

Rotary



Club of Lake Shore - Severna Park

Saturday, November 5, 2022

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Severna Park
Weekly Club
Meeting](#)

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[Thanksgiving](#)

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Club President's Message November 2022

By Michael Naghdi on Tuesday, November 1, 2022

President's Message

November 2022

Presidents Letter November 1st, 2022

November – Rotary Foundation Month

Hello Lake Shore – Severna Park Rotarians!!

Sorry, this is a little behind this month. I am supposed to send this by the first, but..... it is now the 5th, so I am behind. Not a lot going this month due to the holidays (actually not for the next couple of months). We had a good October.

- We had the Chesapeake HS Trunk or Treat where we handed out information about the Rotary and the Club. Plus lots of candy!!
- We had the Renaissance Festival raiser. We poured beer all day, with a lot of help from our friends, and raised over \$5000 for the club and our projects.
- We had our annual Halloween Meeting at Camp Whippoorwill. Not too spooky!
- And we had the monthly happy hour at Founders with a guest appearance by Frank and Bea Andracchi.

In all a great time. This month only meeting is at the Green Turtle on 9 November. Ms. Jillian Haslam, Author, Speaker & Philanthropist, will be the guest speaker over Zoom.

The main upcoming activities for the next month are:

- Planning for the 75th Anniversary Bash
- Planning for RYLA
- Planning for the Four Way Test competition.

I will be sending some correspondence on all of these things.

Thanks for all you do for Rotary and the greater community.

Yours In Rotary Service

Imagine Rotary

Bob Sartwell

Club President

MD Renaissance Festival Fundraiser

Renaissance Festival

[DC Rotary Foundation Disaster Relief Grant Approved for Puerto Rico](#)
Published on 11/01/2022

Huzzah!!

We had a wonderful time raising funds for the Lake Shore-Severna Park Rotary Club at the Maryland Renaissance Festival.

Thank you Bob Sartwell, Douglas and Michelle DeVaughn, Ben Wisthoff, Mike Sanders, Lee Stallings, Michael and Tammy Naghdi and the Boys and Girls Scouts organization. We raised over \$5000 from tips and salaries.

While standing on our feet for 10 hours, it was a little bit painful. We enjoyed learning to make a few mixed drinks, such as snake bites and bee stings.

Club Officers



[Robert Sartwell](#)
President



[John L. Wisthoff](#)
Secretary



[Michael Naghdi](#)
iPast President Club Executive Secretary



[Peggy Kennelley](#)
Treasurer



[Cheryl Queen](#)
Club Programs Chair



[John S. Clark](#)
Past President Rotary Foundation Chair



[Michael Naghdi](#)
Area Governor



Birthdays

Jim Litzinger
December 4th

Matthew Lewis
December 5th

By Michael Naghdi on Saturday, October 22, 2022

Trunk or Treat at Chesapeake High School

November 22, 2022

The Rotary Club of Lake Shore-Severna Park joined other vendors at Chesapeake High School in Pasadena, Maryland to promote Rotary and introduce our club to the community.





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Rotary Club Halloween at Camp Whippoorwill

By Michael Naghdi on Wednesday, October 26, 2022

Halloween Trick or Treat

Girl Scouts Camp Whippoorwill

We enjoyed a great night at the Girl Scouts Camp Whippoorwill celebrating Halloween and enjoying a presentation about the Rotary Foundation and Polio Plus, presented by our club Foundation, John Clark.



DC Rotary Foundation Disaster Relief Grant Approved for Floods in Pakistan

By Lisa Glodine McCurdy on Tuesday, November 1, 2022

shelter
BOX

DISASTER
RELIEF

WHAT'S IN A SHELTERBOX?



On September 19, 2022, the Board of the DC Rotary Club's Foundation, the Rotary Foundation of Washington, DC, accepted the recommendation of the Foundation's Disaster Working Group to support a proposal providing \$1,000 in disaster relief funding for flood relief in Pakistan. Specifically, the funds will be used to deliver "urgent shelter materials like tents, shelter kits, tarpaulin, and rope" through aid packages in collaboration with ShelterBox USA.

The DC Rotary Foundation Board established a process for funding disaster relief efforts at its November 2021 Board meeting, which includes the Working Group receiving and processing disaster relief applications from DC Rotary Club members, calling for competing applications for relief concerning the same disaster, ranking the applications, and recommending the highest-ranked proposal to the full Foundation Board for a vote on funding.

The Working Group consists of DC Rotary Foundation President Lynn Holec, DC Rotary Club President Marilyn Nevy Cruz, Past President Bill Dent, Foundation Director Irene Koerner, Foundation Treasurer Linda Solomon, and Past President Lisa McCurdy as Chairperson.

Due to the generous annual donations of club members, bequests of past club members through their estate plans, and the sound stewardship of the Foundation Board over the past century, the DC Rotary Club is able to fund disaster relief initiatives in addition to the many other worthy projects, programs, and activities through its Foundation. We should be proud of our legacy and make every effort to expand our reach. As we approach the season of calendar year-end giving and our friends and family consider non-profit organizations to support, we would be remiss if we fail to share that the Rotary Foundation of Washington, DC is a highly rated 501(c)(3) charitable organization doing a century of good work that impacts the community so favorably."



"Cosmic Time" dial of Sanford Fleming's British-made pocket watch around 1890. ©Smithsonian



ACTIVE TIME
TIME AT THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE
COMPARED WITH NOON AT WASHINGTON, D.
The "Standard Railroad Time" in the United States or Canada...
From this cause many miscalculations and misconnections have arisen, which...
necessity give the local times. In order to relieve, in some degree, this anomaly in American railroading, we present the following table of local times, compared with that of Washington, D.C.

United Cigar Stores Co. poster, #4 in a series, 1918-1919, to promote Daylight Savings Time during World War I. ©Smithsonian



Burlington and Quincy Railroad map, 1892. ©Library of Congress

Above: From Dinwiddie's American Railroad and Steam Navigation Guide and Route-Book, 1857

Rotary Club of Washington, DC

History Moment by Monica M. Smith – 10/19/22

Topic: History of Time Zones and Changing Our Clocks

As fellow Rotarians and world travelers, I think you'd probably concur that it's amazing there is global agreement on at least one thing: standardized time zones. This led me to research their history plus learn a little more about the origins of Daylight Saving Time.

As hard as it is to believe, well into the 19th century, time was a relatively vague, community-focused concept based primarily on observations of the sun. Even local clocks varied.

With the 1767 publication of the *British Nautical Almanac*, some countries began limited use of a north-south line going through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England, as the starting point—known as prime meridian (or zero-degree longitude)—for calculating specific times vital for assessing longitude for global navigation and for scientific observations. [Not all countries followed this rule; France published maps with zero-degree longitude running through Paris; while Chinese maps showed Beijing as the prime meridian.]

With the invention and expansion of railroads in the 1800s, people began to argue more widely for the need to develop standardized time zones. In North America, for example, regional and national railroad companies used different clocks. On the accompanying PowerPoint slide, you'll see a snippet of an 1857 railroad timetable with the preamble that reads in full:

"There is no 'Standard Railroad Time' in the United States or Canada; but each railroad company adopts independently the time of its own locality, or of that place at which its principal office is situated. The inconvenience of such a system, *if system it can be called [emphasis mine]*, must be apparent to all, but it is most annoying to persons strangers to the fact. From this cause many miscalculations and misconnections have arisen, which not unfrequently have been of serious consequence to individuals, and have brought into disrepute all Railroad-Guides, which of necessity give the local times. In order to relieve, in some degree, this anomaly in American railroading, we present the following table of local time, compared with that of Washington, DC."

(1)

For example, noon here was 12:24 p.m. in Boston, 12:11 p.m. in Newark, NJ, and 11:48 a.m. in Pittsburgh.

Obviously this system was untenable, so most railroad companies in the U.S. and Canada voluntarily agreed to adopt a new Railway Standard Time. Many people were involved in making this possible, but the primary coordinator and advocate was William F. Allen, a former railroad engineer and then publisher of transportation timetables, who was chosen by the railway industry

to devise a standardized time zone map for North America. On Sunday, November 18, 1883, Standard Railway Time went into effect, with companies synchronizing their clocks at what was deemed noon that day on the 75th meridian west of Greenwich (which is now the Eastern Time Zone in the U.S.). To communicate this significant moment of synchronization, a telegraph signal was sent by the U.S. Naval Observatory here in Washington, D.C.—which had initiated a national time service in 1877—to the Western Union headquarters in New York City, which then sent out telegraph communications to the rest of the country.

For inventing the worldwide time zone system, major credit often goes to Sandford Fleming, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Around 1876, he came up with a system that started with the prime meridian passing through Greenwich and then divided up the day into 24 hours—rather than two 12-hour designations using A.M. and P.M.—for 24 zones around the world. We have his fascinating circa 1880 24-hour pocket watch in our NMAH collections [shown here on the PowerPoint slide]. (2)

In October 1884, a group of diplomats and technical specialists gathered here in Washington, D.C., for an International Meridian Conference (IMC) to try to standardize time zones across the globe like Fleming's 24-hour system. The IMC recommended that "the nations of the world establish a prime meridian at Greenwich, count longitude east and west from the prime meridian up to 180 degrees in each direction, and adopt a universal day beginning at Greenwich at midnight." However, the IMC had no authority to enforce their plan. It took several decades for the gradual worldwide adoption of a 24-hour time-zone-based system centered on Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

Strangely, the U.S. government didn't officially adopt a national standardized time zone system until Congress passed the Standard Time Act of March 19, 1918. At that point, the nation's five time zones were proclaimed: Eastern, Central, Mountain, Pacific, and Alaska. The Act also included a provision for Daylight Saving Time (DST). DST had been enacted first on a country-wide scale by Germany on April 30, 1916, in an effort to conserve energy during World War I, and some other countries followed suit. An unpopular move in the U.S., DST was repealed soon after the war, but then re-adopted by Congress during World War II. In 2007, DST rules in the U.S. were updated to increase DST by about a month (covering about 65% of the year), starting the second Sunday of March at 2:00 a.m. local time and ending the first Sunday of November at 2:00 a.m. local time. Today, the U.S. states of Hawaii and Arizona [except the Navajo Nation Reservation, which uses DST to keep consistent with Navajo territories in Utah and New Mexico], plus the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands still do not observe DST.

Earlier this year, the U.S. Senate unanimously passed legislation that would make Daylight Saving Time permanent in the United States by the spring of 2023, but as of writing this talk it remains unclear whether the House of Representatives will take up the bill.

In 1972, Universal Time Coordinated (UTC), or "Zulu Time," replaced GMT as the world standard . . . but note that it is NOT a time zone system. UTC is based on atomic measurements rather than the earth's rotation, and does not change with DST in the U.S. or in other countries that observe their own versions of it. UTC atomic time is maintained by the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures, an intergovernmental organization based in France; the U.S. is one of 61 member states.

Personally, I'm not a fan of Daylight Saving Time, which ends this year on November 6. However, when I travel back and forth across time zones as I will do again this weekend, I will think of (and thank) the people who advocated for and eventually influenced world governments to adopt a shared international 24-hour time zone system that we can all rely on.

Notes:

1. *Appleton's Railway and Steam Navigation Guide* (New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1857).
2. "Sir Sandford Fleming's Pocketwatch," Smithsonian Collections Search Center, http://collections.si.edu/search/detail/edanmdm:nmah_1072912?q=91-2029&record=2&hlterm=91-2029

Further reading:

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- Dolan, Graham. "The Greenwich Meridian . . . Where East Meets West: The Adoption of a Prime Meridian and the International Meridian Conference of 1884." <http://www.thegreenwichmeridian.org/tgm/articles.php?article=10>
- Johnston, Andrew K., Roger D. Connor, Carlene E. Stephens, and Paul E. Ceruzzi. *Time and Navigation: The Untold Story of Getting from Here to There*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Books, 2015.
- National Institute of Standards and Technology. "Daylight Saving Time Rules." <https://www.nist.gov/pml/time-and-frequency-division/popular-links/daylight-saving-time-dst>
- Stephens, Carlene E. *Inventing Standard Time*. Washington, DC: National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, 1983.
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- Stephens, Carlene E. *On Time: How America Has Learned to Live by the Clock*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History, Behring Center; Boston: Bulfinch Press Book, 2002.

Adapted from Monica M. Smith's Lemelson Center blog post, "How Do We Know Exactly When the New Year Begins?" (December 30, 2019), <https://invention.si.edu/how-do-we-know-exactly-when-new-year-begins>

DC Rotary Foundation Disaster Relief Grant Approved for Puerto Rico

By Lisa Glodine McCurdy on Tuesday, November 1, 2022



On October 3, 2022, the Board of the DC Rotary Club's Foundation, the Rotary Foundation of Washington, DC, accepted the recommendation of the Foundation's Disaster Working Group to support a proposal providing \$1,000 in disaster relief funding to

Puerto Rico to mitigate the impact of Hurricane Fiona. The request specifically requests, funds to **repair damage to the Mayaguez Children's Library and private homes caused by water damage, in coordination with the Rotary Club of Mayaguez and the local 501(c)(3) non-profit organization Plenitud Iniciativas Eco Educativas.**

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