



## No Lunch Meeting on Tuesday, September 8 due to Labor Day Holiday

### History of Labor Day - What it Means

#### Club Meeting

South Jacksonville  
Meets on Tuesday via Zoom  
Social time begins at 12:00 PM  
Meeting begins at 12:30 PM

#### Events

September 15th  
**TBA**

#### Birthdays



[Randy Gordon](#)  
September 5th



[George F Armstrong](#)  
September 7th



[Marcus E. Drewa](#)  
September 7th



[Rob Gatta](#)  
September 8th



[Tom A. Ranney](#)  
September 8th



[William H. Harrell](#)  
September 9th



PP [Bill R. Jaycox](#)  
September 10th

[Erin Perry](#)  
September 12th

Labor Day, the first Monday in September, is a creation of the labor movement and is dedicated to the social and economic achievements of American workers. It constitutes a yearly national tribute to the contributions workers have made to the strength, prosperity, and well-being of our country.

#### Labor Day Legislation

The first governmental recognition came through municipal ordinances passed in 1885 and 1886. From these, a movement developed to secure state legislation. The first state bill was introduced into the New York legislature, but the first to become law was passed by Oregon on February 21, 1887. During 1887, four more states ♦ Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York ♦ created the Labor Day holiday by legislative enactment. By the end of the decade Connecticut, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania had followed suit. By 1894, 23 more states had adopted the holiday, and on June 28, 1894, Congress passed an act making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the territories.

#### Founder of Labor Day

More than a century after the first Labor Day observance, there is still some doubt as to who first proposed the holiday for workers.

Some records show that Peter J. McGuire, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and a co-founder of the American Federation of Labor, was first in suggesting a day to honor those "who from rude nature have delved and carved all the grandeur we behold."

But Peter McGuire's place in Labor Day history has not gone unchallenged. Many believe that Matthew Maguire, a machinist, not Peter McGuire, founded the holiday. Recent research seems to support the contention that Matthew Maguire, later the secretary of Local 344 of the International Association of Machinists in Paterson, N.J., proposed the holiday in 1882 while serving as secretary of the Central Labor Union in New York. What is clear is that the Central Labor Union adopted a Labor Day proposal and appointed a committee to plan a demonstration and picnic.

#### The First Labor Day

The first Labor Day holiday was celebrated on Tuesday, September 5, 1882, in New York City, in accordance with the plans of the Central Labor Union. The Central Labor Union held its second Labor Day holiday just a year later, on September 5, 1883.

By 1894, 23 more states had adopted the holiday, and on June 28, 1894, President Grover Cleveland signed a law making the first Monday in September of each year a national holiday.

### Membership Minute

#### EXCHANGE OF CLUB BANNERS

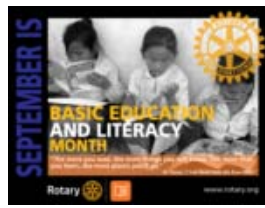
One of the colorful traditions of many Rotary clubs is the exchange of small



[John R. Pope](#)  
September 23rd



[Andrea Hartley-Myers](#)  
September 27th



banners, flags or pennants. Rotarians traveling to distant locations often take banners to exchange at "make up" meetings as a token of friendship. Many clubs use the decorative banners they have received for attractive displays at club meetings and district events.

The Rotary International board recognized the growing popularity of the banner exchange back in 1959 and suggested that those clubs which participate in such exchanges give careful thought to the design of their banners in order that they be distinctive and expressive of the community and country of which the club is a part. It is recommended that banners include pictures, slogans or designs which portray the territorial area of the club.

The board was also mindful of the financial burden such exchange may impose upon some clubs, especially in popular areas where many visitors make up and request to exchange. In all instances, clubs are cautioned to exercise discretion and moderation in the exchange of banners in order that the financial obligations do not interfere with the basic service activities of the club.

Exchanging club banners is a very pleasant custom, especially when a creative and artistic banner tells an interesting story of community pride. The exchange of banners is a significant tradition of Rotary and serves as tangible symbol of our international fellowship.



## Club Anniversaries

## Years of Service



PP [Allan P. Clark](#)  
09-30-1980  
40 Years



[Vic J. Zambetti](#)  
09-10-1991  
29 Years



PP [Robert M. Harris](#)  
09-19-2000  
20 Years



[Greg Anderson](#)  
09-13-2011  
9 Years



[Michelle Kalil](#)  
09-15-2015  
5 Years



[Leslie Miller Redd](#)  
09-22-2015  
5 Years



[Tamara Baker](#)  
09-17-2019  
1 Year

## Wedding Anniversaries



PP [Jay Plotkin](#)  
September 8th



[Julia Kalinski](#)  
September 25th



[Tamara Baker](#)  
October 2nd

## This Week in History

By Mike Shewey on Friday, September 4, 2020

### Ford Pardons Nixon

In a controversial executive action, President Gerald Ford pardons his disgraced predecessor Richard M. Nixon for any crimes he may have committed or participated in while in office. Ford later defended this action before the House Judiciary Committee, explaining that he wanted to end the national divisions created by the Watergate Scandal.

The Watergate scandal erupted after it was revealed that Nixon and his aides had engaged in illegal activities during his reelection campaign and then attempted to cover up evidence of wrongdoing. With impeachment proceedings underway against him in Congress, Nixon bowed to public pressure and became the first American president to resign. At noon on August 9, Nixon officially ended his term, departing with his family in a helicopter from the White House lawn. Minutes later, Vice President Gerald Ford was sworn in as the 38th president of the United States in the East Room of the White House. After taking the oath of office, President Ford spoke to the nation in a television address, declaring, "My fellow Americans, our long national nightmare is over."

Ford, the first president who came to the office through appointment rather than election, had replaced Spiro Agnew as vice president only eight months before. In a political scandal independent of the Nixon administration's wrongdoings in the Watergate affair, Agnew had been forced to resign in disgrace after he was charged with income tax evasion and political corruption. Exactly one month after Nixon announced his resignation, Ford issued the former president a full, free and absolute pardon for any crimes he committed while in office. The pardon was widely condemned at the time.

## Club Leaders



[Tom A. Ranney](#)  
President



[Richard Dow](#)  
President - Elect



[Charlie G. Cofer](#)  
Treasurer/Secretary



[Greg Anderson](#)  
Sergeant-at-Arms  
International Service  
Ave Dir



[David M. Armentrout](#)  
Club Director  
Fundraiser Chair



Bea [Fore](#)  
RI & District Awards  
Chair  
iPast President



PP [Gary L. Wilkinson](#)  
Club Service Ave Dir



[Lisamarie Winslow](#)  
Mentor & Training  
Chair  
Vocational Service



PP [Vicki-Lynne Gloger](#)  
Community Service  
Ave Dir



[Julia Kalinski](#)  
Youth Services Ave  
Dir



Ave Dir  
[Crystal Broughan](#)  
Rotary Foundation  
Chair



[Bill Langley](#)  
Membership Chair  
Past President



[Janet Reagor](#)  
Assistant Governor