocide in Rwanda.

2001: The 30,000th Rotary club is chartered.

2001: The World Trade Center in New York is attacked on 11 September.

2002: The first members of the first class of Rotary World Peace Fellows begin studies at the Rotary Centers for International Studies in peace and conflict resolution.



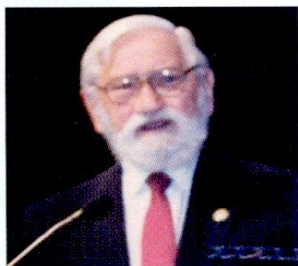
2003: The war in Iraq begins on 19 March.

2003: Rotarians attending the RI Convention in Brisbane, Australia, learn that they have exceeded the original goal of \$80 million for the polio eradication fundraising campaign.

2004: A 26 December tsunami devastates south Asia.

23 February 2005: Rotary celebrates its centennial.

POLIOPLUS TIMELINE



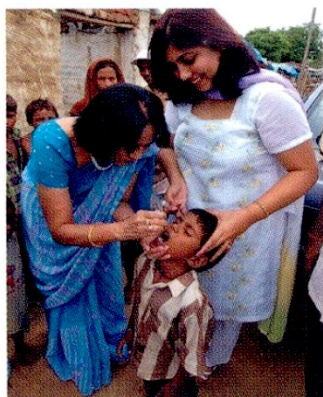
Dr. Albert Sabin, developer of the oral live-virus polio vaccine

1993: The 500 millionth child is symbolically immunized against polio at the 1993 RI Convention in Melbourne, Australia.



2002: The European region is declared polio free.

June 2003: The one-year polio eradication fundraising campaign comes to an end. It ultimately raised more than US\$123 million in cash and District Designated Fund allocations to help fill the funding gap for vaccine, surveillance, and operational support.

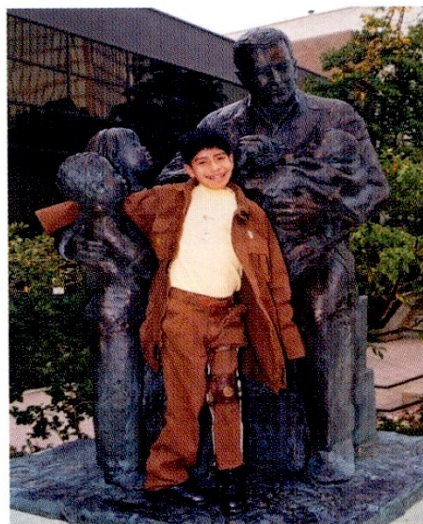


1985: Rotary announces the PolioPlus program and a campaign to raise US\$120 million to immunize all the children of the world.

1988: Through the PolioPlus campaign, Rotarians raise US\$247 million.

1994: The Western Hemisphere is declared polio-free.

2000: The Western Pacific region is declared polio-free. The number of polio cases has declined 99 percent since the Global Polio Eradication Initiative began in 1988.



Luis Fermín Tenorio Cortez, the last polio victim in the Western Hemisphere