

Except as indicated, this manual contains information compiled from Rotary International Libraries documents with minor updating and editing.

I. THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF ROTARY

THE OBJECT OF ROTARY

The basic principle upon which Rotary International performs its work is known as the Object of Rotary. There were six Objects, or goals until 1935, when the Mexico City Convention of RI adopted four. In 1951, at the convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey, U.S.A., the stated purpose of the organization was streamlined by adopting a single Object with four parts.

Rotary's Object is "To encourage and foster the Ideal of Service as a basis of worthy enterprise." In particular, Rotarians are asked to encourage and foster:

FIRST. The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;

SECOND. High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying of each Rotarian's occupation as an opportunity to serve society;

THIRD. The application of the ideal of service in each Rotarian's personal, business, and community life;

FOURTH. The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional persons united in the ideal of service.

THE AVENUES OF SERVICE

There are four basic approaches through which Rotarians express the Object of Rotary. Developed by two English Rotarians, the "channels" of service were adopted at RI's 1927 Convention in Oostende, Belgium. Known today as the Avenues of Service, they are;

1. Club service--providing service to the Rotary club to enable it to run efficiently in the spirit of fellowship, thus ensuring the success and effectiveness of the other three Avenues.
2. Vocational service--putting high standards of conduct into practice in Rotarian's business and professional lives;
3. Community service--identifying needs in the Rotary club's community and then acting upon them, often in cooperation with local agencies;

4. International service--helping to fulfill educational and humanitarian needs beyond the boundaries of their own countries, usually by participating in the many international programs of Rotary International and The Rotary Foundation.

Thus, Rotary's has but one general goal--one Object--which is the acceptance by all its members of the **Ideal of Service**.

THE ROTARY MOTTO

At Rotary's first convention in 1910--five years after the organization's founding--a Rotarian and teacher of salesmanship proposed that, "He Profits Most Who Serves His Fellows Best." During the following year, another Rotary leader advanced the idea that a club should be organized on the principle, "Service, Not Self."

The two saying were modified to "He Profits Most Who Serves Best." and "Service Above Self," and were quickly embraced by all Rotarians. Yet, 40 years passed before they were officially designated as Rotary mottoes--at the 1950 convention in Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

The 1989 Council on legislation adopted "**Service above self**" as the principal motto of Rotary, since it best exemplifies the philosophy of unselfish volunteer service.

The 4-Way TEST

As stated in the Object of Rotary, Rotarians urge and support "high ethical standards in business and the professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve." In addition to developing codes for trade associations and sponsoring conferences on business relations and ethics, many Rotarians believe that one way to implement the Object in their daily working lives is to apply the 4-Way Test. It was conceived in 1932 by Herbert J. Taylor (who became RI president in 1954-1955), and it was adopted by RI in 1943.

The 4-Way Test is a simple but profound statement of 25 words. Of the things we think, say, or do:

Is it the TRUTH?

Is it FAIR to all concerned?

Will it build GOODWILL and BETTER FRIENDSHIP?

Will it be BENEFICIAL to all concerned?

THE ANNUAL ROTARY INTERNATIONAL THEME

Each year, the president of Rotary International selects a theme to guide the thoughts and activities of Rotarians worldwide, For example, 1968-1969 President Kyoshi

Togasaki of Japan, called Rotarians to action with a single -word theme, “Participate!”; for 1995-96, President Herb Brown’s theme has been, “Act with integrity, serve with love work for peace.” For 1996-97 President Lous Giay asked us to “Build the future with action and vision.” In 1997-98, Glen Kinross urges us to “Show Rotary Cares.”

The president promotes the RI theme throughout the year during his official visits to Rotary districts and clubs and heads of state around the world. And Rotarians often initiate new service projects locally and internationally that exemplify the theme.

DECLARATION OF ROTARIANS IN BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS

The Declaration of Rotarians on Business and Professions is a statement of recent origin. It was adopted by the Rotary International Council on Legislation in 1989 to provide more specific guidelines for the high ethical standards called for in the Object of Rotary. Here is the text:

As a Rotarian engaged in a business of profession, I am expected to:

1. Consider my vocation to be another opportunity to serve;
2. Be faithful to the letter and to the spirit of the ethical codes of my vocation, to the laws of my country and to the moral standards of my community;
3. Do all in my power to dignify my vocation and to promote the highest ethical standards in my chosen vocation;
4. Be fair to my employer, employees, associates, competitors, customers, the public and all those with whom I have a business or professional relationship;
5. Recognize the honor and respect due to all occupations which are useful to society;
6. Offer my vocational talents: to provide opportunities for young people, to work for the relief of the special needs of others, and to improve the quality of life in my community;
7. Adhere to honesty in my advertising and in all representations to the public concerning my business or profession;
8. Neither seek from nor grant to a fellow Rotarian a privilege or advantage not normally accorded others in a business or professional relationship.

II. WHAT ROTARY MEANS TO THE COMMUNITY AND TO CLUB MEMBERS

to the community

THE ROTARY CLUB...

tends to make the community a friendly one by promoting genial fellowship and thoughtfulness of others

helps to obliterate factions by providing a common meeting ground and appealing to unselfish motives

cooperates with and thereby strengthens other local organizations

is a group striving to develop a spirit of whole-hearted cooperation in the handling of questions of public welfare

is a non-partisan, non sectarian group in a position to win popular support for plans for community betterment, however initiated

serves as a training ground for constructive leadership -- in an invaluable asset to the community

can, through Rotary contacts, in the interest of its community, avail itself of the experience of other towns and cities in improving themselves

links the community into a chain of many thousands of other communities in 151 countries and 34 geographical areas, all having Rotary clubs, thus giving it world affiliations and keeping it in the stream of world progress

to club members

THE ROTARY CLUB...

affords the members an opportunity to express in a practical way those nobler desires found in everyone who wants to make a contribution to the betterment of society

gives members a new and increased opportunity to express in action their desire to be helpful to others

widens constantly the members role of friends

increases members knowledge of business and professions other than their own, and gives them a sympathetic understanding of the others

encourages and supports members in their efforts to conduct their business or profession according to the highest standards of correct practice

serves as an ideal means for developing members talents and capacities to the utmost--(many members have found new interests and new activities through the the Rotary club)

gives members a friendly contact and a hearty welcome in almost every important city in the world

increases members knowledge of world affairs; gives them a keener appreciation of the true character of other peoples

gives members the satisfaction of participating in a movement which is building international understanding

III. OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

ATTENDANCE

Rotarians must attend weekly club meetings. Attendance is a commitment to one's fellow club members, as well as an important means of keeping engaged with the activities, values, and fellowship of the club. Meetings should be informative, enjoyable, and productive; ideally they should be a welcome respite from one's normal occupation. What better way to begin the day than by breaking bread with one's friends?

Rotarians who are absent four consecutive times without making up for missed meetings by attending meetings of other Rotary clubs, or who attend less than **60 percent** of the meetings during either six-month period of the club's fiscal year, will have their memberships automatically terminated (unless absences have been excused by the club's board of directors). This should be considered and acceptance of resignation, rather than a punitive action.

Make-ups are a convenient way to maintain one's attendance. A missed meeting can be made up within 14 days before or after the date of the missed meeting at any Rotary club in the local or world community. They afford members an opportunity to meet and develop acquaintances with a broader population of Rotarians, thereby increasing one's circle of friends or network of business contacts. In addition, it exposes members to varied programs and speakers, which add to one's background of knowledge.

PROPOSING NEW MEMBERS

It is a privilege and obligation of every Rotarian to propose new members. It is a process by which the club renews itself and maintains its vitality. It also shares the experience of Rotary with other deserving individuals.

SERVICE ON COMMITTEES

To promote the ideal of service, Rotarians should be active on the committees to which they have been appointed by the club president. Such committees may fulfill internal club functions, or conduct the service and other activities of the club.

SUPPORTING CLUB PROJECTS

This, of course is what a service club is all about. Everyone in the club, by nature of their selection, are busy individuals with many responsibilities. Other urgencies may interfere with complete participation, but everyone should make the effort to help out.

CONTINUE LEARNING ABOUT ROTARY

The annual **district assembly** is a major source of leadership training, motivation, and inspiration for club officers and other interested members. Attend the **district conference** and annual meeting of the districts Rotarians, that provides fellowship and discusses the affairs of clubs and Rotary International. Also attend an **international convention** to gain a true understanding of Rotary's internationality and the many ways in which Rotarians carry out international service projects. Future annual conventions will be held--beginning with 1994-- in Taiwan, China; Nice, France; Calgary, Canada; Scotland, and the United States (Indianapolis).

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

Initiation fee for new members	\$25.00
Annual club dues	\$200.00
Fines / Recognitions	~\$50.00
Yearly (desirable) giving to RI	\$100.00
Yearly (desirable) giving to HRYF	\$100.00
Weekly meals	\$5.00/week
Social Events (voluntary)	~\$40.00 and will vary with the nature of the activity

ROTARY'S FIRST DAY...AND THE YEARS THAT FOLLOWED

The automobile was still evoking cries of “Get a horse!” The airplane had yet to stay aloft for the more than a few minutes. The first motion picture theater soon would open in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA, with a film entitled “The Great Train Robbery”. And Sweden and Norway were peacefully terminating their union. It was February 23, 1905.

On this day, a Chicago, Illinois, USA, lawyer, Paul P. Harris, summoned three friends to a meeting: Silvester Schiele, a coal dealer; Gustavus E. Loehr, a mining engineer, and Hiram E. Shorey, a merchant tailor. What Harris had in mind was a club that would kindle fellowship among members of the business community. He had a desire to find in the large city the kind of friendly spirit and helpfulness that he knew among businessmen in villages where he grew up--the spirit to reach out to others less fortunate. Though the four businessmen didn't decide then and there to call it a Rotary club, that meeting was the first of the world's first Rotary Club.

The next day, a fifth member invited by Harris joined the group. He was Harry Ruggles, a printer who at an early meeting, jumped on a chair and shouted, “Let's sing!”. His infectious enthusiasm for singing started the Rotary Club of Chicago on its way as the forerunner of the many clubs that today make singing part of their weekly programs.

Ruggles brought a fellow named Will Jensen, a real estate dealer, into the fold; and soon afterwards the organization of the new club was completed at a meeting in Schiele's office. He was the first club president, with Jensen as corresponding secretary, Shorey as recording secretary, and Ruggles as treasurer. Harris modestly declined to accept any office in the club until 1907, when he was elected president.

The name “Rotary” was chosen at one of the early meetings. In proposing it, Harris pointed out that it aptly conveyed the original plan of the members to meet ‘in rotation’ at their various places of business. With the name decided upon, Montague M. Bear, an engraver who had joined the club, thought it was time to have an emblem. He came up with a sketch of a plain wagon wheel, a rotating symbol that won full approval. Today, “Monty”Bear's wheel, though changed in design, has more than a million descendants in the form of the familiar cogwheel emblem worn by Rotarians around the world.

ROTARY'S GROWTH

The first printed roster of the Rotary Club of Chicago had 19 names. But, at the end of 1905 there were 30 members. Paul Harris later wrote of these members: “There were no drones in the 1905 group. Everyone was interested and busy. Practically every member contributed one or more serviceable ideas.”

Certainly, no Rotarian of 1905 ever dreamed that the idea set in motion in Chicago would someday be accepted by people around the world. Five years after Rotary's birth there were 16 clubs and approximately 1,500 Rotarians. Within that period, the organization became international with the formation of a club in Winnipeg, Canada, in 1910.

The first Rotary convention was held in the Congress Hotel of Chicago in August, 1910. The National Association of Rotary Clubs was organized at that time with 16 member clubs. Only two years later the name was changed to the International Association of Rotary Clubs. The name Rotary International was adopted in 1922.

In 1911, clubs were organized in Ireland and England, and Rotary was on its global way. Five years later, the first Rotary club in Ibero-America functioning in Havana, Cuba; in 1919 the first in Asia, in Manila, Philippines. In 1921 Rotary put its first foot onto continental Europe, in Madrid, Spain; onto the continent of Africa, at Johannesburg Republic of South Africa; and onto the island nation of Australia, in Melbourne. During World War II, clubs in ten Eastern European countries were disbanded, but several of those countries recently rejoined the Rotary World. In 1990, Rotary clubs were formed in Russia for the first time, and other former Soviet republics soon followed.

ROTARY SERVES THE WORLD

Rotary's worldwide vision of helping others spanned oceans even in the service club organization's early days. When World War II erupted in Europe, Rotarians responded quickly and generously to the war victim's plight. While British and Irish Rotarians aided Belgian refugees, US Rotarians worked to raise thousands of dollars in aid. Rotarians, for example, cared for 32,000 Finnish Children left homeless by the conflict. In the 1920's Rotary's expertise in developing programs locally in the United States to help children and disabled persons led to the founding of the International Society, known today as Rehabilitation International.

Rotarians were instrumental in the formation of the United Nations. Nearly 50 of them were delegates, advisors or consultants at the U.N.'s first charter conference in San Francisco in 1945, and five served as president of the U.N. General Assembly during the organization's first 12 years. And the inspiration for UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) came from a Rotary-sponsored conference of educators in London who met to discuss the organization of a vast post-war educational and cultural exchange program.

A FOUNDATION FOR UNDERSTANDING

The principal source of Rotary's current activities to provide humanitarian assistance, enhance education and promote international understanding and peace is The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International. Relying totally on voluntary contributions from Rotarians and non-Rotarians, it was established in 1917 as an endowment fund and became The Rotary Foundation in 1928. It grew modestly until 1947 when it received a significant number of gifts in memory of Paul Harris upon his death on 27 January. Since then, the foundation has spent more than US \$510 million on the many educational and humanitarian programs it has initiated.

Rotary's most ambitious undertaking, announced in 1985, is the **Polio Plus** program, whose goal is the eradication of polio by the year 2000. The world's Rotary clubs raised more than US \$241 million for child immunization in developing countries--more than doubling their fundraising goal. In addition, Rotarians have been among the multitude of volunteers needed to carry out this massive immunization campaign. In 1980, only 20

percent of the world's children were immunized against vaccine-preventable diseases; by 1991, the figure was 80 percent. Progress is due to the cooperative efforts of inter-governmental agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), national governments, and the private sector led by Rotary International.

ROTARY TODAY

Nearly everywhere around the globe, Rotarians are working harder than ever to make life better for their neighbors and for strangers in far off lands. They are motivated by the desire to place "Service Above Self" and, in the words of Paul Harris, they "universally apply tolerance and friendliness" in the pursuit of international good will and peace.

Those values have give Rotary a proud past and ensure it a promising future.

V. ROTARY IN HAWAII

(Rotary in Hawaii was contributed by: William Bains-Jordan, PG and Edward A. Berlin, PG)

Like the coconut and other good things that came to Hawaii from the sea and thrived, Rotary came to Hawaii in 1915 by shipboard, the Lurline. It all started with a social acquaintance between V.O. Lawrence, a member of the number 3 Rotary Club of Oakland, California, and James L. Coke, later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii. As they sailed together from San Francisco to Hawaii, they talked about Rotary and organizing a Rotary Club in Hawaii.

Upon arrival in Honolulu, Justice Cole invited a number of Local Professional and Businessmen to meet with Lawrence and himself at the old Commercial Club. After the objectives of Rotary had been explained by Lawrence, the group decided to organize the Rotary Club of Honolulu. The charter was dated July 1, 1915, just ten years after Paul Harris started the Rotary Movement. The Honolulu Club received its charter with 28 Charter Members and the distinction of being the 170th club admitted into Rotary which then had a membership of 20,000 members.

In June, 1920, Charles C. Graves, President of the Rotary Club of Honolulu, made a trip to Hilo and invited about 20 businessmen to dinner. As a result, an application was made to Rotary International for a charter. The request was granted on December 1, 1920, as Rotary Club 795 and the second club in The Territory of Hawaii with a charter membership of 16.

The Secretary of the Rotary Club of Honolulu, John Caldwell, spent two years working for the formation of a third Rotary Club at Wahiawa-Waialua. He was assisted by Steven Bowen of Wahiawa who became the first president of the club. The charter was presented on May 27, 1937 as Rotary Club 4168.

The Rotary Club of Kauai was admitted on August 23, 1937 as club number 4378. John Caldwell, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Honolulu, along with fellow club members, Wayne Stewart and Charles Loomis teamed in the organization of this club. Charter President was W.P. Alexander.

The Rotary Club of Honolulu assisted in the formation of the Rotary Club of Maui with David C. Rattery as its first president on November 4, 1937 as club number 4478. Assignment of charter numbers was discontinued in 1950-51, since there were over 7,000 clubs in Rotary.

Rotarians now believed the Territory of Hawaii was qualified for organization as a separate district. Up to that time we were part of California District 104. At its January 1938 Board Meeting, Rotary International approved the split of District 104 with all clubs in Hawaii united in new district 100 and California remaining in 104. Wayne Stewart, Past President of the Rotary Club of Honolulu, was our first District Governor. Rotary in Hawaii became of age, with only 5 clubs and 231 members. In 1950, District 100 was redesignated 150 and again changed to District 500 in 1957. The most recent number change took place in 1991 when we were designated District 5000.

The sixth Rotary Club in the Territory of Hawaii--Waikiki, was organized through the efforts of a committee consisting of the following members of the Rotary Club of Honolulu: Chairman Wes Wilkie, Clifford Kimball, Leslie Hicks and Charlie Frazer. The charter was issued by Rotary International on June 20, 1939 as club number 5075 with District Governor Wayne Stewart presiding at a charter dinner at the Waialae Country Club. The first meeting was held at the Green Lantern Restaurant on Kalakaua (later known as the Wagon Wheel) with Frank Van Cleve as its first president.

The most significant event of Rotary in Hawaii was the hosting of the 60th International Rotary Convention in May 1969. It was a colossal undertaking, involving hundreds of members from all the clubs in the District. It was the second largest Rotary Convention held in the United States, attracting 66 countries and 14,684 attendees. Kiyoshi Togsaki of Japan was the President of Rotary International at the time.

Morley Theaker of the Honolulu Club developed and vigorously pushed the idea that Hawaii could really take on the convention. After securing the support of local Rotarians, Morley personally took the official invitation to Rotary International Headquarters where he met with Carl Miller, the President of Rotary International who was instrumental in persuading the Board to settle on Honolulu. Carl Miller later moved to Hawaii and became an active member of the Rotary Club of Honolulu, and shared the fellowship of Rotary with many District 5000 Rotarians.

On July 1, 1995, the Rotary Club of Honolulu celebrated its 80th Anniversary and on December 1, 1995, the Rotary Club of Hilo its 75th Anniversary. One cannot attempt to tabulate the tremendous amount of humanitarian work and service projects these two outstanding clubs performed these many years. The same can be said for the fine and similar activities of all our 37 clubs and over 2,100 Rotarians in District 5000.

The American Red Cross in 1990, honored Rotary Clubs of Hawaii for outstanding community and public service by presenting the District with its Humanitarian Award. This was the first time that one was international organization was honored by another international organization with a national award here in Hawaii.

For many years, District 500 led the Rotary world in Rotary Foundation giving--this was until Rotary International added French Polynesia (Tahiti) to our District. Our per capita dropped and Japan, Korea and California greatly increased their contributions. In 1979, Tahiti was removed from our district and remains an undistracted club, as are Angola and Gibraltar.

The addition of the key way to the Rotary Wheel was first suggested by a Rotary Club of Honolulu member, Charles Frazier. Without it the gear was an idler, incapable of transmitting power to and from the shaft. The Rotary International Board approved the suggestion in 1923--the wheel turned on and has been rolling ever since.

We in District 5000 have a lot to be proud of. The club leaders of yesteryear have left their legacy and challenge to every Rotarian and newly elected club leader each year to continue to make Rotary the meaningful and living entity that it is. Welcome to Rotary.

VI. ROTARY IN STRUCTURE

INTERNATIONAL STRUCTURE

The world's first Rotary club was formed in Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., and that city became the headquarters for the Rotary movement as it expanded. The first organizational structure was a national association formed in Chicago in 1910 when there were 16 clubs, all in the United States. It was transformed into the International Association of Rotary Clubs in 1912 after new clubs had been organized in Canada, Iceland, Northern Ireland, England and Scotland.

Today, Rotary International has more than 27,500 clubs grouped in 515 Districts in 154 countries. The global association of Rotary clubs is governed by the Rotary International Constitution and Bylaws. This body of Rotary "law" was adopted in 1922. The Constitution has 16 articles that set forth Rotary's name, purpose, Object and the rules of membership for both the clubs in RI and the Rotarians in the clubs. The Bylaws define the powers and responsibilities of the RI board and qualifications for and election of international officers. The Constitution and Bylaws can be amended by a body called the Council on Legislation which in 1970 was constituted as the organization's "parliament." The council with members representing all Rotary districts, meets triennially to consider proposed legislation and resolutions. Its legislative actions are subject to ratification by the International Convention. The Convention conducts business sessions, hears internationally known speakers, celebrates successful Rotary programs, enjoys fellowship activities and colorful entertainment spectacles. It is held in a different region of the world each year and is open to all Rotarians and their guests. As many as 39,000 have attended.

The international organization is governed by a board of directors with a president as its chief executive. Individuals who are elected to the office give two years of service to the Rotary, the first as president-elect and the second as president. Members of the board serve two-year terms. The active managing officer is the general secretary who heads a staff of about 450 persons working at the world headquarters in the Chicago suburb of Evanston, Illinois, or in one of nine other locations around the world.

DISTRICT STRUCTURE

Rotary is organized at club, district and international levels to carry out its program of service around the globe. Rotarians are members of their clubs, and the clubs are members of the global association known as Rotary International. Each club elects its own officers and board of directors and enjoys considerable autonomy within the framework of its constitution and the constitution and bylaws of Rotary International.

Clubs are grouped into Rotary districts, each led by a district governor who is an officer of Rotary International and represents the RI board of directors in the field. During the 1995-96 Rotary year, there are 515 districts. The number can increase as new clubs are chartered. A 19 member board of directors, which includes the international president and president elect,

administers Rotary International. The board meets quarterly to establish policies and programs, with input from committees representing all parts of the Rotary world.

In District 5000 (State of Hawaii) Governor Al Ficker has responsibility for overseeing the activities of our 37 Rotary Clubs for 1997-98. District Governor Roy King will assume those duties for 1998-1999.

While the Rotary International president is chief executive of the organizations, the active managing officer is the general secretary who heads a staff of about 450 persons working in one of nine centers around the world. The international headquarters is in the Chicago suburb of Evanston, Illinois.

LOCAL CLUB STRUCTURE

Rotary clubs operate under the Standard Rotary Club Constitution, originally adopted in 1922. It contains the club's name, definition of its territorial limits, and rules for regular club meetings, membership, attendance, admission fees and dues. It provides for a board of directors as the club's governing body and a president and other officers. Their terms of office--like those of international and district officers--begin on July 1 each year.

Most clubs use the "recommended committee plan" to carry out service projects and activities. It includes four main committees corresponding directly to Rotary's Four Avenues of Service. The club president assigns a director to each avenue to act as coordinator and supervisor of the work of several subcommittees.

VII. DISTRICT 5000 CLUB MEETINGS

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<p>Oahu East Honolulu-Noon The Waialae Country Club.</p> <p>Honolulu Sunrise 7:15am Pacific Club</p> <p>Pearl Harbor- Noon The Honolulu Club</p> <p>Maui Kahalui -Noon The Dunes Mauialani</p>	<p>Oahu Diamond Head-Noon</p> <p>Honolulu Club-Noon Royal Hawaiian Hotel</p> <p>Kaneohe-Noon Pohai Nani</p> <p>Waianae Coast-Noon Sheraton Makaha Resort</p> <p>Hawaii Kona Mauka-Noon Teshimas Restaurant</p> <p>South Hilo-Noon Hilo Hawaiian Hotel</p> <p>Kauai Kalepa Sunrise- 7:30am Radisson Beach Hotel</p> <p>West Kauai-Noon Waimea Brew Pub</p> <p>Maui Kihei-Wailea-11:45am Outrigger Wailea</p> <p>Lahaina Sunrise-7am Pioneer Inn</p>	<p>Oahu Hawaii Kai-5:45pm Outback Steakhouse</p> <p>Mililani Sunrise 7:15am Leilehua Golf Course</p> <p>Waikiki-12:15 Waikiki Prince Kuhio</p> <p>West Pearl Harbor- Noon Waikele Golf Course</p> <p>Hawaii Hilo Bay-6:45am Hawaii Naniloa Hotel</p> <p>North Hawaii-Noon Koa House Grill</p> <p>Kauai Kapaa-Noon Coconut Beach Hotel</p> <p>Poipu Beach-Noon Hyatt Regency Poipu Beach</p> <p>Maui Kihei Sunrise-6:45am Mana Kai</p> <p>Maui-Noon Maui Country Club</p>	<p>Oahu Ala Moana-Noon Ala Moana Hotel</p> <p>Honolulu Sunset 6:00pm Waikiki Yacht Club</p> <p>Kapolei-7:30am Kapolei High School</p> <p>Metro Honolulu-7:15 am Plaza Club</p> <p>Wahiawa-Waialua-Noon Dots Restaurant</p> <p>Windward Oahu-Noon Mid Pacific Country Club, Kailua</p> <p>Hawaii Kona-Noon Royal Kona Resort</p> <p>Volcano-6:46am Kilauea Lodge, Volcano Village</p> <p>Kauai Hanalei Bay-Noon Princeville Hotel</p> <p>Maui Lahaina-Noon Royal Lahaina Resort</p> <p>Wailuku-7:30am Maui Tropical Plantation</p>	<p>Oahu Downtown-7:15am The Pacific Club</p> <p>PearlRidge-Noon PearlRidge Country Club</p> <p>West Honolulu-Noon Plaza Club</p> <p>Hawaii Hilo-Noon Naniloa Surf Hotel</p> <p>Kauai Kauai-Noon Kauai Marriot Resort Masters Restaurant</p> <p>Maui Upcountry Maui-7:30am Pukalani Community Ctr Swimming Pool Bldg.</p>

VIII. ROTARY TRADITIONS

(Items in this section written by Cliff Dohterman 1992-93 President Rotary International)

100 Percent Attendance

Regular attendance is essential to a strong and active Rotary Club. The emphasis on attendance is traced back to 1922 when Rotary International announced a worldwide attendance year after year. Many Rotarians take great pride in maintaining their 100 percent record in their own club or by making-up at other Rotary club meetings.

Although the bylaws of Rotary require members to attend only 60 percent of all meetings, the custom has emerged that 100 percent is the desirable level. Rotary stresses regular attendance because each member represents his own business or profession and thus the absence of any member deprives the club of the values of its diversified membership and the personal fellowship of each member.

From time to time, proposals have been made to give attendance credit to Rotarians who are on jury duty, serving in the community, attending a trade convention, on vacation in remote areas, on shipboard or unable to attend because of ill health or other special reasons. None of these exceptions has been adopted. The policy is very clear—a Rotarian is not given attendance credit if he does not attend a meeting.

There are few circumstances where attendance credit is awarded when a Rotarian participates in an alternate type of Rotary event. If a Rotarian is requested to attend an Interact or Rotaract meeting attendance credit may be allowed. When a member attends a Rotary district conference, district assembly, international convention, Council on legislation, a meeting of an international committee, an inter-city meeting and a few other specially designated events, attendance may be credited. A Rotarian actively participating in a district-sponsored service project in a remote area where it is impossible to make-up may also receive attendance credit.

FIRST NAMES OR NICKNAMES

From the earliest days of Rotary, members have referred to each other in a first-name basis. Since personal acquaintanceship and friendship are cornerstones of Rotary, it was natural that many clubs adopted the practice of setting aside formal titles in conversations among members. Individuals who normally would be addressed as Doctor, Professor, Mister, the Honorable or Sir are regularly called Joe, Bill, Charley, or Jerry by other Rotarians. The characteristic Rotary club name badge fosters the first-name custom.

In a few areas, such as Europe, club members use a more formal style in addressing fellow members. In other parts of the world, mainly Asian countries, the practice is to assign

each new Rotarian a humorous nickname which relates to some personal characteristic or which is descriptive of the member's business or profession. A member nicknamed "Oxygen" is the manufacturer of chemical gas products. "Trees" is the nickname for the Rotarian in the lumber business, "Building" is the contractor, "Paper" is the stationary or office supply retailer. Other members might carry nicknames like "Muscles", "Foghorn" or "Smiles" as commentaries on their physical features.

The nicknames are frequently a source of good-natured fun and fellowship, But whether a Rotarian is addressed by a given first name or a nickname, the spirit of personal friendship is the initial step which opens doors to all other opportunities for service.

WOMEN IN ROTARY

Until 1989, the Constitution and Bylaws of Rotary International stated that Rotary Club membership was for males only. In 1978 the Rotary Club of Duarte, California, invited three women to become members. The RI board withdrew the charter of that club for violation of the RI Constitution. The club brought suit against RI claiming a violation of a state civil rights law which prevents discrimination of any form in business establishments or public accommodations. The appeals court and the California Supreme Court supported the Duarte position that Rotary could not remove the club's charter merely for inducting women into the club. The United States Supreme Court upheld the California court indicating that Rotary clubs do have a "business purpose" and are in some ways public-type organizations. This action in 1987 allowed women to become Rotarians in any jurisdiction having similar "public accommodations" statutes.

The RI constitutional change was made at the 1989 Council on Legislation, with a vote to eliminate the "male only" provision for all of Rotary.

TOLERANCE OF DIFFERENCES

Occasionally there is a temptation to criticize the laws, customs and traditions of another country which may seem strange to or contrary to our own. In some instances illegal practices or customs of one nation are completely lawful and acceptable in another.

As members of an international organization dedicated to world understanding and peace, it behooves Rotarians to exercise restraint in judging our Rotary friends and citizens from other countries when their behavior seems unusual to us. A Rotary policy has existed for more than half a century relating to this dilemma of international relationships.

The statement, adopted in 1933, says that because it is recognized that some activities and local customs may be legal and customary in some countries and not in others, Rotarians should be guided by this admonition of tolerance:

“Rotarians in all countries should recognize these facts and there should be a thoughtful avoidance of criticism of the laws and customs of one country by the Rotarians of another country. The policy also cautions against “any effort on the part of Rotarians of one country to interfere with the laws or customs of another country”.

As we strive to strengthen the bonds of understanding, goodwill and friendship, these policies still provide good advice and guidance.

INVOCATIONS AT CLUB MEETINGS

In many Rotary clubs, particularly in Judeo-Christian nations, it is customary to open weekly meetings with an appropriate invocation or blessing. Usually such invocations are offered without reference to specific religious denominations or faiths.

Rotary policy recognizes that throughout the world Rotarians represent many religious beliefs, ideas and creeds. The religious beliefs of each member are fully respected, and nothing in Rotary is intended to prevent each individual from being faithful to such convictions.

At international assemblies and conventions, it is traditional for a silent invocation to be given. In respect for all religious beliefs and in the spirit of tolerance for a wide variety of personal faiths, all persons are invited to seek divine guidance and peace “each in his own way.” It is an inspiring experience to join with thousands of Rotarians in an international “silent prayer” or act of personal devotion. Usually all Rotary International board and committee meetings begin with a few moments of silent meditation. In this period of silence, Rotary demonstrates respect for the beliefs of all members who represent the religions of the world.

Since each Rotary club is autonomous, the practice of presenting a prayer or invocation at club meetings is left entirely to the traditions and customs of the individual club, with the understanding that these meeting rituals always be conducted in a manner which will respect the religious convictions and faiths of all members.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FELLOWSHIP

Most Rotarians are successful professional and business executives because they hear opportunities knock and take advantage of them. Once a week the opportunity for Rotary fellowship occurs at each club meeting, but not all members hear it knocking.

The weekly club meeting is a special privilege of Rotary membership. It provides the occasion to visit with fellow members, to meet visitors you have not known before, and to share your personal friendship with other members.

Rotary clubs which have a reputation of being “friendly clubs” usually follow a few simple

steps: First, members are encouraged to sit in a different seat or at a different table each week. Second, Rotarians are urged to sit with a member they may not know as well as their long-time personal friends. Third, members invite new members or visitors to join their table just by saying: "Come join us, we have an empty chair at this table." Fourth, members share the conversation around the table rather than merely eating in silence or talking privately to the person next to them. Fifth, Rotarians make a special point of trying to get acquainted with all members of the club by seeking out those that they may not know.

When Rotarians follow these five easy steps, an entirely new opportunity for fellowship knocks each week. Soon Rotarians realize that warm and personal friendship is the cornerstone of every great Rotary club.

PAUL HARRIS FELLOWS

Undoubtedly the most important step to promote voluntary giving to The Rotary Foundation occurred in 1957, when the idea of Paul Harris Fellow recognition was first proposed. Although the concept of making \$1,000 gifts to the Foundation was slow in developing, by the early 1970's it began to gain popularity. The distinctive Paul Harris Fellow medallion, lapel pin and attractive certificate have become highly respected symbols of a substantial financial commitment to The Rotary Foundation by Rotarians and friends around the world.

The companion to the Paul Harris Fellow is the Paul Harris Sustaining Member, which is the recognition presented to an individual who has given, or in whose honor a gift is made, a contribution of \$100, with the stated intention of making additional contributions until \$1,000 is reached. At that time the Paul Harris Sustaining Member becomes a Paul Harris Fellow.

By 1994, more than 450,000 Paul Harris Fellows and 160,000 Sustaining Members have been added to the rolls of The Rotary Foundation.

A special recognition pin is given to Paul Harris Fellows who make additional gifts of \$1,000 to the Foundation. The distinctive gold pin includes a blue stone to represent each \$1,000 contribution up to a total of \$5,000 in additional gifts.